

Ukraine

Multi-year Strategy 2025 – 2027



Table of Contents Section

1. Strategy

- 1.1 Executive Summary
- 1.2 Situation Analysis
- 1.3 Vision and Strategic Orientation
- 1.4 Age, gender, and diversity

2. Impact Statements

3. Ukraine 2025 Indicators and Targets

1.1 Executive Summary

Nearly three years on since the escalation of the war and Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the protection and humanitarian needs of people remain vast and deep. Approximately 20% of Ukraine's territory is currently occupied by the Russian Federation and some 3.7 million people are displaced within Ukraine, while over 6.7 million remain as refugees, predominantly in Europe. The 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) anticipates that some 12.7 million people will require urgent assistance and protection, based on a country-wide Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) that documented heightened levels of household vulnerability and protection risks as a result of the ongoing war. The third Rapid Damage Needs Assessment (RDNA3), undertaken by the Government of Ukraine, the World Bank, the European Union, and the United Nations in early 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 two million homes have been damaged or destroyed and more are being hit almost every day, highlighting the devastating toll of the war on countless families. The most critical humanitarian needs are largely concentrated along the war's frontlines in the eastern and southern parts of Ukraine, where intensified fighting results in new displacement and protection challenges. In other parts of the country, people in protracted displacement are struggling to recover, find affordable housing, employment and start new lives. Simultaneously, in the midst of the ongoing war, people are striving to return, recover and rebuild and lives. An estimated 4.45 million displaced people, including some 1.3 million refugees, have returned since 2022. Of the 1.3 million, many returned to areas that had been temporarily occupied and heavily damaged and which are a priority for the government-led national recovery effort, supported by the international community, including UNHCR. 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. UNHCR is also actively engaged in coordination under UN Country Team leadership to support the Government of Ukraine on durable solutions and recovery efforts. Through a three-year strategy, UNHCR applies a sustainability and 'solutions from the start' -approach to new displacement and humanitarian needs, while at the same time working with a range of stakeholders to create conditions conducive to sustainable return and recovery. Key areas of UNHCR's response, working predominantly with national partners and the network of community-

based organisations, continue to focus on: protection— including legal aid, psychosocial support, and inclusive access to social protection and administrative services for vulnerable and at-risk populations; emergency shelter support and home repairs; provision of time-bound multi-purpose cash assistance to cope with shocks, restore agency and support resilience, and contributing to community-based recovery efforts to enable returns and durable solutions. The decision by the European Council to open EU accession negotiations provided an impetus and vision for inclusive, rights-based reforms and recovery, that aims to leave no one behind. Rebuilding its human capital and engaging Ukraine's displaced citizens in the national recovery effort is a government priority, including in the Ukraine Facility Plan— and a crucial element of UNHCR's strategy, particularly in ensuring protection-oriented voluntary return. Aligned with the government's reform and recovery priorities and the 2025 HNRP, the 2025-2029 UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), and the Ukraine Facility Plan, UNHCR's strategy is centred around four overarching objectives:

1. Provide life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection to evacuated and newly displaced people as well as to war-affected people in frontline areas and in response to attacks.
2. Support IDPs with specific vulnerabilities in protracted displacement— through targeted programmes to promote access to rights, dignified accommodation and durable solutions.
3. Support durable solutions and early recovery through community-based protection, psychosocial, and legal aid programmes, repairs of homes and support to access/restore social services.
4. 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.

1.2 Situation Analysis

The full-scale war continues to result in immense destruction, civilian casualties, and widespread suffering. The 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) estimates that some 12.7 million people will need lifesaving protection and assistance in 2025. In 2024, approximately 3.7 million people were still internally displaced, with more than 6.7 million remaining abroad as refugees, predominantly in Europe. The war intensified further in 2024, with massive and complex attacks against urban centres and critical infrastructure and intense pressures and shelling along frontlines. This resulted in growing humanitarian needs, increasing mandatory evacuations of people in frontline communities and population displacement— often in the vicinity of areas of origin, and civilian casualties, among others. The continued targeting and destruction of civilian and

