

Ukraine - 1 June 2022 - 31 March 23 / ADRA CANADA

LEAP Ukraine Interim Narrative Report



Interim Report Template	
Section 1: Basic Information	
Name of Partner:	ADRA Canada
Project Name and Number:	Lifesaving Evacuation, Assistance and Protection (LEAP) #P0110701
Project Country:	Ukraine, Moldova, and Romania
Project Area (if applicable):	Ukraine: Donestk, Luhansk, Kharkiv, Dnepropetrovski, Kyiv Moldova: Transnistria region, Chisianu, Odolena Voda, Criuleni Romania: Bucharest, Brasov, Constanta, Ramnicu Valcea
Reporting Period:	1 June 2022 – 31 March 2023
Project Start Date:	1 June 2022
Project Planned End Date:	31 March 2023 (original grant agreement)
Project Amended End Date:	31 March 2024 (amendment #1)
Total Project Budget:	\$10,061,495 total (\$10,000,000 IHA)
Total Project Budget Spent to Date:	\$4,518,559 total (\$4,481,433 IHA)
Burn rate of funds received to date:	45%
Section 2: Project Update	
2.1 Context Analysis	
<p>More than one year since the start of the war in Ukraine, the humanitarian situation remains alarming. The war has seriously affected people’s access to crucial services including water, electricity, heating, health care, education, and social protection, disproportionately impacting the lives of people who live in inaccessible and hard-to-reach areas. The war has also taken a toll on the most vulnerable, particularly those in the war-stricken areas, displaced people, elderly people, women, and children, and those living in poverty.</p> <p>It is estimated that by the end of January 2023, there were around 5.4 million people displaced internally across Ukraine and 8 million abroad, approximately 30% of the entire Ukrainian population displaced within and outside Ukraine.¹ Nearly 18 million people in Ukraine need humanitarian assistance and protection.² More than 5.5 million people who left after the war began in February 2022 have gone back home, some to jobs, while others have joined the ranks of the most vulnerable.³ An estimated 5 million jobs have been lost since the start of the war⁴, and three in four households report having resorted to food-based coping strategies.⁵ Ukrainian refugees in neighbouring countries continue to be mostly women (around 70%) and children (30% of female refugees arrived with their children), creating unique challenges for integration.⁶ Not surprisingly, poverty is increasing with late 2022 estimates indicating that over 20% of Ukraine’s population had fallen into poverty, which is approximately 7.1 million people. Displacement and loss of livelihood have resulted in lower income</p>	

¹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/ukraine-crisis-2022-2023-1-year-response#:~:text=As%20of%20January%202023%2C%20over,General%20Population%20Survey%20Round%2012%2C>

² <https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/ukraine>

³ <https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/ukraine-returns-report-23-january-2023-enuk>

⁴ <https://cepr.org/voxeu/columns/ukraines-wages-and-job-loss-trends-during-war#:~:text=We%20also%20estimate%20that%2013,latest%20month%20with%20available%20data.>

⁵ <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000147659/download/>

⁶ <https://www.oecd.org/ukraine-hub/policy-responses/what-are-the-integration-challenges-of-ukrainian-refugee-women-bb17dc64/>

and purchasing power, especially for women who are single heads of households and for those who must care for children, older people and people with disabilities. This in turn leads to higher food insecurity and the adoption of negative coping mechanisms including an increasing reliance on assistance.

Since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 more than 23,000 civilian casualties in the country have been recorded (killed and injured) with many more incidents going unrecorded. In addition, a rise in protection risks has been driven by the ongoing conflict and massive displacement, with trafficking, abuse, sexual harassment and domestic violence being consistently highlighted by the Protection Sector. Children and women are particularly vulnerable to protection risks in conflict situations, yet access to protection services remains limited for communities close to contact line and those in recently reclaimed areas.

The war continues to have a heavy impact on mental health – for Ukrainians both inside and outside of the country. A 2022 study revealed that more than 70% of Ukrainians report a declining state of mental health. WHO estimates that nearly 10 million Ukrainians may be suffering from mental health conditions like depression or anxiety, of whom almost 4 million may have cases that are moderate or severe⁷.

To date, humanitarians have received only 24 per cent of the \$3.9 billion requested for the response for 2023. With escalating hostilities, international support will be critical to ensure that humanitarians in Ukraine can help people whose lives have been upended by this war.⁸

2.2 Overall Performance

In Ukraine, the LEAP project (1 June 22 - 31 March 24) has focused on meeting humanitarian needs through the provision of multi-purpose cash transfers (MPCA) and protection services (mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and evacuation transportation from frontline areas (and return transportation to reclaimed areas), and shelter assistance (commencing June 2023).

