



Liliya, 13, and her sister Neyla, 14, who have suffered post-traumatic stress during the war, access psychological support and education through UNICEF programmes.

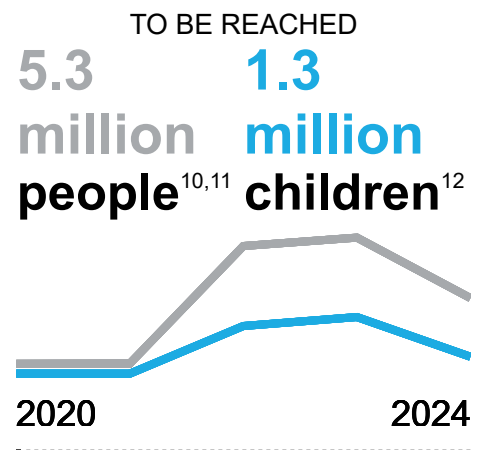
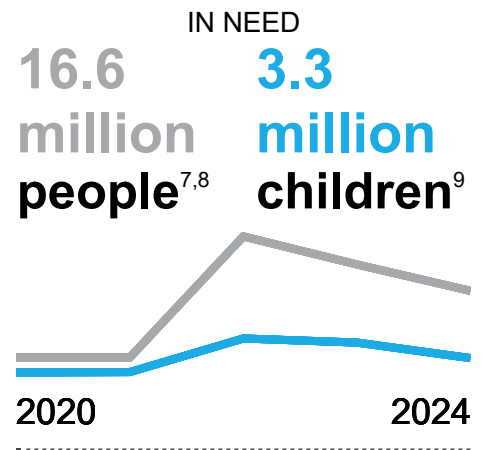
unicef 
for every child

Humanitarian Action for Children

Ukraine and Refugee Response

HIGHLIGHTS¹

- The ongoing war in Ukraine continues to devastate the lives of children and families. Across Ukraine, 4.6 million people have returned, while more than 3.7 million remain internally displaced.² Nearly 6 million refugees are hosted across Europe, 88 percent of them women and children,³ and 5 million have applied for national protection schemes.⁴
- Children's mental health, learning and access to services (including health, water, electricity, heating) continue to be impacted. Many remain at risk of diseases, separation and violence (including gender-based violence).
- In Ukraine, UNICEF is working with the Government and inter-agency partners to sustain critical humanitarian assistance in the south and east where war continues, while supporting recovery in the east, centre and west. In refugee-hosting countries, UNICEF is complementing national efforts, addressing residual humanitarian needs of those in protracted displacement while facilitating sustainable handover to national authorities.⁵ In this complex, protracted crisis, UNICEF remains agile and prepared to respond to changing conditions.
- UNICEF requires \$580.5 million to ensure crucial support for children and families in 2024. This includes critical supplies, services and support in child protection, health and nutrition, education, water, sanitation and hygiene and social protection (including humanitarian cash assistance); and strengthening national and local systems to address needs. The total amount requested includes \$450 million for support inside Ukraine and \$130.5 million for the refugee response.⁶



KEY PLANNED TARGETS



500,000

children, adolescents and caregivers accessing school and community-based MHPSS



4.5 million

people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water



582,400

People with access to safe spaces, protection and support hubs



425,367

children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

US\$580.5 million

¹Key targets represent interventions under the response inside Ukraine (Pillar 1) and the refugee response in refugee-receiving countries (Pillar 2). Pillar 1: 500,000 children, adolescents and caregivers accessing school and community-based mental health and psychosocial support; 4.5 million people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs. Pillar 2: 582,400 people with access to safe spaces, protection and support hubs; 425,367 children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning. Figures are provisional and subject to change upon finalization of the inter-agency planning documents.

Pillar 1: Ukraine

The prolonged war in Ukraine continues to have devastating consequences for the country's children. War has heightened children's risk of disease, family separation, violence (including gender-based violence), trafficking and unexploded ordnance. Since the onset of the war, 531 children have been killed and 911 children injured.¹³ Across the country, more than 3.7 million people are internally displaced, while 4.6 million people have returned to their place of origin, including 1.4 million who have returned to the east and south.¹⁴ Half of those who have returned to the east or south cited no accessible schools and a quarter cited insufficient public water supply,¹⁵ requiring systematic recovery efforts.

