



Alyona, 8, sits in a classroom of the Lyceum, in Petropil, Ukraine. The facility is being reconstructed with the support of UNICEF and partners.

unicef   
for every child

## Humanitarian Action for Children

# Ukraine and Refugee Response

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Three years on, the war continues to devastate the lives of children and families. Inside Ukraine, 1.5 million children are affected in regions on either side of the front line<sup>1</sup>; and 3.7 million people remain displaced.<sup>2</sup> Nearly 6.2 million refugees remain across Europe.<sup>3</sup>
- Persistent war has heightened children's risks of violence, disrupted their education, impacted their mental health and limited their access to services like health care and water. Scarce financial resources for families within Ukraine and reduced social benefits in refugee-hosting countries hinder access to essential services. In this complex, protracted crisis, with persisting, intensified attacks, UNICEF provides critical support, remains agile and prepares for changing conditions and impacts.
- Within Ukraine, UNICEF responds alongside the Government and inter-agency partners to save lives, reduce suffering, uphold dignity and protect children's rights, prioritizing areas with highest severity and needs. UNICEF's humanitarian–development–nexus approach is reinforced through a child-focused early recovery agenda, emphasizing systems strengthening together with development partners.
- In refugee-hosting countries, UNICEF complements national efforts, addressing persistent humanitarian needs of those in long-term displacement while promoting a sustainable transition to national systems.
- UNICEF requires \$495.6 million (\$400 million for the response inside Ukraine and \$95.6 million for the refugee response) to maintain crucial support for children and families, comprising critical supplies and services for 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.

## KEY PLANNED TARGETS



**565,000**

number of children and caregivers accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities, and through mobile teams and home visits



**825,000**

children/caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support



**517,530**

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



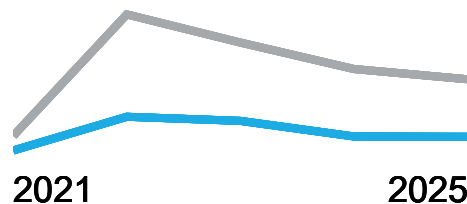
**4.3 million**

people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs

IN NEED

**14.6  
million  
people<sup>4</sup>**

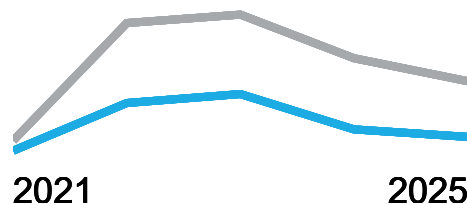
**3.2  
million  
children<sup>5</sup>**



TO BE REACHED

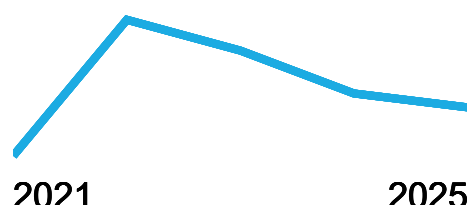
**4.9  
million  
people<sup>6</sup>**

**1.1  
million  
children<sup>7</sup>**



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

**US\$495.6  
million**



Figures are provisional and subject to change upon finalization of the inter-agency planning documents.

### Pillar 1: Ukraine

The war in Ukraine has intensified in its third year, devastating the lives of the 1.5 million children in regions on either side of the front line, and leaving no child in the country unaffected. Access to children in occupied areas remains fully constrained. Since February 2022, the United Nations has verified 650 children killed and 1,686 injured.<sup>8</sup> There are 3.7 million people displaced inside Ukraine – up from 3.5 million a year ago, as fighting in the east forces families to evacuate.<sup>9</sup>

The war is a child protection crisis, with children's mental health and well-being deeply affected and access to social services constrained. Seventy-three per cent of children report feeling unsafe and 54 per cent feeling sad.<sup>10</sup> Children are at heightened risk of violence, including due to explosive weapons and gender-based violence. Children with disabilities, returning from abroad and those in alternative care are among the country's most vulnerable.

