



unicef 
for every child

Humanitarian Action for Children

UNICEF facilitates continued education and psychosocial support for children inside Ukraine, here at the Spilno Center in Kharkiv, and their enrolment in schools across refugee receiving countries.

Ukraine and Refugee Response

HIGHLIGHTS¹

- Ongoing war in Ukraine continues to devastate the lives of children and families. Over 4.7 million people have returned to Ukraine, while more than 3.5 million remain internally displaced. Nearly 6 million refugees are hosted across Europe, 88 percent of them women and children.³
- Children's mental health, learning and access to services, including health, water, electricity, and heating, continue to be impacted. Many remain at risk of diseases, separation and violence, including gender-based violence.
- In Ukraine, UNICEF is working with Government and inter-agency partners to sustain critical humanitarian assistance in the south and east where war continues, while supporting recovery in the east, centre and west. In refugee-hosting countries, UNICEF is complementing national efforts, addressing persistent humanitarian needs of those in protracted displacement while facilitating sustainable handover to national authorities. In this complex, protracted crisis, with persisting, intensified attacks, UNICEF continues to provide critical support, remain agile and prepare for changing conditions and impacts.
- UNICEF requires \$633.6 million to ensure crucial support for children and families in 2024. This includes critical supplies, services and support in child protection, health and nutrition, education, water, sanitation and hygiene and social protection, including humanitarian cash assistance; and strengthening national and local systems to address needs. The amount includes \$495.9 million for support inside Ukraine and \$137.7 million for the refugee response.

KEY PLANNED TARGETS



888,312

children, adolescents and caregivers accessing school and community-based MHPSS



5.7 million

people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water



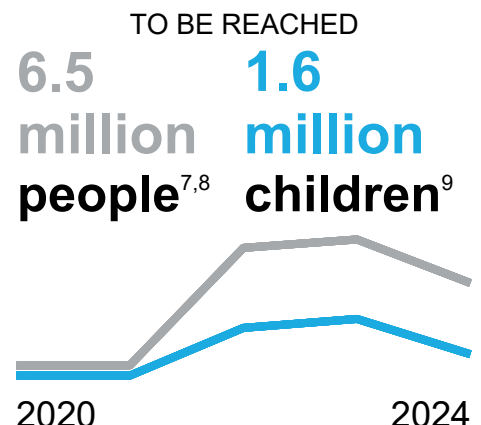
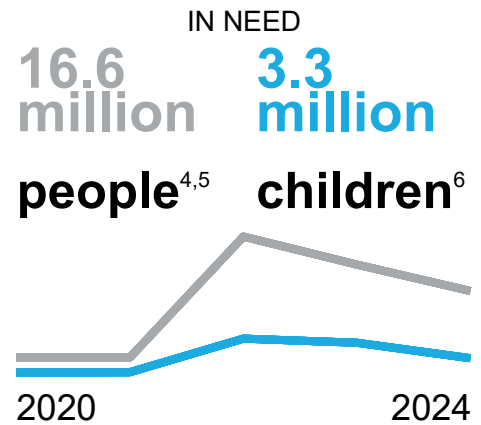
557,550

People with access to safe spaces, protection and support hubs



444,130

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



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

US\$633.6 million

¹Key targets represent interventions under the response inside Ukraine (Pillar 1) and the refugee response in refugee-receiving countries (Pillar 2). For Pillar 1: 888,312 children, adolescents and caregivers accessing school and community-based mental health and psychosocial support; 5.7 million people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs. For Pillar 2: 557,550 people with access to safe spaces, protection and support hubs; 444,130 children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning.

Pillar 1: Ukraine

The prolonged war in Ukraine continues to have devastating consequences for children, increasing risks of disease, family separation, trafficking, exposure to unexploded ordnance and violence - including gender-based violence. Since the war began, nearly 2,000 children have been killed or injured.¹⁰ A third of Ukraine is contaminated by explosive remnants, posing a threat especially to boys and men, who make up 90 per cent of those injured or killed.¹¹ Over 3.5 million people remain internally displaced, while over 4.6 million have returned to Ukraine.¹² Half of the 1.4 million returnees to the east or south cite no accessible schools; a quarter cite insufficient water supply.¹³

Active fighting threatens communities across a 1,000 km frontline along the south and east, where over 3.3 million people face intense shelling, damaged housing and severe constraints to accessing water, electricity and health services.¹⁴ Humanitarian access to families on frontlines and occupied areas remains limited.