Active fighting threatens communities across a 1,000 km front line along the south and east. An estimated 2.9 million people¹⁶ live in front-line and non-government-controlled areas, facing intense shelling, damaged housing infrastructure and severe constraints to meeting their basic needs, including water, electricity and health services.¹⁷ Humanitarian access to families on the front lines remains limited, as does access to vulnerable families in non-government-controlled areas.

The war has had a tremendous impact on children's mental health. Fifty-six percent of parents in eastern regions say their children are sometimes or often anxious or tense.¹⁸ Gender-based violence is believed to be on the rise.¹⁹ The upheaval of war has created an even more tenuous situation for displaced children, those unaccompanied and separated, those living in institutions and children with disabilities – including those now returning.²⁰ Nearly 2 million students, or half of all students, remain reliant on online or blended education, with 2,321 schools across the front lines closed for safety reasons.²¹

Fighting has destroyed more than 1,000 km of water networks across the country.²² The national water and sanitation system, 40 percent of which was in critical condition before the full-scale war,²³ is on the brink of collapse. Up to 1 million people lost access to sustained, safe water after the destruction of Kakhovka Dam.²⁴

Attacks on energy infrastructure in the winter of 2022–2023 led to power outages that interrupted water networks and access to health and education services for 7 million children. These children spent a cumulative average of five weeks without power during the coldest months of the year. A potential repetition of these strikes during the 2023–2024 winter season would raise the already extremely high risks of acute respiratory diseases, seasonal influenza and waterborne diseases.



7.8 million
people in need of health assistance



3.2 million
children in need of protection services



1.2 million
children in need of education support



9.6 million
people in need of WASH assistance



2 million
people in need of income support²⁶

STORY FROM THE FIELD



As part of a UNICEF mobile support team, paediatrician Galyna regularly visits Oksana and her 10 children, who had to flee attacks in Donetsk. Due to her own displacement experience, Galyna understands the family's needs. She examines two-year-old Katia, who was taken in by Oksana after being evacuated and placed into a children's home.

"They visit us every month," says Oksana. "UNICEF has provided us with linens, blankets, pillows, dishes and household chemicals."

Multidisciplinary mobile teams focus on helping large families who live far from cities and struggle to access necessary medicines, social services and basic household goods.

[Read more about this story here](#)

Pillar 1: Ukraine

In line with the Government’s Recovery Plan and the inter-agency response plan, UNICEF will tailor its approach in Ukraine to meet the humanitarian and early recovery needs of children in 2024. UNICEF will focus 90 percent of its humanitarian efforts in the east and south, where the war is ongoing, providing life-saving assistance to children and families to meet critical needs. This is based on a mixed approach, including provision of supplies through humanitarian convoys, and delivery of health, nutrition, water sanitation and hygiene, child protection and education services and humanitarian cash through implementing partners.

In the centre and west, the needs of children, including recent returnees, will be addressed through focused humanitarian response, alongside accelerated recovery efforts. UNICEF will focus on strengthening national systems, aligning institutional frameworks on children’s rights with international standards, and piloting child-centred recovery programming.

In health and nutrition, UNICEF will support the national vaccination system through mobile teams,³⁰ to reach children in front-line areas, and promote infant and young child feeding practices. The water, sanitation and hygiene response will prioritize access to safe water and sanitation, through rehabilitation of critical infrastructure, including in areas affected by the Kakhovka Dam destruction, along with the provision of water treatment chemicals and hygiene supplies.

UNICEF will expand access to a minimum package of protection services for children and women, including integrated social services, mental health and psychosocial support, individual case management and mine victim assistance.

Family-based care will be prioritized, through the Better Care model.³¹ In coordination with refugee-hosting countries and UNICEF offices across the region, orderly and safe return of children, particularly those without parental care and with disabilities, will be a priority, based on the best interest of the child.

Education and early learning will be supported for war-affected children, including through repair of infrastructure, improvements to digital systems and by addressing mental health, focusing on the needs of the most vulnerable children. Humanitarian cash transfers will target vulnerable households in affected areas, providing flexible funding to meet diverse needs.

Children and families will receive life-saving explosive ordnance risk education and information on access to services, hygiene, immunization and deinstitutionalization. UNICEF will use feedback mechanisms to adapt to needs of affected populations.

Considering the volatile nature of the war, emergency preparedness will be central to UNICEF’s planning, ensuring rapid capacities in arising situations and adequate contingency supplies, including in response to any further strikes on energy infrastructure. Humanitarian–development nexus recovery programming will be introduced as regions stabilize.

