



# Ukraine Situation

UNHCR's 2025 plans and financial requirements

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## **Cover photo:**

**Ungheni, Moldova:** Before the war, Olga and her children lived in Zaporizhzhia, in eastern Ukraine.

*“I worked as a shop assistant in a store. The children were either in kindergarten or school. It was the usual routine—home, work, work, home. I think it’s probably the same for everyone. We managed to stay there from the start of the war in February until September, but then as the explosions began closer to where we lived, I quickly gathered my children and we left. Olga and her children fled Ukraine in a bus journey that took 23 hours, finally reaching safety in the Republic of Moldova. They now live in a flat in Ungheni, the children are studying at school, and Olga works some shifts at a carpet factory. Life is hard, as she is raising her children alone. As temperatures fall, it becomes even harder. “In winter we’re worried about utility bills being very high, and worried about having to dress the children, get them shoes, for them to go to school. It’s cold, and honestly, I simply don’t have enough money.”*

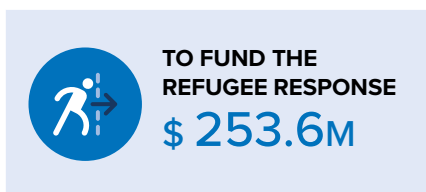
*In November 2024, they received core relief items from UNHCR, that includes items bedding, personal hygiene items, washing detergent, and warm blankets for each member of the family. Her hope for the future is for the war to end. As time passes, she appreciates her life in Moldova and feels more settled, with a network of friends from the host community. © UNHCR/ Mark Macdonald*

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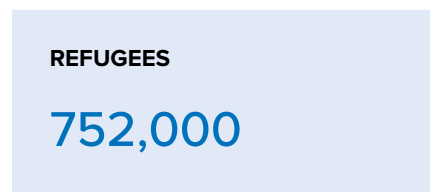
January 2025

# Overview

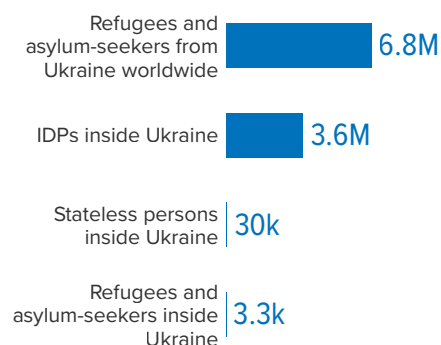
## 2025 funding needs



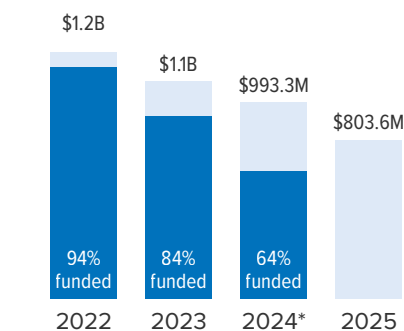
## Planned to be assisted



## Population planning figures relevant to the situation as of end-2024



## Financial requirements and funding 2022-2025



\*provisional funding levels, pending finalization of 2024 income

Almost three years since the Russian Federation launched its full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the protection and humanitarian needs remain vast among vulnerable populations inside Ukraine and among refugees in neighbouring countries. In Ukraine, the [2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan \(HNRP\)](#) anticipates that some 12.7 million people will require urgent assistance and protection services, based on a country-wide Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) that documented heightened levels of household vulnerability and protection risks because of the ongoing war. According to the HNRP, 3.6 million people remain displaced inside the country with some 160,000 people displaced from frontline areas in the east and south following an increase in evacuations between May-October 2024 as hostilities intensified. A further 6.3 million Ukrainians have sought refuge in Europe, with UNHCR's assessments highlighting ongoing and emerging challenges, particularly as vulnerabilities increase over time. Inside Ukraine, UNHCR will continue working within the inter-agency response to support the Government and its regional and local authorities to efficiently respond to the most pressing humanitarian needs including cash assistance, psychosocial support and emergency shelter, and help war-affected people and communities to recover and displaced people find durable solutions. This will be done through protection counselling, legal aid and capacity support to enhance access to protection services, as well as through home repairs and affordable housing solutions, joined up activities with community-led organizations and recovery and development actors, and by promoting inclusion in national systems and services. In line with the Refugee Coordination Model, UNHCR will support refugee-hosting States through coordination of the [2025-2026 Ukraine Situation Regional Refugee Response Plan \(RRP\)](#) to support the protection and inclusion of refugees in eleven countries, while providing targeted assistance to the most vulnerable refugees<sup>1</sup>.