critical infrastructure by the Russian Federation, coupled with increasingly vulnerable air defences, has stretched the capacities of local governments to deliver the required services and compounded the suffering of millions of people, with potentially dire consequences during winter. Damage is largely concentrated in the frontline oblasts, including Donetska, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Luhanska, Mykolaivska, Odeska, Sumska, and Zaporizka, as well as residual damages in areas reclaimed by the Ukrainian Armed Forces in mid-2022, particularly Kyivska. The 2024 multi-sectoral needs assessment (MSNA) highlighted the gravity of the situation, finding that 12% of households faced extreme severity of humanitarian needs in the Protection sector – the highest percentage when compared to any other sector. Challenges in accessing social services, adequate housing, health constraints and the loss of livelihoods compounded protection gaps— the highest in areas in direct proximity to the frontline. Non-displaced war-affected population comprise the largest group of those in humanitarian need, totalling some 9.9 million people. In western parts of Ukraine, many IDPs continue to suffer the effects of family separation and struggle to find adequate accommodation and income, making them vulnerable to exploitation and gender-based violence (GBV). UNHCR's protection monitoring broadly mirrors the findings of the MSNA, highlighting the most pressing protection gaps of those surveyed: exposure to shelling and armed violence; family separation, including for children; restrictions on freedom of movement; loss of identity documents; continuing barriers to education; exposure to landmines; as well as trauma and psychological distress. The emergence of social tensions among groups— host communities, IDPs, returnees, and war-affected people— remains a risk as the war continues, resilience is increasingly fragile, and scarcity and hardships mount. The scale of destruction is enormous— and continues to increase as the war goes on. According to the Rapid Damage Needs Assessment 3 (RDNA3), compiled jointly by the Government of Ukraine, the United Nations, and the World Bank in February 2024, direct damage to buildings and infrastructure Ukraine exceeds US\$152 billion, and reconstruction and recovery needs are estimated at some US\$486 billion. More than two million homes have been destroyed between February 2022 and February 2024, and new ones are damaged every day. The impact of the war on Ukraine's economy is also felt, with a decrease in gross domestic product of 30-35 percent in 2022, which has pushed some 7.1 million people into poverty, an increase of nearly 20 percent. While the impact of job losses, reductions in household income and purchasing power, and the loss of assets among Ukrainians is visible across the country, it particularly affects the most vulnerable including women, children, older people, and people with disabilities. Ukraine has nonetheless managed to maintain a relatively stable macro-financial situation due to high levels of external financing to cover the budget deficit and an impressive resumption of exports through the Black Sea.

Despite the continuing war, prospects for durable solutions and recovery are evident in many parts of the country. The Government's recovery priorities – humanitarian demining, housing, restoration of the energy sector, rebuilding social infrastructure and services, and jobs and economic recovery— largely align with the key enablers for

return highlighted by refugees and IDPs in UNHCR's intention surveys, and provide an overarching framework for Ukraine's ambition to build back better and leave no one behind. The decision by the European Council in December 2023 to open EU accession negotiations with Ukraine provided a further impetus for prioritizing reforms and reconstruction efforts, aligning with EU laws and policies. The Ukraine Plan accompanying the four-year Facility provides a roadmap for these efforts. The UN's 2025-2029 Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and inter-agency coordination mechanisms on durable solutions and recovery efforts, in which UNHCR is fully engaged in, are fully aligned with the aspirations of the government and rooted in key areas— including community-led planning and area-based approaches, and coherence with government systems.

Given the breadth of recovery challenges, rebuilding Ukraine's human capital remains a key government priority. Some 4.45 million people, including 1.3 million refugees, have returned to their homes since the start of the full-scale invasion. However, the Ministry of Economy's recent analysis found that more than 4.5 million more returnees — or nearly all refugees— would be required to reconstruct Ukraine to pre-war levels. UNHCR's fifth round of intentions surveys, entitled "Lives on Hold", found that while interest in eventual return remains high among refugees and IDPs, it continues to modestly decline the longer the war goes on. Currently, 65% of refugees and 72% of IDPs say that they want to return home one day, compared with 77% of refugees and 84% of IDPs in 2023. While many refugees and internally displaced people would definitively return to Ukraine if the full-scale war came to an end in the next year, a higher proportion report some degree of uncertainty (58 per cent for refugees and 49 per cent for IDPs), indicating that decisions to return also depend on other factors or circumstances. Perceptions of safety and security remains the biggest impediment to voluntary return, followed by damaged properties, access to jobs and livelihoods, and access to services. Underscoring the breadth of recovery challenges that lie ahead, refugees who had previously returned to Ukraine report that economic opportunities in areas of return are inferior than what they had expected before returning, and while half of respondents are currently working, only around a quarter reported being able to cover all or most of their basic needs, and only around a third report feeling safe in their current locations.