Fourteen professional psychologists provided in-person and on-line crisis counselling to 4,632 people through more than 20,000 sessions (maximum up to 6 sessions have been provided per person, group and individual counselling are regarded as separate services). MHPSS services have been provided to 3,208 women, 636 men, 412 girls, 376 boys. Additional MHPSS recipient descriptors include:

- Disabled – 98 males, 252 females
- Elderly – 192
- IDPs – 1,931
- Pregnant/lactating women – 39
- Experiencing SGBV – 52 men, 297 women
- Female-headed households 102
- Orphans – 272
- Individuals who lack access to income or basic needs such as accommodation and food – 809
- Individuals who lost immediate family members or their home to the war – 603
- MHPSS services have been provided to 104 ADRA Ukraine staff

Evacuation services have been provided via 9 buses and 2 ambulances to 9,841 people (5,112 women, 2,157 men, 1,143 girls, 1,393 boys, 463 people with disabilities (PWD) (225 males, 238 females). MPCA transfers of UAH 6,660 have been provided to 6,700 people (3,040 women, 1,860 men, 897 girls, 903 boys) including 717 PWD (299 female, 418 male).

⁷ <https://www.axios.com/2023/02/24/ukraine-war-mental-health-russia-invasion-children>

⁸ <https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/ukraine>

In Romania, the LEAP project (1 June 2022 – 31 March 23) has supported Ukrainian refugees through the provision of multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) and Protection services in four areas of the country - Bucharest, Constanta, Brasov, and Râmnicu Vâlcea. Project activities were delivered via multidisciplinary teams of a psychologist, social worker, and translator, in addition to formal partnerships with a total of five local NGOs already supporting Ukrainian refugees in each of these areas.

A one-off MPCA transfer enabled 2,225 refugees (from 1,042 households, 826 of which are female headed) to meet their identified most critical needs. The cash-based voucher modality ensured recipients were able to cover basic needs such as food, medicine, clothing, and hygiene products. A total of 2,399 MPCA transfers were made to 2,225 affected persons with 174 people receiving two transfers (1,100 RON/340 CAD), while 2,225 received one transfer (550 RON/170 CAD). MPCA had a positive impact in several ways. Besides enabling people to meet their priority needs, the cash modality provided a sense of autonomy and dignity to refugees by allowing them to make their own choices about how to allocate the funds, restoring a sense of agency and control which is particularly important for people who have experienced displacement or trauma.

The protection component provided mental health psychosocial support (MHPSS) - not necessarily in the classical sense in the beginning, because people needed time to gain confidence and understand the need for psychological support. Many adults needed help with accessing free medical services provided by the Romanian state and getting treatment for chronic illnesses, as these services were difficult to access for refugees. Sometimes it was necessary to find more suitable accommodation, for example for single mothers with children. Project staff had to tailor support to the different needs of refugees, which in time after a relationship of trust was established, enabled the provision of specialized MHPSS. By the end of the project, 101 people (84 women and 17 men) had received SGBV services, and MHPSS had been provided for 1,414 people (680 children and 734 adults) which played a key role in overcoming trauma related to both the war itself and displacement. Furthermore, 100 Ukrainian children were integrated into the Romanian education system through partnerships with three Romanian educational institutions. Each child received support of 500 RON (145 CAD) per month for three months to cover their tuition fees, for a total of 1,500 RON (435 CAD). The money was transferred to the schools when the children enrolled.

In Moldova, the LEAP project (1 June 2022 – 30 June 23) has supported Ukrainian refugees and vulnerable host community via partnerships with five local NGOs that specialized in providing direct services to vulnerable people specifically children and adults with mental disabilities, elderly and vulnerable children (orphans, neglected, abandoned or from difficult family situations). With the support of the project, these organizations were able to extend the same services to Ukrainian refugees. Thus, by 31 March 2023, the project provided MHPSS for 3,358 people (2,540 women, 415 men, 216 girls, 187 boys), specialized psychotherapy correctional behavioural support and diagnostic services (psychological and medical⁹) for 1,735 people (912 women, 213 men, 275 girls, 335 boys), child-friendly psychosocial and integration & educational services for 842 (420 girls, 422 boys), SGBV services for 807 people (633 women, 111 men, 17 girls, 46 boys), access to safe and secured temporary emergency shelter for 112 people (54 women, 3 men, 26 girls, 29 boys) hot meals/clothing/hygiene kits for 1,555 people (651 women, 224 men, 378 girls, 302 boys), and IEC material (brochures and flyers) on protection, and integration and access to services (in the Ukrainian and/or Russian language) reached at least 3,405 people (1,709 women, 744 men, 635 girls, 317 boys).

