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for every child

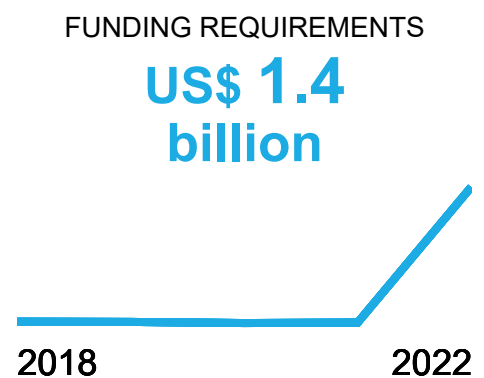
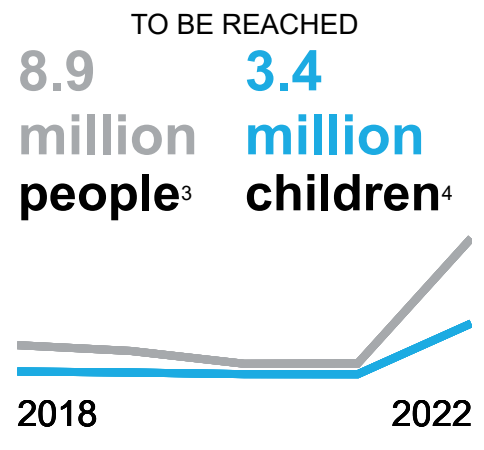
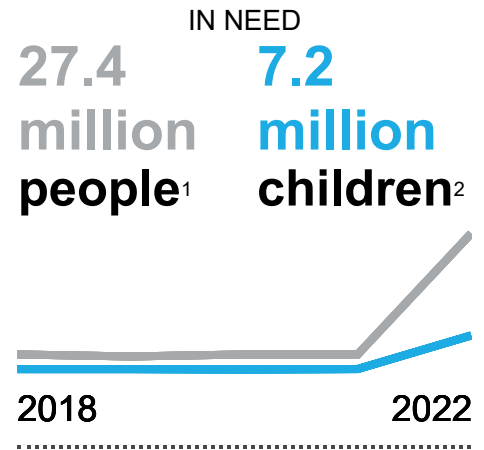
Humanitarian Action for Children

8-year-old Nastya stands amidst rubble in her damaged school in Buzova, Ukraine. Nastya and her family have fled to Poland, and she really misses her friends and school back home.

Ukraine and Refugee Response Crisis

HIGHLIGHTS

- Since the escalation of the war in Ukraine, 1,007 children have been killed or injured; nearly 18 million people, including over 3 million children, need humanitarian assistance; and 7 million people are internally displaced. Over 7.4 million refugees have fled to Europe, of which 90 per cent are women and children.
- Affected populations still require urgent protection, including specialized assistance for unaccompanied and separated children and adolescents; psychosocial and gender-based violence support; prevention of trafficking, sexual exploitation, and abuse; and access to critical health, education, WASH, and social protection services.
- UNICEF will sustain and scale up crucial interventions for an increased number of people; 8.9 million, including 3.4 million children, until the end of 2022. UNICEF will address priority needs, including continuity of learning, winter support, and preparedness for new displacements.
- UNICEF requires US\$ 1.4 billion for multi-sectoral life-saving support for children and families, including supplies; child protection, health, vaccination, nutrition, education, early childhood development, WASH services, social protection and humanitarian cash, and capacity enhancement of social service workers and systems. This includes US\$ 987.3 million for Ukraine and US\$ 377.2 million for the refugee response.



KEY PLANNED TARGETS



4.9 million

children and women accessing primary healthcare



2.6 million

children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support



2 million

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



329,150

households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers

Pillar 1: Ukraine

The escalation of the war in Ukraine continues to have a profound, devastating impact on the wellbeing of children, with over 1,007 killed or injured since 24 February 2022.⁵ Large-scale destruction of infrastructure, displacements and continued fighting have disrupted access to critical social and child protection services, learning, WASH and health care and caused enormous psychosocial distress for children and their caregivers. With the evolving humanitarian situation, the Interagency Flash Appeal has been updated to target 11.5 million people until 31 December 2022. With no end to the war in sight, UNICEF must remain ready to pivot and expand to meet the urgent, increased needs of affected children and their families.

The humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate. Since April 2022, with an additional 2 million people in need, 17.7 million Ukrainians, including 3.3 million children, now require support, amounting to over 40 per cent of the population. The situation remains highly complex, with a harsh winter approaching and continued fighting in the east and south constraining humanitarian access and triggering new and potentially additional displacements. While around 6 million people have returned home,⁶ their vulnerabilities remain high, with many living in temporary, damaged homes, outside collective shelters, facing limited income sources and at growing risk of nuclear incidents.

Children still face major protection risks, including family separation, child trafficking and unexploded ordnances. Around 3.7 million adults and children need protection from and response to violence, including gender-based and neglect.⁷ The most vulnerable, including internally displaced children, children on the move, those living in institutions and those with disabilities, are particularly at risk. The conflict has triggered a mental health crisis for children and their caregivers; disrupted access to safe WASH for 16 million people, education for 5.7 million children and displaced 43,000 teachers,⁸ put 14.5 million people in need of health assistance and increased the risk of outbreaks of vaccine-preventable and water-borne diseases. Some 9.3 million people now urgently need food and livelihood assistance,⁹ and the upcoming winter, with temperatures as low as -20 degrees Celsius and heavy snowfall, will further burden families with costs and difficulties, including related to heating, fuel and winter clothing.

Recovery plans are being developed, providing an opportunity to align legislative, policy and institutional frameworks on children's rights with international standards, enabling child-centred, resilience-building restructuring to achieve sustainable results for children.



14.5 million

people in need of health assistance



2.8 million

children in need of protection services



5 million

children in need of education support



9.8 million

people lack access to safe water



6.3 million

people in need of income support

STORY FROM THE FIELD



Like many others, the school in Horenka, a small village near Lyiv, was heavily damaged by shelling. Despite the war, teachers in Horenka have not stopped teaching and continue to support children in shelters and abroad through online learning. To ensure the safety of learning environments in Ukraine, UNICEF is helping to rebuild 50 education facilities in conflict-affected regions where it is safe to resume in-person education. In addition, UNICEF is preparing guidelines on child-friendly shelters and is engaged in equipping shelters with supplies at 1,000 schools. Another priority is providing schools with activity packages for bomb shelters.

[Read more about this story here](#)

Little Lyuda stands amidst the rubble of the Horenka school, in Ukraine. The primary school, where she was studying, was completely destroyed in the hostilities.

Pillar 1: Ukraine

UNICEF will continue to scale up the delivery of lifesaving support, including supplies and essential services; enhance the capacities of frontline responders and social service workers and strengthen national services and systems. UNICEF (co)leads the WASH, Child Protection, Education and Nutrition clusters and partners with Government, UN, and civil society partners to reach displaced children and families or those in war-affected areas.

A zonal differentiated response approach will continue. In the east and south, where conflict and access constraints remain, UNICEF will continue to deploy rapid response teams, use inter-agency humanitarian convoys, and engage local administrations and civil society partners to respond. Critical supplies will be prepositioned to support children, women and vulnerable people. In the accessible central and west, national systems, municipalities and civil society organizations will continue to be engaged, linking humanitarian and development programming to combine emergency response for displaced populations with recovery support.

UNICEF will expand access, including for people with disabilities, to essential services like child protection, mine-victim and gender-based violence (GBV) assistance, mental health and psychosocial support and case management for children returning from institutions or in alternative care.

UNICEF will work with the Government to address critical protection concerns, including support for unaccompanied and separated children, prevention of trafficking, and locating children in state custody. Spilno (together) Child Spots and mobile teams will be expanded to provide child protection, legal support, learning, referrals to health services, and registration for humanitarian cash assistance. Gender-responsive programming and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse will be reinforced with implementing partners.

Access to primary health care services, provision of health, nutrition, vaccine and cold chain equipment and supplies, promotion of appropriate feeding for infants and young children and preparedness of facilities for winter will be sustained. Access to safe water and essential WASH items for at-risk communities and the re-establishment of water and sanitation infrastructure in health and school facilities will be ensured.