Gender, overlapping with other vulnerabilities, significantly increases the needs of women, adolescent girls and people with disabilities. Women more commonly report relying on negative coping strategies, such as reducing expenditures on health, food and utilities.<sup>11</sup>

Children are in their fifth year of disrupted education, with the war following the COVID-19 pandemic. This has led to learning loss equivalent to two years in reading and one year in math.<sup>12</sup> Frequent air raid alarms force children to move to shelters, interrupting classes. Most schools in front-line areas remain closed, with 700,000 children learning online and 1 million in blended learning.<sup>13</sup> The energy crisis is expected to impact from 2.4 to 6.4 hours of learning time per day, with those learning exclusively online most affected.

Water and sanitation systems are on the brink of collapse, with a quarter of wastewater plants and water and wastewater networks damaged.<sup>14</sup> Eighty per cent of water utilities lack the backup capacity in case of blackouts to prevent the disruption of water intakes and pumping stations.<sup>15</sup> Seventy health care facilities have been destroyed and 510 damaged, including the country's largest children hospital. These attacks have had long-term effects on the health-care system, making it challenging to provide essential medical services, especially in front-line areas.<sup>16</sup> Attacks on energy infrastructure have destroyed more than half of Ukraine's power generation capacity, with blackouts from 4 to 18 hours a day expected in the 2024–2025 winter; with district heating systems also damaged, this will be the harshest winter children have experienced since 2022.



**9.2 million**  
people in need of  
health assistance



**3.5 million**  
children in need of  
protection services



**1.6 million**  
children in need of  
education support



**8.5 million**  
people in need of  
WASH assistance



**1.4 million**  
people in need of  
income support

## STORY FROM THE FIELD



Marharyta was seven months pregnant with her third child when she and her family fled their village. They are among the thousands of families in the Kharkiv and Sumy regions who were forced to leave their homes because of intense shelling.

There were frequent aerial bombardments and terrible explosions. "My school was damaged," recalls Marharyta's son, Dmytro, 14.

Humanitarian cash assistance from UNICEF helped the family restart their lives as they settled in their new home with a new baby. "Financially, it is very difficult," says Marharyta. "The assistance was very helpful for buying clothes and food."

[Read more about this story here](#)

Cash assistance from UNICEF helped Marharyta and her family get by after they fled intense shelling in their village in the Kharkiv region.



## Pillar 1: Ukraine

In line with government and the inter-agency response plans, UNICEF aims to save lives, alleviate suffering, maintain dignity and protect the rights of children, with a focus on areas of highest severity. The humanitarian response is complemented by a child-focused nexus and early recovery agenda, with an emphasis on systems strengthening, financed together with development partners.

To ensure access to life-saving health services, UNICEF will rehabilitate hospital shelters and deliver medical supplies. Integrated early childhood development services will be supported through home visits and facility-based care. Support will be maintained for the national vaccination system and infant and young children feeding.

UNICEF will reach Ukraine's most vulnerable children<sup>20</sup> with high-quality child protection and gender-based violence prevention and response services, including mental health and psychosocial support and victim assistance, including through a case management approach. UNICEF will prioritize the most immediate needs of children and families through specialized humanitarian partners that complement the Ukrainian child and social services. Children in alternative care, including those returning from abroad, will be prioritized through the Better Care programme.<sup>21</sup>

UNICEF will foster learning opportunities, including early learning, by increasing access to schools (such as by readying school shelters), deploying mobile early childhood education professionals, enhancing the competencies of teachers and providing integrated mental health and psychosocial support. The most vulnerable children, including those with disabilities, will be targeted through multiple learning pathways including enhanced digital systems.

To restore access to safe water, UNICEF will repair damaged water, sanitation and heating infrastructure and ensure the availability of alternative power and heating sources, allowing for the uninterrupted provision of basic services. Water trucking, water treatment chemicals and hygiene items will be supplied in the most affected areas, including through cash modalities. Multipurpose cash assistance will be provided to families affected by the worse consequences of the war.

UNICEF will engage with affected children, adolescents and families to design, adapt, implement and monitor its response. Gender-responsiveness and protection against sexual exploitation and abuse will be assured. UNICEF's response is informed by gender analysis, and engagement will continue with local organizations advancing the rights of women and girls.

