



6-year-old Sashko from the town of Ukrainka heads to the Ukrainian-Slovak border.

unicef 
for every child

Humanitarian Action for Children

Ukraine and Refugee Outflow

HIGHLIGHTS

- The war in Ukraine has devastatingly impacted the wellbeing of children and families. Prolonged exposure to distress impacts children’s immediate and long-term health and development. Women and children risk gender-based violence when sheltering, moving and seeking asylum.
- In Ukraine, 7.1 million people are internally displaced, including up to 2.8 million children. Hospitals, water facilities, schools and kindergartens have been destroyed. Access to WASH, education, health, livelihoods and social services support is interrupted.¹
- Over 4.5 million refugees, 90 per cent women and children, have fled to neighbouring countries and beyond, seeking protection and requiring critical assistance.²
- Children in Ukraine and living as refugees urgently require protection, including for unaccompanied and separated children, psychosocial services and prevention of trafficking, sexual and labour exploitation and abuse, along with critical health, nutrition, education, WASH services and livelihoods and social support.
- UNICEF is appealing for US\$ 948.9 million to provide multi-sectoral life-saving support for children and their families, including US\$ 624.2 million to respond to critical needs within Ukraine (Pillar 1) and US\$ 324.7 million for the refugee response (Pillar 2).

KEY PLANNED TARGETS⁷



5.3 million
children and women
accessing health care



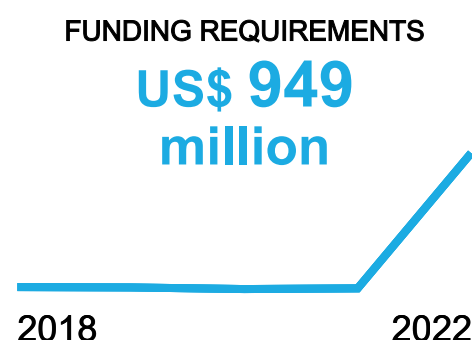
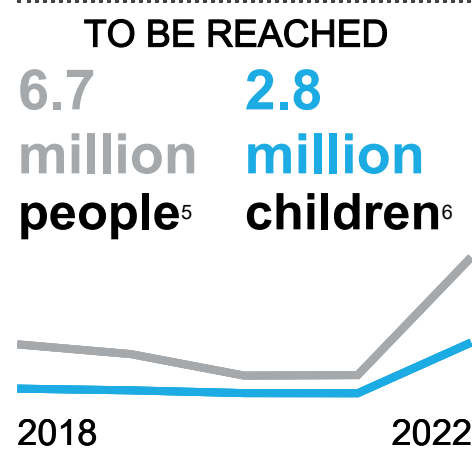
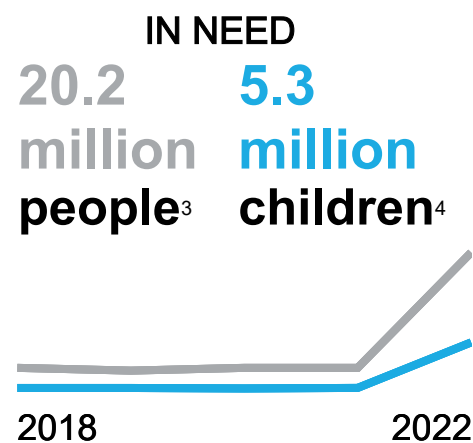
3.7 million
people accessing a
sufficient quantity of safe
water



2.2 million
children/caregivers
accessing mental health
and psychosocial support



307,500
households reached with
UNICEF-funded multi-
purpose humanitarian cash
transfers



Figures represent UNICEF’s input to the inter-agency planning documents currently under revision (UNHCR Refugee Response Plan and UNOCHA Flash Appeal) and as such are provisional and subject to change following the finalization of the inter-agency processes.

Pillar 1: Ukraine

The war in Ukraine has uprooted children and families from their homes, creating a child protection and child's rights emergency. Over 11 million people have fled their homes⁸; nearly a quarter of the total population of Ukraine. The majority, over 7.1 million people, have been internally displaced, of which an estimated 2.8 million are children.

