Ukraine and Refugee Response

HIGHLIGHTS1,2

- 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
- 294,708 households reached with UNICEF-funded multipurpose humanitarian cash transfers
- 5.7 million people accessing safe drinking water
- 4.3 million children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support

IN NEED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2023</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21.8 million people</td>
<td>6.3 million children</td>
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TO BE REACHED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2023</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.5 million people</td>
<td>4 million children</td>
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FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

US$ 1.1 billion
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 ordinances 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.

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
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

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.
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 solidarity and social cohesion.

Many countries\(^{40}\) 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.

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, working with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), humanitarian partners and UNICEF National Committees 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.

2023 PROGRAMME TARGETS

Health
- 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 PSEA
- 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

Education
- 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
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**

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

**Status Against Revised Funding Requirement By Pillars**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal sector</th>
<th>Original 2023 HAC requirement</th>
<th>Revised 2023 HAC requirement</th>
<th>Funds Available</th>
<th>Funding gap (US$)</th>
<th>2023 funding gap (%)</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
<td>104,000,000</td>
<td>15,891,889</td>
<td>104,000,000</td>
<td>15,891,889</td>
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<tr>
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<td>111,010,000</td>
<td>51,278,716</td>
<td>24,997,748</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>74,890,431</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
<td>74,890,431</td>
<td>7,221,430</td>
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<td>WASH</td>
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<td>5,539,917</td>
<td>145,000,000</td>
<td>5,539,917</td>
<td>37,631,370</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social protection</td>
<td>369,230,400</td>
<td>74,609,389</td>
<td>369,230,400</td>
<td>74,609,389</td>
<td>4,137,634</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cross-sectoral</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,289,662</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,289,662</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>829,240,400</td>
<td>229,500,004</td>
<td>829,240,400</td>
<td>229,500,004</td>
<td>81,173,018</td>
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### Pillar 1: Ukraine

**US$829.2 million**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Requirement (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection</td>
<td>44.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cross-Sectoral</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
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</table>

### Pillar 2: Refugee Receiving Countries

**US$229.5 million**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Requirement (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection</td>
<td>32.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-Sectoral</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2033 Total Requirement (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Requirement (US$)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>829,240,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other <strong>refugee receiving</strong></td>
<td>229,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,058,740,404</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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 (HRP) for the refugee response. UNICEF is committed to needs-based targeting, which means covering the utmost needs of children; and will serve as the provider of last resort where it has cluster coordination responsibilities.

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). 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.

The overall increase in child protection indicator 1st and 4th targets is in line with growing numbers of partnerships in response countries, allowing for higher achievements at scale. In addition, outcomes of these indicators are multi-sectoral, allowing for higher target numbers stemming from synergies between the sectors.

The overall increase is attributable to changes 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.

5. 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.

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 output 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. For 2023, UNICEF revised the target of 3.8 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 healthcare support; children receiving learning materials and children to be reached with child protection interventions, including MHPSS.

2. UNICEF activated its Corporate Emergency Level 3 scale-up Procedure 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. This 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.

The revision of the targeting criteria for cash assistance conducted in August 2022 incorporated smaller households with highly vulnerable members.


22. Ibid.

23. Ibid.


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 framework 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. Girls are estimated to comprise 40 per cent of the refugee population, based on the UNICEF Child Protection Regional Update as of June 2022.


31. The population targeted is higher than the total number of people/children to be reached because the target includes mass media outreach.

32. UNCHR Data Portal, as of February 2023.

33. Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.

34. UNCHR, Operational Data Portal, as of October 2022. 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.

35. 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.

36. Ibid.

37. According to government assessments, predictions 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.


40. Including Bulgaria, Czechia, Greece, Italy, Montenegro and Serbia, as well as Turkey, (which is hosting nearly 3.7 million Syrian refugees according to the UNCHR 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. UNCHR, 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. The revision of the targeting criteria for cash assistance conducted in August 2022 incorporated smaller households with highly vulnerable members. The inclusion of smaller households decreased the average value of the transfer. This is aligned with the 2022 programme package because, as of the end of October, UNICEF reached a target of similar amount of funds received.

47. Humanitarian Cash Transfers (HCT), Social Behavior Change (SBC), Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

48. The population targeted is higher than the total number of people/children to be reached because the target includes mass media outreach.

49. UNCHR Data Portal, as of February 2023.

50. Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.


52. Ibid.

53. Ibid.

54. Ibid.

55. Ibid.

56. Ibid.

57. Ibid.

58. Ibid.

59. Ibid.

60. Ibid.

61. Ibid.

62. Ibid.

63. Ibid.

64. Ibid.

65. Ibid.

66. Ibid.

67. Ibid.

68. Ibid.

69. Ibid.

70. Ibid.

ENDNOTES