⁹ Including medical consultations by doctors with referral support, medical assistance at home by nurses, and mobility items for refugees with mobility challenges.

ADRA Moldova and ADRA Canada provided capacity building and training to the five implementing partner NGOs ensuring SGBV, MHPSS principles and ethics in emergencies, Protection against Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH), and on policies and actions to be put in place relevant to humanitarian project implementation.

2.3 Changes and Amendments

The most significant amendment was a revised LEAP proposal and an IHA contract amendment for an additional \$5 million dollars (taking the total to \$10M) and an additional 12-months project duration (to 31 March 2024) signed 7 December 2022. Apart from the additional of a shelter component for the Ukraine sub-program to address the massive numbers of IDPs across Ukraine, no fundamental design changes were made to the response. The initial response remains fit for purpose and the additional funds and time just enabled the LEAP project to increase project targets. Minimal changes were made in the revised proposal for Romania and Moldova sub-programs, as they were scheduled to be completed by 31 March 2023, and all of the additional \$5M was provided by IHA to expand and extend programming in Ukraine.

Some key programmatic targets increased based on additional funding and project duration.

- A new LEAP project component - Shelter providing temporary shelter to 1,000 people (Ukraine sub-program \$1.6M including share of project admin and personnel).
- MPCA increased target from 5,700 to 12,000 affected persons (Ukraine and Romania sub-programs).
- Revision of evacuation to include return-home transportation to areas reclaimed by the Ukrainian military and an increase in affected persons benefiting from evacuation/transportation services from 6,400 to 16,400 (Ukraine sub-program only).
- MHPSS services increased target from 3,031 to 7,031 unique individuals, and of this total, an increase from 1,131 – 2,571 children receiving MHPSS (Ukraine, Moldova, and Romania sub-programs).

Other notable changes and amendments include:

- In September 2022 Râmnicu Vâlcea was included as an operational area in the Romania sub-program (in addition to Bucharest, Brasov, and Constanta) to include a group of more than 700 highly vulnerable Ukrainian refugees from the Mariupol region, whose needs were not being met by any other humanitarian actors. Because the proposal was approved with “*And other locations as the course of the conflict changes and needs arise”, ADRA Romania proceeded to include Râmnicu Vâlcea with approval from ADRA Canada. Approval by IHA appears to have been overlooked in this case.
- In October 2022, a decision was made to modify the cash assistance component to better support the needs of affected persons. Initially, the project aimed to provide financial assistance to 700 persons, totaling 550 lei (approx. CAD160) per person per month for three months. However, due to the arrival of a significant number of new refugees in dire conditions, it was decided to provide one-time financial support to a larger number of refugees to address urgent needs. With this change, the targeted individuals for MPCA transfers increased to 2,100.
- While not explicit in the LEAP program proposal approved by IHA, initially the Moldova sub-program was to end 31 March 2023. An extension was granted to 30 June 2023, so that two of the implementing partners (Rainbow of Hope and FCPS Criuleni) could complete all the planned activities.

2.4 Participation of and Accountability to Affected Population

The LEAP project has maximized accountability toward project recipients in numerous ways. Firstly, in the initial design, the project was guided by ADRA's Ukraine, Romania, and Moldova's understanding of their respective context and informed by various assessments by other organizations including gender analysis by UN Women and Care International, and by The NGO Working Group on Women, Peace, and Security.¹⁰ On-going monitoring of project activities such as post-distribution monitoring for MPCA provision, client feedback on MHPSS service provision and other activities confirm the project is meeting critical humanitarian needs. The inclusion of the shelter component and the addition of Râmnicu Vâlcea are examples of project changes made as a result of participation by affected persons.

A feedback and complaints mechanism is the central AAP strategy for the LEAP project in each of the sub-programs. In Romania and Moldova feedback and complaints mechanisms included access to Ukrainian speakers and project information in Ukrainian. Feedback forms were placed in every centre. The ADRA personnel informed recipients about how to use the feedback and complaint mechanisms and report various project implementation concerns, including sexual harassment and misconduct, exploitation, and abuse using the accessible mechanisms.

To date, most of the project participants have used the complaints mechanism to express their gratitude and at the same time to request additional financial support. The feedback obtained from project recipients is systematically recorded and centralized in an electronic feedback register. This has allowed a timely response to the feedback while also ensuring accountability and transparency. ADRA's Ukraine, Romania, and Moldova (along with implementing partners in Moldova and Romania), have their own websites with information about the services each of the organizations provides to Ukrainian refugees along with contact and complaint information.