Displacement has placed women and children at increased risk of gender-based violence (GBV), abuse, psychological trauma, trafficking, and family separation. The most vulnerable children, including those living outside their families, the nearly 91,000 children, half with disabilities, living in residential institutions for children without parental care or boarding schools, unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), and children with disabilities, have been particularly impacted. To date, 121 children have been killed and over 170 injured.⁹ Civilian infrastructure and basic services continue to be attacked. Nearly 100 health facilities and 870 educational facilities have been damaged or destroyed, interrupting access to critical medical supplies and services and leaving the majority of children in Ukraine without access to in-person education services.¹⁰ Water supply services and infrastructure, particularly in eastern Ukraine, have been damaged leaving over a million households without access to water. Hygiene and dignity items are in limited supply, putting displaced families at increased health risk. With approximately 80,000 women expected to give birth in the coming three months, access to essential health care services is becoming an urgent need.¹¹ Further outbreaks of measles and polio are possible, particularly given decreasing childhood immunization rates, the high number of people on the move and overcrowding in temporary shelters. Over 2 million children under five years of age and pregnant and breastfeeding women are in need of life-saving nutrition services inside Ukraine as the nutritional status of children is expected to decline as family's resources are stretched.¹²

The operating environment in Ukraine has become extremely complex. The public sector workforce, including teachers, pediatricians, social workers and engineers, has been severely disrupted and displaced. The banking system has been impacted, limiting fund transfers to partners and staff salaries. Access constraints, active fighting, air strikes and rapidly changing front lines are posing significant challenges to UNICEF and partners in delivering critical life-saving services to vulnerable children and families. Several cities are in dire need of humanitarian assistance and protection with civilians trapped inside for several weeks, experiencing constant shelling, and prolonged disruption of essential services such as access to food, medicine, heating, water, and mobile connections. As the war continues, humanitarian needs continue to worsen, taking a heavy toll on the wellbeing of Ukrainians.



12 million
people in need of health assistance



13.6 million
people lack access to safe water¹⁴



2.2 million
children in need of protection services



3 million
people in need of income support



3.3 million
children need education support

STORY FROM THE FIELD



In Kharkiv, families and children who have taken cover in city's 29 metro shelters can now find solace in psychosocial support spaces, equipped with learning materials for art, play and reading, set up by UNICEF and its partner "Professional Development". Anastasiia Ulyantseva is a volunteer who works at one of the support spaces.

"I just saw the volunteer recruitment and registered," says Anastasiia, who has a 13-year-old daughter and teaches at one of the local universities. "Every morning I exercise with the children at the metro station. And during the day I hold workshops and play games with them."

[Read more about this story here](#)

On 20 March 2022, Anastasiia, a volunteer from Kharkiv, plays with children at the metro station, where UNICEF has established and equipped psychosocial support spaces with learning materials.

Pillar 1: Ukraine

UNICEF is rapidly scaling up its multi-sectoral humanitarian response, working closely with UN agencies, the Government of Ukraine, and partners under an inter-agency framework.

UNICEF is Lead/Co-Lead of the WASH, Nutrition and Education clusters, Child-Protection sub-cluster and Maternal Child Health Care subgroup, and a key member of the Cash working group.

UNICEF continues to operate countrywide, using different modalities. In eastern Ukraine, continuous attacks on the frontline make many areas difficult to access requiring measures such as mobile response mechanisms and humanitarian corridors to operate. In central Ukraine, ongoing attacks are occurring, but humanitarian operations can continue. In the west, millions of IDPs are seeking shelter and support away from the fighting, requiring significant support to expand capacity of existing services to meet their needs.

UNICEF's response prioritizes working through national and local systems where possible. UNICEF is also rolling out mobile programmes, including in underground shelters and train stations, and establishing a Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) to reach displaced populations with life-saving supplies.

The Rapid Response Mechanism will be used to provide timely and efficient minimum package of response to sudden population movements (displaced/returning IDP children and families and host communities) and provide essential life saving services such as emergency WASH and Health services.

UNICEF will continue working with partners to resume and increase child protection and GBV services, including psychosocial support, case management, referrals and family reunification, and jointly with Government to urgently address critical child concerns, including border crossings, evacuations, support for UASC, prevention of trafficking and tracking relocation of children in state custody.