To enable continued learning for affected and displaced children, education and early childhood services will be supported in schools, homes and communities, including access to self-and online learning assistance and materials. Damaged facilities will be rehabilitated, and teacher training will continue. Multi-purpose cash transfers to vulnerable households with multiple children and/or children with a disability will be sustained while shock-responsive national social protection programmes will be supported. Efforts will continue to reach affected children and families with life-saving information on exploded ordnance risk, access to service, hygiene, routine immunization, deinstitutionalization, and winter preparedness. Additional mechanisms will be established to receive and respond to feedback from affected populations.



Health

- **4,500,000** children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities
- **1,500,000** children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles



Nutrition

- **300,000** primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

- **1,000,000** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions
- **2,000,000** children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support



Education

- **1,400,000** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning
- **400,000** schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)



Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **4,500,000** people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs
- **1,500,000** people reached with critical WASH supplies



Social protection¹²

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



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

- **12,000,000** people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services
- **530,000** people with access to established accountability mechanisms

Pillar 2: Refugee Receiving Countries

Due to the war, 7.4 million Ukrainians,¹³ 90 per cent of women and children¹⁴ are now refugees across Europe,¹⁵ with 9.7 million projected by the end of 2022.¹⁶ With only 78 per cent of the 6 million who returned indicating plans to remain,¹⁷ the sustainability of returns remains uncertain. Support from host countries and communities has been abundant, and with the European Union Temporary Protection Directive,¹⁸ over 4 million people have registered for national protection schemes.¹⁹ While the bulk remains in five neighbouring countries,²⁰ many have settled further across Europe, including in eleven countries²¹ where UNICEF is supporting host country efforts to ensure services for refugee communities.

With protracted displacement and dwindling savings and support from volunteers and host communities, refugees face continued challenges accessing services and protection. Children remain at risk of violence and exploitation, and needing sustained protection. Those impacted by exposure to trauma, unaccompanied, separated and/or relocated from institutional care facilities in Ukraine, remain vulnerable. Family reunification, access to mental health and psychosocial support, continued learning, cash assistance, social protection and healthcare remain important needs for refugees.

Winter brings significant challenges for refugees, particularly those in inadequately heated accommodations and requiring warm clothing. Sustained fighting in Ukraine is inhibiting returns and bringing the risk of new and onward movements, necessitating continued investment in preparedness and support. The new school year has renewed the need for expanded capacities to integrate refugee children in national education systems, with over 70 per cent not yet registered in schools.²² Similarly, refugee health needs, including for vaccination, adolescent, pediatric and specialized care, require additional capacities and investments in the health system. The economic fallout of the energy crisis and skyrocketing food prices are expected to lead to widespread hardship, increased child poverty and income inequality in host countries, requiring bolstered national capacities to sustain services in health, education, social protection and welfare systems for refugees and vulnerable hosting populations. These factors will also negatively affect host communities, with potential impacts on solidarity and social cohesion.

Refugee inflows have stretched national capacities, with decentralized governance, scale of response, and, in some cases, limited technical expertise in child-centered response, making it important to complement and strengthen national systems and responses. Many countries²³ continue to host significant numbers of refugees and migrants from other countries, while discrepancies in support between groups of refugees remain, for example, from Roma communities in Ukraine or third-country nationals, requiring continued efforts to ensure a supportive environment for all refugees, regardless of origin and ethnicity.



4.1 million refugees registered for temporary protection²⁴



7.4 million refugee registered across Europe²⁵



3 million refugee children registered across Europe²⁶

STORY FROM THE FIELD



Victoria is 32 years old, and she raises her five children on her own. After two months of war and seven days spent in the basement of a house in Odessa, Ukraine, the young mother left in search of safety.

Victoria is one of the more than 61,000 refugees from Ukraine who receive financial support from UNHCR, UNICEF, and other partners in Moldova.

"I used them to buy medicines, fruit, and food for my children. They were so happy, and I was also happy to afford that," says Victoria.

[Read more about this story here](#)

The story of Victoria, mother of five, for whom the financial support provided through UNICEF is the only source of income.