UNICEF will reinforce gender-transformative programming and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse across programmes. To enhance coordination, UNICEF will lead the WASH, Child Protection and Education Clusters, in partnership with Government and humanitarian partners, and contribute to the cash working group, co-chairing task teams where relevant.

Progress against the latest programme targets is available in the humanitarian situation reports: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/ukraine/situation-reports>



Health and nutrition

- **30,000** primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling
- **920,000** children and caregivers accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities, and through mobile teams and home visits



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

- **500,000** children, adolescents and caregivers accessing school and community-based MHPSS
- **513,028** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions
- **1,237,236** people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations
- **63,471** children who have received individual case management
- **1,314,484** children provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention and/or survivor assistance interventions



Education

- **625,000** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning
- **400,000** children receiving individual learning materials
- **150,000** children and adolescents accessing skills development programmes
- **15,000** teachers and other education personnel trained to provide quality learning



Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **4,497,000** people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs
- **1,535,800** people reached with critical WASH supplies
- **260** institutions provided with child friendly, gender sensitive and inclusive WASH facilities



Social protection

- **39,985** Number of households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers



Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)³³

- **4,000,000** affected people (children, caregivers, community members) reached with timely and life-saving information on how and where to access available services
- **50,000** people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms
- **150,000** people participating in engagement actions for social and behaviour change

Pillar 2: Refugee Response

After almost two years of war, the Ukraine refugee crisis remains one of the largest displacement crises worldwide. Nearly 6 million refugees from Ukraine – approximately 88 percent of them women and children – are currently hosted across Europe. Some 5 million have applied for national protection schemes. Among refugees, 23 percent of households indicate at least one member with specific needs.³⁴ The rate of family separation is 70 percent, exposing children to additional risks, including sexual violence, trafficking, exploitation and abuse and gender-based violence.³⁵

In 2024, barring unexpected developments, newly displaced refugee movements into Europe are expected to decrease significantly.

Households with specific vulnerabilities, such as persons with disabilities or from minority groups, encounter difficulties in accessing services and protection schemes, thus facing higher protection and poverty risks. The protracted situation is diminishing refugees' coping abilities and overwhelming the capacity of national and local structures, leaving gaps for particular groups in the adequacy and timing of benefits. As humanitarian aid scales down, potential for returns in adverse conditions and risks of resorting to harmful coping mechanisms, including gender-specific risks, increase.

In 2024, an integrated response is required to address residual humanitarian needs and link humanitarian support and recovery for refugee children and families. Key concerns remain around access to education, specifically early learning and secondary education; child protection and cross-border support to safeguard unaccompanied and separated children and children evacuated from institutional care facilities; mental health and psychosocial support, especially for adolescents; gender-based violence-related issues; and ensuring that low-income refugee households and children with disabilities are included in national social protection schemes.

Current school enrolment rates of Ukrainian children in European Union countries average 40–50 per cent,³⁶ mainly due to persistent hesitancy by parents, lack of physical space and learning infrastructure, teacher shortages, insufficiencies in preparatory classes and language support.³⁷ Consequently, thousands of children and youth are at risk of remaining out of school for a third year. A key priority is bringing refugee children and youth back into formal face-to-face education where they can benefit from long-term stability in education, social interaction with host communities and in-school support.

While the European Union Temporary Protection Directive has been effective in response to the mass arrival of refugees from Ukraine,³⁸ inconsistent implementation across Member States led to more restrictive realities, preventing refugees from effectively accessing legal status, rights and protection in host countries. Some minority groups and third-country nationals have been denied access to rights under the directive.³⁹

As the war enters its third year and host communities face increasing costs of living, additional burdens on services and housing, political polarization and other socioeconomic challenges, their support to refugees may decrease. Countering disinformation and shaping the narrative to promote peaceful coexistence remain key.



715,901
people in need of health and nutrition services



1.3 million
people in need of protection services



1.4 million
children in need of education support



467,125
people in need of income support

STORY FROM THE FIELD



Children from Ukraine who seek safety in the Republic of Moldova need new friends and more opportunities to overcome the significant changes in their lives and feel safe. Since the onset of the war, UNICEF and its partners have been working to improve the child protection system and integration of refugee families by developing such essential services as education, health and protection. The mobile UNICEF–UNHCR Blue Dot is one of the initiatives designed to achieve this objective, providing access to specialists in child protection, psychology and education.