The war has tremendously impacted children's mental health. Half of 13- to 15-year-olds have trouble sleeping; 1 in 5 show manifestations of post-traumatic stress.¹⁵ Gender-based violence is believed to be rising.¹⁶ The situation is particularly tenuous for children who are displaced, unaccompanied and separated, living in institutions and with disabilities - including those now returning.¹⁷ Half of all students, nearly 2 million, rely on online/blended education, with 2,321 schools across the frontlines closed for safety reasons.¹⁸

Fighting has destroyed over 1,000 km of water networks.¹⁹ The national water and sanitation system, already in dire condition before the war, is on the brink of collapse. Central district heating systems - which support 47 per cent of the population - have received US\$2.1 billion in damage.²⁰

The intensification of attacks in 2024 has resulted in increased civilian casualties, new displacements and devastated infrastructure countrywide, disrupting access to vital services for hundreds of thousands of people.²¹ In the first three months of 2024, 36 health facilities and 140 educational facilities were verified as damaged or destroyed.²² Continuing attacks on energy infrastructure have caused the worst power outages since the war started.²³

These situations underscore continued need for humanitarian support, delivery of critical services, repair of critical infrastructure, capacity enhancement of service providers and systematic recovery efforts, to safeguard children and improve resilience, including in advance of winter.



7.8 million
people in need of health assistance



3.2 million
children in need of protection services



1.2 million
children in need of education support



9.6 million
people in need of WASH assistance



2 million
people in need of income support²⁵

STORY FROM THE FIELD



Without school, Ukrainian children are denied education and a sense of community. In addition, about 1.5 million children have suffered psychological trauma that may have long-term consequences.

The 'science kids' initiative aims to provide children with a space for socialization and skills to manage their fears and anxiety. In Odesa, Mykolaiv and Kharkiv, these spaces offer children the chance to listen to lectures and conduct experiments. After the lecture, exercise classes teach children how to deal with anxiety.

The joint project between INSCIENCE and UNICEF is underway to support mental health for 1,000 children in three Ukrainian cities.

The 'Science Kids' project, run by INSCIENCE and UNICEF, helps children deal with the ongoing stress and trauma caused by war.

Pillar 1: Ukraine

In line with the Government’s Recovery Plan and the inter-agency response plan, UNICEF has tailored its approach in Ukraine to meet humanitarian and early recovery needs of children in 2024. UNICEF is focusing 90 per cent of its humanitarian efforts in the east and south, where the war continues, providing life-saving assistance to children and families to meet critical needs. This includes provision of supplies through humanitarian convoys and delivery of health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, child protection and education services and humanitarian cash through civil society and government partners.

In the centre and west, the needs of children, including recent returnees, are being addressed through focused, multi-sectoral humanitarian support, alongside accelerated recovery efforts. UNICEF is focusing on strengthening national systems, aligning institutional frameworks on children’s rights with international standards, and piloting child-centred recovery programming.

In health, UNICEF is supporting the national vaccination system through mobile teams,²⁹ to reach children in front-line areas, and promoting infant and young child feeding practices. The water, sanitation and hygiene response prioritizes access to safe water and sanitation, through rehabilitation of critical water, sanitation and heating infrastructure, along with provision of water treatment chemicals, hygiene supplies and backup power sources where needed.

UNICEF aims to expand access to a minimum package of protection services for children and women, including integrated social services, individual case management, mine victim assistance and mental health and psychosocial support. Family-based care is being prioritized, through the Better Care model.³⁰ In coordination with refugee-hosting countries and UNICEF offices across the region, orderly and safe return of children, particularly those without parental care and with disabilities, remains a priority, based on the best interest of the child.

Education and early learning are being supported, including through repair of infrastructure, improvements to digital systems and by addressing mental health, focusing on the needs of the most vulnerable children. Humanitarian cash transfers target vulnerable households in affected areas, providing flexible funding to meet diverse needs.

Children and families receive life-saving explosive ordnance risk education and information on access to services, hygiene, immunization and deinstitutionalization and feedback mechanisms are used to adapt to needs of affected populations.

Considering the volatile nature of the war, emergency preparedness remains central to UNICEF’s planning, ensuring rapid capacities for arising situations and adequate contingency arrangements, including in response to strikes on energy infrastructure. Nexus, development and recovery programming is being introduced as regions stabilize.

