Humanitarian needs endure and intensify with the continuing war in Ukraine. In 2022 alone, 477 children have been killed and 909 injured while millions have fled, 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. An estimated 5.1 million people, including 1.3 million children, are currently displaced within Ukraine. Millions have fled the country: 5.9 million refugees, 84 percent women and children, are recorded across Europe. Altogether, 21.8 million people, including 6.3 million children, need assistance in Ukraine and in 19 countries in Europe.

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 continues 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 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
- **294,808** households reached with UNICEF-funded multipurpose humanitarian cash transfers
- **5.7 million** people accessing safe drinking water
- **3.8 million** children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support
- **6.3 million** children

### Funding Requirements

- **US$1.1 billion**

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1. UNICEF Ukraine/2023/Filippov

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Illya (11) waits for the evacuation train at the UNICEF Spilno Child Spot in Kherson.
HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND NEEDS

Pillar 1: Ukraine

The continued war in Ukraine has intensified humanitarian needs. In 2022 alone, the United Nations verified that 477 children have been killed and 909 injured since the escalation in February 2022. In areas affected by intense fighting, services have been decimated, and protection mechanisms can no longer support vulnerable children and families. 290 hospitals and 461 schools have been impacted by attacks. The war has also displaced more than 5.1 million people, of whom 18 percent are children aged 5–17 years. 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 mental health crisis, with an estimated 1.5 million at risk of depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorders and other mental conditions. Around 3.7 million adults and children need protection from, and response to, violence (including gender-based violence) and neglect. 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 5.3 million school-aged children have been severely affected, creating urgent need for education support. Attacks on energy infrastructure have led to power outages that have interrupted water networks and access to critical services like health and education. Without electricity, children will face extreme cold, their learning risks being interrupted, critical services at health facilities face disruption, and water systems are not functioning. The already extremely high risks of pneumonia, seasonal influenza, waterborne diseases and coronavirus disease, for those unvaccinated, will be further exacerbated. The long winter, loss of income and the energy and socioeconomic crisis are devastating to the well-being of children and families. The poverty rate in Ukraine increased from 5.5 percent in 2021 to 24.1 percent in 2022, pushing an additional 7.1 million people into poverty and reversing 15 years of economic progress. The destruction of the Kakhovka Dam has had grave humanitarian and environmental consequences, on top of the life-threatening concerns linked to explosive remnants and potential nuclear risks.

An estimated 17.6 million people, including 4.1 million children, require humanitarian support in 2023, including health assistance for more than 14.6 million people (2.8 million children) and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) support for 11 million people. An estimated 11.1 million people need food and livelihoods assistance. 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.

STORY FROM THE FIELD

Natalia and her two children, 13-year-old Yelyzaveta and seven-year-old Danyil, are among millions of Ukrainians who have been uprooted by the war. They moved to Odesa, after enduring constant shelling and flooding in their village, caused by the Nova Kakhovka dam destruction in June. “Thanks to UNICEF’s financial support, we managed to pay for a part of our utility services. Now we can also pay for special developmental classes for Danyil. Since the war, my son has not studied anywhere. Another part of the money will be used to prepare the children for the new school year.”

Read more about this story here

UNICEF continues supporting families forced to flee home.
Ukraine

Under established humanitarian leadership structures, UNICEF will sustain and expand its flexible, adaptive response to the unpredictable situation, including protection assistance, life-saving supplies, 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 WASH, child protection and education clusters, in partnership with Government, United Nations agencies and civil society organizations, and by actively contributing to the Cash Working Group.

A zonal approach will continue, delivering humanitarian and recovery interventions. In the south-east, where intense fighting and access constraints remain, UNICEF will participate in inter-agency humanitarian convoys through multidisciplinary teams, preposition supplies, develop contingency plans, and engage with municipal, regional and local administrations and civil society to implement its humanitarian response. In central and western Ukraine, UNICEF will use national systems and engage local authorities and civil society, while prioritizing three recovery flagship areas: Early Childhood Development (ECD), Youth, and Better Care.

Working with implementing partners, provision of essential vaccines will remain a priority, alongside 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 (GBV) assistance and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), reinforcing gender-responsive programming and 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 multi-sector 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 a child with disability or in newly accessible areas will be sustained, while shock-responsive national social protection programmes will be supported. Children and families will continue receiving life-saving explosive ordnance risk education and information on access to services, hygiene, routine immunization and deinstitutionalization. UNICEF will use feedback mechanisms to adapt to 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 war in Ukraine is fluid and unpredictable, while the Ukrainian refugee crisis remains one of the largest worldwide. Europe currently hosts 5.9 million refugees, including 3.2 million children. Continued war, nuclear threat, and economic hardship hinder returns and trigger new refugee movements.

