

UKRAINE

SUMMARY OF THE HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE PLAN AND REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

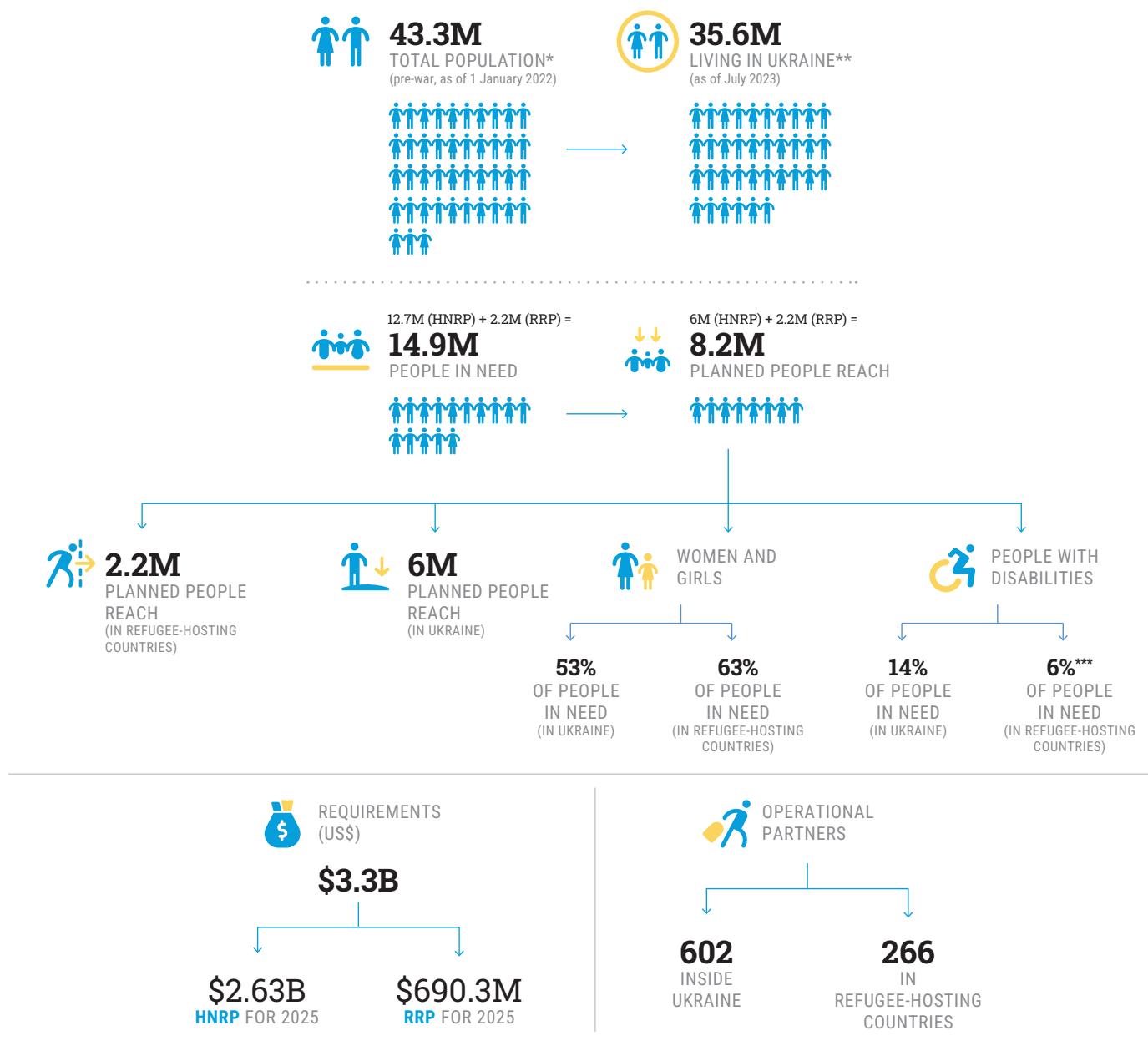
JANUARY
2025



AT A GLANCE

This document is a summary of the humanitarian response for Ukraine and the region that is presented in the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) and the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) as published on 16 January 2025.¹ To support the most vulnerable Ukrainians affected by the ongoing war inside the country and displaced abroad, partners need the support and investment of the international community.

