

# UKRAINE

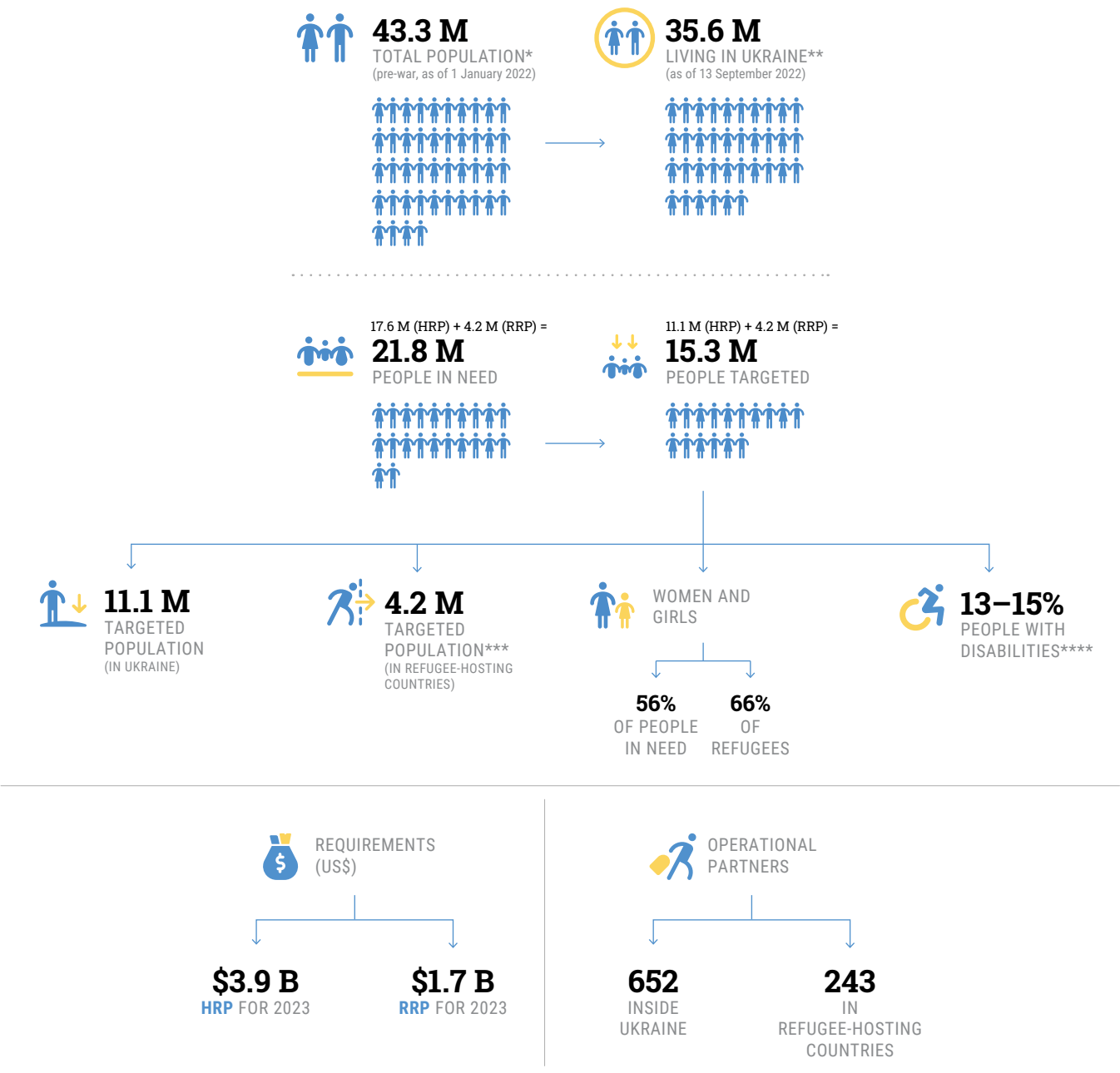
SUMMARY OF THE HUMANITARIAN  
RESPONSE PLAN AND REGIONAL  
REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

FEBRUARY  
**2023**



## AT A GLANCE

This document is a summary of the humanitarian response for Ukraine and the region that is presented in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and in the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP), as published on 15 February 2023. Both documents present needs and requirements until the end of 2023 and may be revised and adjusted based on the context and needs.<sup>1</sup>



\*Sources: UNFPA and State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 1 January 2022.