UNICEF will continue working with government and other partners to roll out multipurpose cash transfers to enable vulnerable households with children to meet a range of financial needs. While these play a critical role in supporting vulnerable populations, UNICEF will also continue to support national authorities to maintain the national social protection system.

UNICEF will support local emergency response efforts by positioning critical supplies in strategic municipalities to support resumption of health and nutrition services, including primary and maternal healthcare in communities. UNICEF will also support the establishment of critical medical stocks and pipelines to maintain health and nutrition service provision and will support procurement and safe delivery of essential medical equipment and vaccines. Polio and measles vaccination are a particular focus given recent outbreaks, as well as increasing COVID-19 vaccination rates.

UNICEF will work with partners to reinstate in-person education and early learning for displaced children. This will include temporary enrolment of children in local facilities and within safe learning spaces.

UNICEF has resumed water trucking where infrastructure is damaged and is providing critical equipment and will support re-establishment of water and sanitation facilities as access resumes. UNICEF will procure and distribute essential supplies for institutions and people seeking shelter.



Nutrition

- **150,000** pregnant women receiving preventative iron supplementation



Health

- **1,500,000** children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles
- **3,000,000** children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities



Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **3,570,000** people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs
- **1,500,000** people reached with critical WASH supplies



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

- **1,000,000** children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support
- **500,000** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions
- **1,000,000** people who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers



Education

- **800,000** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning



Social protection

- **265,000** households reached with UNICEF-funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers



Cross-sectoral (SBC, CE, and AAP)

- **10,000,000** people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services
- **530,000** people with access to established accountability mechanisms

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND NEEDS

Pillar 2: Refugee Outflow

Since late February, over 4.5 million people have fled Ukraine to neighbouring countries and beyond, resulting in the fastest-growing refugee crisis in Europe since the second world war. With fighting ongoing, population outflows are expected to continue. Over 2.6 million people (almost sixty percent) entered Poland, 692,501 have gone to Romania, 411,365 to the Republic of Moldova, 424,367 to Hungary and 317,781 to the Slovak Republic.¹⁶ With application by European Union (EU) member states of the Temporary Protection Directive¹⁷, and many other countries admitting Ukrainian refugees, secondary movements are expected. Many have already moved beyond countries of first arrival to seek resettlement in other countries in Europe: in Belarus, Moldova and Romania, over 85% of people arriving from Ukraine have moved on to another country, while Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece and Italy received over 91,300 Ukrainian nationals in March.¹⁸

Women and children constitute about 90 percent of those who have left Ukraine.¹⁹ UNICEF estimates that over 2 million refugees are children, and majority have been exposed to trauma and distressing events, including displacement itself. Many are being cared for by a single parent, are separated from immediate family or are unaccompanied. Nearly 91,000 children, around half with disabilities, have been in state residential institutions and boarding schools in Ukraine and need safety.²⁰ All are vulnerable and at significant risk, including to violence, trafficking, sexual and labour exploitation and abuse. Preventing family separation, ensuring immediate identification, reunification registration, emergency care arrangements and safe spaces linked to national child protection systems and safety, stability and adequate child protection standards services in reception facilities, remains an urgent priority.

Significant movements of people have put pressure on sanitation and hygiene services at border and reception points, strained national health and social protection systems, and expanded the potential for disease outbreak due to low vaccination rates for measles, polio, and COVID-19. Minority groups face increased risk of discrimination while people and children with disabilities face a lack of specialized support. Mental health and psychosocial support needs of women, adolescents and children need to be more systematically addressed, while access to these and other critical services in hosting countries is challenged by language barriers. The expansion of national health, education and social welfare services to include refugee children and families will require strengthening and capacity enhancement of national systems to ensure equitable, quality access and services for refugee as well as host communities.

UNICEF will support access to information, engage affected communities in response design and delivery, facilitate social cohesion between refugee and host communities and ensure accountability mechanisms for a dignified, people centered response. UNICEF will reinforce inclusion and prevention of discrimination, including for children with disabilities, Roma and third party nationals.