UNICEF aims to reinforce gender-transformative programming and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse across programmes. To enhance coordination, UNICEF continues leading the WASH, Child Protection and Education Clusters, in partnership with Government and humanitarian partners and contributing to the cash working group, co-chairing task teams where relevant.



Health and nutrition

- **30,000** primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling
- **920,000** children and caregivers accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities, and through mobile teams and home visits



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

- **888,312** children, adolescents and caregivers accessing school and community-based MHPSS
- **513,028** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions
- **1,237,236** people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations
- **63,471** children who have received individual case management
- **1,314,484** children provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention and/or survivor assistance interventions



Education

- **625,000** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning
- **400,000** children receiving individual learning materials
- **225,000** children and adolescents accessing skills development programmes
- **50,000** teachers and other education personnel trained to provide quality learning



Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **5,660,000** people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs
- **2,000,000** people reached with critical WASH supplies
- **260** institutions provided with child friendly, gender sensitive and inclusive WASH facilities
- **600,000** people benefiting from restored or maintained heating services³²



Social protection

- **39,985** Number of households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers



Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)³³

- **4,500,000** affected people (children, caregivers, community members) reached with timely and life-saving information on how and where to access available services
- **50,000** people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms
- **400,000** people participating in engagement actions for social and behaviour change

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.

Pillar 2: Refugee Response

After over two years of war, the Ukraine refugee crisis remains one of the largest displacement crises worldwide. In 2024, nearly 6 million refugees from Ukraine³⁴ – approximately 88 percent of whom women and children, remain hosted across Europe. Some 5 million have applied for national protection schemes. Among refugees, 23 percent of households indicate at least one member with specific needs. The 70 percent family separation rate exposes children to additional risks, including sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking, exploitation and abuse.³⁵

In 2024, while there have been no massive new refugee movements into Europe, in the past months, several countries are reporting an increase of new arrivals, belonging to extremely vulnerable groups.³⁶

Households with specific vulnerabilities, such as persons with disabilities or from minority groups, still encounter difficulties accessing services and protection schemes, thus facing higher protection and poverty risks. Protracted displacement is diminishing refugees' coping abilities and overwhelming the capacity of national and local structures, leaving gaps in the adequacy and timing of certain assistance. As humanitarian aid scales down, potential for returns to adverse conditions and risks of resorting to harmful coping mechanisms, including increase in gender-specific risks.

In 2024, an integrated response remains required to address persistent humanitarian needs and link humanitarian-recovery support for refugee children and families. Key concerns include access to education, specifically early learning and secondary education; child protection and cross-border support to safeguard unaccompanied and separated children and children evacuated from institutional care facilities; mental health and psychosocial support, especially for adolescents; gender-based violence-related issues; and ensuring low-income refugee households and children with disabilities are included in national social protection schemes.

Current school enrolment rates of Ukrainian children average 40–50 per cent,³⁷ mainly due to persistent hesitancy by parents, lack of physical space-learning infrastructure, teacher shortages and insufficiencies in preparatory classes and language support. Consequently, thousands of children and youth risk remaining out of school for a third year. A key priority is bringing refugee children and youth back into formal face-to-face education to benefit from stable education, interaction with host communities and in-school support.

The European Union Temporary Protection Directive has been effective to respond to the mass refugee arrivals from Ukraine. However, inconsistent implementation across Member States has prevented some refugees from effectively accessing legal status, rights and protection, while some minority groups and third-country nationals have been denied access to rights under the directive.

Besides ongoing war in Ukraine that hinders returns and prolongs displacement, localized factors in many host countries, such as rising living/rental costs and underemployment, continue to negatively impact incomes and savings of refugees, hindering sustainable integration and increasing dependence on government and humanitarian subsidies and assistance.³⁸ Countering disinformation and shaping the narrative to promote peaceful coexistence remain key.



715,901
people in need of health and nutrition services



1.3 million
people in need of protection services



1.4 million
children in need of education support



467,125
people in need of income support

STORY FROM THE FIELD



UNICEF is supporting the Ukrainian academic enrichment programme (“Tanoda”) in Hungary, providing refugee children with tailored academic and language support while creating a safe environment and sense of community in their daily lives.

Children can attend catch-up classes in subjects like biology, history, anatomy, and chemistry. Language classes are offered to both parents and children, and there are extracurricular activities like drama and sports. Structured with the aim of helping children integrate into the local curriculum, the programme also provides a community of Ukrainian and Russian-speaking friends. It is an important anchor and safety net in their everyday lives.