The HNRP and the RRP may be revised and adjusted based on the evolving context and needs.



* Source UNFPA data.humdata.org/dataset/legacy-cod-ps-ukr

**Source IDSS: idss.org.ua/forecasts/nation_pop_proj

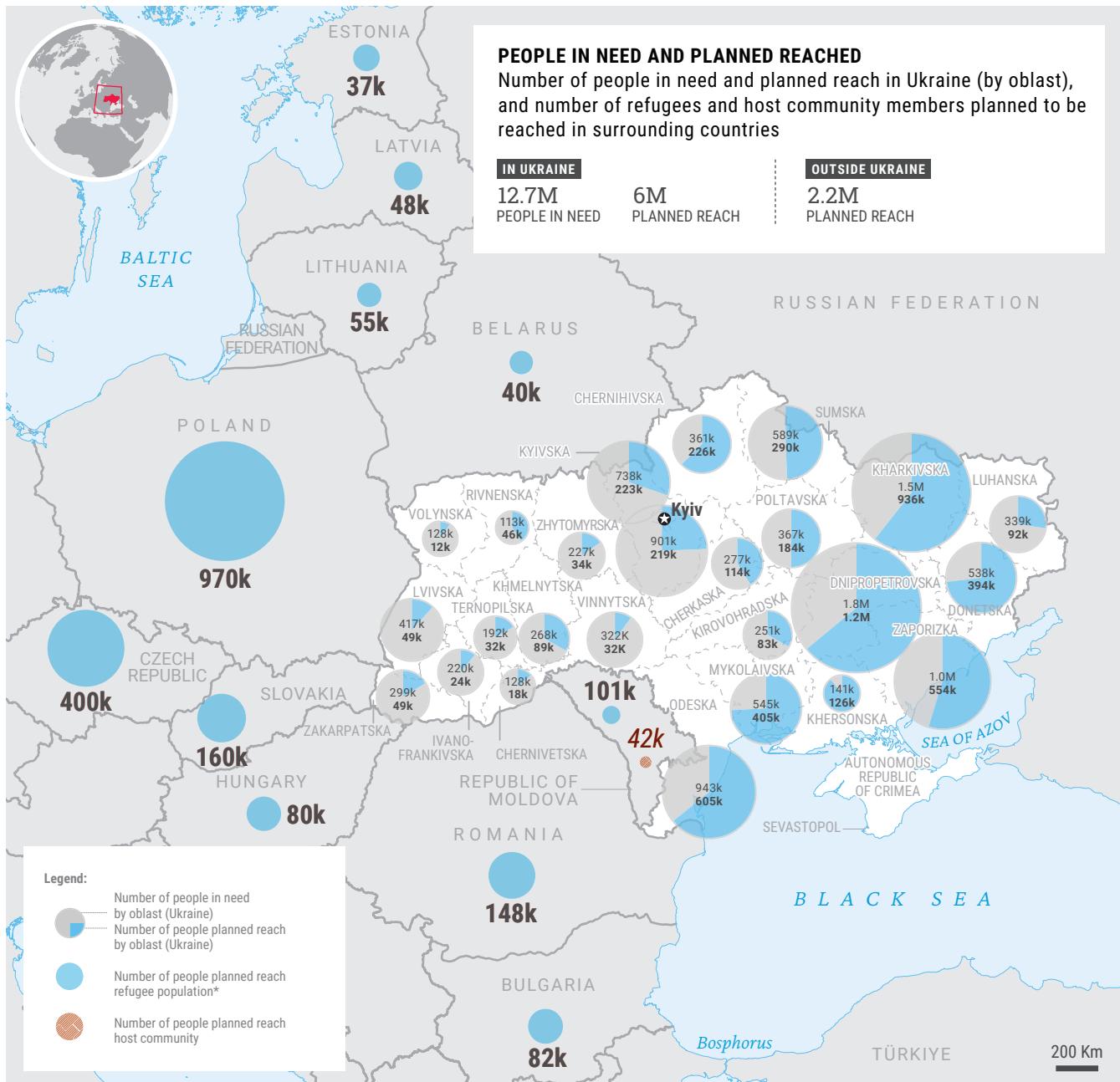
***While this data is lower than the global estimate of 16 per cent of people with disabilities in the general population, which may reflect under-reporting or under-identification, it is based on multi-sector needs analyses conducted across the RRP countries, which used the Washington Group questionnaire.
Source: data.humdata.org/dataset/legacy-cod-ps-ukr