STORY FROM THE FIELD



“I’ve been crying for two days,” says Olena, as she recounts how she fled her home in Ukraine to escape the escalating conflict. “My husband said I should leave to keep our boy safe.”

Olena and Yaroslav are just two of the thousands of people, mostly women and children, who have just stepped onto land in Isaccea, a port town in eastern Romania, after crossing the Danube River on a crowded ferry. But while everyone fleeing the conflict is relieved to have made it to safety, many of them are also left confronting enormous uncertainty over what happens next.

[Read more about this story here](#)

Olena and 8-year-old Yaroslav arrive in Isaccea, Romania from Ukraine.

Pillar 2: Refugee Outflow

UNICEF will partner with national and municipal governments, UNHCR, other UN agencies, civil society organizations, national networks, youth and communities to ensure programmatic and advocacy support and to strengthen systems and capacities to address needs of refugee children and families in neighbouring countries and beyond. UNICEF will continue to co-chair the Child Protection Sub-Working Group with Government and UNHCR, under the Protection Working Group.

UNICEF will advocate with governments to strengthen child protection services. This will include screening for at-risk children at border points, providing technical support and safeguarding programming through Best Interests procedures for UASC and assisting identification and registration of children evacuated from residential care in Ukraine. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed on April 7th establishing a clear partnership between the Ministry of Social Policy and UNICEF to monitor and support the wellbeing of children in institutions and other alternative care facilities and arrangements both inside Ukraine and across borders, covering short, medium and long term needs. UNICEF and UNHCR will scale up 'Blue Dots' in strategic locations. These child and family protection hubs provide multi-sectoral humanitarian services, including child protection, health, education, early childhood development, mental health and psychosocial support, and critical information.

Recognizing the central role of host governments, UNICEF will work with sectoral counterparts and local municipalities to strengthen capacities, including in prevention of trafficking, GBV and SEA, and expand national systems to integrate refugee families, including providing specialized technical assistance, critical services, supplies and financial support.

UNICEF will support access to information, engage affected communities in response design and delivery, facilitate social cohesion between refugee and host communities and ensure accountability and feedback mechanisms to enable a dignified, people centered response. UNICEF will reinforce social inclusion, including for children with disabilities, preventing stigma and discrimination of at risk groups.

UNICEF will deploy specialized technical and operational support to augment national capacities and scale up response capacities, undertake assessments and roll out sequenced, operational plans with government and partners. Child rights monitoring will be prioritized, working with Child Ombudspersons and national human rights institutions.

UNICEF will scale up essential nutrition and primary health services, support referrals to GBV and specialized child protection services and assist governments to mitigate impacts of COVID-19 and prevent outbreaks of measles and polio. UNICEF will support multi-purpose cash transfers for households with children in transit, and integration of refugees into national social protection systems. Access to early learning and education will be facilitated through temporary learning and recreational activities and support to host-governments to include refugee children in national education systems. UNICEF will support provision of adequate, safe water and sanitation, hygiene and dignity items and infection prevention control measures in reception sites, transit centers, shelters and schools.

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

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.



Health and nutrition

- **2,341,200** children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities



Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **130,000** people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs
- **1,093,200** people reached with critical WASH supplies



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

- **1,164,350** children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support
- **810,200** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions
- **601,400** people who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers



Education

- **463,600** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning



Social protection

- **42,500** households reached with UNICEF-funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers
- **80,000** households benefitting from new or additional social transfers from governments with UNICEF technical assistance support



Cross-sectoral (SBC, CE, and AAP)

- **5,075,600** people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services
- **43,900** people with access to established accountability mechanisms

Programme targets are provisional and subject to change upon finalization of the inter-agency planning documents.