Emergency preparedness will be central to UNICEF planning, ensuring readiness to respond as new situations arise. UNICEF will continue leading the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Child Protection and Education clusters, and contribute to the Explosive Ordnance Risk Education, Victim Assistance and Cash Working Groups.

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

## 2025 PROGRAMME TARGETS



### Health and nutrition

- **565,000** number of children and caregivers accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities, and through mobile teams and home visits
- **10,000** primary caregivers of children 0–23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling



### Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

- **825,000** children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support
- **1,805,810** people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations
- **393,819** women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions
- **49,268** children who have received individual case management
- **1,038,047** children and caregivers provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention and/or survivor assistance interventions



### Education

- **517,530** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning
- **33,100** girls and boys receiving learning materials
- **30,300** educators and community members trained to provide and support quality learning



### Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **1,530,000** people reached with critical WASH supplies
- **4,300,000** people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs
- **150** institutions provided with child friendly, gender-responsive and inclusive WASH services
- **1,480,000** people benefiting from restored or maintained heating



### Social protection

- **60,000** households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers (including for social protection and other sectors)



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

- **4,000,000** Affected people (children, caregivers, community members) reached with timely and life-saving information on how and where to access available services.
- **40,000** sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms
- **320,000** people participating in engagement actions for social and behaviour change
- **150,000** adolescents and young people who participate in or lead civic engagement initiatives<sup>22</sup>

Pillar 2: Refugee Response

Three years since the start of war, millions of Ukrainians, primarily women and children, remain refugees across Europe. By mid-October 2024, there were 6,191,800 Ukrainian refugees in Europe,<sup>23</sup> an increase of over 240,000 since December 2023.<sup>24</sup> A February 2024 survey<sup>25</sup> revealed a shift in intentions to return to Ukraine; those expressing hope dropped from 77 to 65 percent while those with no intention rose from 5 to 11 per cent, indicating a trend toward more settled refugee populations.

The number of highly vulnerable individuals has risen among recent arrivals, including those with disabilities or who have lived through prolonged fighting or displacement. They face significant challenges accessing services and protection, increasing their risks of poverty and abuse. The 2023 Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment reported approximately 50 per cent of Ukrainian refugees live below the poverty line.

With protracted displacement, hosting countries are implementing changes in protection and benefit schemes. Several have tightened social and housing allowances for Ukrainian refugees, increasing risk of financial insecurity and homelessness. In the Republic of Moldova, for example, large refugee families face challenges accessing affordable housing.<sup>26</sup>

Employment opportunities also remain limited, with a 14 percent unemployment rate among refugees compared with 3 percent among host country nationals.<sup>27</sup> Many are vulnerable to labour exploitation, including working without contracts and receiving low wages.<sup>28</sup>

Education is a critical issue. As of September 2024, more than 600,000 school-aged Ukrainian children remained out of school,<sup>29</sup> with enrolment rates in the Republic of Moldova and Bulgaria at just 8 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively.<sup>30</sup> Low enrolment is attributed to language barriers, preferences for online learning and inadequate space in schools.

Access to health care is limited due to financial barriers. Nearly 10 per cent of households lack health insurance; 22 percent cannot afford clinic fees.<sup>31</sup> Vulnerable populations, including those with disabilities, face additional challenges accessing care.

Gender-based violence and inadequate child protection systems remain substantial issues. Nearly half the refugee population identifies neglect, psychological and physical violence and mental health challenges as risks for children under age 18<sup>32</sup>; 19 percent report needing mental health services.<sup>33</sup> Social cohesion remains fragile; one third of refugees report hostile behaviour or attitudes from local populations.<sup>34</sup>

While the European Union has extended temporary protection for Ukrainian refugees until March 2026, some host countries are developing more restrictive residency options linked to employment, potentially excluding vulnerable groups.<sup>35</sup> A sustained, integrated response therefore remains essential to address persistent humanitarian needs, emphasizing education, child protection, mental health services and support for those experiencing gender-based violence.