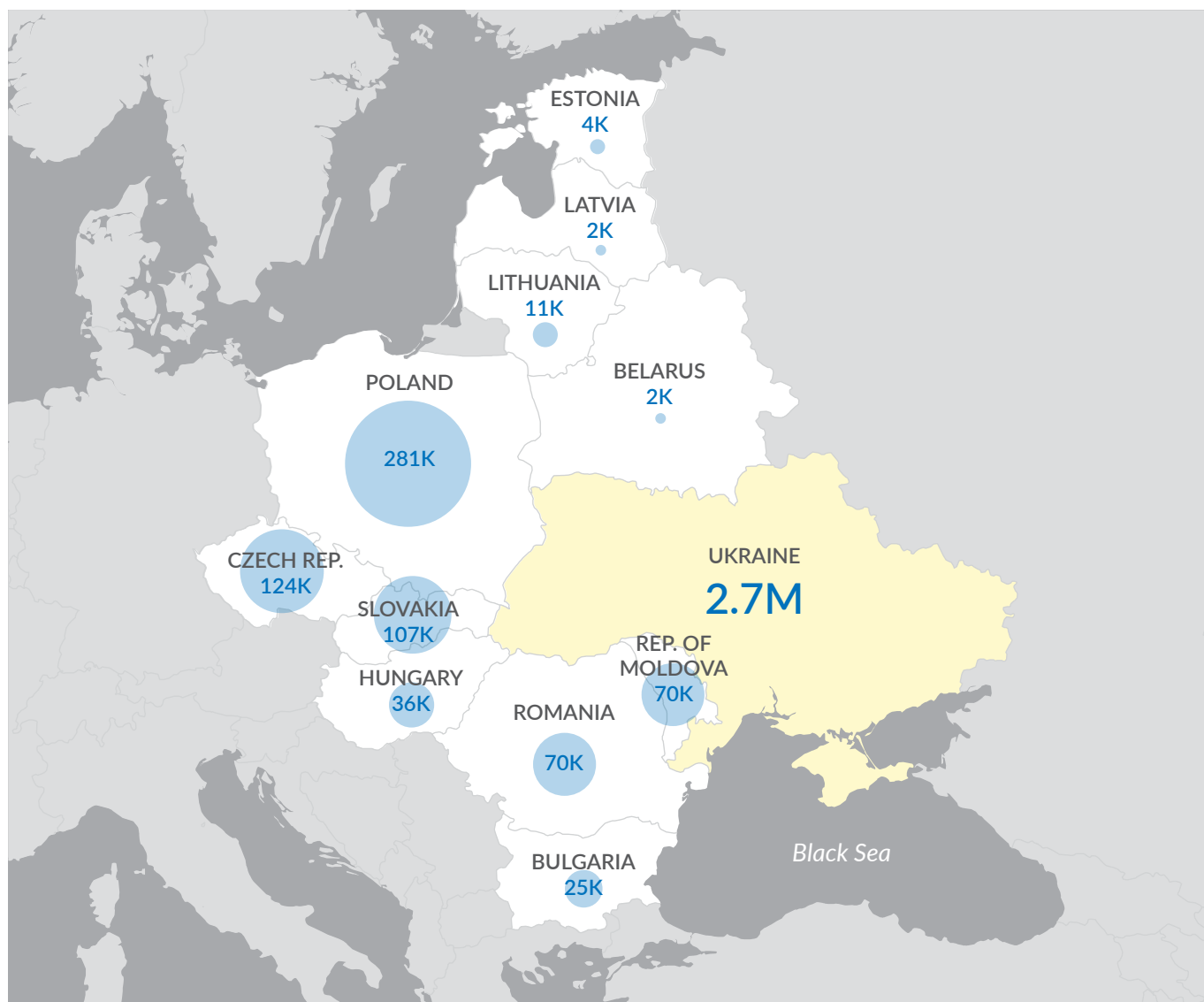
1. Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia

## People to be assisted

COUNTRY	PEOPLE TO BE ASSISTED
Ukraine	2,700,000*
Belarus	2,000
Bulgaria	25,000
Czech Republic	124,000
Estonia	4,000
Hungary	36,000

COUNTRY	PEOPLE TO BE ASSISTED
Latvia	2,000
Lithuania	11,000
Poland	281,000
Republic of Moldova	90,000
Romania	70,000
Slovakia	107,000

\*People may receive multiple forms of assistance and services.





# Financial requirements

UNHCR is appealing for **USD 803.6 Million** in 2025 to support the needs of affected populations in Ukraine, and refugees who have fled to other countries in the Europe region.

