



unicef 
for every child

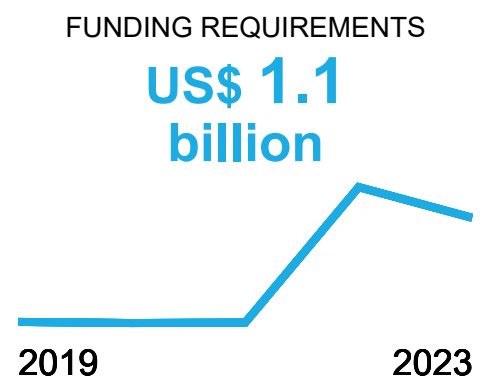
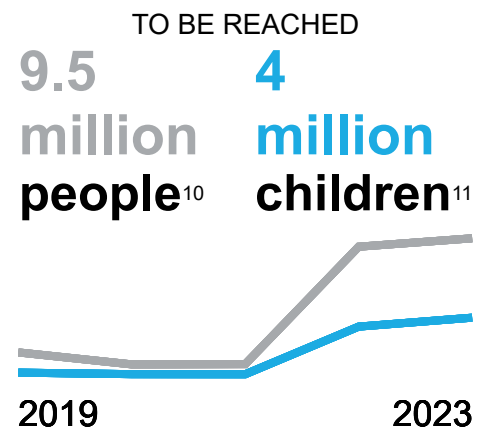
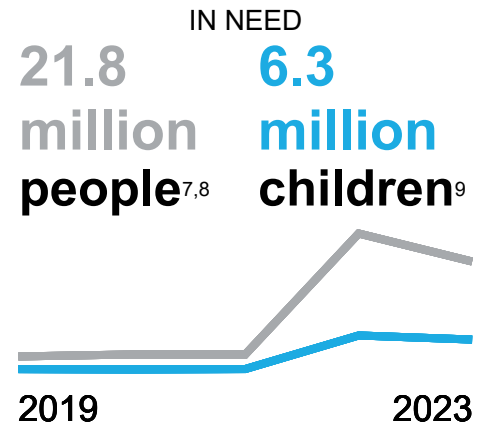
Humanitarian Action for Children

Six-year-old Denys from Shybene, Ukraine stands in what was once his home. UNICEF is providing winter supplies and psychosocial support to children and families.

Ukraine and Refugee Response

HIGHLIGHTS^{1,2}

- Humanitarian needs endure and intensify as the war in Ukraine rages on. Since February 2022, 1,276 children have been killed or injured³ while millions have fled, been uprooted from their homes, separated from their families or put at risk of violence.
- In Ukraine, services are decimated by conflict and the destruction of infrastructure. And 6.5 million people, including 1.2 million children, are currently displaced within Ukraine.⁴ Millions have fled the country: 8 million refugees, 90 percent women and children, have fled to Europe.⁵ Altogether, 21.8 million people, including 6.3 million children, need assistance in Ukraine and in 19 countries in Europe.⁶
- The entwined emergency in Ukraine and in refugee-hosting countries is complex and unpredictable, necessitating a sustained, agile and effective response to massive needs. UNICEF will continue to scale up humanitarian assistance, enhance national systems and services and support governments to reach 9.5 million people, including 4 million children.
- UNICEF requires US\$1.1 billion to ensure crucial support for children and families in 2023. This includes critical supplies, services and support in the areas of child protection, health care and nutrition, education, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and humanitarian cash; and work to strengthen social protection and national and local capacities to address needs. The total amount requested includes US\$829.2 million for support inside Ukraine and US\$229.5 million for the refugee response.



KEY PLANNED TARGETS



5.3 million

women and children accessing health care



5.7 million

people accessing safe drinking water



294,708

households reached with UNICEF-funded multipurpose humanitarian cash transfers



4.3 million

children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support

Pillar 1: Ukraine

The continued war in Ukraine has intensified humanitarian needs. Children are paying an extraordinary price in lives lost and upended, with 438 killed and 838 injured since the escalation in February 2022.¹² In areas affected by intense fighting, services have been decimated, and protection mechanisms can no longer support vulnerable children and families. Just under 550 health facilities have been impacted by attacks.¹³ The war has also displaced more than 6.5 million people, of whom 18 percent are children aged 5-17 years.¹⁴ It has heightened children's risk for disease, violence, family separation, child trafficking, unexploded ordnances and disrupted schooling. Access to vulnerable families in areas under active fighting remains challenging.