**285,724**  
people in need of health assistance



**645,305**  
people in need of protection services



**545,295**  
children in need of education support



**189,900**  
people in need of income support

STORY FROM THE FIELD



"It was an ordinary February day. I was getting ready for school, then I saw the news and realized something terrible was happening," recalls Nadejda, who is from Berezivca, Odesa Oblast, about the first day of the war in Ukraine.

Nadejda, 16, fled to the Republic of Moldova with her mother and sisters, where she continued her studies online, graduated 9th grade, and is now in 11th grade at Dimitrie Cantemir High School. She and her classmates utilize EDUTech lab, one of 81 nationwide. These labs, established by UNICEF and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research, are equipped with modern IT tools.

**[Read more about this story here](#)**

Nadejda, 16, from Berezivca, Ukraine, sits in an EDUTech lab in her school in Cahul, Republic of Moldova. UNICEF and the Government established 81 such labs to meet the education needs of refugees.

## Pillar 2 : Refugee Response

UNICEF, in partnership with host governments, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and humanitarian partners, will enhance national responses in Belarus, Bulgaria, Czechia, the Republic of Moldova, Poland, Romania and Slovakia to address persistent humanitarian needs of women and children, in alignment with the inter-agency Regional Refugee Response Plan for the Ukraine Situation 2025–2026.<sup>37</sup>

UNICEF will ensure access to critical assistance, addressing protection, mental health, education, skills and learning, socioeconomic inclusion and social cohesion, with targeted support in other sectors if required, following the one-refugee approach.<sup>38</sup> Focusing on filling critical gaps, addressing persistent humanitarian needs and ensuring smooth transition to longer-term support for protracted displacements in Europe, UNICEF will maintain efforts to hand over inclusive support programmes to national governments and institutions, phasing out partnerships and actions that are no longer required. UNICEF's response in Czechia and Slovakia will focus on learning and skills for children and adolescents and will be transferred to integrated refugee support provided by host countries, maintaining technical support and coordination of multi-country actions through its Europe and Central Asia Regional Office where required.

UNICEF's efforts will include providing support through case management, cash programming and gender-based violence prevention. UNICEF will work with partners to ensure inclusion of refugees in education and other social systems, supporting smooth transitions for Ukrainian refugee children into national systems. UNICEF will ensure multisectoral programmes to address barriers faced by refugee youth unable to attend host schools, providing alternative learning pathways for education, skills building and transition to decent work. In Czechia, Poland and Slovakia, the latter activities will be implemented under the regionally managed Pathways initiative,<sup>39</sup> which supports Ukrainian adolescents and youth to access education, gain relevant skills and transition to decent employment, ensuring their access to child protection services.

Protection from sexual exploitation and gender-based violence will be prioritized through capacity building, awareness campaigns and improving reporting channels. UNICEF will enhance accountability to affected populations by strengthening feedback mechanisms and supporting community engagement to improve service access, mitigate misinformation and reduce risks.

UNICEF will help to foster collaboration between the Ukrainian government and host countries on child protection and deinstitutionalization, and in ensuring refugee children's access to education, promoting social cohesion and supporting the long-term integration of refugees.

As the war remains unpredictable, particularly over winter, UNICEF will support preparedness in response countries; ensure minimum capacities for urgent assistance if required in other refugee-hosting countries; and maintain robust regional-level technical support and coordination capacities.

# 2025 PROGRAMME TARGETS



## Health and nutrition

- **11,120** children up to 15 years vaccinated through UNICEF supported mechanisms
- **20,000** children and women receiving primary health care services through UNICEF supported mechanisms (number of unique beneficiaries)



## Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

- **231,750** children [and caregivers] accessing mental health and psychosocial support
- **7,330** unaccompanied and separated children who were provided with alternative care and/or reunified
- **136,000** People with access to safe spaces, protection and support hubs
- **192,300** women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions
- **427,000** people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers
- **72,470** children who have received individual case management



## Education

- **337,916** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning, through UNICEF-supported system-strengthening and programmes
- **21,766** Children receiving learning materials.
- **44,600** children/adolescents accessing skills development programme



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **6,500** people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs
- **9,000** people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities
- **13,000** population reached by critical hygiene and WASH supplies



## Social protection

- **13,450** households benefitting from social assistance from government funded programmes with UNICEF technical assistance



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

- **1,447,400** people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services (including social protection, health, nutrition, education, etc)
- **311,400** people participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change
- **145,200** people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms

Progress against the latest programme targets is available in the humanitarian situation [here](#).