## 2025 approved budget (in USD)\*

	ATTAINING FAVORABLE PROTECTION ENVIRONMENTS	REALIZING BASIC RIGHTS IN SAFE ENVIRONMENTS	EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES AND ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY	SECURING SOLUTIONS	TOTAL
<b>Ukraine</b>	74,010,000	374,430,000	-	101,560,000	550,000,000
<b>UNHCR Refugee Response</b>	177,840,000	10,770,000	6,060,000	58,930,000	253,600,000
<b>Total RRP Response</b>	169,050,000	6,100,000	1,880,000	55,560,000	232,590,000
Belarus	3,200,000	-	-	-	3,200,000
Bulgaria	9,790,000	-	-	4,590,000	14,370,000
Czech Republic	2,360,000	-	-	6,310,000	8,670,000
Estonia	1,740,000	-	-	730,000	2,470,000
Hungary	5,770,000	-	-	4,550,000	10,320,000
Latvia	2,260,000	-	-	950,000	3,210,000
Lithuania	2,580,000	-	-	1,090,000	3,680,000
Moldova	69,120,000	-	-	11,190,000	80,310,000
Poland	33,510,000	-	-	8,470,000	41,980,000
Romania	25,640,000	-	-	10,630,000	36,270,000
Slovakia	9,510,000	-	-	5,170,000	14,670,000
Regional	3,570,000	6,100,000	1,880,000	1,880,000	13,440,000
<b>Non-RRP Response</b>	8,800,000	4,670,000	4,180,000	3,360,000	21,010,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>251,850,000</b>	<b>385,200,000</b>	<b>6,060,000</b>	<b>160,490,000</b>	<b>803,600,000</b>

\*The UNHCR Ukraine situation financial requirements of USD 803.6 million are part of the UNHCR ExCom approved budget and reflected in the UNHCR Global Appeal (see [Global Focus](#)). This includes USD 550 million for UNHCR's operation inside Ukraine, and USD 253.6 million for the humanitarian response to refugees from Ukraine in host countries. UNHCR's refugee response requirements are reflected in the Refugee Response Plan (RRP) (i.e USD 232.6 million); additionally, UNHCR requires some USD 21 million for its response in countries outside the scope of the RRP where UNHCR continues liaising with governments receiving and hosting refugees from Ukraine.

# Ukraine response

 <p><b>2.7 million</b> multi-sectorial services provided to internally displaced, returnees, and war-affected people who have remained</p>	 <p><b>\$550 million</b> total financial requirements</p>	 <p><b>14 partners</b> 93% are local partners</p>
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## Key Targets

 <p><b>900,000</b> people supported with protection services</p>
 <p><b>1.1 million</b> people supported with cash assistance</p>
 <p><b>365,000</b> people supported with emergency shelter material, home repairs and housing solutions</p>
 <p><b>250,000</b> people supported with core relief items</p>
 <p><b>37,500</b> people provided with multi-sectorial assistance in collective sites</p>

## Overview of the protection risks and needs

As the full-scale war in Ukraine enters its fourth year in 2025, an escalation in hostilities and destruction and occupation of settlements in frontline areas of the war coupled with massive aerial attacks targeting civilian infrastructure across the country continue to drive further displacement, family separations and destruction of homes. As a result, an estimated 12.7 million people are in need of multi-sectorial humanitarian assistance in 2025. Over 79,000 of the most vulnerable displaced people continue to reside in nearly 1,800 collective sites throughout the country, in urgent need of durable solutions. According to the HNRP, 3.6 million people remain displaced inside the country with the severity of humanitarian needs increasing, compounded by continued displacement and economic dislocation, as the war continues. The most critical protection and humanitarian needs are largely concentrated along the war's frontlines in the eastern and southern parts of Ukraine, where intensified fighting in 2024 has resulted in new displacement and increase in protection risks to the civilian population. As of February 2024, more than 2 million homes had been damaged or destroyed<sup>2</sup> and civilian and critical infrastructure heavily impacted, highlighting the devastating toll of the war on countless families. Despite the ongoing war, signs of recovery, returns, reconstruction and hope for the future are evident in many parts of the country, particularly in the western and central

2. Ukraine [Third Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment \(RDNA3\)](#) - February 2022 – December 2023

parts of Ukraine. There, UNHCR is supporting Government-led recovery efforts which help sustain voluntary returns to areas heavily impacted by hostilities during the first months of the full-scale

war, and the integration of IDPs unable to return to their home communities and their inclusion in local services and access to job opportunities.