[Read more about this story here](#)

Ariana, 9, and Adelina, 13, from Ukraine, participate in recreational activities with the UNICEF–UNHCR Blue Dot mobile team in Talmaz, Republic of Moldova, where their families have found safety.

Pillar 2: Refugee Response

In refugee-hosting countries, UNICEF, humanitarian partners and national and municipal authorities – under the overall leadership of host governments – have supported and complemented national responses through coordinated and inclusive interventions. However, public resources and national systems are increasingly stretched thin.

In 2024, UNICEF activities and resources will address residual humanitarian needs in refugee-hosting countries, focusing on sustainable handover to national institutions and closing out partnerships and activities that are no longer essential.

Specifically, UNICEF will continue its efforts to systematically identify persons with specific needs and provide targeted assistance, including through individual case management, cash programming, prevention and response to gender-based violence and holistic inclusion initiatives (e.g., effective inclusion in education systems and social protection programmes). UNICEF's targeted support will complement or enhance government services for women and children with specific needs. Minimum capacities to ensure immediate assistance to new arrivals and scale up in case of new movements will be maintained.

UNICEF will sustain efforts to strengthen the resilience of host governments by building national and subnational capacity and increasing multisectoral programming with local authorities. These system-strengthening strategies will ensure integration and continuity of the response by host countries in the longer term.

UNICEF and partners will continue to support Ukrainian refugee enrolment in national education systems and provide multiple, flexible learning pathways to ensuring smooth transitions, ongoing learning support and Ukrainian curriculum continuity for those nearing completion or unable to join host schools.

Child protection programmes will focus on strengthening national prevention and response, while supporting individual case management and large-scale psychosocial and parenting activities in vulnerable refugee and host communities. UNICEF will strengthen the capacities of social workforces to promote the rights of refugee children. Access to adequate social protection measures, including timely, predictable, life-saving financial benefits will be ensured for refugee households, with particular focus on those with children with disabilities.

Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and gender-based violence risk mitigation will be mainstreamed through capacity building, raising awareness and increasing accessibility of reporting channels. UNICEF will improve its accountability to affected populations by strengthening established feedback mechanisms; and support community engagement and mobilization to improve access to and quality of services and mitigate misinformation and risks.

In 2024, UNICEF will continue to play a crucial role in fostering dialogues and collaborations between the Government of Ukraine and hosting governments on issues such as the deinstitutionalization agenda in child protection, children's access to learning within national education systems and social cohesion.



Health and nutrition

- **50,590** children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities
- **18,600** children up to 15 years vaccinated through UNICEF supported mechanisms
- **39,200** children/caregivers receiving IYCF counselling sessions through UNICEF supported mechanisms



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

- **609,900** children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based MHPSS
- **499,850** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions
- **769,000** people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations
- **5,170** unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care and/or reunified
- **76,100** children who have received individual case management
- **582,400** People with access to safe spaces, protection and support hubs



Education

- **425,367** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning
- **255,067** children receiving individual learning materials



Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **20,000** people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs
- **20,200** people accessing appropriate sanitation services
- **85,700** people reached with critical WASH supplies



Social protection

- **6,000** households reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers
- **51,409** households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system with UNICEF technical assistance



Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)⁴¹

- **3,734,660** affected people (children, caregivers, community members) reached with timely and life-saving information on how and where to access available services
- **354,260** people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms
- **632,280** people participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN 2024

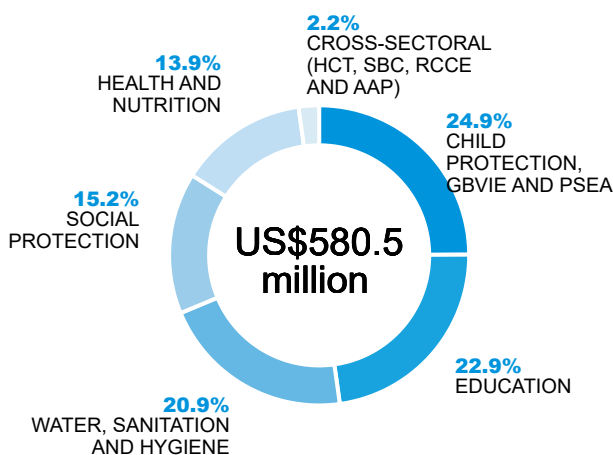
In 2024, UNICEF requires \$580.5 million to address the immediate and longer-term needs of 5.3 million people, including 1.3 million children, with a focus on those most vulnerable to the continuing effects of the war. Funding will enable UNICEF to meet the most urgent needs in health, nutrition, child protection, gender-based violence prevention, water, sanitation and hygiene and social protection, alongside government relief and recovery efforts. It will also ensure timely preparedness for potential large-scale internal displacements and refugee movements.