The coordinator of the UNICEF supported academic enrichment programme at Piarist Secondary School, Budapest, Hungary leads a session for refugee children.

Pillar 2: Refugee Response

In refugee-hosting countries, UNICEF, humanitarian partners and national and municipal authorities – under leadership of host governments – are supporting, complementing or enhancing national responses through coordinated, inclusive interventions for women and children with specific needs. This includes maintaining minimum capacities to ensure immediate assistance to new arrivals and scale up in case of substantive new movements.

In 2024, UNICEF activities and resources are addressing persistent humanitarian needs in refugee-hosting countries, with a focus on phasing out partnerships and actions that are no longer essential and ensuring sustainable handover of critical activities to national institutions.

Specifically, UNICEF is continuing efforts to systematically identify persons with specific needs and provide targeted assistance, including through individual case management, cash programming, prevention and response to gender-based violence and holistic inclusion initiatives like effective inclusion in education systems and social protection programmes.

UNICEF is sustaining efforts to strengthen resilience of host governments, build national and subnational capacity and increase multisectoral programming through local authorities in order to ensure integration, continuity and sustainability of support by host countries.

UNICEF and partners are continuing to support Ukrainian refugee enrolment in national education systems and provide multiple, flexible learning pathways to ensuring smooth transitions, ongoing learning support and Ukrainian curriculum continuity for those nearing completion or unable to join host schools.

Child protection programmes are focused on strengthening national prevention and response, while supporting individual case management and large-scale psychosocial and parenting activities in vulnerable refugee and host communities. UNICEF is strengthening capacities of social workforces to promote the rights of refugee children. Access to adequate social protection measures, including timely, predictable, life-saving financial benefits is being assured for refugee households, with particular focus on those with children with disabilities.

Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and gender-based violence risk mitigation is being mainstreamed through capacity building, raising awareness and increasing accessibility of reporting channels. UNICEF is improving accountability to affected populations by strengthening established feedback mechanisms; and supporting community engagement and mobilization to improve access to and quality of services and mitigate misinformation and risks.

UNICEF is continuing to play a crucial role in fostering dialogue and collaboration between the Government of Ukraine and hosting country governments on the deinstitutionalization agenda in child protection, children's access to learning within national education systems and social cohesion.



Health and nutrition

- **50,590** children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities
- **6,400** children up to 15 years vaccinated through UNICEF supported mechanisms
- **11,000** children/caregivers receiving IYCF counselling sessions through UNICEF supported mechanisms



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

- **534,848** children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based MHPSS
- **480,558** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions
- **734,100** people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations
- **4,423** unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care and/or reunified
- **69,100** children who have received individual case management
- **557,550** People with access to safe spaces, protection and support hubs



Education

- **444,130** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning
- **256,852** children receiving individual learning materials



Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **20,000** people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs
- **20,200** people accessing appropriate sanitation services
- **29,100** people reached with critical WASH supplies



Social protection

- **5,200** households reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers
- **31,800** households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system with UNICEF technical assistance



Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)⁴¹

- **6,149,122** affected people (children, caregivers, community members) reached with timely and life-saving information on how and where to access available services
- **262,640** people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms
- **560,072** people participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN 2024

In 2024, UNICEF requires \$633.6 million to address the immediate and longer-term needs of 6.5 million people, including 1.6 million children, with a focus on those most vulnerable to the continuing effects of the war. Funding will enable UNICEF to meet the most urgent needs in health, nutrition, child protection, gender-based violence prevention, water, sanitation and hygiene and social protection, alongside government relief, support and recovery efforts. It will also ensure timely preparedness for large-scale internal displacements and refugee movements.

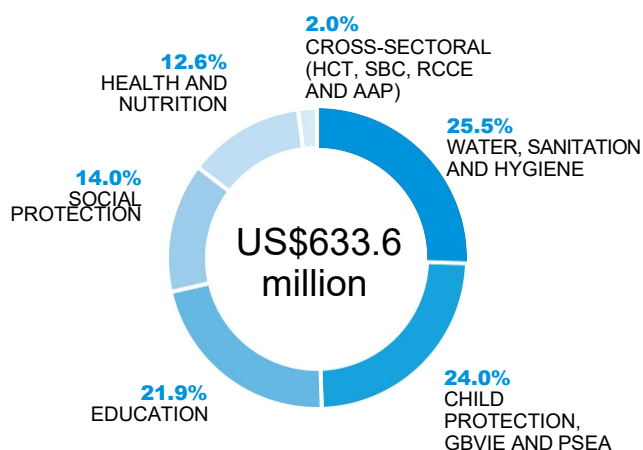
Inside Ukraine (Pillar 1), UNICEF requires \$495.9 million to reach 5.7 million people, including 1.1 million children. A significant focus is on providing life-saving interventions in the east and south of the country, where children face the daily realities of the war. This approach aligns with the 2024 inter-agency Humanitarian Response Plan for Ukraine and reflects current needs on the ground.