Cover photo: Rescue workers, volunteers and medical personnel work together to clear debris and search for survivors after a Russian missile hit the Ohmatdyt Children's Hospital in Kyiv, Ukraine. Photo: UNOCHA/Viktoria Andriievska

1 The full RRP document covers 2025 and 2026.

AT A GLANCE

(CONTINUED)



*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.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Sources: Country and administrative division: UN GIS and State Scientific Production Enterprise "Kartographia"; Refugee data: UNHCR compilation of official data.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE PLAN

Provide principled and timely multisectoral life-saving emergency assistance to the most vulnerable internally displaced people and non-displaced war-affected people, ensuring their safety and dignity, with a focus on areas with high severity levels of need.

Enable access to prioritized essential services for the most vulnerable internally displaced and non-displaced war-affected people, with a focus on areas with high severity levels of need to ensure their protection, safety and dignity.

REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

Support host countries to ensure that refugees have continued access to protection, legal status, and rights, with a focus on groups in vulnerable situations and including age, gender and diversity considerations.

Support host countries in their efforts to include refugees in national systems – decent work, social protection, health, education, and child protection services – with a particular focus on outreach and inclusion of vulnerable groups and including age, gender and disability considerations.

Strengthen social cohesion between refugee communities and their hosts.

Advance the localization of the response by supporting national and local civil society, municipalities and local authorities, and coordination structures, as well as sharing and building capacities and supporting sustainable responses.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

After more than a decade of hostilities and nearly three years of full-scale war by the Russian Federation, the people of Ukraine continue to endure immense suffering. Relentless attacks on cities, towns, and villages in eastern, southern, and northeastern regions fuel the severe humanitarian crisis. The length of the frontline expanded since August 2023, with intensified violence in Kharkivska, Sumska, and Chernihivska oblasts. Mass evacuations have displaced thousands, such as in Pokrovsk, Donetsk Oblast, where the population plummeted from 50,000 to 11,500².

Since February 2022, 6.8 million Ukrainian refugees have been recorded, 92 per cent in Europe. Within Ukraine, 3.6 million people remain internally displaced, with 79,000 of the most vulnerable in collective shelters.³ About 83 per cent of internally displaced people (IDPs) have been displaced for over a year, with limited prospects for return⁴. An estimated 12.7 million people who stayed in their homes face severe hardships due to infrastructure destruction and lack of services, especially in front-line regions and areas near the Russian Federation. In Russian-occupied territories, anecdotal evidence suggests devastating humanitarian conditions for one million people.

The war is a protection crisis. By October 2024, verified civilian casualties reached nearly 39,000, including over 12,000 deaths. More than 2,400 children were killed or injured⁵. More than half of the casualties occurred over 10 kilometers from the front line, with true numbers likely underreported due to access challenges. Landmines and explosive ordnance pose ongoing risks, preventing displaced families from returning. Vulnerable groups, such as older people and individuals with disabilities, face isolation and limited access to services. War-related sexual violence is increasing, affecting women, men, and children.

Mental health challenges are widespread, with 63 per cent of households reporting distress linked to constant uncertainty and trauma⁶. Children are especially vulnerable, with 1.5 million at risk of post-traumatic stress syndrome and other issues⁷. Internally displaced people report mental health challenges more frequently than others. Needs are particularly acute in front-line areas and regions bordering the Russian Federation.