## Families evacuate from eastern region of Ukraine



**Ukraine:** Oleksandr and Valeria are from Myrnohrad in Donetsk region © UNHCR/Chadi Ouanes

Oleksandr and Valeria are from Myrnohrad in Donetsk region, a town where the sound of shelling has become a daily reality. With intensified hostilities in the region and mandatory evacuation orders from the authorities they had no other choice than to flee with their three young sons, Sasha, Artem, and Matvii, taking only what they could carry.

“We had only forty minutes to pack our stuff. A bus arrived and we were told to get ready and to take only necessary things. I left without any documents, as they were in an apartment damaged by shelling. We were crying as we left. We did not even have time to say goodbye to my parents, who stayed behind. They decided to remain in Myrnohrad until the very end,” Oleksandr recalls.

The family was first taken to the neighboring Dnipropetrovsk region, to one of the transit centres for evacuees that have been established by the authorities. Along with other humanitarian actors, UNHCR and its NGO partners support the facility by providing blankets, mattresses and pillows to create additional sleeping places for people forced to flee. In the transit centre, people can spend several days before being evacuated further to western Ukraine or finding alternative solutions for themselves.

UNHCR’s partner Right to Protection provided the family with legal advice about renewal of their documents. They also received psychosocial assistance, helping them to overcome stress after the evacuation.

## Protection risks and needs

### SPECIFIC PROTECTION RISKS FOR OLDER PEOPLE AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES



The war disproportionately impacts the most vulnerable, including people with disabilities, older people, children, socioeconomically vulnerable households, LGBTQI+ people and other groups at risk of exclusion, such as the Roma community, further exacerbating pre-existing inequalities and protection risks.

### GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)



An estimated 2.4 million IDPs, returnees, and other war-affected people are at high risk of GBV, including war-related sexual violence, and are in need of immediate and continuous lifesaving GBV prevention, risk mitigation, and response action across Ukraine. Women and girls in Ukraine continue to face different and often multiple forms of GBV which are reported to be increasing due to war-related factors (HNRP).

### CHILD PROTECTION



Children, representing 16% of the total number of people in need, face severe challenges, including disruptions to education leading to learning loss and crisis and exposure to persistent violence, exploitation and high physical risks, and psychological stress. Many children have been displaced and/or separated from caregivers, with 36% of households reporting family separation as a significant concern (HNRP).

### MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT



Millions have been exposed to increased trauma, anxiety, psychological stress, and long-term mental health issues, with 63% of households reporting at least one form of mental health challenges (HNRP). The traumatic events experienced by civilians in Ukraine and displacement also increase the risk of more severe and complex mental health conditions.

### ACCESS TO SOCIAL PROTECTION MECHANISMS



The social protection system, upon which an increasing number of Ukrainians with high vulnerabilities rely, has been extensively impacted by the war and become overstretched, and thus in need of capacity support and complementary services.

### LEGAL AID AND ADVOCACY ON HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP) AND CIVIL DOCUMENTATION



Lack or loss of documentation and other means to prove one's identity can have serious consequences, including restricted freedom of movement, limited access to life-saving services, access to social benefits, and denial of Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights and access to property compensation schemes.



## DAMAGE OR DESTRUCTION OF HOMES/PROPERTY



The [third Rapid Damage Needs Assessment \(RDNA3\)](#), undertaken by the Government of Ukraine, the World Bank, the European Union, and the UN, and published in February 2024, underscored the depth of destruction as well as the reconstruction challenges that lie ahead. The direct damages caused by the Russian Federation's full-scale invasion of Ukraine exceed \$152 billion, with reconstruction costs estimated at \$486 billion. More than 2 million homes have been damaged or destroyed.

## ATTACKS AGAINST CIVILIANS AND CIVILIAN INFRASTRUCTURE



From February 2022-November 2024, the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine [recorded](#) over 40,000 civilian casualties, including 12,340 people killed and 27,800 injured, with the actual numbers of those killed and injured likely to be significantly higher. Hospitals and schools have not been spared from attacks, with more than 3,800 educational institutions, including nearly 2,000 schools, have suffered damage since the escalation of the war, according to the Government of Ukraine. In addition, according to Ukraine's Energy Coordination Group (ECG), targeting of energy infrastructure by the Russian Federation has led to more than 60 per cent of total capacity loss, implying severe challenges for vulnerable people in the winter.



**Ukraine:** North Saltivka is in the most heavily war-affected parts of Kharkiv, which experienced intense shelling from March to September 2022. © UNHCR/Iryna Tymchyshyn

## UNHCR's response strategy in Ukraine

Aligned with the 2025 HNRP, the 2025-2029 UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), and in support and reinforcement of the Government of Ukraine's humanitarian and recovery priorities, UNHCR's strategy is centred on four overarching objectives:



**Provide life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection** to evacuated and newly displaced people as well as to war-affected people in frontline areas facing hostilities, and in response to aerial attacks.