In Romania the project employed a participatory approach in the implementation phase, which involved refugees in leadership roles within the project team (9 refugees contracted as project staff) and others volunteering for various leadership roles associated with project activities. This approach aimed to empower the refugees by involving them in the project's activities and encouraging them to identify their needs and potential solutions. Their active participation was valuable to the team as it provided relevant information on cultural sensitivities and particularities, informing tailored implementation strategies to best meet the needs of refugees. In Bucharest the project provided Ukrainian Roma refugees with child-friendly psychotherapy hosted mostly by Ukrainian Roma refugees.

In Ukraine the context of the war has shaped new approaches to MHPSS provision, including the identification of newly emerging groups with traumatic experience, such as domestic violence within families of military servicemen (husbands/active soldiers), veterans, families with people in captivity, captivity survivors, female/male survivors of conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, and volunteers, and dealing with their specific issues. The MHPSS team at ADRA Ukraine are adjusting constantly to the needs of the affected persons they assist and the emerging psychosocial indicators they see in Ukrainian society which is relevant to their work.

2.5 Measuring Results

See PMF report on the following page.

¹⁰ <https://www.womenpeacesecurity.org/>

Performance Measurement Framework Reporting Template

Project Title: Lifesaving Evacuation, Assistance and Protection (LEAP) in Ukraine, Moldova, Romania 2022, War, Protection and Cash

Organization: ADRA Canada

GAC Project Number: P011701

Interim Report data Component 1 June 22 – 31 March 23

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	ACTUAL DATA	ANALYSIS	
ULTIMATE OUTCOME						
1000 Lives saved, suffering alleviated and human dignity maintained in Ukraine, Moldova, and Romania.						
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES						
1100 Increased immediate access to life-saving basic needs, including evacuation and protection for the most vulnerable displaced communities in Ukraine, and those seeking refuge and/or transit in Romania and Moldova because of the Ukraine crisis.	# of people evacuated to safety or provided return transport assistance	0	Component A 6,400 total 3,065 women 1,929 men 1,406 children Component B 10,000 total 2,417 men 4,394 women 3,189 children	9,841 total 5,112 women 2,157 men 2,536 children (1,143 g + 1,393 b)	154% of target. The war has dragged on and affected more people than the project initially thought possible. This target was always a bit of a guess. Evacuation services are required in all conflict-affected oblasts. Public transportation is not available. The evacuation team works closely with the relevant military and civil bodies coordinating the evacuation of conflict-affected persons.	EE
	# of people with disabilities evacuated to safety	0	Component A 220 total 136 women 55 men 29 children Component B 200 total 52 men 128 women 20 children	464 total 233 women 219 men 12 children (5g + 7b)	While the actual numbers reached exceed the target, the project team has found that many people with disabilities don't want to leave their homes, because they don't know where to go and where to stay given limited shelter options across Ukraine, and even fewer shelter options for PWDs. As for children with disabilities, due to the extreme process of evacuation, beneficiaries sometimes don't mention all of the vulnerable criteria in the data-gathering process. Hence actual numbers are likely higher.	EE
	# of people enrolled for group or	0	Component A	8,087 total 5,200 women	267% of target. At the time of project design, there were many unknowns regarding the nature of the conflict. Project targets were a bit of a guess, I suspect.	EE

	Individual MHPSS services		80% of MHPSS target population (3,031) Component B 80% of MHPSS target population (4,000)	1,016 men 970 girls 901 boys	During year 1 of the project, approx. \$500K in exchange gains meant the project had significant under-expenditure. The project had the capacity (financial and human resources) to exceed the initial target in each of the three country sub-programs. Furthermore, IHA had encouraged expanding where possible MHPSS activities.	
	# of people who have experienced or are at risk of any form of SGBV that have received SGBV services	0	Component A 20% of MHPSS target population (3,031) Component B 20% of MHPSS target population (4,000)	1,383 total 1,020 women 180 men 92 girls 91 boys	228% of target (606 individuals). The indicator target has been changed from the original 'protection population' to the more appropriate 'MHPSS population'. People tend to mention specific sensitive issues only during closed MHPSS sessions which is why this target population has been revised from the original. The obvious question here would be how 606 SGBV from a total of 8,087 receiving MHPSS (7.5%) compares to pre-crisis. The latest data on this from the National Police of Ukraine is 27.5% fewer reports of domestic violence in the first half of 2022 compared to the same period in 2021. "When the police respond to calls in the liberated areas, they often don't issue urgent restraining orders to the abusers. Many Ukrainians have moved to villages to reduce the risk of being caught in the crossfire. In villages, there may be only one police brigade that doesn't always have enough resources to meet all the needs." (Nelia Troichuk ADRA Ukraine, LEAP project MHPSS Coordinator and registered psychologist)	EE
IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES						
1110 Increased access to evacuation and protection services for women, men, and children, especially orphans, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and S/GBV survivors.	# of people who are reached through the distribution of IEC depicting information protection and other services	0	Component A 30,000 (60% female) Component B 20,000 (60% female)	287,740 people (74% female)	Online channels: The number 287,740 includes the paid advertising campaigns (FB ADRA Ukraine (36 publications), Instagram ADRA Ukraine (36 publications), Website ADRA Ukraine (36 publications), news media (76 publications), where the coverage can be calculated in the proper way with gender segregation. Also, numerous publications are posted free of charge in FB groups and Telegram channels, so the total number of people reached is likely much higher. Print: Additionally, to reach the target groups without access to the Internet, or for the elderly the project printed: 1) 1,000 brochures of MHPSS support – were distributed through MHPSS team in shelters, Churches, in ADRA offices, in Local Administration offices.	EE