\*\* Source: Leverhulme Centre for Demographic Science (LCDS), University of Oxford, 13 September 2022.

\*\*\* This figure represents the projected population that will require assistance in RRP countries and includes new arrivals, refugees who will remain in the country, and refugees who move on to another destination, as well as 120,000 members of the host community in Moldova. For the purposes of brevity, the term "refugees from Ukraine" will be used herein and understood to include refugees from Ukraine, as well as third-country nationals in need of international protection and people who are stateless or at risk of statelessness as appropriate. Third-country nationals are persons who have fled Ukraine but for whom Ukraine is not their country of origin, and who may be in need of international protection.

\*\*\*\* For planning purposes, it is estimated that the proportion of persons with disabilities is between 13% (pre-war estimates of People in Need with disabilities in 2021 Ukraine Humanitarian Needs Overview) and 15% (as per WHO benchmarks). Findings from Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNAs) in some of the RRP countries show similar proportions.

Cover photo: Two residents of Borodianka, Kyiv region, next to a damaged building. OCHA/Matteo Minasi

<sup>1</sup> The Ukraine Humanitarian Needs Overview and the Ukraine Humanitarian Response plan can be found at: [reliefweb.int](https://reliefweb.int). The Ukraine Regional Refugee Response Plan can be found at <https://reporting.unhcr.org/ukraine-regional-refugee-response-plan>





## SITUATION OVERVIEW

The war in Ukraine has resulted in large-scale displacement, including refugee outflows, and a humanitarian crisis on a massive scale.

### INSIDE UKRAINE

The current war constituted a major escalation compared to the previous eight years of conflict, including missile and rocket attacks in cities across the country and ground troops moving in from the north, east and south. These events necessitated a rapid scale-up in responsive humanitarian activities through the 2022 Flash Appeal and subsequent Flash Appeal revisions, and continuing through the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

Systematic destruction of civilian infrastructure throughout the war has contributed to displacement and humanitarian needs. In October 2022, attacks targeting energy infrastructure intensified, often in and around urban areas, disrupting public services including water, electricity, health care, education, and social protection. Additionally, according to the Government of Ukraine, 2,917 education facilities have been bombed or shelled during the war, with damage or destruction to 580 such facilities documented by OHCHR. Between 24 February and 19 December 2022, there were 745 verified attacks on health care, of which 659 impacted health-care facilities, constituting over 90 per cent of all such attacks recorded by WHO across 16 countries/territories during this period.

The war has profoundly affected access to livelihoods and disrupted market stability particularly in southern and eastern oblasts, further aggravating humanitarian suffering. A majority of Ukrainians have reportedly reduced food consumption and spent savings, with factors such as the elimination of 30 per cent of Ukraine's pre-war employment, skyrocketing inflation, and inadequate social assistance largely to blame. Food and necessary items are still widely available in most areas under the control of the Government of Ukraine but are difficult for many people to afford without cash, voucher, or livelihood assistance, and are much more difficult to obtain in areas experiencing constant bombardment.

### IN REFUGEE-HOSTING COUNTRIES

As of January 2023, over 4.9 million Ukrainians have registered for temporary protection or similar national protection schemes across Europe.<sup>2</sup> Under host-government leadership, partners are supporting national responses. A comprehensive response was captured in the first Regional Refugee Response Plan, launched in early March 2022, revised in April and 'recalibrated' in October to capture winter-related needs and other emerging priorities. The 2023 RRP will continue these efforts.