Children face a looming mental health crisis, with an estimated 1.5 million at risk of depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorders and other mental conditions.¹⁵ Around 3.7 million adults and children need protection from, and response to, violence (including gender-based violence) and neglect.¹⁶ The upheaval of war has created an even more tenuous situation for displaced children, those living in institutions and children with disabilities. The lives and futures of the country's 5.7 million school-aged children¹⁷ have been severely affected - with 3.6 million impacted by school closures as of September.¹⁸ Intensified attacks on critical urban infrastructure in October destroyed 40 percent of Ukraine's power stations,¹⁹ further exposing families to harsh winter conditions, impacting livelihoods and increasing the likelihood of additional large population movements. Without electricity, children will face extreme cold and be unable to continue online learning, health facilities may be unable to provide critical services and water systems will not function. The already extremely high risks of pneumonia, seasonal influenza, waterborne diseases and coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), for those unvaccinated, will be further exacerbated. The harsh winter, loss of income and the energy and socioeconomic crisis triggered by the war are devastating to the well-being of children and families. The estimated number of people newly exposed to poverty is 472,018, of whom 400,104 are children.²⁰ Environmental consequences associated with the war, including explosive remnants and potential nuclear risks, have not been assessed yet.

An estimated 17.6 million people, including 4.1 million children, will require humanitarian support in 2023, including health assistance for more than 14.6 million people (2.8 million children)²¹ and water, sanitation and hygiene support for 11 million people.²² An estimated 11.1 million people will need food and livelihoods assistance.²³ Recovery plans are being developed to align legislative, policy, and institutional frameworks on children's rights with international standards, opening an opportunity to advance a child-centred, resilience-building recovery and reconstruction.



14.6 million
people in need of
health assistance



3.4 million
children in need of
protection services



5.3 million
children in need of
education support



11 million
people in need of
WASH assistance



4.4 million
people in need of
income support

STORY FROM THE FIELD



In Maryanivka village, in western Ukraine, a young girl waits for her health check. "The stress we are experiencing negatively affects children's health," explains Natalia Strunenko, a paediatrician with one of UNICEF's 16 mobile teams. As autumn takes hold, respiratory diseases are spreading, with more families requiring medical assistance. UNICEF launched mobile medical teams that help thousands of families access quality health care at home, reducing risks of travelling long distances to hospitals during the ongoing war. Teams consisting of a doctor, a nurse and a psychologist travel daily to villages across Ukraine, providing children and adults with medical care.

[Read more about this story here](#)

A young girl gets a health check by a staff member of one of UNICEF's 16 mobile medical teams.

Ukraine

Under established humanitarian leadership structures, UNICEF will sustain and expand its flexible, adaptive response to the unpredictable situation in Ukraine, including protection assistance, delivery of life-saving supplies, provision of essential services, enhancement of social service capacities, preparedness for additional displacements and support to government systems. UNICEF's strategy aligns with the inter-agency humanitarian response plan and supports the Government's priorities and recovery plan, reinforcing linkages between humanitarian and development programmes. UNICEF will continue strengthening humanitarian coordination through leadership of water, sanitation, and hygiene, Child Protection and Education Clusters, in partnership with the Government, United Nations agencies and civil society organizations, and by actively contributing to the Cash Working Group.

A sequenced, zonal differentiated approach will continue. UNICEF will focus 70 per cent of its humanitarian efforts in areas with ongoing conflict, deploying rapid response teams, using inter-agency humanitarian convoys, ensuring contingency planning and pre-positioning critical supplies, and working with local administrations and civil society partners. In more accessible zones, national systems, municipalities and civil society organizations will be engaged, combining the humanitarian emergency response for displaced and returning populations with recovery and development support.

Working with implementing partners, provision of essential vaccines will remain a priority, alongside ensuring primary health-care access, provision of health and nutrition supplies and infant and young child feeding promotion. Access to water supply and hygiene items for at-risk communities and re-establishment of water and sanitation infrastructure in health and school facilities will be ensured.