Inside Ukraine (Pillar 1), UNICEF requires \$450 million to reach 4.5 million people, including 752,000 children. A significant focus will be on providing life-saving interventions in the east and south of the country, where children face the daily realities of the war. This ask aligns with the 2024 inter-agency Humanitarian Response Plan for Ukraine.

For the refugee response (Pillar 2), UNICEF is requesting \$130.5 million for 2024 to reach 820,600 Ukrainian refugees and other vulnerable groups, including 533,390 children, across Europe, primarily in Belarus, Bulgaria, Czechia, Hungary, the Republic of Moldova, Poland, Romania and Slovakia. This will ensure UNICEF is able to consolidate its support to host governments to provide protection and critical services for refugees from Ukraine and ensure sustainability of the response. The ask aligns with the 2024 Ukraine Situation Regional Refugee Response Plan, where UNICEF and UNHCR efforts are defined based on comparative advantages, efficiencies and operational scale.

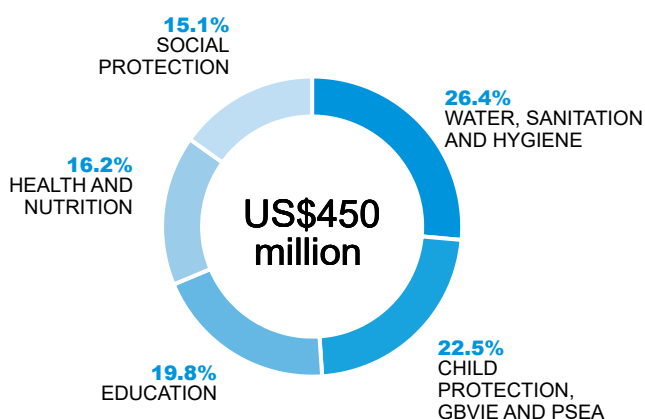
Given inextricable links between what happens inside Ukraine and the fate of children in refugee-receiving countries, and with the uncertain, complex situation, UNICEF will continue to prioritize support to populations inside Ukraine, while ensuring support for residual humanitarian needs and sustainable handover to national institutions in refugee-receiving countries. Given the still unpredictable situation, UNICEF will continue to ensure preparedness for strategic and country-specific support in case of an escalation in humanitarian needs.

Ukraine and Refugee Response

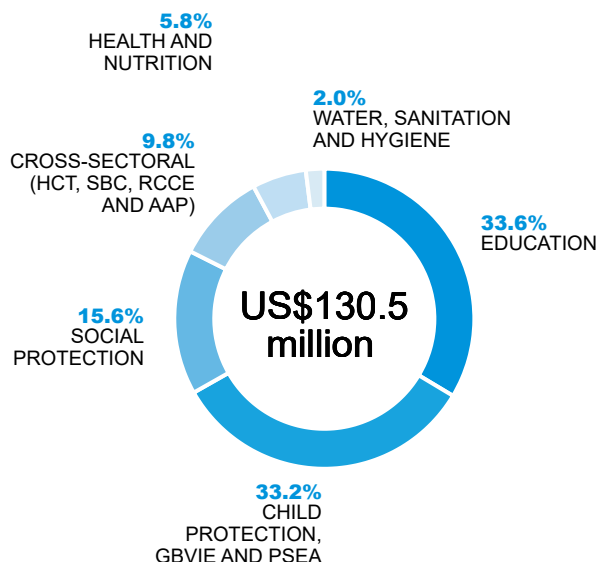


Sectors	2024 total requirement (US\$)
Health and nutrition	80,407,231
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	144,674,581
Education	132,796,404
Water, sanitation and hygiene	121,485,724
Social protection	88,436,186
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	12,746,389
Total	580,546,515

