

# UKRAINE

## REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN AND FLASH APPEAL

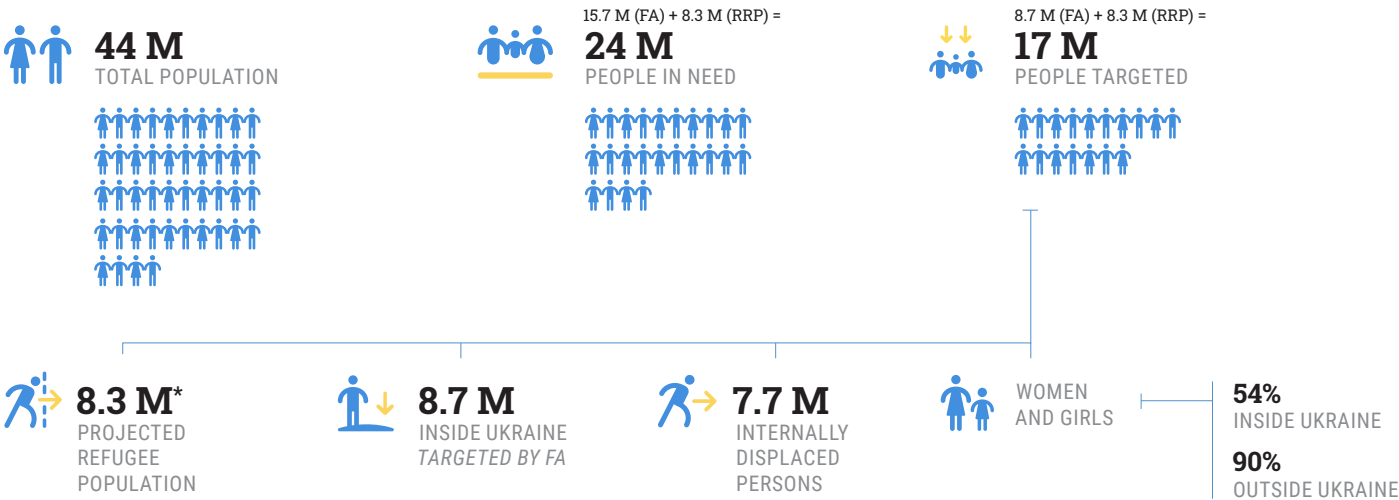
APRIL  
2022



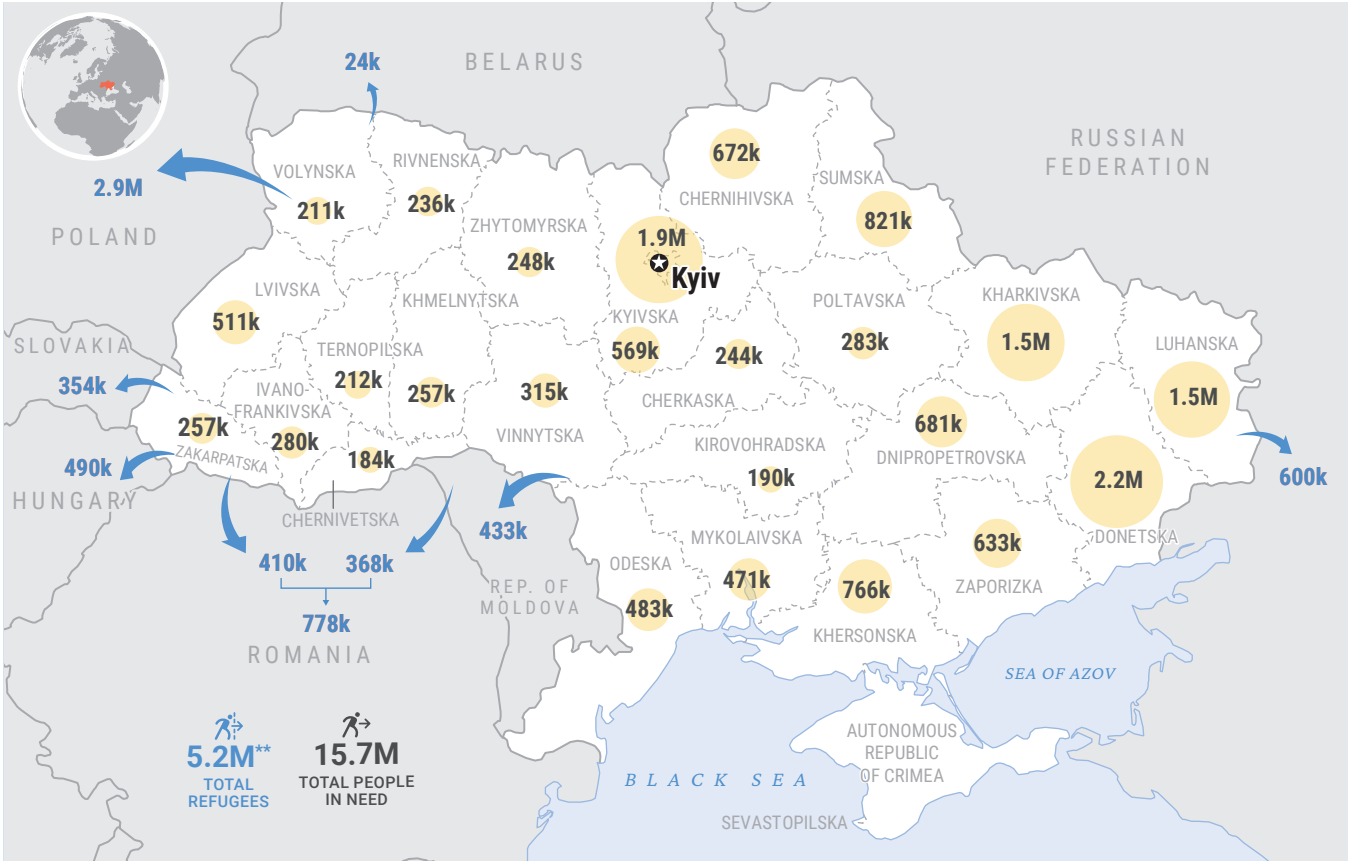


AT A GLANCE

This document is a summary of the humanitarian response presented in the updates of the Flash Appeal (FA), and of the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP), as published on 25 April 2022. The RRP presents needs and requirements until the end of December 2022. Needs and requirements presented in the FA are until end of August 2022 because of the fluid nature of the crisis. Both documents will be revised and adjusted based on the context and needs.



\*The planning figure of 8.3 M refers to the total projected entries, including those remaining in their initial host countries (4.2 M), as well as those transiting on further in the region and beyond (4.1 M), by December 2022. Planning figures include refugees, as well as third-country nationals (TCNs).



Number of people in need by oblast

Refugees from Ukraine (as of 23 Apr 2022)

\*\*The accumulated data of arrivals by country is higher than the total number of refugees fleeing Ukraine presented above since it also takes into account people crossing the border between Romania and Moldova. An estimated 2.1 million people have moved beyond the region, some having transited through several countries neighbouring Ukraine.

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.

## SUMMARY

Since the start of the war in Ukraine on 24 February, the country has witnessed death and suffering on a dramatic scale, leaving at least 24 million people in urgent need of humanitarian assistance and protection.

## INSIDE UKRAINE

The conflict in Ukraine has caused the world's fastest growing displacement crisis since World War II. In just six weeks, over a quarter of Ukraine's population have fled their homes: an estimated 7.7 million people are now internally displaced.

Massive devastation in urban centres, and the destruction of civilian infrastructure, have made life unbearable for millions of people and severely disrupted critical services, especially healthcare. In besieged areas, people have lived for weeks without access to food, water, heat and electricity, while under the constant threat of bombardment.

Millions of people—including women and small children—have been left without access to safe water or sanitation, drastically heightening the risk of water-borne disease as well as dehydration.

The war is impacting women and men differently and exacerbating pre-existing inequalities. The threat of gender-based violence—including conflict-related sexual violence, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and human trafficking—has risen exponentially since the war began.

The armed conflict may prevent farmers from accessing their fields, harvesting, and marketing current crops, planting new crops, or sustaining livestock production. The war has also devastated Ukraine's economy. Economic losses due to the ongoing military offensive may exceed \$1 trillion, while some 53 per cent of employed Ukrainians have lost their jobs since the war began.