UNICEF will expand access, including for children with disabilities, to child protection services, mine victim and gender-based violence assistance and mental health and psychosocial support, reinforcing gender-responsive programming and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. Supporting unaccompanied and separated children, preventing human trafficking and locating children in state custody will remain priorities, along with case management for children returning from boarding institutions or in alternative care arrangements. Spilno ('together') Child Spots and mobile teams will be expanded to provide integrated multisectoral support to children and families.

To enable learning continuity for every child, especially displaced, conflict-affected and returning 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. Multipurpose cash transfers to vulnerable households with several children and/or a child with a disability will be sustained, while shock-responsive national social protection programmes will be supported. Children and families will continue receiving life-saving exploded ordnance risk education and information on access to services, hygiene, routine immunization and deinstitutionalization. UNICEF will use feedback mechanisms to adapt to the needs of affected populations.

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



Health

- **5,000,000** children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities and through mobile teams
- **257,340** children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles



Nutrition²⁸

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



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA²⁹

- **3,100,000** children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support
- **1,550,000** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions³⁰
- **124,000** children who have received individual case management
- **10,000,000** children, young people and caregivers accessing explosive ordnance risk education and received information on preventive practices
- **1,700,000** people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers



Education

- **1,200,000** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning
- **350,000** children accessing psychosocial support, social and emotional learning, or life skills education
- **500,000** girls and boys benefiting from supplied education, early child and recreation kits or learning
- **30,000** teachers and educational personnel trained to address learning loss through remedial and catch-up learning



Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **5,700,000** people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs
- **2,500,000** people reached with critical WASH supplies



Social protection

- **200,000** households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers³¹
- **60,000** children in foster families and family-type children's homes assisted with multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers



Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)³²

- **12,000,000** people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services³³
- **500,000** people sharing their concerns and asking questions/clarifications to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms
- **500,000** people participating in engagement actions for social and behaviour change

Refugee Receiving Countries

The Ukrainian refugee crisis remains among the largest worldwide, and movements continue. There are 8 million refugees currently hosted in Europe, approximately 40 percent of whom are children, with close to 4.9 million people registered for national protection schemes.³⁴ While many refugees remain in five neighbouring countries,³⁵ people have fled across Europe, where UNICEF provides response support in 19 host countries. Continued war, including recent attacks on critical infrastructure, increased humanitarian needs, nuclear threat, economic hardship and harsh winter are inhibiting returns and triggering new refugee movements. Of 6.5 million people who returned to Ukraine, 23 percent indicate no intention to remain,³⁶ while new arrivals are already expected in Poland and Slovakia.³⁷

The situation for refugees and host countries remains complex, unpredictable and acute. Most refugees are unlikely to return before spring, or the end of school year. New refugees will be more vulnerable, having fewer resources and having experienced multiple displacements and prolonged exposure to trauma. Refugees struggle to access protection services, and children remain at risk of violence and exploitation. Those impacted by trauma, or who are unaccompanied, separated and/or relocated from institutional care facilities, remain highly vulnerable. Investment in identification, family reunification and support to unaccompanied and separated children and children evacuated from institutions, and mental health and psychosocial support remain critical.

With dwindling savings, winter brings significant financial needs, particularly for heated accommodation and warm clothing. Rising energy prices constrain governments' abilities to keep schools open, reception centres warm and expenditure within budgets, making cash and social protection support critical. Access to education remains a challenge, with more than 70 per cent of children not formally registered in schools,³⁸ while refugee health needs, including for vaccination and adolescent, paediatric and specialized care, require additional capacities and investments. The war's economic impact and rising inflation have increased child poverty in host countries and the wider region by 19 per cent, driving 4 million additional children into poverty.³⁹ Government capacities to provide critical, quality services for refugee children and families are stretched, making it crucial to complement and strengthen national systems and child-centred responses. Vulnerable host communities are also impacted by plummeting temperatures and the energy and grain crisis, affecting solidary and social cohesion.

Many countries⁴⁰ also continue to host significant numbers of refugees and migrants fleeing other conflicts, with discrepancies in access to services between groups of refugees, for example Roma communities, necessitating continued efforts to ensure systems work for all children, regardless of origin and ethnicity. UNICEF needs to sustain, expand and ensure preparedness for protection and critical assistance to 2.4 million people, including 1.5 million children.