Pillar 1: Ukraine



Pillar 2: Refugee Response



Sectors	Ukraine	Belarus	Bulgaria	Czechia	Hungary	Republic of Moldova	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Other countries and regional coordination ⁴⁵	2024 total requirement (US\$)
Health and nutrition	72,783,360	88,273	150,000	1,286,214	1,020,000	1,796,247	1,029,510	350,000	903,627	1,000,000	80,407,231
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	101,313,504	626,000	1,155,110	5,354,046	1,618,130	7,421,732	20,241,072 ⁴⁶	1,320,000	3,724,987	1,900,000	144,674,581
Education	88,949,664	218,547	1,607,413	4,585,693	733,725	7,950,878	19,263,212	4,500,000	2,387,272	2,600,000	132,796,404
Water, sanitation and hygiene	118,898,150	52,000	-	-	-	1,785,574	50,000	200,000	-	500,000	121,485,724
Social protection ⁴⁷	68,066,438	494,800	-	3,787,154	727,152	5,866,125	-	130,000	7,864,517	1,500,000	88,436,186
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	- ⁴⁸	150,000	345,720	5,069,419	40,000	1,717,178	1,481,922	1,000,000	942,150	2,000,000	12,746,389
Total	450,011,116	1,629,620	3,258,243	20,082,526	4,139,007	26,537,734	42,065,716	7,500,000	15,822,553	9,500,000	580,546,515