## REFUGEE HOSTING ENVIRONMENT

The war in Ukraine has triggered the fastest growing refugee crisis since World War II. Within seven weeks, more than **5 million refugees** have fled into countries neighbouring Ukraine and beyond.

The situation for people forced to leave is severe as families are being torn apart and people are fleeing in fear and distress. Some 90 per cent of those fleeing Ukraine are women and children, so humanitarian partners are on high alert for increased risks of trafficking, gender-based violence and exploitation.

Governments in all countries neighbouring Ukraine have generously kept their borders open and local communities have welcomed refugees (including non-Ukrainians) and third-country nationals not in need of international protection. In addition to UN Agencies and NGOs, local responders, including civil society organizations, faith-based institutions, refugee- and women-led organizations, academia, sport associations and the private sector, as well as private citizens, have played an important role in supporting and complementing state initiatives and efforts, at border reception points and in main urban centres. Local and national authorities have established reception facilities at border crossing points to receive new arrivals and are providing life-saving assistance, including accommodation, food, and other basic needs, as well as onward transport for those moving to urban centres. In the reception centers, information is also provided on the asylum process and temporary protection, as well as on the risks of trafficking. Access to basic rights and services, such as health, has been facilitated. Steps have already been taken to foster protection and inclusion into national

## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

# 2.25 B

FLASH APPEAL

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN  
MARCH–AUGUST 2022

# 1.85 B

REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN  
MARCH–DECEMBER 2022



# 1.29 B

FUNDING RECEIVED FOR  
THE UKRAINE CRISIS

AS OF APRIL 2022



#### MEDYKA, POLAND

Long queues of refugees from Ukraine wait to take a bus in hopes of finding somewhere to live in Poland or further across Europe. UNICEF/John Stanmeyer

systems, such as for health and education. Referral services are being scaled up, focusing especially on case management and protection of unaccompanied children and those evacuated from boarding schools, institutions and other alternative care arrangements, survivors of gender-based violence (GBV), victims of trafficking, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

Significantly, on 4 March, European Union (EU) Member States<sup>1</sup> activated the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) for the first time<sup>2</sup>. The TPD stipulates that all Member States must grant temporary protection (TP) to Ukrainians and persons with protection status in Ukraine and their family members residing in Ukraine before 24 February. In addition, EU Member States will grant either TP or a National Equivalent to third-country nationals or stateless persons with permanent residence status in Ukraine who were in Ukraine prior to 24 February and who are unable to return home. Many EU Member States have already shown great support, and the RRP partners hope that the activities and structured support to the refugees and host countries provided in a coordinated manner through the RRP will help ensure continued solidarity and support to all those in need. The humanitarian response is in support of Member States' efforts, who are in the lead.

Despite the tremendous support being provided by hosting countries, national reception capacities and services are increasingly coming under strain, raising concerns over future provision of basic needs. These countries themselves may also face a range of social and economic impacts due to the war in Ukraine making education and socioeconomic inclusion in the longer-term crucial areas of focus. This is why, in the spirit of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), including the principle of responsibility-sharing, the international community must step up its support to host countries. As the humanitarian community, we will continue to support the host countries and strengthen the coordinated response as outlined in the RRP. The ability to ramp up inter-agency interventions is greatly dependent on the availability, and timely delivery of the resource requirements outlined in this plan.

<sup>1</sup> All EU Member States except Denmark.

<sup>2</sup> Set up in the aftermath of the Yugoslav war, the TPD, an EU-led Directive, was designed to be used in the event of a "mass influx or imminent mass influx" of people coming into an EU state. It is a form of temporary protection aimed at offering immediate help by granting large groups of people a form of collective protection status. It means people would have a protection status for up to a year (with a possibility for extensions of up to 3 years), without going through individual asylum claims, and allowing access to housing and other benefits (e.g. education, health, social welfare, residency permits). The Directive also lays down criteria for the reunification of separated families in the case that one or several relatives enjoy temporary protection but others do not. Once reunited, all members have to be granted residence permits to stay in the host country.

## RESPONSE TO DATE

Since the war began on 24 February, humanitarian partners have rapidly increased the scale and scope of operations, in both Ukraine and neighbouring countries. National authorities have been supported by local partners, including civil society and groups of volunteers, who have shown incredible levels of solidarity with the people of Ukraine and extraordinary dedication to supporting the collective response.