Infrastructure destruction has been catastrophic, targeting power grids, water supplies, and transport systems, disrupting basic services and deepening vulnerabilities. Energy infrastructure attacks reduced power capacity,

jeopardizing water, gas, and heating during harsh winters, where temperatures can drop to -20°C. Nearly 3,600 educational institutions, including some 2,000 schools, have suffered damage since the escalation of the war, with some 371 educational facilities totally destroyed. Many children in front-line areas face challenges with e-learning due to unstable electricity and internet, threatening a generation's education.

The economic impact is staggering. As of December 2023, war-related destruction costs reached \$152 billion, with housing (\$56 billion) and transport (\$34 billion) sectors hardest hit⁸. Over 2 million housing units were damaged, primarily in Donetsk, Kharkivska, and Zaporizka oblasts. Economic losses exceeded \$499 billion due to disrupted activities and widespread unemployment. Poverty levels have risen by 1.8 million, with over 9 million people now living in poverty. Livelihoods remain the most pressing need, especially in front-line areas.

Ukraine's economy in 2024 remains heavily impacted by the war. Agricultural and industrial hubs in the east have been devastated, rendering much of the country's infrastructure inoperable. Urban economies have collapsed, with many businesses closed or scaled back. The breach of the Kakhovka Dam in June 2023 further exacerbated agricultural losses and food insecurity. Economic recovery is projected to slow to 3.2 per cent in 2024, down from 4.8 per cent in 2023⁹.

The war has also triggered the fastest and largest displacement crisis in Europe since World War II. Some 6.8 million people have been forced to flee abroad, and as of the end of 2024, some 6.3 million refugees have been recorded in Europe.

The extension of the application of the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) in the European Union until at least March 2026 provides a crucial framework for the continued protection of Ukrainian refugees. Similarly, Moldova's Temporary Protection regime has been extended until March 2025, with the possibility of further extensions. While TP provides a favourable environment for refugees to receive protection, and access their rights and assistance in host countries, there is uncertainty around what comes next. It is essential to ensure that refugees from Ukraine have continued access to legal certainty and protection also beyond these deadlines until they are able to voluntarily return in conditions of safety and dignity.

² IOM-DTM, Frontline Flow Monitoring and Population Baseline, 16-30 November.

³ Source: data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine

⁴ IOM-DTM, General Population Survey, Round 17, August 2024, dtm.iom.int/reports/ukraine-internal-displacement-report-general-population-survey-round-17-august-2024.

⁵ HRMMU, Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, October 2024.

⁶ REACH, Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, August 2024.

⁷ IMPACT, CP Aor, Child Protection Assessment in South-Eastern Ukraine, July 2024

⁸ The World Bank, the Government of Ukraine, the European Union, the United Nations, Ukraine Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA3), February 2024.

⁹ The World Bank, Ukraine Overview, August 2024



Whilst refugees have returned to Ukraine, UNHCR intentions monitoring shows that the ongoing war remains the main barrier to large-scale returns. Providing objective and updated information about the situation in Ukraine remains critical for refugees to make informed decisions about return. The [Ukraine is Home](#) platform is key to supporting this process. Refugees should feel assured they can visit Ukraine briefly to maintain family, property, and cultural ties, which is shown to influence longer-term return decisions. Special support is needed for vulnerable refugees to avoid premature returns. If conditions improve, partners are prepared to adapt and assist larger-scale returns.

Inter-agency assessments across the region, including the Socio-Economic Insights Survey, highlight a number of risks faced by refugees from Ukraine, with vulnerabilities increasing over time. Intersectional factors such as disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, and socio-economic status exacerbate the levels of exposure to these risks.

Family separation remains a key issue. Women and children make up the majority of the refugee population, with 63 per cent being women and girls and 33 per cent being children. This demographic profile raises

specific protection risks, particularly around gender-based violence, human trafficking, and different forms of exploitation, including sexual exploitation and abuse.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) remains one of the most pervasive and structurally embedded human rights violations and continues to disproportionately affect refugee populations¹⁰. While efforts to combat GBV have grown, significant challenges persist, especially linked to intimate partner violence. A lack of comprehensive data and chronic underreporting remain critical barriers to understanding the full scope of the issue. Survivors often face stigma, fear retaliation, or worry about the impact on their legal stay, deterring them from reporting incidents. Moreover, cultural and linguistic barriers prevent many survivors from seeking help, while legal systems in some countries are ill-equipped to handle cases of GBV.