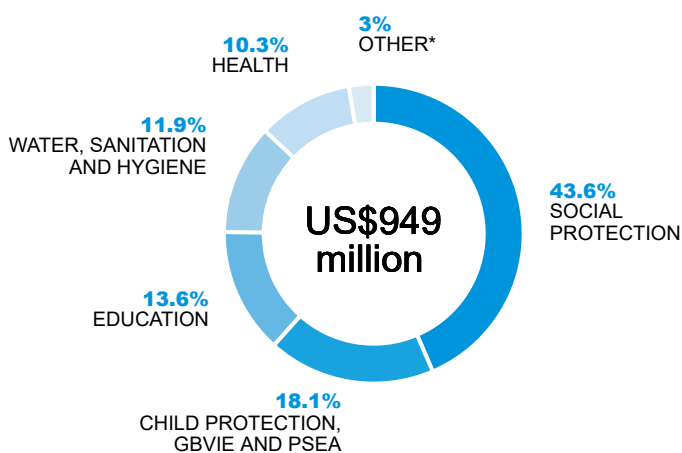
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN 2022

In response to the fast-evolving humanitarian crisis in Ukraine, and in line with the upcoming updates of the inter-agency response plans, UNICEF has revised its original appeal to US\$ 948.9 million to respond to urgent needs and provide critical life-saving assistance for children and their families within Ukraine (Pillar 1) and for the refugee response (Pillar 2).

The Pillar 1 requires a total of US\$ 624.2 million to prevent a further deterioration of the welfare of children and their families in Ukraine through the provision of multi-sectoral support while the Pillar 2 is seeking for US\$ 324.7 million to respond to urgent humanitarian and protection needs of refugee children and their families affected by the war.²²

As of 6 April, UNICEF has received US\$ 288.7 million for the response out of which 62 per cent is fully flexible against the HAC. UNICEF is immensely grateful for the timely and quality support of public and private sector partners thus far. The flexible and timely funding will continue to play an important role in this response as it enables UNICEF and partners to act rapidly and strategically to meet the growing needs and fulfil the rights of children and their families affected by this crisis. UNICEF is fully committed to transparency and accurate financial reporting standards, and regular updates can be found in the [Ukraine crisis situation reports](#) and on the [Financial Tracking System \(FTS\)](#) managed by OCHA.

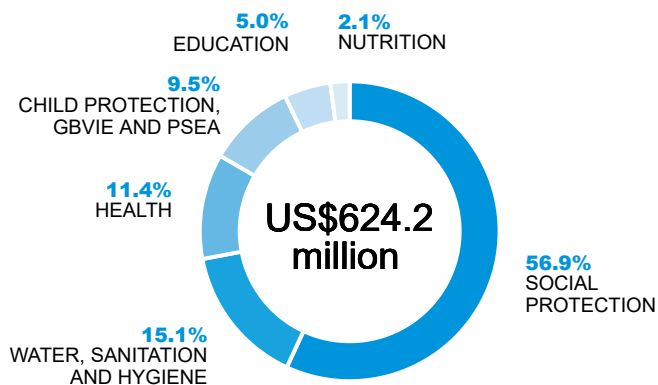
Ukraine and Refugee Outflow



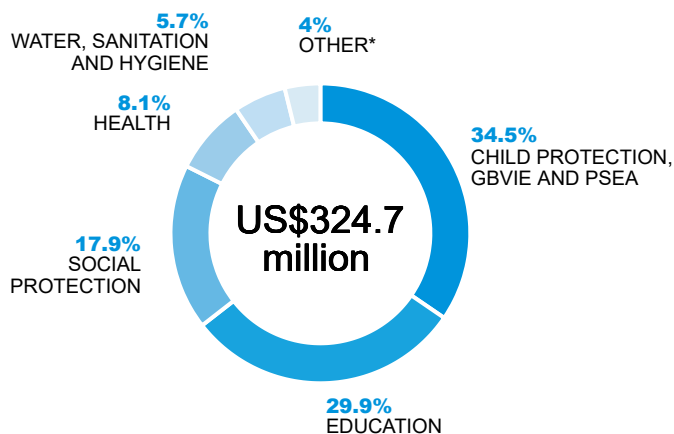
Sectors	2022 total requirement (US\$)
Nutrition	18,739,620
Health	97,277,000
Water, sanitation and hygiene	112,897,020
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	171,435,373
Education	128,615,383
Social protection	413,360,850
Cross-sectoral (SBC, CE, AAP)	6,627,080
Total	948,952,326

*This includes costs from other sectors/interventions : Nutrition (2.0%), Cross-sectoral (SBC, CE, AAP) (<1%).