In Ukraine, before the war, humanitarian partners mainly operated in the non-government-controlled areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, behind the former contact line. Today, 207 humanitarian partners—more than half of which are Ukrainian non-governmental organizations—are operating in the 24 oblasts of Ukraine. Each week, the humanitarian response is assisting more people, with the number of those reached more than doubling between 24 March and 22 April to over **3.4 million people reached with vital assistance and protection services across the country.**



PEOPLE REACHED

**3.4 M**



OPERATIONAL PARTNERS

**207**

INSIDE UKRAINE  
(ACROSS 24  
OBLASTS)

**142**

IN NEIGHBOURING  
COUNTRIES



## RESPONSE STRATEGY

- Putting people and protection at the centre of the response: this includes ensuring that measures are in place for accountability to affected people (AAP), preventing sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), ensuring the response is inclusive and informed by gender, age, disability and other diversity elements, and that protection is present throughout all aspects of humanitarian programmes and advocacy.
- Delivering in the hardest-to-reach areas: High-level negotiations are underway to facilitate the safe passage of civilians out of hardest-hit areas, as well as to facilitate the safe passage of humanitarian aid into hard-to-reach areas.
- Providing assistance as close as possible to people in need: Building on work undertaken in the weeks following the invasion by the Russian Federation, there has been an intensive effort to enhance humanitarian presence and capacity as close as possible to the frontlines of the conflict. This includes supporting organizations working in areas under threat, ensuring supplies are available if pipelines are cut off and working to reach displaced people as early as possible.
- Responding to the displacement and vulnerability in all areas of the country: This includes utilizing multi-purpose cash in all areas where it is feasible and appropriate, in close coordination with the social protection systems of the Government of Ukraine.
- Closely coordinate with the recovery and rebuilding efforts, as well as ongoing efforts to support the capacities of the Government in terms of social protection and basic services, while working in-line with humanitarian principles.

### ISACCEA, ROMANIA

This woman and her two-year old son left in a hurry Odessa, to come in Romania, at the Isaccea border crossing. "We are going to Germany. My husband's mother is living there. We need some time to understand what is happening, but we want to come back to Ukraine if the situation will be good again."

UNICEF/Ioana Moldovan



## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

### FLASH APPEAL



Provide principled and timely life-saving multi-sectoral assistance to people affected by the war



Protect conflict-affected people and civilian infrastructure, and advocate for parties to the conflict to uphold their obligations under international humanitarian law



Support provision of essential services both in areas impacted by the conflict and in locations hosting displaced people

### REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN



Support host countries to ensure that all refugees from Ukraine have access to safety and international protection, in line with their situation, and in compliance with the principle of non-refoulement



Support host countries to provide timely and life-saving humanitarian assistance to refugees fleeing Ukraine and third-country nationals having left Ukraine, of whom a sizeable number would need international protection, with a specific focus on the most vulnerable women, girls, boys and men



Facilitate the identification of appropriate solutions for all and the promotion of social and economic opportunities while ensuring conducive and equal conditions for the refugees and third country nationals fleeing from Ukraine from the onset through a whole-of-society approach



Ensure effective coordination of partners at country and regional level in support of hosting countries' efforts



### KYIV, UKRAINE

An older man stands in front of an apartment building heavily damaged by shelling. Significant infrastructural damage has left hundreds of thousands of people without electricity or water, while bridges and roads damaged by shelling have left communities cut off from markets for food and other basic supplies. *UNDP/Oleksandr Ratushniak*

## STRATEGY TO PROTECT AND DELIVER

### Regional Protection Framework

#### **Protection interventions will ensure that all arrivals from Ukraine have access to safety and international protection.**

Providing support to hosting states and communities will be crucial in maintaining protection space for current and future refugee arrivals; this is particularly critical in light of their already stretched capacity and resources. Priority will be on supporting and complementing national protection and public services, with specific attention on persons with specific needs and non-discrimination in access to protection and services. Due to the demographic profile of refugees from Ukraine, child protection, prevention of and response to gender-based violence and trafficking, and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse will form central pillars of the overall protection response.