Sustainable inclusion of refugee children, particularly those without parental care, continues to remain in focus of child protection partners in RRP countries. Such inclusion should guarantee nationally owned child protection case management procedures, underpinned by the principle of the best interests of the child, that should inform all the

UKRAINE

OCHA staff member Nelia speaks with Angelina, an evacuee from Myrnohrad Town in the Donetsk Region.
Photo: OCHA/
Viktoria Andriievska

decisions taken in relation to those refugee children, with the possible involvement of relevant Ukrainian child protection institutions.

Across the region, households with specific needs, such as those with members with disabilities or serious medical conditions, disproportionately struggle to access key rights in host countries. These households face persistent challenges in accessing healthcare, social protection and employment, which lead to deeper social and economic marginalization. People with disabilities often face 'double barriers' in accessing services, not speaking a local language being an additional barrier to the disability itself, preventing them from accessing services or have to travel back to Ukraine for the lack of access to services.

The lack of necessary documentation also continues to be a critical issue, with 17 per cent of households missing essential papers, thereby hindering access to rights and services. This has contributed to temporary returns to Ukraine, where refugees attempt to retrieve documents, though some face significant challenges upon re-entering host countries, including the loss of legal status or social benefits.

In education, the situation remains precarious¹¹. At the end of the 2023-2024 school year, significant numbers of school-aged children were not enrolled in formal education, while two-thirds of younger children were not accessing early childhood education. Progress has been made in some countries, but low levels of inclusion in national education

systems in host countries present significant risks for long-term education, social and developmental outcomes.

In the area of socio-economic inclusion, only between 40 and 60 per cent of refugees are employed, meaning that a substantial proportion are currently unemployed or excluded from the labour force¹². In addition, when they are employed, refugees are often in informal or low-wage work, exposing them to exploitation. Significant support is needed to ensure sustainable employment and economic self-reliance, including enhanced access to language and vocational training and streamlined pathways to skills and qualifications recognition.

Despite efforts from the host countries to provide access to health services for refugees in line with the TPD, healthcare access remains a challenge. Seventeen per cent of refugees report significant barriers to accessing healthcare, which particularly affects people with chronic illnesses and disabilities¹³. Mental health and psychosocial support needs are particularly acute, with 36 per cent of households reporting at least one member experiencing mental health or psychosocial problems affecting their daily functioning¹⁴.

POLAND

Ukrainian refugee Oksana, 36, works at the ceramics workshop run by the Lena Grochowska Foundation in Siedlce, Poland. She and her husband Valerii, 38, who are both wheelchair-users, are from the Chernihiv region of Ukraine where Oksana worked as a make-up artist. Photo: UNHCR/Anna Liminowicz



¹¹ Education of refugee children and youth from Ukraine

¹² Lives on Hold: Intentions and Perspectives of Refugees, Refugee Returnees, and Internally Displaced Persons from Ukraine.

¹³ Navigating health and well-being challenges for refugees from Ukraine, to be published in January 2025.