3.2 million refugee children recorded across Europe⁴¹



4.9 million refugees registered for temporary protection⁴²



8.1 million refugees recorded across Europe⁴³

STORY FROM THE FIELD



When the war broke out, Kateryna fled to Poland. Keen for her two boys to be immunized, she registered them at UNIMED Medical Center in Kraków. With increased demand, UNICEF is supplying additional vaccines to Poland. To make sure her sons participate in activities they enjoy and make new friends, Kateryna enrolled them in one of three new schools established by a UNICEF-supported foundation, Unbreakable Ukraine. UNICEF and the Polish education system are also partnering to enrol refugee children in Polish schools, providing equipment and support for teachers in these schools, as well as helping children to follow the Ukrainian curriculum online.

[Read more about this story here](#)

Kateryna reads bedtime stories to her sons at their new apartment in Kraków, Poland, where the family benefits from health and education support from UNICEF.

Pillar 2: Refugee Receiving Countries

The response to the needs of refugees from Ukraine is being delivered in middle- or high-income countries with functioning systems and capacities which are designed to cater to citizens who are not dependent on these systems and not as vulnerable as refugees. With the influx of refugee children and women, UNICEF has been asked to support delivery of country-specific responses, including targeted humanitarian services, policy development, systems strengthening, enhancement of national and local capacities, leveraging resources and catalysing action. UNICEF will partner with governments and municipalities to sustain and scale up education, early learning, health, nutrition, child and social protection support for refugee children and families in 19 countries,⁴⁶ working with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), humanitarian partners and UNICEF National Committees⁴⁷ under the Ukraine Situation Refugee Response Plan framework.

UNICEF will ensure access to critical services, facilitate social cohesion and enhance national capacities to maintain a supportive environment for all refugee children, including such vulnerable groups as Roma communities, unaccompanied and separated children and those evacuated from institutional care. UNICEF will engage with local authorities, civil society, academia and young people to support cross-sectoral responses, advocate for equitable access regardless of origin, ensure accountability to affected populations and provide information on services, rights and entitlements. UNICEF co-chairs the child protection and education sub-working groups and the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Network, and participates in gender-based violence, health, mental health and psychosocial support, humanitarian cash and water, sanitation, and hygiene working groups. UNICEF will continue working at the technical, policy and political levels to identify and support unaccompanied children and those in alternative/residential care, reunite families and strengthen national, local and cross-border protection systems. Children will be supported to access early childhood development, accredited online/mother-tongue learning and primary health care, including paediatric services and immunization.

In response to government requests, to ensure continued learning and critical support during winter, economic hardship and the energy crisis, UNICEF will expand cash assistance to prevent children and families' welfare from deteriorating further. Cross-sectoral approaches in gender, adolescent development and disability will be key components. Given lessons learned in 2022 and the certainty of new refugee flows, investment in contingency planning has been prioritized to ensure timely support, essential supplies, quality services and protection for new arrivals. UNICEF will work with stakeholders, expanding protection efforts and integration of children in education systems and strengthening UNICEF-UNHCR 'Blue Dots' in strategic locations to offer multisectoral support. Water, sanitation, and hygiene infrastructure, emergency supplies and child protection monitoring will be reinforced at border crossings and accommodation centres. Recognizing varying capacities in host countries, UNICEF will locally adapt its support and leverage its comparative advantage in supply chain, data/knowledge management and cross-border programming.

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.



Health⁴⁹

- **269,390** children and women accessing primary healthcare through UNICEF supported mechanisms



Nutrition

- **14,970** infant and young child feeding counselling sessions received by children/caregivers through UNICEF-supported mechanisms



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA⁵⁰

- **1,158,460** children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support
- **581,241** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions
- **610,160** people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers
- **753,020** people reached with access to safe spaces, protection and support hub
- **164,725** children who have received individual case management support



Education⁵¹

- **759,732** children receiving individual learning materials
- **653,080** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning through UNICEF-supported system strengthening and programmes



Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **75,855** people reached with critical WASH supplies
- **40,000** people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs
- **30,000** people accessing safe and appropriate sanitation services



Social protection

- **94,708** households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers
- **158,750** households benefitting from new or additional social assistance (cash/in kind) measures from governments with UNICEF-technical assistance support



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

- **163,520** people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms
- **9,885,560** people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services (including social protection, early childhood education, health, nutrition, education etc.)