Whilst the initial protection response focuses on providing immediate access to support, and vetted and verified information and assistance on arrival, protection interventions should seek to create conducive conditions for the rapid integration and inclusion of all refugees (Ukrainians and others) in national social and economic systems, while at the same time supporting third country nationals who would like to go back to their countries of origin. Protection actors will also monitor the potential for rising tensions between refugees and host communities and work with national authorities and partners in support of peaceful coexistence

The following are priority activities within the overall protection framework:

1. Monitor the ability of arrivals from Ukraine to access territory, protection, and the enjoyment of rights without discrimination, in line with their situation and in compliance with the principle of non-refoulement.
2. Bolster state capacity to rapidly register arrivals from Ukraine; identify persons with specific needs, including but not limited to single women, female-headed households, unaccompanied and separated children, older persons, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer and other (LGBTIQ+) persons, people with serious medical conditions and persons living with disabilities and refer them to services adapted to their needs; and build the capacity of and provide technical support to national protection mechanisms to identify persons with specific needs and provide services.
3. Conduct protection monitoring to rapidly identify emerging protection risks and gaps in the response and engage with authorities at the national and EU level to address them, conduct evidence-based protection advocacy and increase outreach in communities to identify individuals with specific needs.
4. Reinforce accountability to affected people through communication with communities and a community-based approach, increasing access to information and awareness raising for refugees and third country nationals fleeing Ukraine on their rights and access to assistance and services. Ensure information is available in languages spoken by refugees (including through trained interpreters), and accessible to persons with disabilities and older persons. This includes through the establishment of Blue Dots, which are a UNHCR/ UNICEF operated "one stop shop" for information, assistance and referrals where women, children, the disabled and other persons in vulnerable situations can seek help, at border crossing points, reception centres, cash enrolment sites and other strategic locations. Community outreach will also be sought through Ukrainian diaspora, refugee- and women-led organizations, and other community-based organizations.
5. Monitor reception and accommodation facilities in countries of asylum, supporting national authorities and civil society actors to provide safe and accessible conditions for all arrivals, including advocacy and advice on safety and accessibility needs and systems to vet and ensure the appropriateness of private accommodation arrangements, as well as to expand the availability of family and community-based accommodation options for unaccompanied children. Ensure safe spaces and reception standards are guaranteed, including by providing technical support and advice on protection-sensitive onward transfers, nationally or internationally, in coordination with national and international actors.
6. With relevant development partners, create conducive conditions for the rapid integration and inclusion of refugees in national social and economic systems, including through gaps analyses of access to national services and benefits; advocacy on reducing barriers to access social protection schemes and public services; and supporting refugees' and third country nationals fleeing Ukraine' access to information, legal and social counselling and assistance.
7. Ensure protection is mainstreamed throughout the response by empowering refugees and arranging their meaningful access to impartial and non-discriminatory assistance and services, applying the do-no-harm principle and fostering meaningful participation.





#### KYIV, UKRAINE

Residents of Ukraine's capital Kyiv seek shelter in Dorohozhychi metro station, as the city was hit by airstrikes during the first weeks of the war. OCHA/Amnon Gutman

## RESPONSE PLANNING

### INSIDE UKRAINE

The proposed activities presented in this update are principled and focused on addressing the immediate urgent humanitarian needs of people affected by a crisis that continues to evolve. Activities complement the work of the Ukrainian Government to respond to the crisis and needs of people in Ukraine. Clusters have assessed partners' capacities to implement the proposed activities, noting the significant increase in overall capacity over recent weeks as more humanitarian actors are engaged and scaling up. Access and operational constraints have also been assessed, with violence and the volatile, fast-moving situation the most significant constraint, which includes encircled cities. These significant constraints will continue to require mitigation measures to offset the highly dangerous and difficult operational environment for humanitarian workers. In non-Government-controlled areas, humanitarian workers are faced with escalating fighting and the urgent need for resupply of relief items as well as access to cash for salaries of staff to continue lifesaving assistance. In Government-controlled areas, humanitarian

advocacy with authorities has included exemptions from conscription for aid workers, the free passage of relief supplies, and creating an enabling environment for humanitarian partners through adjustments to the regulatory framework on issues such as visas and registration of non-governmental organizations.