Pillar 2: Refugee Receiving Countries

With established relationships with and across host countries, UNICEF will continue to bolster government efforts to ensure critical support to refugee children and families, including child and social protection, education, early learning, health, and nutrition. UNICEF will sustain and scale up these efforts across at least 16 countries,²⁷ working alongside UNHCR, humanitarian partners, and UNICEF National Committees²⁸ to ensure access to critical services, facilitate social cohesion, and enhance the capacities of national actors and systems to maintain a supportive environment for refugee children.

UNICEF will continue to co-chair the Child Protection and Education Sub-Working group and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Network and participate in key sector working groups, including GBV, Health, MHPSS, Humanitarian Cash and WASH. UNICEF will maintain engagement with national and local authorities, civil society and young people to support a cross-sectoral response, advocate for equitable access for all refugee children and families - regardless of origin, ensure accountability to affected populations, and provide information on services, rights and entitlements.

Agile support remains critical to ensure essential supplies, quality services and protection for refugees and to strengthen and sustain highly diverse, integrated actions within and across contexts and countries. UNICEF will continue working at the technical, policy and political levels to identify, register, monitor and support unaccompanied children and children in alternative care and strengthen national, local, and cross-border systems to protect children from GBV, trafficking, sexual exploitation, and abuse. Efforts will continue to ensure children access early childhood development and accredited learning, online and/or in their own language, are integrated into and have their needs met by national education and health systems and receive integrated and essential primary health care and services, including pediatric and immunization.

With the potential influx of new refugees, UNICEF will continue efforts with national and subnational stakeholders to enhance preparedness. This includes expanding child protection support for children on the move, education, health and social protection services, and establishing UNICEF-UNHCR "Blue Dots" in strategic locations to ensure a multi-sectoral humanitarian response to children and families. This also includes investing in WASH infrastructure and services, emergency supplies and child protection and monitoring at border crossings and Refugee Accommodation Centres. To ensure back-to-learning under the current school year and critical support over the upcoming winter, made harsher for affected populations and host communities within a context of increased fuel prices and economic hardship,²⁹ UNICEF will make immediate investments, particularly through cash assistance, to support and prevent further deterioration of welfare of children and their families, now and into early 2023.



Health³¹

- **429,800** Children and women receiving primary health care services through UNICEF supported mechanisms



Nutrition

- **85,090** primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling



Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA

- **633,000** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions³²
- **1,210,190** children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support
- **653,930** people who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers



Education

- **626,050** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning
- **786,150** children receiving individual learning materials



Water, sanitation and hygiene³³

- **290,000** people accessing appropriate sanitation services
- **586,000** people reached with critical WASH supplies



Social protection

- **64,150** households reached with UNICEF-funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers
- **200,620** households benefitting from new or additional social transfers from governments with UNICEF technical assistance support



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

- **10,142,500** people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services
- **146,270** people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms



Programme strategy

- **55** new formal partnerships established with national and subnational authorities to support the extension of quality social services to refugees³⁴
- **1,986,546** population in municipalities receiving UNICEF technical assistance for system strengthening³⁵

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN 2022

The war continues to devastatingly impact Ukrainian children and families. UNICEF has thus revised targets and financial requirements to ensure humanitarian support throughout 2022.

Inside Ukraine, UNICEF requires US\$987.3 million to sustain assistance and reach 6.2 million people, including 2.3 million children, with critical services and protection. A major investment is multi-purpose cash for vulnerable children and families, with due consideration to diverse needs and aligned with Government systems. Key priorities include back-to-learning and winter-specific support. The adjustment is aligned with the updated Interagency Flash Appeal.