Programme strategy

- **43** new formal partnerships established with national and sub-national authorities to support the extension of quality social services to refugees
- **3,631,998** targeted population in municipalities that receive UNICEF technical assistance for system strengthening

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN 2023

UNICEF requires US\$1.1 billion to address the immediate and longer-term needs of 9.5 million people, including 4 million children, who remain deeply impacted by the war. Funding will enable UNICEF to provide, sustain and expand critical services in health, nutrition, child protection, gender-based violence, water, sanitation, and hygiene, and social protection alongside government relief and recovery efforts. It will ensure timely preparedness for additional, certain large-scale internal displacements and refugee movements.

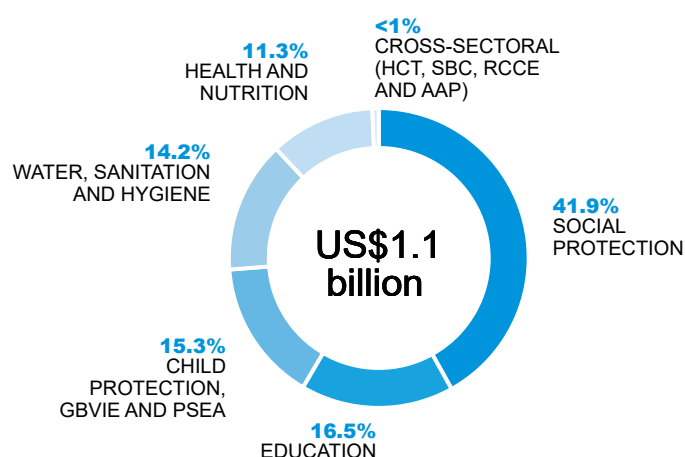
Inside Ukraine (Pillar 1), UNICEF requires US\$829.2 million to reach 7.1 million people, including 2.5 million children. Significant focus will remain on providing life-saving child protection and education interventions. Multipurpose humanitarian cash interventions will continue to support the most vulnerable households. This ask aligns with the inter-agency Humanitarian Response Plan for Ukraine.

For the refugee response (Pillar 2), UNICEF requires US\$229.5 million to reach 2.4 million people, including 1.5 million children. This will ensure UNICEF is able to sustain and scale up support to host governments to provide protection and critical services for Ukrainian refugees. The ask aligns with the Ukraine Situation Regional Refugee Response Plan, where UNICEF and UNHCR efforts are defined based on comparative advantages, efficiencies and operational scale. The funding ask reflects the expanded scale and scope of UNICEF's response in 19 refugee-receiving countries.

Given inextricable linkages between what happens inside Ukraine and the fate of children in refugee-hosting countries, and with the uncertain, complex situation, UNICEF will continue to prioritize support to populations inside Ukraine while ensuring sustained response and preparedness for quick, strategic support to increased refugee movements.

Multi-year and flexible funding remain essential for UNICEF to meet the needs of crisis-affected children strategically and in a timely way. This will enable Ukrainian children - both inside the country and living as refugees in hosting countries - to fulfil their protection and education needs.

Total Revised Funding Requirement

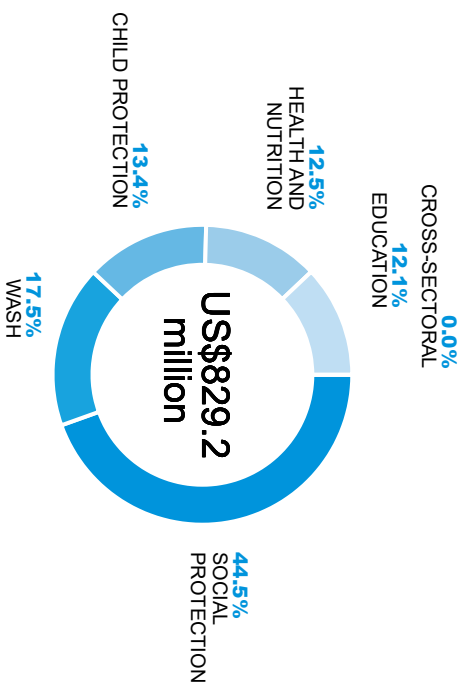


Sectors	2023 total requirement (US\$)
Health and nutrition	119,891,889
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	162,288,716
Education	174,890,431
Water, sanitation and hygiene	150,539,917
Social protection	443,839,789
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	7,289,662
Total	1,058,740,404