					<p>2) 6,400 brochures of PFA and trafficking abroad were distributed in evacuation vehicles.</p> <p>3) 100 posters of evacuation support were set up by the WFP volunteers in Kherson oblast in public places, railway and bus stations, and ADRA Ukraine aid points.</p> <p>4) 30 posters of MHPSS in Zaporizhzhia were distributed by the WFP volunteers in Kherson oblast in public places, railway and bus stations, and ADRA Ukraine aid points set up immediately following large rocket attacks.</p> <p>For printed material the total coverage cannot be calculated.</p>	
	% of vulnerable target group members aware of their promoted rights	0	<p>Component A 90% of MPCA and protection component recipients</p> <p>Component B 90% of MPCA and protection component recipients</p>	Approx. 100%	All recipients of project activities are supposed to be presented with information on their rights with referral to relevant local laws (Romanian, Moldovan and Ukrainian). During the MHPSS trainings (especially on SGBV and domestic violence) the psychologists provide information to affected persons about their rights on SGBV specific issues. All project recipients are made aware of the project complaints mechanism also.	AE
	# of target beneficiaries (e.g., survivors of crisis events) are provided with Psychological First Aid (PFA) according to their needs and in a timely fashion. (U)	0	<p>Component A 90% of target group (evacuees 6,400. 80% women)</p> <p>Component B 90% of target group (evacuees 10,000. 80% women)</p>	<p>100% of evacuees (9,841) provided with PFA resources.</p> <p>14,473 people (57% women) evacuation + MHPSS</p>	<p>The target sets PFA as a % of evacuees only. However, PFA is also happening via MHPSS hotlines.</p> <p>In the Ukraine sub-program, two psychologists work on the 2 hotlines providing PFA to all the affected persons who call the hotlines. Also, PFA is the first step to providing crisis counselling. On evacuation buses, special brochures provide information on project MHPSS services and offer advice on how to respond to various crisis-induced mental health and physical symptoms (such as panic attacks).</p>	EE
	# of children receiving MHPSS and other protection services	0	Component A 90% of children in MHPSS target population (1,257, 50% girls)	1,871 children 970 girls (52%)	165% of target. Both psychosocial and psychotherapy services are provided to children usually together with mothers.	EE

			Component B 90% of children in MHPSS target population (1,600. 50% girls)			
	# of beneficiaries who have experienced, or are at risk of, any form of SGBV that have received related SGBV services	0	Component A 100% of identified cases Component B 100% of identified cases	1,383 total 1,020 women 180 men 92 girls 91 boys	Duplicate with intermediate outcome with 1100 #3, but with no target. Psychologists in each of the three country sub-programs noted the need for risk awareness given the heightened risks of women being displaced and in most cases without their spouse or family close by. As a result, considerable effort was directed towards raising awareness and informing individuals about the necessary courses of action to take (reporting/responding) when confronted with an SGBV situation.	AE
1120 Increased access to life-saving Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) for women, men, and children, especially orphans, elderly, persons with disabilities, and S/GBV survivors. (U,R)	# of FHHs targeted through the MPCA program	0	Component A 2,528 FHH Component B 1,273 FHH	2,905 FHH	Favourable exchange rates meant the project was able to reach more people (8,925) and more households with MPCA than planned, a total of 2,905 FHH were reached (>72% of total HH reached) with MPCA. 131% of target. The FHH indicator isn't a very relevant indicator in the Romanian context given the restrictions by the Ukrainian government on Ukrainian men leaving the country.	EE
	# of people with disabilities targeted through the MPCA	0	Component A 1,200 (50% female) Component B 646 (50% female)	869 (43% female)	Selection criteria are applied to all recipients of LEAP project activities. In the case of MPCA, people with disabilities are one such criterion.	AE
	% of conflict-affected people who report being able to meet basic household needs according to their priorities	0	Component A 70% out of MPCA target population (7,800) Component B 70% of MPCA target population (4,200)	37% of 8,925	Project post-distribution monitoring (PDM) found that just 37% of MPCA recipients reported that they were able to meet basic household needs. Well shy of the 70% target. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ukraine – 5% fully able to meet needs and 31% mostly able to cover needs (56% able to partially meet needs). Romania – 11% fully and 28% mostly (60% partially). The decision to provide a one-off MPCA transfer and high inflation, particularly in Ukraine contribute to what is frankly an insufficient transfer value, but which is determined by the respective cash working groups in each country.	OP
1130 Increased access to adequate emergency shelter for the most	% of recipients satisfied with	0	Component B 90%	n/a	Analysis will be provided in End of project report.	n/a