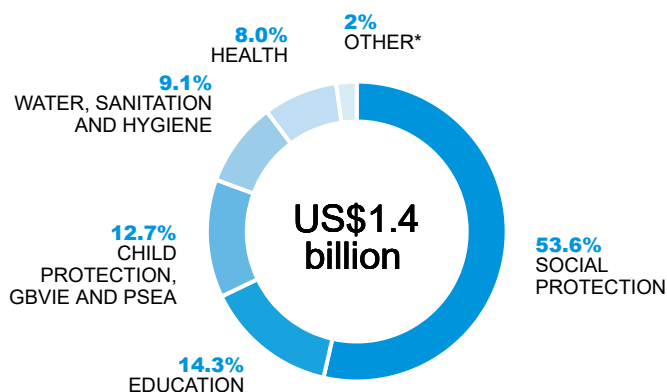
For the refugee response, UNICEF requires US\$377.2 million to reach 3.1 million people, including 1.2 million children. This will enable UNICEF to sustain and scale up support to host governments to address protection and social service needs for Ukrainian refugees. The ask aligns with the recalibrated Inter-agency Regional Refugee Response Plan,³⁶ reflects the expanded scale and multi-country scope of UNICEF's response in 16 refugee receiving countries and connects inextricable linkages between Ukraine and refugee hosting countries.

Thanks to the generous contributions of donors, immediate funding needs for the refugee response for 2022 have been met, allowing UNICEF to continue to address critical needs, including the continuation of learning; preparedness for additional refugee flows; readiness for winter and strengthening of national systems to ensure refugee children can access critical protection and basic services.

Given the uncertain and evolving situation, UNICEF will prioritize support to populations inside Ukraine while maintaining readiness to quickly and strategically respond to arising needs in case of increased refugee movements into Europe over winter and into early 2023.

UNICEF remains grateful for the timely, quality support of public and private sector partners. Multi-year, flexible funding enables UNICEF and partners to act, invest in activities over seasons rather than calendar years (education, winter, and cash support) and rapidly adapt to strategically meet needs and fulfill the rights of children affected by this crisis. UNICEF is committed to transparency and reporting, issuing regular Ukraine crisis situation reports and updates to the OCHA-managed Financial Tracking System.

Total Revised Funding Requirement



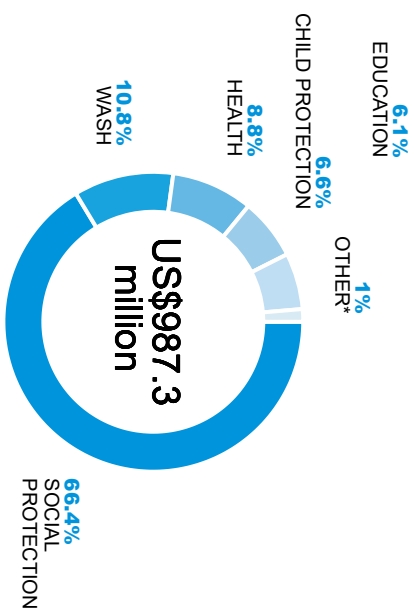
Sectors	2022 total requirement (US\$)
Health	109,654,813
Nutrition	19,787,136
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	173,942,871
Education	195,260,555
Water, sanitation and hygiene	124,837,772
Social protection	730,845,273
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	10,229,347
Total	1,364,557,767

*This includes costs from other sectors/interventions : Nutrition (1.5%), Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP) (<1%).