The political context has remained relatively stable, with the efforts to win the war and a just and lasting peace continuing to serve as an underlying source of national unity, although discussions about the timing of elections – generally suspended during martial law – and a more fragmented Parliament facing difficulties to pass legislation have emerged. Transparency and reforms are reinforced by an engaged and mature civil society at national and local levels. UNHCR retains strong relations and trust with the government, having assisted some 4.3 million IDPs and other war-affected people in 2022, 2.6 million in 2023, and delivered some 1.2 million multi-sectorial services between January-September 2024 as part of the broader humanitarian interagency response. UNHCR's approach is rooted in local ownership and partnership. The

majority of implementing partners are national NGOs (16 of 20 in 2024), while memoranda of understanding have been concluded with four government ministries— Restoration, Reintegration, Social Policy and Education— and 19 Oblast administrations, to guide and ensure complementary of action.

The situation for refugees, asylum-seekers, and stateless persons or persons at risk of statelessness remains challenging, particularly given increasing restrictions in law and in practice for certain categories of persons to access protection procedures implemented by the State Migration Service.

1.3 Vision and Strategic Orientation

Ukraine is simultaneously pursuing a slate of national reforms and recovery initiatives resulting in strengthened institutions, increased transparency and accountability to its people, and unimpeded access to robust national protection systems. By 2027, Ukraine is set to meet its international obligations to refugees, asylum-seekers, war-affected and stateless people, IDPs, and returnees through robust protection mechanisms and systems, enabling people to achieve solutions through an inclusive community-based recovery and ongoing government reform process, guided by eventual accession in the EU.

UNHCR' s overarching operational priorities in Ukraine in the coming three years are as follows:

1. Provide life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection to evacuated and newly displaced people as well as to war-affected people in frontline areas and in response to attacks.
2. Support IDPs with specific vulnerabilities in protracted displacement— through targeted programmes to promote access to rights, dignified accommodation and durable solutions.
3. Support durable solutions and early recovery through community-based protection, psychosocial, and legal aid programmes, repairs of homes and support to access/restore social services.
4. 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.

UNHCR' s response will focus on strengthening and complementing national systems and services, continuing to maintain strong partnerships with local and regional authorities, and supporting local and national civil society, including national NGO partners as well as a growing network of community-based organizations. At the core of UNHCR' s strategy is supporting the development of Ukraine' s human capital and national social protection systems. UNHCR aims to ensure that vulnerable populations receive timely and needed support, while the national capacity remains overstretched due to the war, thereby contributing its protection and other technical expertise to a national reform and recovery agenda influenced by the prospect of eventual

membership in the European Union. Sustainability and ‘ solutions from the start’ will remain at the forefront of UNHCR’ s humanitarian response and early recovery efforts. UNHCR will continue to support and complement the Ukrainian authorities’ response to provide protection services, emergency shelter and housing support, and cash and in-kind assistance in frontline areas within the framework of the interagency humanitarian response outlined in the 2025 HNRP— with a focus on assisting vulnerable populations, supporting resilience, and restoring agency to affected individuals and families. In other parts of the country, assistance will focus on interventions that mitigate protection risks and enable IDPs and returnees to recover and attain durable solutions. Additionally, UNHCR will continue to prioritize data and analysis to inform evidence-based decision-making and advocacy efforts. Collaboration is pivotal to achieving our strategic priorities, including with development partners and international financial institutions to strengthen our impact and reach.

UNHCR remains dedicated to strengthening external communications efforts, strategically shaping narratives, and fostering advocacy and resource mobilization. Our primary objective is to heighten public awareness surrounding the situation in Ukraine, clarifying the pressing needs on the ground while showcasing the tangible impact of UNHCR’s and partners’ interventions on the lives of affected population.