¹⁴ Ibid.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

- **Accountability to Affected Populations and people-centered response.** Partners will ensure the systematic inclusion of affected people's voices at every stage of the programmatic cycle so that programming reflects their needs, priorities and preferences. Maintaining two-way communication channels and accessible feedback mechanisms, with both digital and non-digital options available, will be essential for gathering insights and responding effectively. Confidential feedback and response mechanisms, assuring people affected that they can voice their views without concern about possible repercussions, will also be critical.
- **Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).** The war has heightened vulnerabilities, with 2.5 million people at risk of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) in Ukraine, especially in rural and front-line areas. The 2025 PSEA Action Plan emphasizes prevention, response, and coordination, focusing on community-based initiatives, complaint mechanisms, and decentralized outreach in regions like Dnipro and Kharkiv to implement a rights-based approach to SEA prevention and response. Barriers like stigma, victim-blaming, and fear of retaliation hinder reporting, especially for marginalized groups.
In refugee-hosting countries, close coordination among RRP partners is essential for PSEA efforts to be coherent and effective. Continued community engagement and awareness-raising on PSEA prevention will be essential, using materials in culturally sensitive formats, appropriate languages and communication channels that align with the preferences and circumstances of the refugee population.
Continued capacity-strengthening of all actors involved in the response to PSEA, including national and local actors, frontline workers, law enforcement, and community-based organizations, is critical.
- **Gender, age, disability and other diversities - sensitivity and empowerment.** Vulnerabilities are intensified by factors such as gender, age, disability, household composition, medical status, and legal status, such as statelessness and displacement within or across borders. Marginalized groups, including Roma, LGBTIQ+ people, and individuals living with HIV+, face compounded challenges. Women-only households, particularly those led by older women, face heightened barriers to services, protection risks, and financial vulnerability due to inequalities like the gender pension gap and increased unpaid care work. Within Ukraine, men are more affected by conscription, impacting their access to services and safety. To address these issues, the HNRP and the RRP prioritize tailored approaches, capacity-building, and improved access to coordination structures, ensuring that these groups are actively involved in shaping the response. Increasing the meaningful participation and leadership of women-led, minority, and diversity-rights organizations is also critical.
- **Integrated approach to Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS).** The prolonged war in Ukraine has caused widespread trauma and psychological distress, exacerbated by constant fear, uncertainty, and grave protection risks. MHPSS will be integrated across humanitarian sectors like health, education, and protection, with a focus on gender-based violence and child protection. Efforts will include strengthening coordination, improving referral systems, monitoring MHPSS responses, and preventing duplication of non-specialized services. Community-based approaches, supported by intersectoral collaboration and government structures, will enhance access to quality, safe, and inclusive MHPSS services. The MHPSS Technical Working Group will provide technical guidance aligned with the IASC MHPSS intervention pyramid, ensuring a holistic approach that includes unified standards, joint reporting, and links to long-term government-led development priorities. In refugee-hosting countries, partners will also privilege the continued provision of MHPSS activities – both individually and in groups – to promote the psychological wellbeing of adults and children affected by displacement and trauma, with the aim of enhancing resilience.
- **Multi-purpose Cash and Cash and Voucher Assistance.** In 2025, the humanitarian response in Ukraine will prioritize Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) in line with Grand Bargain Commitments and community preferences, focusing on multisectoral approaches to meet basic needs. Ukraine's digital infrastructure and functional markets in government-controlled areas make it a favorable environment for CVA. However, front-line areas like Donetsk, Kherson, Mykolaiv, and Kharkiv report higher shortages, while activities in Russian-occupied territories remain limited to remote practices due to restricted partner access and banking issues. Despite robust financial service options and accessible banking systems in most regions, inflation at 11.2 per cent continues to pose barriers, with rural areas experiencing an 8 per cent higher cost of goods. Affordability remains a key issue for 62 per cent of households. In refugee-hosting countries, multi-purpose cash-based interventions will continue to be coordinated among RRP partners and the government at the national level, and further assessed to ensure impact. Whenever feasible, cash assistance will be complementary to and integrated with other forms of sectoral support.

- **Governmental Ownership:** From the outset, humanitarian assistance has complemented government-led efforts, reinforcing rather than replacing State action. As the response transitions from emergency life-saving protection to long-term inclusion in national systems, governments at both central and local levels are closely engaged in coordinating the response. This ensures that line ministries and local governments are supported to fulfil their mandates in areas such as service delivery, social protection, healthcare and affordable housing. By reinforcing government structures and fostering collaboration between public and private sectors, development actors, civil society, and local communities, the response ensures sustainability, enhances social cohesion, and maximizes the long-term impact of inclusion efforts.
- **Sustainability.** Partners will prioritize facilitating the inclusion of refugees in national systems and services as a core element of their plans, rather than establishing parallel mechanisms. This involves strengthening national and local protection institutions, supporting policies that enable refugee inclusion, and building the capacities of civil society actors to respond effectively, while also engaging

with development actors to support the strengthening of national systems and services. Partners will also invest in localization efforts by enhancing the capacity of local and community-based organizations, including refugee-led and women-led organizations, municipalities, and national authorities. This includes targeted capacity-building initiatives that equip local institutions with the skills and resources necessary to handle the ongoing refugee response, ensuring long-term resilience.