For the refugee response (Pillar 2), UNICEF requires \$137.7 million to reach 820,600 Ukrainian refugees and other vulnerable groups, including 533,390 children, across Europe, primarily in Belarus, Bulgaria, Czechia, Hungary, the Republic of Moldova, Poland, Romania and Slovakia. This aligns with the 2024 Ukraine Situation Regional Refugee Response Plan and is reflective of the need for recurrent, specialized child protection services as the crisis becomes protracted. This will ensure UNICEF is able to consolidate its support to host governments to provide protection and critical services for refugees from Ukraine and ensure sustainability of the response. The country asks align with the 2024 Ukraine Situation Regional Refugee Response Plan, where UNICEF and UNHCR efforts are defined based on comparative advantages, efficiencies and operational scale.

Given inextricable links between what happens inside Ukraine and the fate of children in refugee-receiving countries, and with the uncertain, complex situation, UNICEF continues to prioritize support to populations inside Ukraine, while ensuring support for persisting humanitarian needs and sustainable handover to national institutions in refugee-receiving countries.

As the situation remains unpredictable, UNICEF continues to ensure preparedness for strategic and country-specific support in case of an escalation in humanitarian needs.

Total Revised Funding Requirement

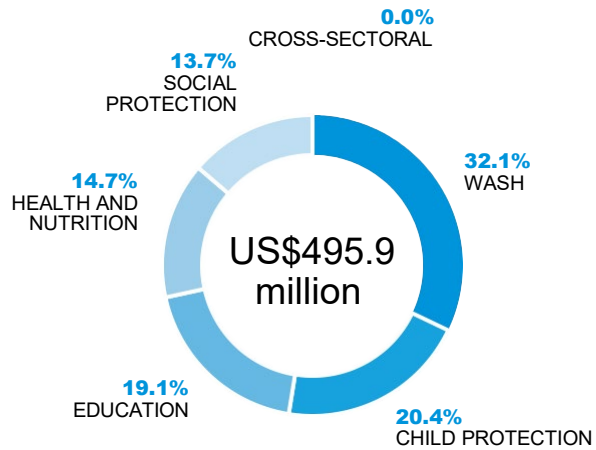


Sectors	2024 total requirement (US\$)
Health and nutrition	79,787,721
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	151,946,926
Education	138,946,601
Water, sanitation and hygiene	161,680,444
Social protection	88,436,186
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	12,793,244
Total	633,591,122

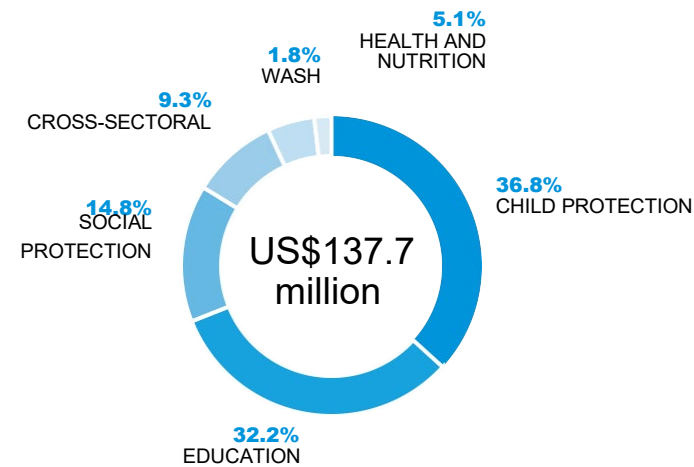
Status Against Revised Funding Requirement By Pillars