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ENDNOTES

1. UNICEF activated its Corporate Emergency Level 2 Scale-up Procedure for Ukraine and Refugee Response for the following period: 8 March 2023 – 6 March 2024. UNICEF Emergency Procedures are activated to ensure a timely and effective response to all crises. The emergency procedures provide a tailored package of mandatory actions and simplifications required for all offices responding to Level 3, Level 2 and Level 1 humanitarian situations.
2. International Organization for Migration (IOM), Ukraine: Internal displacement report, 25 September 2023.
3. For overall refugee number: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Operational data portal, Ukraine refugee situation, available at <<https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>>. The 88 per cent women and children is broken down as follows: 52 per cent women, 18 per cent girls, 18 per cent boys. Source: UNHCR, Displacement patterns, protection risks and needs of refugees from Ukraine: Regional protection analysis #2 – Hungary, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania and Slovakia, April 2023, available at <<https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/100191>>.
4. There is a continued lack of reliable data on subsets of the child refugee population from Ukraine, especially on the share of unaccompanied and separated children who have applied for national protection schemes. Monthly statistics can be accessed here: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?oldid=583604#Where_did_unaccompanied_minors_fleeing_Ukraine_go.3F.
5. In 2024, the refugee response focuses primarily on eight refugee-hosting countries (Belarus, Bulgaria, Czechia, Hungary, Moldova, Republic of Moldova, Romania and Slovakia). It could be expanded to other countries across Europe, if needs require humanitarian interventions.
6. This appeal focuses specifically on the response inside Ukraine and to address the needs of Ukrainian refugees. UNICEF's response for other refugees and migrants arriving in Europe as well as preparedness and response for Afghan refugees in Central Asian and South Caucasus countries is covered and reported under the 2024 Europe and Central Asia regional appeal. UNICEF's support for refugee and migrant children and families across the region is commensurate to needs and contexts, and aimed at ensuring advocacy and equitable access to services and support for all affected populations. Additionally, UNICEF's systems strengthening approach in the host countries benefits all refugees and migrants equally and prepares systems to cater to new arrivals.
7. This includes 14.6 million people in Ukraine and 1,979,895 people in the eight refugee-receiving countries, in line with the draft documents for the Ukraine Humanitarian Response Plan 2024 and the 2024 Regional Refugee Response Plan (publication pending).
8. Numbers of internally displaced persons/refugees are based on the latest data from IOM Ukraine Data Explorer (see <humdata.org>) and UNHCR portal (see <<https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>>).
9. This includes 2,482,000 children in Ukraine, based on the latest United Nations population estimates of 17 per cent children among the Ukrainian population, using State Statistics Service data, and 791,958 children in the eight refugee-receiving countries, based on UNHCR statistics of 40 per cent children among the refugee population.
10. This includes 4.5 million people in Ukraine based on the target for people to be reached with safe water, and 820,600 people in the eight refugee-receiving countries based on their highest programmatic targets.
11. UNICEF is committed to needs-based targeting, which means covering the unmet needs of children; and will serve as the provider of last resort where it has cluster coordination responsibilities.
12. This includes 752,000 children in Ukraine based on the target of children to be reached with safe water, and 533,390 children in the eight refugee-receiving countries based on 65 per cent of the overall outreach, as only some interventions target caregivers and the adult population.
13. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ukraine: Civilian casualty update, 9 October 2023.
14. IOM, Ukraine: Internal displacement report, 25 September 2023.
15. IOM, Ukraine returns report, 23 January 2023.
16. OCHA, Ukraine Humanitarian Needs Overview 2024 (draft), pending publication.
17. REACH, Ukraine: Humanitarian situation monitoring – Overview of humanitarian needs in the areas closer to the front line, May 2023.
18. UNICEF Ukraine, Vulnerability assessment (draft), October 2023.
19. United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, Challenges encountered by young women affected by the war in Ukraine, May 2023.
20. According to Ukraine's National Social Service, 4,377 children continue to be evacuated (1,067 in Ukraine, 3,310 abroad), including 2,899 orphans and children deprived of parental care (543 in Ukraine, 2,356 abroad).
21. Ministry of Education and Science, Monthly Update, September 2023.
22. Kyiv School of Economics Institute, Report on damages to infrastructure caused by Russia's war against Ukraine one year after the start of the full-scale invasion, March 2023.
23. World Bank Group, Ukraine water supply and sanitation policy Note: Toward improved, inclusive, and sustainable water supply and sanitation services, 18 June 2021.
24. OCHA, Ukraine Humanitarian Response 2023, Ukraine: Destruction of Kakhovka Dam – Flash Update #10, 7 July 2023.
25. Sector needs are based on the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan for Ukraine (draft, pending publication).
26. 1,950,000 refers to the target for multi-purpose cash assistance, not people in need.
27. UNICEF is committed to empowering local responders in humanitarian crises in a variety of ways. The revised Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action made investing in strengthening the capacities of local actors in the humanitarian response a mandatory benchmark for UNICEF action. A more localized response will improve humanitarian action and is fundamental to achieving better accountability to affected populations.
28. This appeal is aligned with the revised Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, which are based on global standards and norms for humanitarian action.
29. UNICEF is committed to supporting the leadership and coordination of humanitarian response through its leadership or co-leadership of cluster coordination for the WASH, Nutrition and Education Clusters and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility. All cluster coordinator costs are included in sectoral programme budgets.
30. Mobile teams including both teams of professionals deployed by implementing partners to provide health services in front-line areas and the home visiting model. The latter consists of home counselling for families with children aged 0–3 years by qualified nurses, including on breastfeeding and immunization, and identification and referral to specialized services if required.
31. Better Care focuses on strengthening families to prevent separation and increasing access to family-based care for all children. This includes access to a minimum package of social services (individual case management, day care, early intervention, psychosocial support, social and medical patronage, crisis intervention and integrated social services and benefits) and to quality alternative family-based care, through positive parenting and training for current, new and potential alternative care families.
32. Beyond the UNICEF targets for these interventions, other humanitarian partners are expected to reach the remaining children/families in need.
33. Please note that humanitarian cash transfers are covered under social protection.
34. Specific needs include disabilities or serious medical conditions. Source: UNHCR, Displacement patterns, protection risks and needs of refugees from Ukraine: Regional protection analysis #2.
35. Ibid.
36. UNHCR, Education on hold: Addressing barriers to learning among refugee children and youth from Ukraine – challenges and recommendations, Education Policy Brief, September 2023.
37. Compounding this is the choice of many parents and displaced learners to rely exclusively on distance learning, online education and other forms of non-formal education during displacement (including following online curriculum made available by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine).
38. The directive has been extended until March 2025.
39. Guild, Elspeth and Kees Groenendijk, The impact of war in Ukraine on EU migration, Frontiers in Human Dynamics, vol. 5, 2 June 2023, available at <www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fhumd.2023.1189625/full>.
40. Sectoral needs are based on needs assessments carried out by UNICEF country offices and are subject to change upon finalization of the inter-agency refugee response plan.
41. Please note that humanitarian cash transfers are covered under social protection.
42. Please note that humanitarian cash transfers are covered under social protection.
43. Please note that the funding request includes education, early learning and adolescent development and participation interventions.
44. Please note that humanitarian cash transfers are covered under social protection.
45. Funding requirements for other countries include programme and operational support to all countries in the Europe and Central Asia region that receive refugees from Ukraine, as well as inside Ukraine.
46. The funding requirement for child protection has increased in 2024 to extend reach to the most vulnerable refugee children, with specialized services including (among other services) case management, mental health and psychosocial support.
47. Please note that humanitarian cash transfers are covered under social protection.
48. For Ukraine, costs for cross-sectoral activities are mainstreamed into the other sectors.