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.

Programme targets are provisional and subject to change upon finalization of the inter-agency planning documents.

## FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN 2025

In 2025, UNICEF requires \$495.6 million to address the immediate and longer-term needs of 4.9 million people, including 1.07 million children, prioritizing those most affected by the ongoing impacts of war. This funding will allow UNICEF to meet the most urgent needs in health, nutrition, child protection, gender-based violence prevention, WASH and social protection, complementing government-led relief, support and recovery efforts.

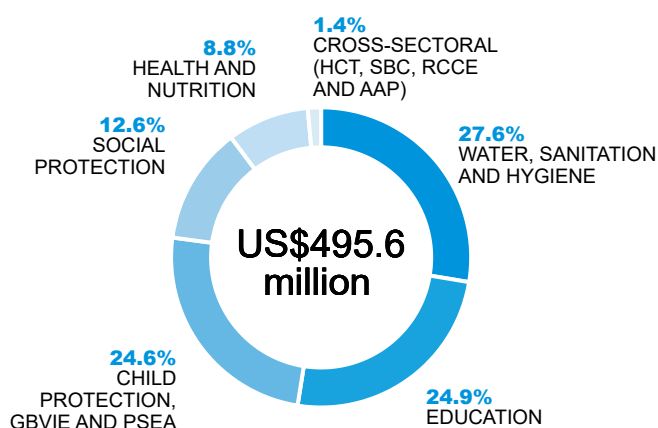
Inside Ukraine (Pillar 1), UNICEF requires \$400 million to reach 4.3 million people, including 725,000 children. Significant focus will be on providing life-saving interventions in the east and south of the country, where children face the daily realities of conflict. This ask aligns with the inter-agency Humanitarian Response Plan for Ukraine.

For the refugee response (Pillar 2), UNICEF requires \$95.6 million to address the persistent humanitarian needs of 603,816 Ukrainian refugees and other vulnerable groups, including 345,216 children, across Europe, primarily in Belarus, Bulgaria, Czechia, the Republic of Moldova, Poland, Romania and Slovakia. This will allow UNICEF to strengthen its partnership with host governments, providing protection and critical services for refugees from Ukraine and fostering a sustainable response. The country ask aligns with the Regional Refugee Response Plan for the Ukraine Situation 2025–2026,<sup>40</sup> where UNICEF and UNHCR efforts are defined based on comparative advantages, efficiencies for maximum impact and operational scale.

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

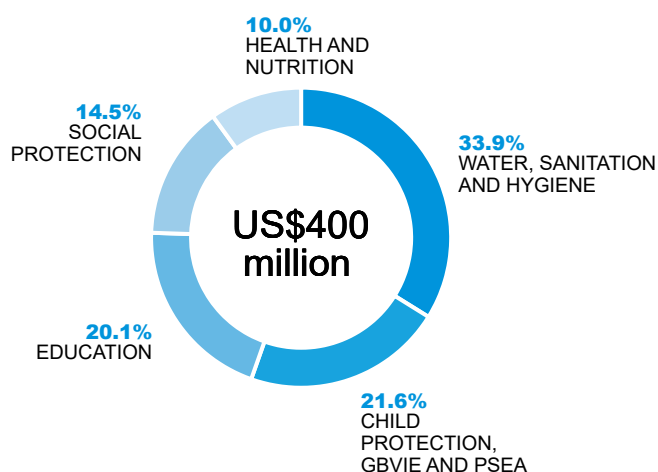
Flexible and timely humanitarian funding will enable UNICEF to meet the urgent needs of the most vulnerable children and families, both within Ukraine and in refugee-hosting countries.