Appeal sector	Original 2024 HAC requirement		Revised 2024 HAC requirement		Funds Available		Funding gap (US\$)		2024 funding gap (%)	
	PILLAR 1: UKRAINE	PILLAR 2: REFUGEE RESPONSE	PILLAR 1: UKRAINE	PILLAR 2: REFUGEE RESPONSE ⁴²	PILLAR 1: UKRAINE	PILLAR 2: REFUGEE RESPONSE	PILLAR 1: UKRAINE	PILLAR 2: REFUGEE RESPONSE	PILLAR 1: UKRAINE	PILLAR 2: REFUGEE RESPONSE
	Health and nutrition	72,783,360	7,623,871	72,783,360	7,004,361	33,271,748	3,426,444	39,511,612	3,577,917	54.3%
Child protection	101,313,504	43,361,078	101,313,504	45,633,423	49,648,340	27,391,949 ⁴³	51,665,164	23,241,474	51.0%	45.9%
Education	88,949,664	43,846,740	94,570,464 ⁴⁴	44,376,137	53,951,504	15,779,542	40,618,960	28,596,595	43.0%	64.4%
WASH	118,898,150	2,587,574	159,142,870 ⁴⁵	2,537,574	46,338,932	1,014,602	112,803,938	1,522,972	70.9%	60.0%
Social protection	68,066,438	20,369,748	68,066,438	20,369,748	42,290,708	11,324,704	25,775,730	9,045,044	37.9%	44.4%
Cross-sectoral	-	12,746,389	-	12,793,244	-	7,368,375	-	5,424,869	0%	42.4%
Total	450,011,116	130,535,400	495,876,636	137,714,487	225,501,232	66,305,616	270,375,404	71,408,871	54.5%	51.9%

PILLAR 1: UKRAINE



PILLAR 2: REFUGEE RESPONSE



Sectors	Ukraine	Belarus	Bulgaria	Czechia	Hungary	Republic of Moldova	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Other countries and regional coordination ⁴⁶	2024 total requirement (US\$)
Health and nutrition	72,783,360	88,273	-	1,286,214	1,020,000	1,796,247	560,000	350,000	903,627	1,000,000	79,787,721
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	101,313,504	626,000	1,155,110	5,454,046	1,618,130	7,421,732	20,167,936 ⁴⁷	1,320,000	3,724,897	9,145,571	151,946,926
Education	94,570,464	218,547	1,607,413	4,585,693	733,725	7,950,878	19,241,803	4,800,000	2,387,272	2,850,806	138,946,601
Water, sanitation and hygiene	159,142,870	52,000	-	-	-	1,785,574	-	200,000	-	500,000	161,680,444
Social protection ⁴⁸	68,066,438	494,800	-	3,787,154	727,152	5,866,125	-	130,000	7,864,517	1,500,000	88,436,186
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	- ⁴⁹	150,000	345,720	5,069,419	20,000	1,717,178	1,374,350	1,000,000	942,150	2,174,427	12,793,244
Total	495,876,636	1,629,620	3,108,243	20,182,526	4,119,007	26,537,734	41,344,089	7,800,000	15,822,463	17,170,804	633,591,122