vulnerable people affected by conflict	the shelter they received					
OUTPUTS						
1111 Safe and effective evacuation transport to vulnerable and disadvantaged people provided in East and South Ukraine (U)	# of individuals with special needs identified and evacuated	0	Component A & B Based on Need	464 238 female 226 male	Duplicate with intermediate outcome 1100 indicator #2: # of people with disabilities evacuated to safety 464 total. 233 women, 219 men, 12 children (5g + 7b)	AE
	# of men, women, girls and boys provided transportation assistance for evacuation or return	0	Component A 6,400 total disaggregated by gender, adult/child, and PWD Component B 10,000 total disaggregated by gender, adult/child, and PWD	9,841 total 5,112 women 2,157 men 2,536 children (1,143 g + 1,393 b) 464 PWD	Duplicate with intermediate outcome 1100 indicator #1 people evacuated to safety or provided return transport assistance (disaggregated by sex and age)	EE
1112 Evacuation vehicles well maintained, equipped, and drivers capacitated for immediate, effective, and safe response (U)	# of vehicles that are fully equipped as per the standard put in place at the start of the project	0	Component A & B 14	11	12 at the beginning of the project, 11 for now (2 ambulances, 9 buses). 1 bus stopped working and wasn't worth repairing.	AE
	# of evacuation drivers trained in identified crucial topics such as first aid, safeguarding	0	Component A & B 12	8	8 males (100% of drivers + referral manager). As for Component A there was no need to hire more drivers up to 11, because driver scheduling depends on affected person requests. Additional drivers will be hired as required.	AE
	# of trauma kits and supplies made available	0	Component A & B 12	11	At the beginning of the project 12 – currently, 11 (among them 2 ambulances and 9 buses)	AE

	for evacuation vehicles					
1113 Mental health and psychosocial services, critical protection services, information and referral support provided through case management system for ADRA staff and volunteers, host families, refugees, and displaced persons. (U, M, R)	# of modes/means of communication used to share information about services available	0	Component A & B 3	7	<p>The project made use of a wide range of online and traditional print means of communication. Online channels reached the most people and included ADRA office websites, social media (Facebook, Instagram), TV and radio (Romania), flyers, banners, posters, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Moldova some 3,405 posters/leaflets were distributed with information on services provided by the five project partner organisations. • In Romania, the project manager was interviewed as part of a TV program on the project. http://sperantatv.ro/web/din-toata-inima-speranta-pentru-ucraina-finantare-adra-canada-invitati-ramona-popovici-daniel-junior-tudorie-03-12-2022/ • In Ukraine, 287,740 people were reached via Facebook (36 publications), Instagram (36 publications), Website (36 publications), and news media (76 publications). Additional print material reached more than 7,000 people. 	EE
	# of parents/caregivers provided with MHPSS	0	Component A & B Based on Need and Enrollment	<p>370 parents/caregivers</p> <p>1,317 parents/caregivers (M)</p> <p>Note: a subset of 6,216 adults at 1100 indicator #3.</p>	<p>This indicator has been reported inconsistently across the 3 sub-programs. Both Romania and Ukraine interpreted this indicator to be MHPSS provided to parents/caregivers for the specific purpose of supporting the children in their care who were receiving MHPSS. Combined they reported 370. An example is in Ukraine MHPSS training was provided to 18 caregivers who work in orphanages.</p> <p>Whereas the LEAP Moldova project interpreted the indicator to be MHPSS to adults who are parents and caregivers. They report 1,317 people (89% women).</p> <p>If the Ukraine and Romania sub-programs interpreted the indicator in the same way as in Moldova, they would report thousands of parents/caregivers provided with MHPSS. The total number of adults (in Romania and Ukraine who received MHPSS was 4,578 (84% women), a significant percentage of whom are parents/caregivers.</p>	AE
	# of community health workers/volunteers, ADRA and partners staff trained in SRHR	0	Component A & B All persons involved in protection	<p>180 people</p> <p>155 women</p> <p>23 men</p> <p>2 girls</p> <p>0 boys</p>	<p>In Romania and in Moldova training sessions (3) were facilitated by the ADRA Canada gender specialists (along with the ADRA Romania and Moldova gender specialists) targeting ADRA and implementing partner staff. The trainings aimed to provide background information of the war and its impact on the vulnerable groups, define international commitments to MHPSS, to discuss survivor-centered approaches and case management,</p>	AE