The three cornerstones of UNHCR’ s approach to durable solutions are: (i) generating, analysing and using solutions data to identify needs and gaps that result in barriers to solutions; (ii) leveraging UNHCR’ s operational footprint to support local authorities and affected communities to implement area-based and localized durable solutions programming that addresses barriers to solutions, and; (iii) engaging diverse stakeholders to catalyse reforms of law, policy, and implementation of recovery initiatives. UNHCR has identified six key thematic areas of comparative advantage based on its expertise and mandate, namely: (i) supporting an improved physical protection environment in local communities; (ii) support for durable housing solutions; (iii) support to restore livelihoods and links to employment; (iv) enhancing community empowerment and participation; (v) improving access to justice and documentation; and (vi), improving access to local services and infrastructure.

1.4 Fair Access and Representation

The multi-year strategy prioritizes inclusivity and responsiveness to the diverse needs within forcibly displaced and stateless communities, guided by a commitment to ‘ leave no one behind’ and the ability of all of Ukraine’ s human capital to thrive. To achieve this, UNHCR will continue to implement an approach that begins with the systematic collection of disaggregated data on age, gender, diversity, and specific needs in assessments, reporting implementation achievements, and evaluation processes. This will ensure an understanding of the challenges faced by different groups, enabling tailored interventions. Employing participatory methodologies, such as participatory assessment exercises, Intention Surveys, Post-Distribution Monitoring, Collective Site Monitoring and analysis of feedback and response received, enables UNHCR to

actively incorporate the perspectives and needs of women, men, girls, and boys into its humanitarian and durable solutions programming. UNHCR partners will maintain feedback and response mechanisms (FRM), and UNHCR will continue to maintain a dedicated telephone hotline in order to receive complaints and feedback. UNHCR will also expand the ways it provides information to affected populations, including through the Help Page, the ‘Ukraine is Home’ platform, through its network of community-based organizations and community outreach facilitators, and through other accessible means for people who are unable to access digital platforms.

The Participatory Assessment, the 2024 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), the UNSDCF, and the Rapid Gender Analysis demonstrate that gender, age and disability-related challenges are compounded by marginalization factors, particularly affecting Roma ethnic minorities, lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, transgender, queer, intersex (LGBTQI+) and people living with HIV+. In line with these assessments and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2025-2029, intersectional protection vulnerabilities have been included as eligibility criteria for UNHCR’s multi-purpose cash assistance, ensuring that those with specific needs receive targeted support. Identifying people with specific needs is a key element of needs assessments in all of UNHCR’s protection, shelter/NFI and cash programming, and prioritizing vulnerable individuals to receive essential support and services is included in all of UNHCR’s Standard Operating Procedures.

UNHCR will maintain dedicated UNHCR staffing on community-based country-wide protection, country level child protection and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and will create a dedicated position on Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS) also at country level in order to ensure that UNHCR’s protection and assistance programming are responsive and inclusive, and programmes adapted in response to feedback and response mechanisms. In the multi-year plan, UNHCR will consolidate and strengthen partnerships, with a focus on ensuring the inclusion of older people, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups. UNHCR will work to sustain partnerships with women-led organizations, as a mid to long term transition of gender inclusive and GBV mitigation programming into national civil society structures. UNHCR will continue its work with community-based organizations, initiative groups in collective sites and IDP Councils in order to support participation of affected populations in decision-making processes. UNHCR will also seek to expand its engagement with Roma civil society organizations and organizations for persons with disabilities with a view to supporting the inclusion of their voices in humanitarian, recovery and development programming. UNHCR will also leverage its role as a fully engaged interagency stakeholder to support the inclusion of vulnerable groups into the work of humanitarian, recovery and development actors. UNHCR will strive to ensure the centrality of protection in the humanitarian response plan, and that information about diverse needs is incorporated into early recovery and development planning. UNHCR Ukraine has a network of 18 focal points responsible for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) located across the country, including thematic focal points for Shelter, CCCM and Communications that support UNHCR Ukraine to

implement the “zero tolerance policy”. The PSEA Network’s risk analysis identified the following challenges to PSEA in Ukraine: lack of knowledge of SEA among humanitarian workers and people impacted by the war, lack of PSEA mainstreaming through clusters, lack of reporting and accessible IEC materials that integrate Age, Gender and Diversity approaches. In order to address these gaps, UNHCR will work through the Protection, Shelter/NFI and CCCM Clusters to raise awareness of SEA (including the PSEA SOPs and reporting obligations) through trainings. UNHCR will also work with UNHCR partners on their PSEA capacity strengthening plans, support the development and roll-out of accessible IEC materials (including through the AAP Working Group) in collective sites and other strategic locations, and through its network of community outreach facilitators. Finally, UNHCR will work with GBV partners to ensure that survivor-centred services are provided to identified victims.