The situation for refugees and host countries remains complex, unpredictable and acute. New refugees are more vulnerable due to fewer resources, multiple displacements and exposure to trauma. Despite the initial welcome towards Ukrainian refugees, with the protracted situation support in some host communities and from European Union (EU) and North Atlantic Treaty Organizations has declined due to socio-economic conditions.

Approximately 6 million Ukrainian children have had their education disrupted. While EU member states have granted access to education through the Temporary Protection Directive, many have opted for online learning, resulting in enrollment rates of only 30 percent. Children not enrolled in early childhood education miss vital learning and development opportunities; most host countries have the lowest enrollment rates in Europe. Adolescent refugees face challenges integrating into schools or vocational training due to language barriers or preference for Ukrainian online education, making them vulnerable to protection risks, abuse and exploitation.

Most national social protection systems in refugee-hosting countries lack capacity to rapidly expand social assistance coverage to include refugee children and families in their social safety net, including children from particularly vulnerable groups. Ensuring disability-sensitive social protection is challenging as comprehensive system of disability cash benefits do not address developmental needs of children from early stages to mitigate developmental delays or consequences of severe disability.

Refugees struggle to access protection services and remain at risk of violence and exploitation. Those impacted by trauma, unaccompanied, separated and relocated from institutional care remain highly vulnerable. A shortage of qualified psychologists limits available support. Investment in identification, family reunification, support to unaccompanied and separated children and children evacuated from institutions remain critical. The lack of standardized responses and cross-sectoral services for family support and reintegration remains a concern.

Government capacities to provide essential, quality services for refugees are strained, highlighting need to complement and strengthen national systems and child-centred responses. Cities and municipalities lack capacities, strategic plans and financial resources to ensure basic quality services and social inclusion of refugees. Many countries continue to host significant numbers of refugees and migrants fleeing other conflicts, with discrepancies in access to services, 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

For Oksana, it was important to verify the disability status of her sons and access specialist care and education. At the UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dot, "I was referred to a school at a rehabilitation centre for children with disabilities supported by UNICEF. This was really fantastic. The school is amazing," says Oksana. Finding a school and establishing a routine for children can bring a sense of normalcy again, giving them a chance to socialize, develop, and learn. Additional mental health and psychosocial support can also help children and their parents cope.

Read more about this story here
Pillar 2: Refugee Receiving Countries

Under established humanitarian leadership structures, UNICEF will sustain and expand its country-specific responses, providing protection assistance, essential services, capacity building of social services and support for preparedness for additional displacements and other emergencies. This strategy aligns with the inter-agency Refugee Response Plan and host governments’ priorities for humanitarian response, policy development and systems strengthening, reinforcing the humanitarian and development nexus. UNICEF will sustain and expand its collaboration with national and local governments to provide education, early learning, health, nutrition, child protection and social support for refugee children and families in 19 countries. This includes working with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), humanitarian partners and UNICEF National Committees. At country level, UNICEF will enhance humanitarian coordination by co-chairing the protection and education sub-working groups and the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network. UNICEF will participate in GBV mitigation health, MHPSS, humanitarian cash and WASH working groups.

UNICEF, in partnership with national and local authorities, civil society organizations and partners will ensure access to essential services for Ukraine refugee children and promote social cohesion, to support inclusion and realization of children’s rights. Within this framework, UNICEF will enhance national capacities to maintain an enabling environment and expand services for all refugee children, including vulnerable groups like Roma communities, unaccompanied and separated children and those evacuated from institutional care. Moreover, UNICEF will engage 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. While prioritizing key interventions, expanding the response utilizing national systems and preparing for contingency or other emergencies, UNICEF will take into consideration findings of the real-time evaluation and internal audit to inform decision-making and further strengthen UNICEF’s efforts in addressing the critical needs of the affected populations.

UNICEF will work with stakeholders, expanding protection, efforts and integration of children in education systems and UNICEF-UNHCR ‘Blue Dots’ in strategic locations to offer multisector support. WASH infrastructure, emergency supplies and child protection monitoring will be reinforced at border crossings and accommodation centers, to cater for additional population movements. Children will be supported to access early childhood development, accredited online/mother-tongue learning and primary health care, including pediatric services and immunization. Cross-sectoral approaches in gender, adolescent development, and disability will be incorporated. UNICEF will provide cash assistance during challenging times, such as winter and economic hardships.