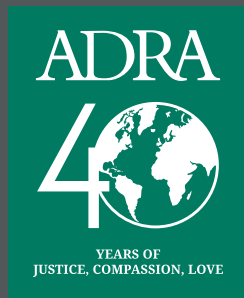
	or SGBV services				referral services mapping, SRHR in emergencies, SGBV and PSHEA. The training helped the team to better identify specific needs and implement sex and age-tailored approaches to MHPSS as well as documenting cases. In Ukraine a series of 10 training sessions to ADRA Ukraine staff and volunteers was provided by psychologists from the MHPSS team. Various topics were included including domestic violence, gender equality, sexual violence in conflict, GBV redirection, SGBV for call centre staff, human trafficking, etc.	
	# of beneficiaries who have experienced, or are at risk of, any form of SGBV that have received related SGBV services	0	Component A 250 females 50 males Component B 550 females 50 males	1,112 females 271 males 1,383 total 1,020 women 180 men 92 girls 91 boys	Duplicate with intermediate outcome 1100 indicator #4 AND immediate outcome 1110 indicator #4, but this time with a target. Females 335% of target. Males 334% of target.	EE
	# of people receiving MHPSS services.	0	Component A 3,031 total 2,273 females 758 males Component B 4,000 total 3,200 females 800 males	8,087 total 6,170 females 1,917 males 5,200 women 1,016 men 970 girls 901 boys	Duplicate indicator with intermediate outcome 1100 indicator #3. 267% of target. At the time of project design, there were many unknowns regarding the nature of the conflict. During year 1 of the project, approx. \$500K in exchange gains meant the project had significant under-expenditure. The project had the capacity (financial and human resources) to exceed the initial target in each of the three country sub-programs. Furthermore, IHA had encouraged expanding where possible MHPSS activities.	EE
	# of people receiving MHPSS services, information and referral support.	0	Component A 90% of target population (3,031) Component B	752 people (9%) of total MHPSS cohort	This target seems a bit inappropriate in the light of actuals... The project provided 8,087 people with access to MHPSS services from 1 June 22 – 31 March 23 in Ukraine, Romania, and Moldova. The LEAP project in Ukraine reported only one referral to a psychiatrist for a person suffering with hallucinations. In Romania and Moldova, MHPSS interventions were implemented with a broader mandate and aimed at helping individuals and groups of Ukrainian refugee's cope with the psychological and social consequences of war and displacement. This included individual and group counselling sessions, but also	OP

			90% of target population (4,000)		included support in other areas such as identification and referral to resources available for refugees in Romania, providing legal support with temporary protection and asylum documents, mediating relationships with Romanian and Moldovan authorities, and facilitating access to different services, such as medical care, education, and employment. The goal of MHPSS activities was to assist people affected by crises in recovering from the psychological and social impacts of their experiences and to support them in rebuilding their lives and communities.	
1114 Temporary emergency shelter and sleeping spaces established and equipped for refugees (M)	# of people with access to safe and secured temporary emergency shelters	0	Component A 90% of target refugees (3,500. 80% female)	112 people 54 women 3 men 26 girls 29 boys	The target for this indicator doesn't appear to be appropriate – way overestimated. The LEAP project in Moldova established (renovated) two emergency shelter spaces (adding heat to the renovated part of the building) and equipped the rooms with necessary furniture (beds, wardrobes, etc.). 112 people were housed in these two shelters during the reporting period (one of which was already an established orphanage, the other a school for children with severe learning difficulties). 112 people (77 refugees, 35 Moldovan host nationals) were provided shelter in the two shelters.	OP
1115 Basic needs including life saving hot meals, emergency clothing, and hygiene items provided for refugees (M)	# of people receiving hot meals, emergency clothing, and hygiene items	0	Component A 2,500 females 1,000 males	1,029 females 526 males 651 women 224 men 378 girls 302 boys	56% of target. Of the 1,555 people, 815 were refugees and 740 were Moldovan nationals. The Moldova sub-program was different from the Romania sub-program in that it also included vulnerable host community members as project recipients. The five organisations that the project partnered with were well-established Moldovan CSO providing specialised assistance to Moldovan citizens. In partnership with the LEAP project, these organisations were able to extend their services to Ukrainian refugees, however, to minimize the risk of raising tension between host community and refugees, the LEAP project in Moldova also supported the most vulnerable host nationals. ADRA Moldova was also providing MPCA in Moldova via funding from the Canadian Foodgrains Bank, and from the beginning host households were also targeted for MPCA (UNHCR).	AE
1116 Gender sensitive child and adolescent friendly services and safe spaces provided (R, M)	# of supported centres (M)	0	Component A 10	8 Centres	The LEAP sub-program in Moldova partnered with five Moldovan CSOs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Association HomeCare 2. OSORC Rehabilitation and Counseling Centre 3. SOS Autism 4. Rainbow of Hope (Curcubeul Sperantei) 5. Woman and Child - Protection and Support (FCPS Criuleni) 	AE