While temporary protection ensures protection and rights for many, practical, administrative and legal barriers limit access and inclusion in national systems for others, including to education, social protection, accommodation, decent work and health care.<sup>3</sup> These barriers can also undermine possibilities for self-reliance and increase protection risks, harmful coping mechanisms and the potential for rising tensions between refugee and host communities. Refugees state that their most urgent needs are cash, accommodation and employment.

Women and children represent approximately 86 per cent of the overall refugee population. 78 per cent of refugees surveyed by UNHCR are not living with their entire families. Family separation also means that there is a very high number of Ukrainian unaccompanied and separated children living in the refugee-hosting countries. The extended nature of the crisis aggravates distress situations and the need for mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS) services.<sup>4</sup>

The winter and the economic impacts of the war in the refugee-hosting countries are compounding needs on the ground. Access to winter-specific assistance is particularly challenging – and crucial – for vulnerable groups. Accommodation is becoming a pressing need, as rental costs and energy prices increase. More than 80 per cent of refugees surveyed hope to return home but for now most will stay in their host countries due to the safety and security situation in Ukraine.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>2</sup> The EU triggered the application of the Temporary Protection Directive on 4 March 2022 and recently extended it until March 2024.

<sup>3</sup> UNHCR, *The Implementation of the TPD Directive – Six Months On, October 2022*.

<sup>4</sup> UNHCR, *Displacement Patterns, Protection Risks and Needs of Refugees From Ukraine - Regional Protection Analysis # 1, 26 October 2022*.

<sup>5</sup> UNHCR, *Lives on Hold: Intentions and Perspectives of Refugees from Ukraine #2, September 2022*.



## RESPONSE STRATEGY ACROSS BOTH PLANS

- Grounded in the principles of partnership, the response strategy is centered around **supporting government-led efforts** in line with the Global Compact on Refugees. Bolstering the tremendous support provided by **local communities and local actors** – including national NGOs and refugee-led organizations – particularly as the focus shifts from the initial emergency response to inclusion and social cohesion will be key.
- The response strategy also promotes a **people-centered and inclusive approach**, taking into account factors such as age, gender, diversity, and disability status to determine needs. Partners are mainstreaming gender and accountability to affected populations in the response, including by facilitating the participation and leadership of women's organizations and of people in need in decision-making processes and structures.

Partners will also ensure they work towards:

- **Preventing the exclusion and exploitation of marginalized groups** including LGBTIQ+, minorities and people with disabilities. All are to be provided with safe access to humanitarian aid and protected from sexual exploitation and abuse and from gender-based violence.
- **Integrating protection from sexual and exploitation and abuse (PSEA)** across the response. The Ukraine emergency is characterized by several specific risk factors, such as an exceptionally high incidence of family separation and of female-headed households, as well as a wide range of actors involved in the response, some of whom have limited experience with the necessity of safeguarding measures. PSEA Networks have been set up, and dedicated and proactive collective efforts to mitigate and prevent risks have been taken, such as joint PSEA risk assessments, partner capacity assessments, capacity building and training, as well as community outreach and awareness raising with the refugee community.

### POLAND

Valentina, 83, being interviewed by UNHCR Protection monitor Svetlana at a collective centre in Krakow. Photo: UNHCR/Anna Liminowicz



- Mainstreaming **gender-based violence (GBV) risk** mitigation across sectors by including efforts to ensure: minimum standards and protocols are implemented; all relevant staff are trained on the GBV guiding principles and sector-related risks; consultations of women and girls are ongoing throughout the programme cycle to assess any barriers to access; and robust complaint and feedback mechanisms are put in place to help ensure accountability, and effective and timely response to risks raised.
- Providing **accountability to affected populations**. Humanitarian aid is delivered to the people in need present in Ukraine (IDPs, non-displaced persons and returnees) and refugees and host communities in the host countries by prioritizing: a) participation and inclusion in line with Age, Gender and Diversity principles for meaningful consultation; b) communication and transparency, including access to information; c) feedback and response; and d) learning and adaptation. The immediate basic needs of people are met, including through protection and cash assistance, as well as cross-sectoral MHPSS support.
- Providing **access** to humanitarian workers to all areas in Ukraine. Delivering aid to the people in need in the most affected areas, which have severely restricted access to basic services.