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.
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, WASH, 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 2022 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 2022 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 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
<td>120,191,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA</td>
<td>162,288,689</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>443,539,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)</td>
<td>7,289,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,058,740,377</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PILLAR 1: UKRAINE</td>
<td>104,000,000,000</td>
<td>104,000,000,000</td>
<td>12,867,895</td>
<td>55,093,079</td>
<td>53.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PILLAR 2: REFUGEE REceiving COUNTRIES</td>
<td>48,906,989</td>
<td>3,323,994</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
<td>104,000,000,000</td>
<td>104,000,000,000</td>
<td>12,867,895</td>
<td>55,093,079</td>
<td>53.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>111,010,000,000</td>
<td>111,010,000,000</td>
<td>61,442,042</td>
<td>53,876,201</td>
<td>53.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>100,000,000,000</td>
<td>100,000,000,000</td>
<td>31,275,360</td>
<td>35,598,240</td>
<td>35.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>145,000,000,000</td>
<td>145,000,000,000</td>
<td>64,900,275</td>
<td>3,682,233</td>
<td>44.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social protection</td>
<td>7,289,662</td>
<td>16,451,358</td>
<td>-19,821,796</td>
<td>35.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-sectoral</td>
<td>281,792,415,56</td>
<td>381,792,415,56</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>829,240,000,000</td>
<td>829,240,000,000</td>
<td>76.3%</td>
<td>76.3%</td>
<td>76.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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### Ukraine:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>829.2 million</td>
<td>44.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>829.2 million</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>829.2 million</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection</td>
<td>829.2 million</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-Sectoral</td>
<td>829.2 million</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Poland, Romania, Moldova, Hungary, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Czechia, Other:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>104,000,000</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA</td>
<td>111,010,000</td>
<td>32.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
<td>32.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
<td>145,000,000</td>
<td>45.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total:

- **2023 Total Requirement:** $829.2 million
In the refugee response countries, National Committees are established in Czechia, Hungary, Italy, Slovakia and Poland. This approach will target a great number of beneficiaries (300,000 mothers and caregivers) but will be less resource-intensive because major

endnotes

1. UN General Assembly and Security Council, Children and armed conflict Report of the Secretary-General, UN Doc. A/77/895-S/2023/363 dated 5 June 2023. The actual figures are thought to be considerably higher, as the receipt of information from some locations where intense hostilities have been ongoing has not yet been possible.


4. Movements of refugees from Ukraine remain fluid, and new developments in the situation in Ukraine directly impact new movements as well as returns. UNICEF's population of concern therefore remain in line with the inter-agency RRP figures, covering refugees, third country nationals, people who are stateless or at risk of statelessness, and vulnerable host communities in need.

5. Belarus, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Greece, Georgia, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Türkiye.

6. 17.6 M people inside Ukraine, based on the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), and 4.2 M refugees and vulnerable host communities, based on the 2023 Refugee Response Plan (RRP).

7. UNICEF remains 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.

8. 27 percent children among the population inside Ukraine as per HRP and 38 percent children among the refugee population as per RRP.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. In July 2023, Ukraine revised the intervention strategy to improve effectiveness and efficiency of response and adjusted targets based on the current context.


16. Measured against the global poverty line of US$6.85 per person per day.


18. 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview for Ukraine

19. Ibid.

20. OCHA, Ukraine situation reports.


22. 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.

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. "Better Care" focuses on strengthening families to prevent separation and increasing access to family based care for all children. In order to achieve this within the humanitarian context, the programme focuses on achieving: 1) Increased access to minimum package of social services, including case management, day care, early intervention, psychosocial support, social and medical patronage, crisis intervention, and integrated social services and benefits (cash and care). 2) Increased access to quality alternative family based care, through positive parenting and training for current, new, and potential alternative care families.

26. 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.

27. Gender-based Violence in Emergencies (GBVIE) and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

28. UNICEF has set a response target of 10 per cent for this indicator, which measures progress towards gender-based violence prevention, mitigation and response.

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

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


32. Out of approximately 1 million Ukrainian children of school going age.


34. 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).

35. UNHCR, Operational Data Portal, as of October 2022.

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

37. Ibid.

38. 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.

39. 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.

40. 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.

41. 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.

42. Funding update as of 31 July 2023.

43. 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.

44. The funding needs for humanitarian cash transfer interventions are reflected in the social protection line item.

45. Social and behaviour change, programming, monitoring and evaluation and communication for Ukraine is included under sectoral requirements.