ENDNOTES

1. Considering the current context, UNICEF's Corporate Emergency Level 2 Scale-up Procedure for Ukraine (Pillar 1) remains activated for the period 8 March 2023 – 6 September 2024. 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. IOM, Ukraine Displacement Tracking Matrix, April 2024.
3. Situation Ukraine Refugee Situation (unhcr.org).
4. This includes 14.6 million people in Ukraine and 1,979,895 people in the eight refugee-receiving countries, in line with the Ukraine Humanitarian Response Plan 2024 and the 2024 Regional Refugee Response Plan.
5. Numbers of internally displaced persons/refugees are based on the latest data from IOM Ukraine Data Explorer (see humdata.org) and UNHCR portal (see <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>).
6. This includes 2,482,000 children in Ukraine, based on the latest United Nations population estimates of 17 per cent children among the Ukrainian population, using State Statistics Service data, and 791,958 children in the eight refugee-receiving countries, based on UNHCR statistics of 40 per cent children among the refugee population.
7. This includes 5.7 million people in Ukraine based on the target for people to be reached with safe water, and 820,600 people in the eight refugee-receiving countries based on their highest programmatic targets.
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 lead agency accountabilities.
9. This includes 1,054,000 children in Ukraine based on the target of children to be reached with safe water, and 533,390 children in the eight refugee-receiving countries based on 65 percent of the overall outreach, as only some interventions target caregivers and the adult population.
10. UNICEF (March 2024). <https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/press-releases/nearly-2000-children-killed-or-injured-escalation-war-ukraine>.
11. UNICEF Ukraine Country Office Annual Report, 2023.
12. IOM, Ukraine Displacement Tracking Matrix, April 2024.
13. IOM, Ukraine returns report, 23 January 2023.
14. Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan, Ukraine, December 2023.
15. UNICEF Ukraine, Ukraine two years: Children in frontline areas forced to spend up to 5,000 hours – equivalent to nearly 7 months – sheltering underground, 22 February 2024.
16. United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, Challenges encountered by young women affected by the war in Ukraine, May 2023.
17. According to Ukraine's National Social Service, 4,377 children continue to be evacuated (1,067 in Ukraine, 3,310 abroad), including 2,899 orphans and children deprived of parental care (543 in Ukraine, 2,356 abroad).
18. Ministry of Education and Science, Monthly Update, September 2023.
19. Kyiv School of Economics Institute, March 2023.
20. Government of Ukraine, European Union, United Nations and World Bank, Rapid Damage Needs Assessment 3, December 2023.
21. OCHA, UKRAINE Situation Report, 24 May 2024.
22. UN News, Ukraine war: UNICEF highlights 40 per cent rise in children killed this year, 26 April 2024.
23. The Guardian, Ukraine endures widespread blackouts as Russia attacks critical infrastructure, 23 June 2024.
24. Sector needs are based on the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan for Ukraine.
25. 1,950,000 refers to the target for multi-purpose cash assistance, not people in need.
26. 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.
27. 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 coordinator costs are included in sectoral programme budgets.
28. UNICEF is committed to empowering local responders in humanitarian crises in a variety of ways. The revised Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action 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.
29. Mobile teams to provide health services in front-line areas and through the home visiting model. The latter consists of home counselling for families with children aged 0–3 years by qualified nurses, including on breastfeeding and immunization, and identification and referral to specialized services if required.
30. Better Care focuses on strengthening families to prevent separation and increasing access to family-based care for all children. This includes access to a minimum package of social services (individual case management, day care, early intervention, psychosocial support, social and medical patronage, crisis intervention and integrated social services and benefits) and to quality alternative family-based care, through positive parenting and training for current, new and potential alternative care families.
31. Beyond the UNICEF targets for these interventions, other humanitarian partners are expected to reach the remaining children/families in need.
32. New indicator added in response to increasing strikes on infrastructure, in agreement with the cluster.
33. Please note that humanitarian cash transfers are covered under social protection.
34. Situation Ukraine Refugee Situation (unhcr.org).
35. Regional Refugee Response Plan - January-December 2024 (unhcr.org).
36. Situation Ukraine Refugee Situation (unhcr.org).
37. Education of refugee children and youth from Ukraine (unhcr.org).
38. Amendments to Lex Ukraine package of laws in several countries have for example introduced limitations to support measures including continuous decrease of financial support to refugees.
39. Sectoral needs are based on needs assessments carried out by UNICEF country offices.

40. The overall outreach and target number of children under pillar 2 remain unchanged, however response countries have adjusted their plans by reallocating targets focusing on prioritized sector-based needs, mainly towards education and child protection, while continuing social protection interventions. While there is no overall change in the HFI, the increase in targets for other activities, including the number of people trained in child protection, children's rights, and GBV knowledge and prevention, has led to an increased financial request.
41. Please note that humanitarian cash transfers are covered under social protection.
42. The regional funding ask under Pillar 2 was adjusted to include child protection residual needs and handing over to national authorities in neighboring countries.
43. The child protection budget line was revised to include \$7.6M carryover fund from 2023.
44. To address the increasing need of MHPSS, UNICEF will deliver MHPSS services through education facilities. The increase in the funding ask for education (US\$ 5.6 million) will reach the newly targeted 316,400 children under the Child Protection indicator.
45. To ensure access to services through the critical infrastructures, including during winter, additional funding is required to repair and rehabilitate damaged water, sanitation and heating infrastructure, and provide back-up power sources where needed.
46. Funding requirements for other countries include programme and operational support to all countries in the Europe and Central Asia region that receive refugees from Ukraine, as well as inside Ukraine.
47. The funding requirement for child protection has increased in 2024 to extend reach to the most vulnerable refugee children, with specialized services including (among other services) case management, mental health and psychosocial support.
48. Please note that humanitarian cash transfers are covered under social protection.
49. For Ukraine, costs for cross-sectoral activities are mainstreamed into the other sectors.