**Support IDPs with specific vulnerabilities in protracted displacement**—through targeted programmes to promote access to rights, dignified accommodation and durable solutions.



**Support durable solutions and early recovery** of IDPs, returnees and vulnerable people who have remained in war-affected areas through community-based, psychosocial, and legal protection programmes, repair of homes and support to access inclusive social protection services.



**Promote inclusive and rights-based laws, policies and procedures** in protection, housing and durable solutions areas through evidence-based advocacy and technical advice – leveraging reform processes.

**As lead agency for the humanitarian Protection, Emergency Shelter/non-food items, and collective site management (CCCM) clusters**, UNHCR will continue to leverage its technical expertise, extensive operational footprint and trusted relationships with national and local authorities, IDP Councils, and network of over **450 community-based organizations in Ukraine** to deliver humanitarian assistance and protection services to IDPs, returnees, non-displaced war-affected people, refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless people. UNHCR is also actively engaged in the development and coordination of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and co-leads, with UNDP, Results Group 4 on Governance, which will support the Government of Ukraine in its reform, recovery and development priorities. Through a three-year strategy, UNHCR applies a sustainability and 'solutions from the start' -approach to new displacement and humanitarian needs, while simultaneously working with a range of stakeholders to create conditions conducive to sustainable return and recovery.

**UNHCR's response will focus on complementing and reinforcing national systems and services**, sustaining strong partnerships with local and regional authorities, and supporting local and national civil society actors, including national NGO partners as well as community-based organizations. At the core of UNHCR's strategy is supporting the development of Ukraine's human capital, civil society and national social protection system. UNHCR aims to ensure that vulnerable populations receive timely and needed humanitarian and early recovery support while the national capacity remains overstretched due to the war, and contribute with its protection, housing, durable solutions and other technical expertise to an inclusive and rights-based reform and recovery agenda.



## Main activities



**Provide legal assistance** to facilitate access to civil documentation, administrative and judicial services, assistance and compensation for damaged or destroyed housing, land or property (HLP)



**Improve access to protection services** for individuals at heightened risk through direct service provision, social accompaniment and technical and capacity support to the Ministry of Social Policy and its Departments of Social Protection and other relevant national service providers



**Strengthen the psychological recovery and wellbeing** of IDPs and other people affected by the war through psychosocial support



**Strengthen community-level protective mechanisms, community outreach and information** provision through support to IDP Councils, community-led organizations and outreach facilitators



**Promote inclusive, protection-sensitive and human rights-based laws, policies and procedures**



**Provide multi-purpose cash assistance** for persons with specific needs to cope with shocks, restore agency and support resilience



**Provide emergency shelter materials and support house and apartment repairs**



**Distribute essential humanitarian and winter items** to support basic needs



**Contribute to community-based recovery** efforts to enable dignified and sustainable voluntary returns, and durable solutions for IDPs