- **One-Refugee Approach.** In addition to hosting Ukrainian refugees, all refugee-hosting countries also provide refuge to asylum-seekers and refugees from other countries. While these populations may hold different protection statuses, in practice, they face many of the same challenges in accessing rights, achieving inclusion, and enjoying social cohesion. Recognizing this, partners' programming, advocacy efforts, and the outcomes of coordination and policy discussions under the RRP will extend to refugees of all nationalities where possible. These efforts will ensure that all refugees, regardless of their country of origin, benefit from inclusive approaches to protection and service provision.

UKRAINE

Women who had to flee their homes in villages of the war-torn Donetsk region now reside in a collective site for older people in Dnipro. The site is supported by humanitarian organizations. Photo: OCHA/Viktoria Andriievska



COORDINATION AND RESPONSE

Since 2022, Ukraine's humanitarian coordination has evolved to address shifting needs, emphasizing agile, people-centered, and locally led responses. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and donors, oversees the implementation of the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP), with a focus on protection, advocacy for civilian safety, and resource mobilization. Operational coordination is supported by nine clusters, three Areas of Responsibility, and the Cash Working Group, while the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group links national and subnational levels to improve response efficiency.

In 2024, subnational area-based coordination models were piloted to enhance emergency response agility alongside initiatives to prevent duplication of activities, ensure resource efficiency, and promote the inclusivity of national organizations. General Coordination Meetings, co-chaired by OCHA and regional authorities, fostered information sharing on gaps and preparedness at the local level. Humanitarian inter-agency convoys, guided by the Humanitarian Operations Planning Cell, delivered aid to hard-to-reach areas.

Local organizations, representing 71 per cent of 2025 HNRP partners, are pivotal in frontline and displacement responses. Since 2023, the Alliance of Ukrainian Civil Society Organizations has spearheaded localization, culminating in the 2024 HCT-endorsed localization strategy. In 2025, the HCT will further support this strategy to strengthen local capacity within Ukraine's humanitarian system.

In refugee-hosting countries, and in support of the government-led responses across the region, UNHCR leads and coordinates the implementation of the inter-agency RRP in line with the Refugee Coordination Model,

collaborating and consulting with authorities, aid agencies, civil society, and with affected populations.

The RRP has a broad scope of partnerships to mobilize resources and increase visibility for the needs of refugees from Ukraine, refugees of other nationalities living in the host country, stateless people, and host communities.

RRP partners will work to ensure that funding is channeled to frontline responders, such as local civil society organizations and refugee-led organizations, in a timely and efficient manner and in line with the localization agenda and quality funding and quality partnership principles.

At the regional level as well as in-country, an inter-agency Regional Refugee Coordination Forum (RCF) and specific working groups, networks, and taskforces ensure efficient situational information management and country-specific support as required.

Strengthening data and information systems has been a priority for the Ukraine RRP since its launch in 2022, evolving to meet the complex demands of a multi-country response. UNHCR, with support from the Inter-Agency Information Management Working Group, has developed harmonized tools applied across the RRP countries. These include a regionally unified indicators framework, a centralized appeal submission mechanism integrated with a partner database, and a flexible activity reporting system.