### Ukraine and Refugee Response

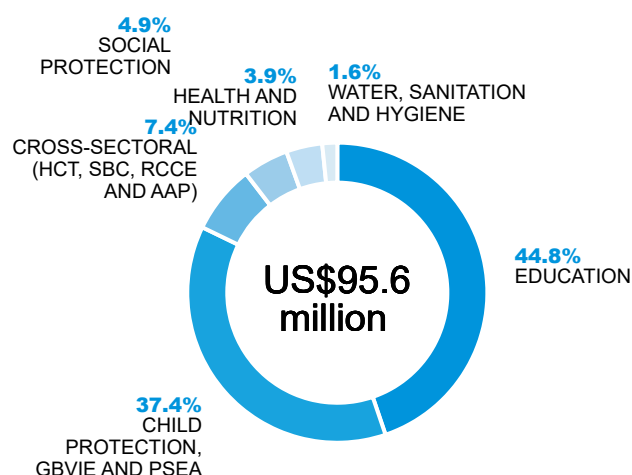


Sectors	2025 total requirement (US\$)
Health and nutrition	43,727,232
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	121,945,773
Education	123,325,019
Water, sanitation and hygiene	136,943,176
Social protection	62,597,000
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	7,071,498
<b>Total</b>	<b>495,609,698</b>

### Pillar 1: Ukraine



### Pillar 2: Refugee Response



Sectors <sup>41</sup>	Ukraine	Belarus	Bulgaria	Czechia	Republic of Moldova	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Other countries and regional coordination	2025 total requirement (US\$)
Health and nutrition	40,000,000	-	-	-	1,665,000	1,610,000	260,000	-	192,232	43,727,232
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	86,200,000	410,000	1,315,759	3,403,632	6,052,250	18,592,990	1,832,000	1,956,161	2,182,981	121,945,773
Education	80,500,000	50,000	1,848,348	7,662,293	6,401,310	17,473,707	4,002,000	2,690,932	2,696,429	123,325,019
Water, sanitation and hygiene	135,400,000	-	-	-	1,431,233	-	-	-	111,943	136,943,176
Social protection	57,900,000	100,000	-	-	4,075,000	-	322,000	-	200,000	62,597,000
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP) <sup>42</sup>	-	67,844	170,000	2,006,048	1,316,000	1,299,928	749,500	775,451	686,727	7,071,498
<b>Total</b>	<b>400,000,000</b>	<b>627,844</b>	<b>3,334,107</b>	<b>13,071,973</b>	<b>20,940,793</b>	<b>38,976,625</b>	<b>7,165,500</b>	<b>5,422,544</b>	<b>6,070,312</b>	<b>495,609,698</b>