Status Against Revised Funding Requirement By Pillars

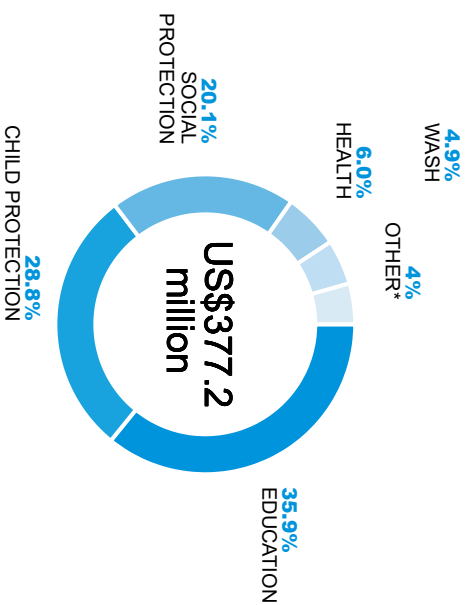
Appeal sector	Original 2022 HAC requirement		Revised 2022 HAC requirement		Funds Available ³⁷		Funding gap (US\$)		2022 funding gap (%)	
	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 1 ³⁸	PILLAR 2 ³⁹	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2
Health	71,000,000	26,277,000	87,000,000	22,654,813	90,962,403	23,860,192	-3,962,403	-1,205,379	-4.6%	-5.3%
Nutrition	12,900,000	5,839,620	13,400,000	6,387,136	-	630,105	13,400,000	5,757,031	100.0%	90.1%
Child protection	59,300,000	112,135,373	65,300,000	108,642,871	63,636,051	142,036,394	1,663,949	-33,393,523	2.5%	-30.7%
Education	31,400,000	97,215,383	60,000,000	135,260,555	63,887,784	105,411,590	-3,887,784	29,848,965	-6.5%	22.1%
WASH	94,500,000	18,397,020	106,500,000	18,337,782	101,185,502	11,114,840	5,314,498	7,222,942	5.0%	39.4%
Social protection	355,149,430	58,211,420	655,149,430	75,695,843	327,806,777	61,859,273	327,342,653	13,836,570	50.0%	18.3%
Cross-sectoral ⁴⁰	-	6,627,080	-	10,229,347	-	32,295,953	-	-22,066,606	0%	-215.7%
Total	624,249,430	324,702,896	987,349,430	377,208,347	647,478,517	377,208,347	339,870,913	-	34.4%	0.0%

PILLAR 1



*This includes costs from other sectors/interventions : Nutrition (1.4%), Cross-sectoral (0.0%).

PILLAR 2



*This includes costs from other sectors/interventions : Cross-sectoral (2.7%), Nutrition (1.7%).

Sectors	Ukraine	Poland	Romania	Republic of Moldova	Hungary	Slovak Republic	Czech Republic	Bulgaria	Other refugee receiving countries and regional multi-country programmes ⁴¹	2022 total requirement (US\$)
Health	87,000,000	10,393,600	2,324,200	2,700,000	-	2,999,800	2,587,380	176,616	1,473,217	109,654,813
Nutrition	13,400,000	3,532,200	824,200	1,200,000	-	672,400	-	-	158,336	19,787,136
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	65,300,000	51,229,776	7,324,200	11,950,000	5,840,160	16,280,880	5,230,200	4,251,606	6,536,049	173,942,871
Education	60,000,000	94,814,961	5,324,200	7,450,000	3,100,800	8,087,800	8,568,000	1,140,256	6,774,538	195,260,555
Water, sanitation and hygiene	106,500,000	7,018,000	5,324,200	4,450,000	-	981,476	-	126,616	437,480	124,837,772
Social protection	655,149,430	30,740,000	1,524,200	9,950,000	3,002,000	19,257,800	8,613,000	434,856	2,173,987	730,845,273
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	-42	2,320,000	1,100,000	1,000,000	3,100,000	500,000	-	760,000	1,449,347	10,229,347
Total	987,349,430	200,048,537	23,745,200	38,700,000	15,042,960	48,780,156	24,998,580	6,889,950	19,002,954	1,364,557,767