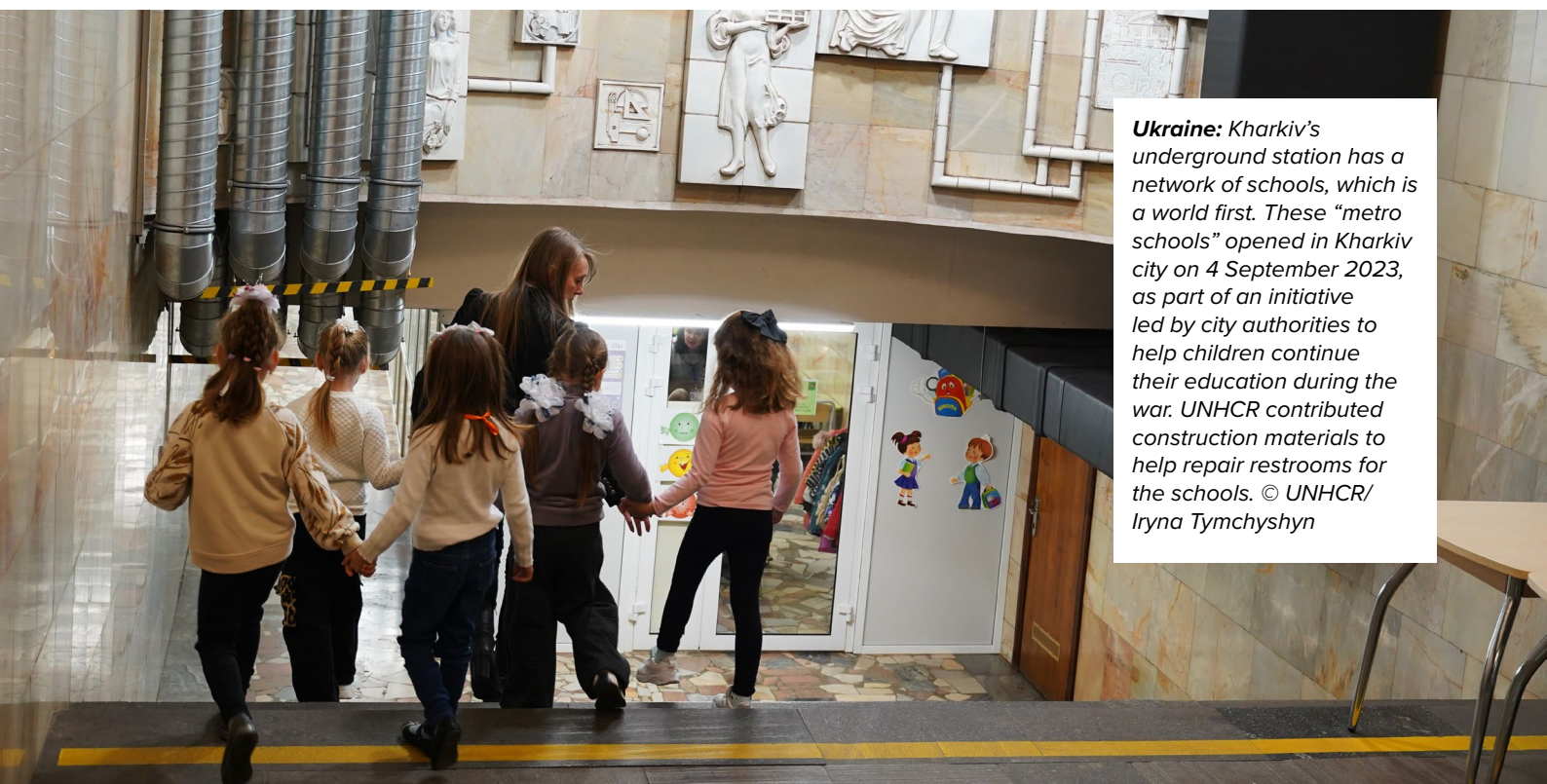
**Provide multi-sectorial assistance to IDPs living in collective sites**



**Contribute to the reform and strengthening of the national asylum system**



**Contribute to strengthening procedures to reduce and prevent statelessness**



**Ukraine:** Kharkiv's underground station has a network of schools, which is a world first. These "metro schools" opened in Kharkiv city on 4 September 2023, as part of an initiative led by city authorities to help children continue their education during the war. UNHCR contributed construction materials to help repair restrooms for the schools. © UNHCR/ Iryna Tymchyshyn

# Refugee response




 <b>752,000</b> people to be assisted	 <b>\$253.6 million</b> total financial requirements	 <b>170+ partners</b> 81% are local partners
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## Key Targets:

 <b>209,000</b> people supported with protection services
 <b>174,000</b> people supported with legal assistance to access rights and services
 <b>56,100</b> people support with cash assistance <sup>3</sup>
 <b>77,200</b> people supported with accessing decent work opportunities
 <b>91,800</b> people using UNHCR's feedback and complaint mechanisms

## Overview of the protection risks and needs

An estimated 6.8 million refugees remain displaced outside of Ukraine, 6.2 million of those in Europe. In countries covered by the Regional Response Plan, UNHCR's ongoing assessments and protection monitoring highlight continued and emerging challenges for refugees, particularly as vulnerabilities increase over time.

<b>FAMILY SEPARATION</b>	
	Family separation remains a key issue, which exacerbate risks of gender-based violence (GBV), human trafficking, and psychological distress.
<b>PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS</b>	
	Households with individuals who have specific needs - such as older persons, persons with disabilities, and those with serious medical conditions – report lower levels of access to various rights, including identity documentation, long-term housing, healthcare, and employment.
<b>CIVIL STATUS</b>	
	A sizable portion of refugees reported difficulties registering civil status changes in host countries.

3. UNHCR's cash assistance in Ukraine is done in complementarity to assistance provided by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine

## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)



Women and children make up the majority of the refugee population, with 62 per cent being women and girls, and 36 per cent being children, which raises risk of GBV, trafficking, and exploitation.

## ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE



Constraints on accessing health care remain due to overstretched health system capacities as 17 per cent of refugees report significant barriers to accessing healthcare, with long waiting times, high direct and indirect costs, and language barriers preventing timely care.

## ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT



Depending on the country, between 41 and 77 per cent report being employed, but underemployment prevails, often requiring negative coping mechanisms to help cover basic needs. While limited local language proficiency affects over 50%, lack of decent work opportunities, skills mismatches, limited (child-) care options, non-recognition of skills also persist.

## ACCESS TO EDUCATION



Approximately half of all school-aged children were not enrolled in formal education in host countries at the end of the 2023/2024 school year. The number of enrolled children and youth is increasing but too many remain out of school.

## CIVIL DOCUMENTATION



According to UNHCR's Protection Monitoring, 23% of respondents have at least one household member who is missing or possessing at least one expired identity document.

## RETURNING/VISITING HOME



Refugees continue to report challenges around legal status and access to services after returning to host countries from short visits to Ukraine.

## ACCESS TO INFORMATION



An increasing number of refugees require information on accessing legal status in host countries.

## Finding safety in a refugee accommodation center



© UNHCR/Amy Christian

Viktoria Kolibabchuk and her children fled their home in Odessa, Ukraine in 2022. They found safety in a refugee accommodation centre in Moldova, where UNHCR is helping them prepare for winter.

“The support we receive is very important to us in winter. The most important things are winter clothes because the kids are growing fast. To get the children dressed to put shoes on their feet, it is the most important thing.”

UNHCR is helping Viktoria prepare for winter, providing cash assistance to buy winter essentials, winter-proofing public spaces and have provided heaters.



## UNHCR's response strategy in refugee hosting countries:



**Support host countries to ensure that refugees have continued effective access to protection, legal status and rights**, including through a harmonized approach beyond Temporary Protection (TP) arrangements, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups and including age, and gender and diversity considerations.



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



**Strengthen social cohesion and peaceful coexistence** between refugee communities and their hosts.



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

**In line with the Refugee Coordination Model and in support of host authorities, UNHCR is coordinating the Ukraine Situation Regional Response Plan (RRP) for 2025-26 in 11 countries** (Belarus, Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Poland, Slovakia) along with 266 partners. The overarching aims of the RRP are to strengthen access to rights, education, health services and social protection in host countries. Localization will continue to underpin the coordinated response and include direct support to local and national actors, as well as maintenance of contingency and emergency response capacity. These organizations, particularly women-led and refugee-led groups, as well as those representing minority communities such as people with disabilities and LGBTQIA+ groups, will remain at the forefront of UNHCR's response.

**Together, all partners of the RRP aim to reach 2.1 million refugees and 42,000 host community members, while UNHCR for its part aims to support 700,000 refugees with various forms of assistance.** Countries neighbouring Ukraine and across Europe are generously providing access to legal status, services and rights for refugees from Ukraine, however gaps in accessing rights and services remain, particularly for the most vulnerable. Most refugees from Ukraine intend to return home in the longer term, but the security situation prevents many from doing so at the present time, making it vital for host countries to continue to provide protection. Reductions in assistance, disproportionately affecting vulnerable refugees, continues to give rise to harmful coping mechanisms, homelessness, and premature decisions to return. UNHCR will monitor developments and advocate for the rights of refugees and focus on providing assistance to the most vulnerable. Efforts to help refugees to reach well-informed and truly voluntary decisions on return will continue, including through the "[Ukraine is Home](#)" digital platform.

## Main activities

- 

**Strengthen identification of persons with specific needs** and their referral to specialized services
- 

**Support host governments** through policy discussions and the development of regional approaches to maintain a high standard of refugee protection and right entitlements
- 

**Provide legal advice and information** to support refugees' access to legal status and rights in host countries
- 

**Advocate for protection mechanisms** that are responsive to the specific needs of vulnerable populations, such as individuals with disabilities, older persons, and survivors of trauma
- 

**Share comprehensive information about refugees' rights** and continued stay in host countries and information on assistance in Ukraine to help refugees reach well-informed and truly voluntary decisions on whether to return or remain in host countries, including through the "Ukraine is Home" digital platform
- 

**Implement protection monitoring** in order to ensure programming is responsive to risks and challenges faced by refugees
- 

**Address barriers to labour market inclusion**, such as language challenges, skills mismatches
- 

**Advocate for integration of GBV risk mitigation into national strategies**, ensuring that health, protection, and economic empowerment needs are fully addressed
- 

**Provide child protection services and referrals**, especially for children separated from their families or those without parental care
- 

**Ensure equitable access to healthcare, including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)**
- 

**Enhance evidence-base** through conducting socio-economic insights surveys and promoting its progressive inclusion in national statistics
- 

**Promote enrolment into national education systems**, including early childhood and tertiary education with Governments
- 