Pillar 1: Ukraine



Pillar 2: Refugee Outflow



Sectors	Ukraine	Poland	Romania	Republic of Moldova	Hungary	Slovak Republic	Other countries and regional coordination	2022 total requirement (US\$)
Nutrition	12,900,000	3,045,000	197,200	638,000	910,600	672,400	376,420	18,739,620
Health	71,000,000	11,890,000	1,479,000	1,345,600	4,495,000	2,742,000	4,325,400	97,277,000
Water, sanitation and hygiene	94,500,000	12,407,940	870,000	1,948,800	1,341,540	981,476	847,264	112,897,020
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	59,300,000	43,163,600	14,871,200	6,554,000	10,580,320	16,023,080	20,943,173	171,435,373
Education	31,400,000	62,930,000	4,663,200	5,904,400	3,895,600	7,830,000	11,992,183	128,615,383
Social protection	355,149,430 ²³	18,212,000	957,000	7,134,000	4,002,000	17,737,600 ²⁴	10,168,820	413,360,850
Cross-sectoral (SBC, CE, AAP)	- ²⁵	580,000	707,600	116,000	406,000	1,531,200	3,286,280	6,627,080
Total	624,249,430	152,228,540	23,745,200	23,640,800	25,631,060	47,517,756	51,939,540	948,952,326

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ENDNOTES

1. IOM Ukraine Internal Displacement Report 1 April 2022; UNICEF estimate.
2. UNHCR operational data portal as of 10 April 2022.
3. Draft OCHA revised Flash Appeal, as of 6 April, (15.7 million people in need), and UNHCR Refugee figures as of 10 April 2022 (4.5 million refugees).
4. UNICEF estimate based on people in need (3 million children inside in Ukraine and 2.25 million in refugee hosting countries)
5. Based on people accessing primary health care and safe water through UNICEF supported mechanisms.
6. UNICEF estimate of children accessing primary health care, vaccination, and access to education through UNICEF supported mechanisms.
7. These key planned targets are based on combined inside Ukraine and refugee outflow response.
8. IOM Internal Displacement Report 1 April 2022; UNHCR Ukraine Operational Data Portal 4 April 2022.
9. OCHA Ukraine Civilian Casualty Update 4 April 2022.
10. WHO Surveillance System for Attacks as at 5 April 2022; OCHA Ukraine Data Explorer as at 4 April 2022.
11. WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF Joint Statement, 'Stop attacks on health care in Ukraine', 13 March 2022.
12. UNICEF estimate.
13. Estimate based on provisional sector needs for Ukraine in the OCHA Flash Appeal, April 2022.
14. This figure includes water sanitation and hygiene needs.
15. These targets are only for the Ukraine in-country response for the period from March to August 2022.
16. UNHCR Operational Data Portal as of 10 April 2022.
17. European Commission, Document 52022PC0091, 3 March 2022.
18. UNHCR; Government of Italy; Government of Greece.
19. UNHCR, Briefing Note, 18 March 2022.
20. UNICEF estimate.
21. These targets are for the Ukraine refugee outflow.
22. The funding requirements for Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 represent UNICEF's inputs into the inter-agency response plans that are currently under revision and are subject to change pending finalization of the processes. Pillar 1 requirement is for 6 months (March to August 2022) aligned with the Ukraine Flash Appeal revision. Pillar 2 is for 10 months (March to December 2022) aligned with Refugee Response Plan (RRP).
23. In agreement with the Cash Working Group, UNICEF and the Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP) will provide monthly in cash transfers to 265,000 conflict impacted households. An initial round of support will be delivered to up to 52,000 households through a three month payment, paid in a single tranche. Additional transfers to these households may be provided, in addition to transfers for an expanded caseload. Target groups were agreed with the Ministry of Social Policy and may be revised in subsequent payment rounds.
24. In agreement with the government-led Cash Working Group, UNICEF and other partners will provide up to six months of cash transfers to refugees. This support will consist of basic needs transfers and support for people with disabilities in line with Slovakia's Career's Benefit. UNICEF will also provide technical assistance to design and implement the disability benefit for children.
25. Social Behaviour Change (SBC), Community Engagement (CE), and Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) are integrated in sectoral response.