#### CZECH REPUBLIC

Refugees arriving at Prague's main railway station from Ukraine are allowed to spend one night in a dormitory at the station. Assistance is provided by the Organization for Aid to Refugees. Photo: UNHCR/ Michal Novotný



## COORDINATION AND RESPONSE

### INSIDE UKRAINE

The Government of Ukraine has received substantial bilateral assistance allowing it to continue functioning at a strong capacity, while taking the lead on humanitarian relief efforts at the national and local levels. The 2023 HRP complements the Government's response, focusing on immediate assistance for the most vulnerable and at-need populations.

Humanitarian access in areas outside the control of the Government of Ukraine is unpredictable and restricted. Efforts are ongoing to delink humanitarian access and assistance from political, economic, military, or other objectives. Furthermore, the fluid and rapidly changing operational environment also forces humanitarian partners to explore and adopt new response modalities to reach populations in areas retaken by the Government, where humanitarian needs are severe.

Given the strong ecosystem of active local governments and civil society organizations in Ukraine, localization is critical to the success of humanitarian efforts as well as the transition to durable solutions. Most cluster operational partners are national NGOs (391 in total), which continue to be important frontline actors, while thousands of small CSOs, CBOs and volunteer groups have been on the front lines of the response around the country while operating outside the traditional humanitarian coordination and financing architecture.

In 2023, humanitarian partners in Ukraine will continue to monitor humanitarian needs and response to ensure that assistance reaches the most vulnerable populations in a timely, effective, and principled manner. The monitoring plan is structured around four core components to track humanitarian needs, response, quality of programming and funding levels.

To ensure coordination between humanitarian and development partners that can support long-term government self-sufficiency in a post-conflict era, the UN-Government of Ukraine Transitional Framework relies on cooperation between humanitarian, development, and government actors in pursuit of durable solutions. Some examples include: shelter – meeting immediate winter shelter needs while also working with local authorities on developing sustainable green housing solutions for the longer term; energy – repairing electricity infrastructure damaged by conflict in frontline areas, while also supporting modernization of critical infrastructure and green energy efficiency country-wide; and social protection – delivering humanitarian multi-purpose cash assistance and psychosocial assistance to meet immediate needs through existing national systems while increasing capacity of social protection and social service delivery.

### IN REFUGEE-HOSTING COUNTRIES

In support of host government-led responses, UNHCR leads and coordinates the implementation of the RRP in a collaborative and consultative manner with authorities, aid agencies, civil society and refugees and host communities, including women and refugee-led organizations. In 2023, the RRP will broaden the scope of partnerships to mobilize resources and increase visibility for the needs of refugees from Ukraine and host communities. In line with quality funding and partnership principles and the importance of localization, RRP partners will strive to channel resources to frontline responders in an efficient manner, particularly to the local and national organizations who have been at the forefront of the response since the beginning.

At the regional level, an inter-agency Regional Refugee Coordination Forum (RCF) has been established by UNHCR, alongside specific working groups, networks and task forces, to ensure overall RRP coordination and regional coherence across the response, efficient situational information management, and country-specific support. Refugee Coordination Forums have also been set up in RRP countries to support government-led coordination mechanisms and contextualized responses, bringing together all partners, including through relevant sectoral and thematic groups.