**Promote cohesion and peaceful coexistence** through education, recreational, cultural and sports activities and clubs inclusive of all age groups that invite all refugees and the host community in collaboration with local municipalities and civil society organizations (inclusive of community-based, refugee-led, and faith-based organizations)
- 

**Provide targeted cash for protection programmes**, while supporting the transition from humanitarian cash assistance to inclusion into national social protection systems
- 

**Support Governments in preparedness** for cases of refugee outflow scenarios that outpace existing capacities and ensure stockpiling to respond

## Regional cross-cutting response priorities



### Age, Gender and Diversity

Depending on age, gender and diversity, refugees experience barriers to having their basic needs met, accessing services or confirming their disability, medical or legal status. Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) considerations inform every aspect of UNHCR's work, ensuring that programming is responsive to the unique needs of all refugees



### Accountability to Affected Population

Partners will ensure the systematic inclusion of refugees' and affected people's voices at every stage of the programmatic cycle – design,— implementation, monitoring, and review.



### Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

All partners must adhere to the IASC standards of conduct for humanitarian workers, with a focus on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), reporting concerns through established mechanisms, and upholding a victim-centered approach.



### 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 cross-cutting approach focuses on including refugees in existing service provision frameworks, ensuring sustainability and local ownership.



### Governmental ownership

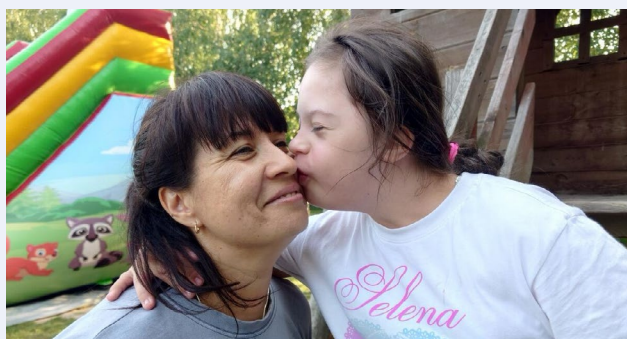
From the outset, humanitarian assistance has complemented Government-led efforts, reinforcing rather than replacing State action. As the response transitions from emergency life-saving protection to long-term inclusion in national systems, governments at both central and local levels maintain overall responsibility for coordinating the response.



### One-refugee approach

In addition to hosting Ukrainian refugees, all participating countries also provide refuge to asylum-seekers and refugees from other countries.

## Hippotherapy classes with Ukrainian refugee children



**Poland:** This picture was taken at Stajnia Arizona in Lublin, during an integration event for Ukrainian and Polish children with disabilities and their parents..© UNHCR

Natasha fled with her four children soon after the full-scale invasion of Ukraine began. She is a special education teacher, now working within her field in Lublin. Her daughter Nadiia fell in love with hippotherapy, which is organized by the Eleon Foundation with the support of the UNHCR. “Thanks to these sessions, Nadiia learned to distinguish the days of the week. Almost every day she would ask: ‘Mommy, when is Monday?’, because that’s when she had therapy. So, we started drawing suns on the calendar. That’s how she learned to name all the days,” says Natasha with a smile.

## The importance of flexible funding

The situation in Ukraine remains highly volatile with continuous violence and destruction, forcing the population to flee inside the country and abroad on a scale not seen in Europe for decades. In this dynamic operational environment, flexible funding is vital for UNHCR to remain agile and ensure the response is efficient and adaptive in order to provide protection and assistance to the people who need it most.

The financial requirements presented here are based on the current context and may be adjusted as the situation evolves. The funds raised through the appeal may be used to address the needs of Ukrainian nationals in other countries, as well as to support UNHCR's large-scale emergency response to the displacement of people from Ukraine, as budgeted within the ExCom Annual Budget.

**To all donors, especially those who provide funding that is flexible and not earmarked for a particular use, UNHCR extends its most sincere thanks.**

*Ukraine: UNHCR provides internally displaced in Zaporizhzhia with winter support*  
© UNHCR/Viktorii Tiutiunnyk



# UKRAINE SITUATION

## UNHCR's 2025 plans and financial requirements

### For more information

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Visit [Global Focus](#), UNHCR's main operational reporting portal for donors and other key partners. The site provides an overview of the protection risks that refugees and other populations of concern to UNHCR face across the world, as well as regularly updated information about programmes, operations, financial requirements, funding levels and donor contributions. The situation page for the Ukraine situation [can be found here](#). Furthermore, visit the [Operational Data Portal](#) for up-to-date information on the Ukraine refugee situation.



UNHCR Regional Bureau for Europe  
[www.unhcr.org/europe](http://www.unhcr.org/europe)