### OUTSIDE UKRAINE

The updated inter-agency Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) for the Ukraine refugee situation includes an extension of the initial implementation period to now cover March through December 2022. It outlines the multi-partner, multi-sector response strategy and financial requirements of 142 partners supporting the host governments of Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, and other countries, including Belarus, Bulgaria, and the Czech Republic, in their efforts to provide protection services and urgent humanitarian assistance to refugees from Ukraine, third-country nationals – including those in need of international protection and others who want to return to their countries of origin – other persons in need, and



impacted host communities.

RRP partners – including UN agencies, International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement members, national and international non-governmental organizations, faith-based institutions, civil society and academia – developed this joint response plan in tandem with concerned host governments. It builds on the collective and coordinated work already being done in these countries, including with the support of volunteer groups and other local responders, and promotes an area- and needs-based approach.

#### Partnership and coordination

In support of the government-led responses, UNHCR leads and coordinates the implementation of the inter-agency RRP in line with the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM). An inter-agency Regional Refugee Coordination Forum (RCF) has been established and specific working groups have also been activated to ensure efficient situational information management and country-specific support as required. UNHCR is the data reference entity on refugee data, facilitating and coordinating the provision of necessary data and information to support RRP partners' response planning. Within the framework of this RRP and building on existing country-level coordination structures, inter-agency RCFs and sectoral working groups have

also been established in refugee-hosting countries, in support of government-led coordination mechanisms. The RRP will broaden the scope of partnerships to mobilize resources and increase visibility for the needs of refugees from Ukraine, third country nationals – including those in need of international protection and others who want to return to their countries of origin – other persons of concern, and their host communities. The Global Compact on Refugees, the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, the UNHCR #IBelong campaign to end global statelessness by 2024 and the principle of “Leaving No One Behind” provide important frameworks for collaboration with partners.

In light of the very fluid and volatile situation, the RRP will continue to be revised and complemented with further activities and additional partners to scale up and/or adapt the inter-agency response depending on developments in the context and needs.

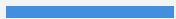







#### WARSAW, POLAND





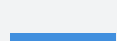










Marina and her cousin Sviatoslav at UNHCR's cash assistance centre in Warsaw. *UNHCR/Maciej Moskwa*

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

### RRP requirements per country

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Poland	\$740.7 million 
Moldova	\$414.2 million 
Romania	\$239.9 million 
Hungary	\$105.3 million 
Slovakia	\$91.9 million 
Regional	\$258.5 million 
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1.85 billion</b>

### FA requirements per cluster

CLUSTER	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
CCCM	\$42 million 
Coordination	\$15 million 
Education	\$41.9 million 
Emergency Telecommunications	\$3.7 million 
Food Security and Livelihoods	\$469.5 million 
Health	\$110 million 
Logistics	\$6.8 million 
Multi-Purpose Cash	\$600.3 million 
Nutrition	\$23.5 million 
Protection	\$218 million 
Child Protection	\$68 million 
GBV	\$39 million 
Mine Action	\$25 million 
Shelter and NFIs	\$366.6 million 
WASH	\$216.7 million 
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2.25 billion</b>



## HOW TO SUPPORT THE APPEALS

### BY MAKING A FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE FLASH APPEAL OR THE REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

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 cluster and organizational contact details provided.

### BY SUPPORTING THE UKRAINE HUMANITARIAN FUND (UHF)

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-cbpf](https://unocha.org/our-work/humanitarian-financing/country-based-pooled-funds-cbpf)s and follow @CBPFs on Twitter. You can also donate to the Ukraine Humanitarian Pooled Fund via [crisisrelief.un.org/ukraine-crisis](https://crisisrelief.un.org/ukraine-crisis).

### 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).

### 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. 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.

### BY REPORTING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS THROUGH THE TRACKING SYSTEMS

Reporting contributions enhances transparency and accountability and gives us the opportunity to recognize generous contributions. It helps us to identify crucial funding gaps. For the Flash appeal, please report contributions to [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org) or by completing the online form at [fts.unocha.org](https://fts.unocha.org). 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. For the RRP, please report funding you have received through [this form](#) in the Refugee Funding Tracker (RFT) which aims to track inter-agency funding for refugee programmes worldwide.

### BY PROVIDING FLEXIBLE FUNDING

In an ever-changing operational environment such as the Ukraine situation's, 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.