For 2025, the focus on robust monitoring has introduced regional and national outcome indicators, supported by the Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS), which established comparable baselines across all countries in 2024. Looking ahead, partnerships with national statistical offices aim to further strengthen data collection and analysis. This will allow for more accurate reporting on the progress and will enable measurement of changes in these outcomes at mid-term and at the end of the RRP.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

HNRP requirements by sector (in US\$ millions)

| CLUSTER | REQUIREMENTS |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| CCCM | 20.4M |
| Coordination | 12.5M |
| Education | 84.6M |
| Emergency Telecommunications | 1.4M |
| Food Security and Livelihoods | 613.4M |
| Health | 130.9M |
| Logistics | 5.1M |
| Multi-Purpose Cash | 410.2M |
| Protection overall | 445.2M |
| <i>Protection</i> | 172M |
| <i>Child Protection</i> | 128.9M |
| GBV | 57.9M |
| Mine Action | 86.5M |
| Shelter and NFIs | 544.6M |
| WASH | 365.3M |
| TOTAL | \$2.6 BILLION |

*The regional support budget also includes the financial 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 |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Bulgaria | 29.9M |
| Czech Republic | 41.1M |
| Estonia | 6.4M |
| Hungary | 21.8M |
| Latvia | 5.8M |
| Lithuania | 10.9M |
| Moldova | 205.5M |
| Poland | 206.5M |
| Romania | 82.8M |
| Slovakia | 42.5M |
| Regional Support* | 37.1M |
| TOTAL | \$690.3 MILLION |

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

| SECTOR | REQUIREMENTS |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Protection (including GBV and CP) | 219.4M |
| <i>Of which GBV</i> | 61.4M |
| <i>Of which Child Protection</i> | 34.7M |
| Education | 82.6M |
| Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion | 140.6M |
| Health and Nutrition | 89M |
| Basic Needs | 158.9M |
| TOTAL | \$690.3 MILLION |

SELECTED ACHIEVEMENTS 2024

HNRP

[See dashboard here](#)

BUDGET (USD)

\$3.1B

FUNDS RECEIVED

71%

as of 6 January 2025



Water, sanitation and hygiene

Provided essential clean water, sanitation and hygiene support to 5.8 million people, primarily in frontline region.



Food and livelihood

Nearly 3 million people received food assistance, and 816,477 people livelihood support.



Health

Approximately 2 million people supported with essential health services, medical supplies and emergency medical care.



Education

Almost 600,000 school children, parents, and teachers received education resources, primarily through learning devices distributed in remote locations.



Shelter and NFIs

Shelter repairs, emergency shelter materials, non-food items, and cash for winter energy and insulation delivered to 1.3 million people, to help vulnerable communities cope with Ukraine's harsh winter. About 70,000 vulnerable IDPs living in almost 1,000 collective sites also received critical assistance.



Protection

Protection services included psychosocial support and legal aid for almost 1.3 million people; child protection services for almost 1.3 million children; mine action programmes reached 1.2 million people; safe spaces and protection from GBV reached up to 500,000 women and girls.



Cash

Multi-purpose cash assistance totaling \$223.92 million reached 805,552 people, offering flexible support to meet immediate needs and stimulate local economies. This approach enabled families to choose how best to allocate resources and supported market stability in war-affected areas.



Logistics

At least 38 inter-agency convoys delivered life-saving supplies—including food, water, medical supplies, and winter items—to over 62,000 people in some hard-to-reach areas, complementing vital efforts by local volunteer groups and NGOs.

REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

as of quarter 3 2024

[See dashboard here](#)

BUDGET (USD)

\$1.1B

FUNDS RECEIVED

37%

as of 6 January 2025



2.7M services provided to refugees by RRP partners.



993k individuals supported in accessing protection services.



275k children provided with child protection services.



111k people benefited from specialized GBV services.



292k refugees reached through individual counselling sessions or health education.



113k focused and specialized MHPSS consultations provided.



203k individuals participated in MHPSS services and activities.



330k individuals received assistance for basic needs.



128k people benefited from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions.

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 HNRP for contact details. For the RRP, please contact 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 allows us to recognize generous contributions and identify funding gaps. For the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan, please report contributions to fts@un.org using the online form at 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 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:
unocha.org/cerf/donate.

BY SUPPORTING THE UKRAINE HUMANITARIAN FUND

The Ukraine Humanitarian Fund is a Country-based Pooled Fund (CBFP). 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 and follow @CBPFs on Twitter. You can also donate to the Ukraine Humanitarian Pooled Fund via 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 the ongoing war. 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.

Scan the QR codes below to access the full appeal documents

HNRP



RRP