					The LEAP project partnered with these five organisations in 8 of their centres/office locations.	
	# of children receiving child-friendly PSS services.	0	Component A 450 girls 350 boys	762 girls 718 boys	MHPSS activities for children were designed to support the psychological and social well-being of Ukrainian refugee children and help them cope with the consequences of war and displacement. These activities included play therapy, art therapy, group sessions focused on socialization and problem-solving, movement therapy, individual counseling, and socializing. The project specialists provided one-on-one and group therapies for children in a safe and child-friendly environment to teach them techniques that help reduce stress, fear, and anxiety, to recover from traumatic experiences, build resilience, and support their healthy development and integration into their new community. <i>“Our kids are under enormous stress and feel stunned. They have no idea what to do or how to go with their lives in their new environment. Our kids have been traumatized by the war and the losses they have suffered when relatives or friends have been injured or killed. Our kids have sleeping problems and have worse nightmares of bomb sirens they used to hear every minute. Learning to live in a new country, with a different language and culture will remain a challenge for our kids.”</i>	EE
	# of newly established CFS	0	Component A 5	8 child-friendly spaces	Eight child-friendly spaces were established, in which project implementation teams carried out child-friendly MHPSS services (psychosocial and psychotherapy), and educational and recreational activities.	EE
1117 Relevant ADRA and partner Staff, community workers, volunteers trained in SRHR and SGBV services (U, M, R)	# of community workers/volunteers trained in SRHR or SGBV services	0	Component A&B All partner and ADRA staff and volunteers	180 people 155 women 23 men 2 girls 0 boys	Duplicate indicator with output 1113 indicator #3.	AE
1121 Multi-Purpose Cash assistance received by vulnerable IDPs and refugees (U, R)	# of beneficiaries who have withdrawn the cash transfers	0	Component A 95% of MPCA recipients Component B	99% of MPCA recipients	8,825 of 8,925 recipients withdrew their cash transfers. Follow-up efforts were not always successful, but in a few cases the individuals had returned to Ukraine and their voucher was provided to another refugee. Although it was a difficult decision to provide one-off transfers in the case of Romania and Ukraine, both ADRA offices believed that providing support to a larger number of people was a better strategy, as many of the beneficiaries were recent arrivals from	EE

			95% of MPCA recipients		<p>conflict areas and were living in poor conditions. The support they received helped cover their basic needs for a while, allowing them time to settle in and become more familiar with their options.</p> <p>Post-distribution monitoring indicated a need for continued financial assistance as the vouchers received only covered basic needs for up to one month.</p>	
	# Number of people received cash/voucher to spend on their general basic needs	0	Component A & B 100% of target group	8,925 people 4,100 women 2,100 men 1,305 girls 1,420 boys	<p>Romania: Post-distribution monitoring also asked about priority products and services that were unavailable for purchase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19% of respondents indicated medicines as a priority product that was unavailable to them. Most indicated they were unable to find the same brand of medicines in Romanian pharmacies as in Ukraine. • 11% of recipients were able to completely meet their needs with the addition of MPCA, with 28% being able to meet their important needs. This means MPCA recipients were able to meet approximately 39% of their priority needs. The project targeted 70% of MPCA recipients reporting they were able to meet their priority needs with the addition of MPCA. 60% of respondents reported being able to partially meet their needs while <1% reported not being able to meet their needs at all. <p>On satisfaction with MPCA value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32% were very satisfied • 45% satisfied • 22% Neutral • 1% dissatisfied <p>Ukraine post-distribution monitoring reported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food was the main expenditure of the MPCA according to 42% of respondents, followed by Rent & utilities at 23%, Medicine 13%, and Clothing 8%. • 8% of respondents reported that were able to fully cover their basic needs, while 39% reported they were able to cover most of their basic needs, 50% reported being able to cover part of their needs while 3% reported they could not cover their basic needs. 	AE

1131 Shelter acute emergency to displaced individuals and families (U)	# of people who have accessed shelter	0	Component B 1,000 total 400 males 600 females		N/A start June 2023	n/a
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