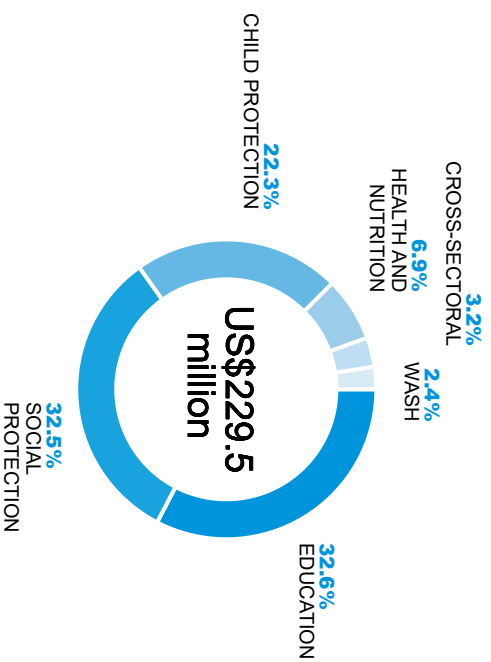
Status Against Revised Funding Requirement by Pillars⁵²

Appeal sector	Original 2023 HAC requirement		Revised 2023 HAC requirement		Funds Available		Funding gap (US\$)		2023 funding gap (%)	
	PILLAR 1: UKRAINE	PILLAR 2: REFUGEE RECEIVING COUNTRIES	PILLAR 1: UKRAINE	PILLAR 2: REFUGEE RECEIVING COUNTRIES	PILLAR 1: UKRAINE	PILLAR 2: REFUGEE RECEIVING COUNTRIES	PILLAR 1: UKRAINE	PILLAR 2: REFUGEE RECEIVING COUNTRIES	PILLAR 1: UKRAINE	PILLAR 2: REFUGEE RECEIVING COUNTRIES
Health and nutrition	104,000,000	15,891,889	104,000,000	15,891,889	7,184,836	1,709,371	96,815,164	14,182,518	93.1%	89.2%
Child protection	111,010,000	51,278,716	111,010,000	51,278,716	24,997,748	6,085,345	86,012,252	45,193,371	77.5%	88.1%
Education	100,000,000	74,890,431	100,000,000	74,890,431	7,221,430	4,418,578	92,778,570	70,471,853	92.8%	94.1%
WASH	145,000,000	5,539,917	145,000,000	5,539,917	37,631,370	829,052	107,368,630	4,710,865	74.0%	85.0%
Social protection	369,230,400	74,609,389	369,230,400	74,609,389	4,137,634	775,349	365,092,766	73,834,040	98.9%	99.0%
Cross-sectoral	-	7,289,662	-	7,289,662	-	233,807	-	7,055,855	0%	96.8%
Total	829,240,400	229,500,004	829,240,400	229,500,004	81,173,018	14,051,502	748,067,382	215,448,502	90.2%	93.9%

PILLAR 1: UKRAINE



PILLAR 2: REFUGEE RECEIVING COUNTRIES



Sectors	Ukraine	Poland	Romania	Moldova	Hungary	Slovakia	Bulgaria	Czechia	Other refugee receiving countries and regional multi-country programmes ⁵³	2023 total requirement (US\$)
Health and nutrition	104,000,000	3,300,000	750,000	3,000,000	1,158,000	1,568,363	836,584	3,677,661	1,601,281	119,891,889
Child protection, GBV/E and PSEA	111,010,000	9,840,000	3,750,000	9,500,000	5,330,000	7,444,596	1,369,084	5,207,499	8,837,537	162,288,716
Education	100,000,000	47,372,500	3,000,000	5,500,000	2,880,000	4,911,342	1,381,584	5,320,676	4,524,329	174,890,431
Water, sanitation and hygiene	145,000,000	900,000	1,500,000	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	139,917	150,539,917
Social protection	369,230,400 ⁵⁴	20,880,000	500,000	11,000,000	580,000	17,822,050	581,584	18,422,206	4,823,549	443,839,789
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP) ⁵⁵	56	801,440	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,158,000	-	401,900	-	928,322	7,289,662
Total	829,240,400	83,093,940	12,500,000	33,000,000	11,106,000	31,746,351	4,570,736	32,628,042	20,854,935	1,058,740,404