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ENDNOTES

1. OCHA revised Ukraine Flash Appeal as of August 2022 (17,700,000) and UNHCR recalibrated Refugee Response Plan as of September 2022 (9,650,000).
2. OCHA revised Ukraine Flash Appeal as of August (3,300,000 children), and 40% of the refugee arrivals (3,860,000 refugee children) as per UNICEF Child Protection Regional Update June 2022.
3. Based on current programme reach in Ukraine and Refugee Receiving Countries (6,200,000 people inside Ukraine; 2,700,000 in refugee receiving countries).
4. Based on current programme reach in Ukraine and Refugee Receiving Countries. (2,300,000 children inside Ukraine; 1,100,000 refugee children).
5. OHCHR Ukraine: civilian casualty update (5 September 2022) reports that at least 151 girls, 186 boys, and 35 children whose sex is yet unknown have been killed, while 179 girls, 245 boys, and 211 children whose sex is yet unknown have been injured.
6. IOM Internal Displacement Report, General Population Survey Round 8 (17 - 23 August 2022).
7. OCHA, Ukraine Situation Report, 24 August 2022.
8. OCHA, Ukraine Situation Report, 17 August 2022.
9. OCHA, Ukraine Situation Report, 24 August 2022.
10. OCHA Ukraine Flash Appeal 2022, August revision, March December 2022.
11. These targets are only for the Ukraine in-country response.
12. This presents the original target, considering a second round of payment.
13. UNHCR Operational Data Portal as of September 2022
14. Regional Inter-Agency CHILD PROTECTION Update - June 2022.
15. UNHCR (2022) Lives on Hold: Profiles and Intentions of Refugees from Ukraine.
16. UNHCR, Refugee Response Plan, recalibration September 2022.
17. IOM Internal Displacement Report for Ukraine, Round 8, August 2022.
18. European Commission, Document 52022PC0091, 3 March 2022.
19. UNHCR Operational Data Portal as of September 2022.
20. Hungary, Moldova, Romania, Poland, Slovakia.
21. Belarus, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Greece, Georgia, Italy, Montenegro, Serbia, Türkiye.
22. UNICEF estimate from 31 August 2022, enrollment rates vary greatly across countries.
23. Including Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Montenegro, Serbia, and also Türkiye, (hosting almost 3.7 million Syrian refugees according to UNHCR Data Portal, as of September 2022).
24. Figures based on UNHCR Operational Data Portal: Ukraine Refugee Situation as of 22 Sept 2022.
25. Figures based on UNHCR Operational Data Portal: Ukraine Refugee Situation as of 22 Sept 2022.
26. Children among refugees are estimated at 40%, based on UNICEF Child Protection Regional Update as of June 2022.
27. Belarus, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Greece, Georgia, Hungary, Italy, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Türkiye, and potentially additional countries as the situation and needs evolve.
28. National Committees are an integral part of serving as the public face and dedicated voice of UNICEF, working to raise funds from the private sector and promote children's rights. In the refugee response countries, National Committees are established in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Slovakia and Poland.
29. Winter support has been integrated within sectoral responses to reinforce and cater for preparedness and seasonal implications. This includes for example provision of cash transfers for families to cover increased expenses for heated accommodation, warm clothing, etc.; winter supplies, preparation of shelters at accommodation and crossing points, and expansion of ongoing services to reach additional influx of refugees during and because of winter.
30. These targets are only for the response in refugee receiving countries.
31. Reflects shifted scope of response, integrating primary and secondary healthcare to deliver specialized care for refugee children and mothers. This includes pediatric care, promotion of routine vaccination, and technical, financial, equipment support to ensure additional services and health professionals. While the number of beneficiaries has decreased, costs remain relatively high to reflect a broader, more specialized range of health interventions.
32. The overall Gender-Based Violence target has been adjusted to better reflect refugee population movements and capacity strengthening needs of partners.
33. Targets have been revised to reflect critical gaps requiring UNICEF's intervention and support. This includes reinforcing WASH services and infrastructure and access to critical WASH supplies at accommodation sites, critical border crossings, as part of contingency planning and winter support efforts.
34. Indicator covering Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Belarus, Czech Republic.
35. Indicator covering Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Belarus, Czech Republic.
36. UNHCR Operational Data Portal (4 Oct 2022). <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/92257>
37. Information used reflects figures as of 26 September 2022.
38. Funds available for Education and Health that are in excess of the revised 2022 HAC reflect additional priorities for 2022 which were identified following the revision of the inter-agency exercise (which the revised funding asks remain benchmarked against), given the evolving situation and needs in the country.
39. Funds available, in excess of the revised 2022 requirement reflect countries (e.g. Romania, Moldova and Slovakia in sectors such as CP, GBVIE and PSEA) and for cross-sectoral asks (SBC, CE, AAP) which have received multi-year funding allocated in 2022 that will carry forward to sustain activities, campaigns, and support continuing into 2023 – including those that cover seasons rather than calendar years such as winterization, cash support and continuity of learning.
40. SBC, CE and AAP for Ukraine are integrated in sectoral response.
41. Multi-country support includes programme and operational support to all countries across ECA region receiving refugees from Ukraine as well as inside Ukraine
42. SBC, CE and AAP are integrated in sectoral response.