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## ENDNOTES

1. Preliminary figures from Ukraine Humanitarian Response Plan 2025.
2. International Organization for Migration (IOM), Ukraine Displacement Tracking Matrix, August 2024.
3. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, operational data portal, Ukraine Refugee Situation, available at <<https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>>.
4. This includes 12 million people in Ukraine and 1,858,100 people in seven refugee-hosting countries, in line with the draft Ukraine Humanitarian Response Plan 2025 and Regional Refugee Response Plan for the Ukraine Situation 2025–2026.
5. This includes 2,540,000 children in Ukraine, based estimates of 20 per cent children among the Ukrainian population as per Humanitarian Response Plan, and 666,394 children in the seven refugee-receiving countries, based on country-level data sources.
6. This includes 4.3 million people in Ukraine, based on the target for people to be reached with safe water, and 603,816 people in the seven refugee-receiving countries based on their highest programmatic targets.
7. This includes 725,000 children in Ukraine based on the target of children to be reached with safe water, and 345,216 children in the seven refugee-receiving countries based on 61 percent of the overall outreach, as only some interventions target caregivers and the adult population.
8. United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ukraine: Protection of civilians in armed conflict – September 2024 update, available at <[https://ukraine.un.org/sites/default/files/2024-10/Ukraine\\_protection\\_of\\_civilians\\_in\\_armed\\_conflict\\_September\\_2024.pdf](https://ukraine.un.org/sites/default/files/2024-10/Ukraine_protection_of_civilians_in_armed_conflict_September_2024.pdf)>.
9. The 3.7 million figure is from IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix, August 2024 (latest published), available at <<https://dtm.iom.int/ukraine>>. The 3.5 million is from the 2024 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal.
10. Save the Children Ukraine, “I want a peaceful sky”: Education and children’s wellbeing in wartime Ukraine, July 2024.
11. Multisectoral Needs Assessment 2024, and IOM, General Population Survey 2024.
12. 2022 Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) data released in late 2023. See: UNICEF, Education survey reveals impact of war on Ukraine’s students, press release, 5 December 2023, available at <[www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/press-releases/international-education-quality-research](http://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/press-releases/international-education-quality-research)>.
13. Ministry of Education and Science estimates, September 2024.
14. Government of Ukraine, European Union, United Nations and World Bank, Ukraine: Third rapid damage and needs assessment (RDNA3), February 2022 – December 2023.
15. WASH Cluster, Assessment of Ukrainian Water Supply and Sewage (WSS) companies’ preparedness and needs for the winter period and upcoming lack of electricity, 10 July 2024.
16. United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ukraine: Protection of civilians in armed conflict – September 2024 update.
17. Ukraine Humanitarian Response Plan 2025.
18. This appeal is aligned with the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, which are based on global standards and norms for humanitarian action.
19. UNICEF is committed to empowering local responders in humanitarian crises in a variety of ways. The Core Commitments make 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.
20. The ‘most vulnerable’ children include children on the front lines, children with disabilities, children living in alternative care, and children subject to and at risk of any form of violence.
21. Better Care focuses on strengthening families to prevent separation and increasing access to family-based care for all children, including in conflict-affected areas. This includes access to a minimum package of social services (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.
22. Young people include adolescents aged 10–19 and youth aged 15–24.
23. UNHCR, operational data portal, Ukraine.
24. The number of Ukrainian refugees in Europe was 5,953,500 as of December 2023.
25. UNHCR, Lives on hold: Intentions and perspectives of refugees, refugee returnees and IDPs from Ukraine – Summary Findings, February 2024.
26. UNHCR, Regional Refugee Response Plan for the Ukraine Situation, 2024 Mid-Year Report, August 2024.
27. UNHCR, Helping Hands: The role of housing support and employment facilitation in economic vulnerability of refugees from Ukraine – An inter-agency exploration of socioeconomic data, April 2024.
28. Ibid.
29. UNHCR, UNHCR Education Report 2024: Refugee education – Five years on from the launch of the 2030 refugee education strategy, 2024.
30. Ibid.
31. UNHCR, Helping Hands: The role of housing support and employment facilitation in economic vulnerability of refugees from Ukraine, April 2024.
32. Ibid.
33. UNHCR.
34. Ibid.
35. Ibid.
36. Sectoral needs are based on needs assessments conducted by countries.
37. While Regional Refugee Response Plan for the Ukraine Situation covers 2025–2026, UNICEF’s response strategy under this appeal covers the response for 2025.
38. While targeting Ukrainian refugees, UNICEF extends support to refugees, regardless of their country of origin, who face similar barriers to inclusion and social cohesion, and who will benefit from programming, advocacy and coordination efforts.
39. Pathway 1: Access to and completion of formal secondary education and/or vocational training – support students to enrol and remain in secondary education or training, gaining critical knowledge and skills for their development and future employment. Pathway 2: First job opportunities – partnering with private and public sectors to provide (paid) internships or apprenticeships for students aligned with their professional aspirations, to prepare them for their future transition to the labour market. Pathway 3: Flexible learning and upskilling – create opportunities for additional skilling and/or continuation of their regular schooling for those out of school, with a focus on youth who are currently working full or part time.
40. UNICEF’s requirement for Ukrainian refugees response aligns with the ask under Regional Refugee Response Plan (2025), while the UNICEF appeal includes the needs of Ukrainian refugees and other vulnerable groups in host communities, based on comparable needs.
41. This includes funding requirements for life-saving response interventions, winter preparedness and any emerging situations.
42. For Ukraine, cross-sectoral requirements are included in sectoral funding.