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ENDNOTES

1. UNICEF activated its Corporate Emergency Level 3 Scale-up Procedure for Ukraine for the following period: 5 March 2022 to 6 December 2022. 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. COVID-19 remains a Public Health Emergency of International Concern as declared by the World Health Organization in January 2020. On 1 July 2022, UNICEF deactivated its Level 3 Sustained Phase for the global COVID-19 pandemic response. All activities related to COVID-19 pandemic response, including programme targets and funding requirements, have been shifted into regular development programming and operations. While UNICEF's Level 3 emergency response phase of the COVID-19 pandemic was deactivated, the organization is continuing to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on children, their families and their communities and on the social systems they rely on.
3. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Ukraine: civilian casualty update, 23 January 2023.
4. International Organization for Migration (IOM), Ukraine: Internal displacement report - General population survey round 10 (17-27 October 2022), IOM, 2022.
5. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Operational Data Portal, Ukraine Refugee Situation, as of February 2023, available at <<https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>>.
6. Belarus, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Greece, Georgia, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Türkiye.
7. 17.6 M people inside Ukraine, based on the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), and 4.2 M refugees, based on the 2023 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) for the refugee response.
8. 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.
9. 27 percent children among the population inside Ukraine as per HRP and 38 percent children among the refugee population as per RRP.
10. 7,100,000 in Ukraine and 2,378,860 in refugee-receiving countries. This figure was calculated considering the various interventions planned for different age groups and locations to avoid double counting. The figure for inside Ukraine includes 5 million children and women accessing primary health care and 2.1 million people reached with safe water. For refugee-receiving countries, the figure includes the number of people targeted in municipalities receiving integrated services through UNICEF's technical support in Poland and the number of individuals to be reached through child protection interventions in other countries.
11. 2,470,000 in Ukraine and 1,546,259 in refugee receiving countries. The figure for Ukraine includes 2.1 million children reached with mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and 300,000 children (aged 0-23 months) with nutrition interventions. For the refugee response, the figure includes children reached with primary health care support; children receiving learning materials and children to be reached with child protection interventions, including MHPSS.
12. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Ukraine: civilian casualty update, 23 January 2023.
13. World Health Organization, Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care (SSA), available at <<https://extranet.who.int/ssa/Index.aspx>>.
14. International Organization for Migration (IOM), Ukraine: Internal displacement report - General population survey round 10 (17-27 October 2022), IOM, 2022.
15. World Vision, No Peace of Mind: The looming mental health crisis for the children of Ukraine, World Vision, 5 July 2022.
16. OCHA, Ukraine situation reports, available at <[unocha.org](https://www.unocha.org/ukraine)>.
17. Number of school-aged children currently affected, Situation Report - Ukraine - 12 Oct 2022.
18. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Ukraine Situation Report, 12 Oct 2022, available at <<https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/ukraine-situation-report-12-oct-2022-enuk>>.
19. Polityuk, Pavel and Max Hunder, "Three killed in Kyiv as Russia attacks Ukrainian energy facilities", Reuters, Kyiv, 18 October 2022.
20. UNICEF, The impact of the war in Ukraine and subsequent economic downturn on child poverty in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Regional Brief, UNICEF, 2022.
21. 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan for Ukraine.
22. Ibid.
23. Ibid.
24. 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan for Ukraine.
25. 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.
26. 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 coordinators costs are included into sectoral programme budgets.
27. UNICEF is committed to empowering local responders in humanitarian crises in a variety of ways. The revised Core Commitments 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. Activities focus on providing counselling services for mothers and caregivers on optimal infant and young child feeding in emergencies and promoting exclusive breastfeeding and age-appropriate nutrition to ensure child survival and better nutrition outcomes. Provision of micronutrient supplements for women will be included during home visit health interventions and mobile health clinics. This approach will target a great number of beneficiaries (300,000 mothers and caregivers) but will be less resource-intensive because major nutrition supplies are not needed.