The response will center on ensuring access to protection and assistance on a non-discriminatory basis, with a focus on targeted support for refugees with specific needs. The RRP response will also serve as an effective channel to more predictable and equitable responsibility-sharing, to ease the pressure on host communities and to foster inclusion and social cohesion – key objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees. To this end, RRP partners will continue protection monitoring to establish an evidence-based analysis of refugees' needs and risks; provide legal assistance, counselling and information to refugees on their rights and access to services; support the capacity of national child protection systems; and strengthen access to quality GBV services.

Partner interventions and advocacy initiatives will work to ensure that refugees have access to quality health services and that refugee children are enrolled in national school systems and have access to pre-school and tertiary education. Cash assistance and in-kind assistance will be provided to support basic needs of the most vulnerable, in parallel with initiatives to strengthen socio-economic inclusion, such as promoting access to safe and affordable childcare; stable, adequate and affordable housing; language and skills training; and effective inclusion in social protection schemes.

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

### HRP requirements per cluster (in US\$ millions)

CLUSTER	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
CCCM	\$31.2
Coordination	\$18.0
Education	\$154.5
Emergency Telecommunications	\$1.4
Food Security and Livelihoods	\$993.9
Health	\$307.4
Logistics	\$7.9
Multi-Purpose Cash	\$958.6
Protection	\$165.6
Child Protection	\$165.1
GBV	\$64.9
Mine Action	\$99.6
Shelter and NFIs	\$525.1
WASH	\$452.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3.9 billion</b>

\*This budget includes technical support provided by partners at the regional level to ensure coordination and coherence across the RRP countries, as well as requirements for Belarus.

\*\*Please refer to the full RRP for details on country-level budget breakdowns by sector, partner, etc.

### RRP requirements per country\* (in US\$ millions)

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Bulgaria	\$43.4
Czech Republic	\$81.6
Estonia	\$9.1
Hungary	\$62.7
Latvia	\$12.0
Lithuania	\$17.8
Moldova	\$ 427.0
Poland	\$709.4
Romania	\$153.6
Slovakia	\$80.1
Regional Support	\$88.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1.7 billion</b>

### RRP requirements by sector\*\* (in US\$ millions)

SECTOR	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Protection	\$429.8
Education	\$173.2
Health and Nutrition	\$151.7
Livelihoods and Socio-Economic Inclusion	\$179.4
Basic Needs	\$738.2
Logistics, Telecoms, and Operational Support	\$13.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1.7 billion</b>



## SELECTED ACHIEVEMENTS 2022

### UKRAINE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

BUDGET (USD)

**\$4.3 B**

FUNDS RECEIVED

**80%****15.8 M**

people reached\*

**12.2 M**

people were reached with food security and livelihood assistance

**3.6 M**

people received shelter and NFI assistance

**6 M**

people received cash assistance

**+1,600**

generators delivered to essential facilities (hospitals, shelters, heating points, water pumping facilities, schools, and places hosting displaced people)

**\$192 M**

were allocated by the Ukrainian Humanitarian fund in 2022

**Thousands** of humanitarian convoys delivered vital supplies to people in all regions, including on the front line

### UKRAINE – REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

BUDGET (USD)

**\$1.79 B**

FUNDS RECEIVED

**71%****5.1 M**

services were provided to refugees by RRP partners\*\*

**+1.1 M**

refugees supported in accessing protection and documentation

**609 K**

refugee children provided with child protection services

**166 K**

consultations provided for mental health and psychosocial support

**213 K**

refugees received information on available protection services related to GBV, sexual exploitation and abuse and trafficking

**950 K**

refugees received in-kind assistance for basic needs

**885 K**

refugees received cash assistance

\* [Ukraine 2022 Flash Appeal](#). Estimated Number of People Reached as of 31 December 2022 - Ukraine | ReliefWeb

\*\* The figure refers to services provided on an individual basis and therefore does not include interventions aimed at larger groups of beneficiaries, such as information campaigns

# HOW TO SUPPORT THE APPEALS

## BY MAKING A FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION

Financial contributions to reputable aid agencies are one of the most valuable and effective forms of response in humanitarian emergencies. Public and private sector donors are invited to contribute cash directly. To do so, please refer to the full HRP for contact details. For the RRP, please contact [RBEEXT@unhcr.org](mailto:RBEEXT@unhcr.org).