2. Impact Statements

Impact statement

By 2027, forcibly displaced, war affected and stateless people can access fair, efficient and inclusive national protection procedures and services that address their specific needs

Impact area: Attaining favourable protection environments

Outcome statements

By 2027, refugees and asylum seekers, stateless people, and people at risk of statelessness have improved access to rights and services because they have identity documentation

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation

By 2027, forcibly displaced and war-affected people have improved access to rights and services because they have identity and housing, land, and property documentation

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation

By 2027, the government has strengthened capacity to provide efficient and fair refugee status determination (RSD) and protection processes

Outcome area: Refugee status determination

By 2027, strengthened national protection and social protection systems complement inclusive early recovery and ongoing government reform processes, enabling people to achieve sustainable solutions

Outcome area: Protection policy and law

By 2027, the Government has strengthened capacity to provide comprehensive prevention, risk mitigation and response services to survivors and persons at risk of GBV.

Outcome area: Gender-based violence

By 2027, the Government has strengthened capacity to provide timely and responsive child protection and social services

Outcome area: Child protection

By 2027, forcibly displaced and war-affected people are meaningfully engaged in decision-making at local and national levels through investments in human capital and improved consultation and participatory mechanisms

Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment

Impact statement

By 2027, forcibly displaced, war affected and stateless people have access to timely and targeted assistance with a particular focus on persons with specific needs

Impact area: Realizing rights in safe environments

Outcome statements

By 2027, government social protection programmes and emergency response mechanisms are inclusive, well-funded and shock responsive, and meet the needs of affected people.

Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs

By 2027, forcibly displaced and war-affected people have sufficient access to adequate and affordable housing

Outcome area: Sustainable housing and settlements

Impact statement

Forcibly displaced and stateless people achieve sustainable solutions

Impact area: Securing solutions

Outcome statements

By 2027, forcibly displaced and stateless persons have equal access to national systems and services and opportunities for socio-economic inclusion

Outcome area: Local integration and other local solutions

3.Ukraine 2025 Indicators and Targets

Country	Results Level	Result Area	Indicator	Population Type	Baseline	Target 2025
Ukraine	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	36%	Not applicable
Ukraine	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20%	Not applicable
Ukraine	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence	Stateless Persons	17%	Not applicable
Ukraine	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	71%	Not applicable
Ukraine	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	Stateless Persons	17%	Not applicable
Ukraine	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Ukraine	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Stateless Persons	48%	Not applicable
Ukraine	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90%	Not applicable
Ukraine	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Stateless Persons	43%	Not applicable
Ukraine	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed	Stateless Persons	257	Not applicable
Ukraine	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40	Not applicable

Ukraine	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	36%	50%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	IDPs	99%	99%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	58%	60%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Returnees	81%	85%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Stateless Persons	17%	17%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	365	365
Ukraine	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol	None	Progressing towards alignment: 70-89 points	Progressing towards alignment: 70-89 points
Ukraine	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the	None	Progressing towards alignment:	Progressing towards alignment:

			Reduction of Statelessness		70-89 points	70-89 points
Ukraine	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	IDPs	10%	15%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	IDPs	100%	100%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	IDPs	57%	60%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	IDPs	57%	60%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	IDPs	Moderate: 40-69 points	Moderate: 40-69 points
Ukraine	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Moderate: 40-69 points	Extensive: =70 points
Ukraine	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	Returnees	Moderate: 40-69 points	Moderate: 40-69 points
Ukraine	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	Stateless Persons	Moderate: 40-69 points	Moderate: 40-69 points
Ukraine	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	IDPs	83%	90%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Returnees	86%	90%

Ukraine	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Stateless Persons	50%	50%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	IDPs	69%	70%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21%	30%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	IDPs	22%	50%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	60%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Returnees	32%	32%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	IDPs	84%	72%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	Returnees	33%	33%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16%	18%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land	Returnees	55%	56%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land	Stateless Persons	12%	12%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	27%	30%

Ukraine	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems	Returnees	53%	54%
Ukraine	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems	Stateless Persons	26%	26%