29. Gender-based Violence in Emergencies (GBVIE) and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)
30. Ukraine has set a response target of 10 per cent for this indicator, which measures progress towards gender-based violence prevention, mitigation and response.
31. The reduction of planning figures and funding requirements is based on the revision of the targeting criteria, conducted in August 2022, to smaller households with highly vulnerable members. As transfer amounts are calculated by person, the inclusion of smaller households decreased the average value of the transfer. This is aligned with the 2022 programme because, as of the end of October, UNICEF reached a similar target with a similar amount of funds received.
32. Humanitarian Cash Transfers (HCT), Social Behavior Change (SBC), Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)
33. The population targeted is higher than the total number of people/children to be reached because the target includes mass media outreach.
34. UNHCR Data Portal, as of February 2023.
35. Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.
36. IOM, Ukraine: Internal displacement report - General population survey round 10 (17-27 October 2022).
37. According to government assessments, predications are for 500,000 to 800,000 new refugees in Poland and 700,000 in Slovakia.
38. UNICEF estimate from 31 August 2022; enrolment rates vary greatly among countries.
39. UNICEF, The impact of the war in Ukraine and subsequent economic downturn on child poverty in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.
40. Including Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Montenegro and Serbia, as well as Türkiye, (which is hosting nearly 3.7 million Syrian refugees according to the UNHCR data portal, as of September 2022).
41. Children are estimated to comprise 40 per cent of the refugee population, based on the UNICEF Child Protection Regional Update as of June 2022.
42. UNHCR, Operational Data Portal, as of October 2022.
43. Ibid.
44. 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.
45. UNICEF is committed to empowering local responders in humanitarian crises in a variety of ways. The revised Core Commitments 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.
46. Belarus, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Greece, Georgia, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Türkiye, and potentially additional countries as the situation and needs evolve.
47. 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 Czechia, Hungary, Italy, Slovakia and Poland.
48. In January 2023, the refugee response offices and teams revised their intervention strategy to improve effectiveness and efficiency of the response for children outside Ukraine. The variation in targets and overall outreach can be explained by the fact that the response offices and teams increased their partnerships with national, subnational authorities, and municipalities. This will allow them to deliver humanitarian aid through national systems and achieve results at scale with the approved financial ask for 2023. Furthermore, the revised of targets reflect the priorities of national counterparts and the actual sectoral allocation based on commitments and partnerships ongoing/in the pipeline, better capturing the response on the ground.
49. The overall decrease is attributable to the change in planning assumptions for the winter season (the refugee flow was lower than initially estimated), better understanding of the needs and system capacities in refugee countries and challenges to report on number of beneficiaries versus services.
50. The overall increase in child protection indicator 1st and 4th targets is in line with growing numbers of partnerships and capacities in response countries, allowing for higher achievements at scale. In addition, outcomes of these indicators are multi-sectoral, allowing for higher targets stemming from synergies between the sectors.
51. The overall increase in education indicator targets is mainly attributable to Hungary due to the establishment of 9 new partnerships in December 2022 and the inclusion of host community children (initial target included only Ukrainian refugees).
52. The revision of the Ukraine and Refugee Response Humanitarian Action for Children appeal in February 2023 does not include any changes in the targets or funding requirements relevant to pillar 1 (Ukraine). For pillar 2 (refugee outflow), UNICEF has increased its partnerships with national and subnational authorities and municipalities to allow for delivering humanitarian aid through national systems and achieving results at scale. This revision is also aligned to the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan and Regional Refugee Response Plan for Ukraine.
53. Multi-country support includes programme and operational support to all countries in the Europe and Central Asia region that receive refugees from Ukraine, as well as inside Ukraine.
54. The revision of the targeting criteria for cash assistance conducted in August 2022 incorporated smaller households with highly vulnerable members.
55. The funding needs for humanitarian cash transfer interventions are reflected in the social protection line item.
56. Social and behaviour change, programming, monitoring and evaluation and communication for Ukraine is included under sectoral requirements.