In an ever-changing operational environment, characteristic of emergencies, flexible funding – that is, funds which are unearmarked or softly earmarked – will be vital to ensure the response is efficient and adaptive to provide protection and assistance to the people who need it. Flexible funds enable agencies/organizations to plan and manage resources efficiently and effectively.

## BY REPORTING YOUR FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS THROUGH THE TRACKING SYSTEMS

Reporting financial contributions enhances transparency and accountability and gives us the opportunity to recognize generous contributions and identify the funding gaps.

For the Humanitarian Response Plan, please report contributions to [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org) using the online form at [fts.unocha.org](https://fts.unocha.org). Where applicable, it is important to provide sectoral information on sectoral contributions and/or sector support received. When recording in-kind contributions on FTS, please provide a brief description of the goods or services and the estimated value in US\$ or the original currency if possible.

Organizations receiving funds for the Ukraine Regional Refugee Response Plan will report received contributions at the country or regional level using an online system. To access the system or for additional information, please contact [RBEEXT@unhcr.org](mailto:RBEEXT@unhcr.org) or refer to the [guidance documents](#). Partners can also track funding received on other regional RRP's on the Refugee Funding Tracker (RFT) through this [form](#).

## BY BECOMING A DONOR TO THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is a fast and effective way to support rapid humanitarian response. The Secretary-General has called for total annual CERF contributions of one billion dollars – a goal that the UN General Assembly endorsed. CERF provides immediate funding for life-saving humanitarian action at the onset of emergencies and for crises that have not attracted sufficient funding.

Contributions are welcome year-round, whether from governments or private sector donors. The CERF needs regular replenishment. Please see this link on how to become a CERF donor: [unocha.org/cerf/donate](https://unocha.org/cerf/donate).

## BY SUPPORTING THE UKRAINE HUMANITARIAN FUND

The Ukraine Humanitarian Fund is a Country-based Pooled Fund (CBPF). CBPFs are multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments that receive unearmarked funds for allocation in response to humanitarian needs prioritized in the field through joint planning and an inclusive decision-making process. The UHF promotes coordinated humanitarian response and supports the implementation of the Ukraine Humanitarian Response Plan. For more information on CBPFs please visit: [unocha.org/our-work/humanitarian-financing/country-based-pooled-funds-cbpfs](https://unocha.org/our-work/humanitarian-financing/country-based-pooled-funds-cbpfs) and follow [@CBPFs](https://twitter.com/CBPFs) on Twitter. You can also donate to the Ukraine Humanitarian Pooled Fund via [crisisrelief.un.org/ukraine](https://crisisrelief.un.org/ukraine).

## IN-KIND DONATIONS

Gifts-in-kind of critically needed goods and pro-bono services are valued. Donors are invited to contact organizations directly to assess and address the most urgent needs for in-kind contributions, and refrain from sending unsolicited contributions that may not correspond to identified needs or meet international quality standards.

## BY ENGAGING IN PUBLIC SUPPORT, JOINT ADVOCACY AND INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

Support employees, families and communities affected by disasters and conflict. Partner with the humanitarian community and add your voice and advocate for the fighting to stop. Amplify the message of the United Nations and humanitarian partners by calling on all parties to uphold their obligations to allow safe, rapid and unimpeded humanitarian aid to civilians in need and to ensure that civilians enjoy freedom of movement and can access aid without risks of being targeted. In line with the Global Compact on Refugees, and the “whole-of-society” approach, engage with civil society, business networks, and elected officials about ways to support people affected by the emergency in Ukraine and ongoing crises around the world.