

Annual Results Report

2024

Ukraine

Acknowledgements

UNHCR would like to thank all the stakeholders that contributed data and evidence to this report and reviewed their progress against the joint results of the strategy, including forcibly displaced and stateless people, host communities and host governments, United Nations agencies, and international and national non-governmental organizations, civil society and private sector. Their contributions enable us to create positive changes in the lives of the people we serve.

Contact us

www.unhcr.org

Note:

The baseline values presented in this document reflect previous year's progress when available. If such data is not available, strategy baseline values are used instead.

Downloaded date: 28/05/2025

Table of Contents

Section 1: Context and Overview

- 1.1 - Changes to the Operational Context
- 1.2 - Progress Against the Desired Impact
- 1.3 - Challenges to Achieving Impacts
- 1.4 - Collaboration and Partnerships

Section 2: Results

- 2.1 - Outcomes and Achievements
- 2.2 - Age, Gender and Diversity

Section 3: Resources

- 3.1 - Financial Data
- 3.2 - Resources Overview

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

- 4.1 - Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In the three years since the start of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the war has created unspeakable suffering and hardship on the civilian population, triggering a serious and far-reaching protection crisis. By December 2024, verified civilian casualties reached nearly 41,000, including nearly 12,500 deaths. Forced displacement remains at a record high with 3.6 million people internally displaced. A further 6.8 million Ukrainians have sought safety abroad.

The 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan identified 14.6 million people in need of humanitarian support. As part of the inter-agency response, UNHCR and partners delivered 1.66 multi-sectoral services to people in need including cash-based and in-kind assistance, housing support, and protection services. UNHCR also carried out critical activities for asylum-seekers, refugees, and stateless people.

Despite the ongoing war, signs of return and early recovery were evident in many parts of the country. UNHCR's intentions survey found that approximately 61% of refugees and 73% of IDPs remain interested in eventual return, with safety and security, housing, and access to social services and jobs as key enablers for sustainable return.

UNHCR continued implementing a durable solutions-oriented approach to the humanitarian response, leveraging its leadership of the Protection, Shelter and Non-Food Items, and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Clusters, to promote sustainability and localization in its response.

The political context in Ukraine remained largely stable, with the Government continuing to prioritize efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace and to accelerate key policy and governance reforms, including those linked to EU accession. UNHCR consolidated its operational presence in late 2024 into five sub-national field offices, ensuring close collaboration with regional and local authorities in all affected and IDP-hosting areas. UNHCR has signed five Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with line ministries, 19 MoUs with regional state administrations, as well as MoUs with the Zelenska Foundation and the Office of the Ombudsman.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

People with and for whom UNHCR works can access fair, efficient and inclusive national protection procedures and services that address their specific needs and are empowered to participate in decision-making processes

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35.95%	26.97%
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75.62%	88.34%
Stateless Persons	17.24%	18.54%

The Protection Cluster identified 11.5 million people in need of protection in 2024, prioritizing 6.5 million of the most vulnerable. The war in Ukraine has resulted in a large-scale protection crisis, with civilian deaths and injuries, destruction of property, millions forced to flee losing assets, jobs or documents. Around 75,000 people in collective sites are amongst the most vulnerable, while others including older people and those with disabilities in institutional care face severe risks. In 2024, two frontline geriatric facilities were attacked. Children face disruptions to learning and family separation, different forms of violence affecting women and children (including sexual violence), and millions suffer mental distress. Limited asylum access and risks of statelessness are growing due to the war and temporary occupation. Pre-existing inequalities for minorities and marginalized groups have deepened. The Government's capacity has diminished due to widespread damage to infrastructure and workforce shortages, while needs soar.

Despite challenges, the inter-agency response coordinated through the UNHCR-led Protection Cluster supported 6.2 million people through 177 partners. UNHCR and partners reached over 666,000 people with legal aid, social services, GBV, child protection, and MHPSS services. Work with 100 IDP Councils and 550+ community organizations complemented efforts to foster social cohesion, integration, and resilience-building. UNHCR remains the primary legal aid provider for asylum-seekers, refugees, and stateless persons, enabling asylum process supporting 2,800 at risk of statelessness.

With over 110 interventions, UNHCR's advocacy strengthened the national protection system, securing policy improvements in housing, land rights, and social services. Cooperation with the Ukrainian Ombudsman culminated with the first forum on statelessness. UNHCR's support enhanced legal and social services, document issuance, and key ministries' capacities. Support for an e-consulate system and the 'Ukraine is Home' platform meanwhile improved access to documentation for Ukrainians displaced abroad.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

People with and for whom UNHCR works have access to timely and targeted assistance that addresses their needs in a holistic manner with a particular focus on persons with specific needs

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities		
IDPs	71.15%	44.99%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	15.19%
Returnees	Unknown	31.44%

Stateless Persons	Unknown	36.03%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	79.75%	79.75%
Stateless Persons	Unknown	45.36%

UNHCR enhanced access to protection-centered aid for displaced and war-affected people through shelter support (home repairs, collective sites), cash and in-kind assistance, prioritizing older people and those living with a disability. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) confirmed preference for cash-based assistance (71%), which UNHCR and partners delivered to 600,253 vulnerable people across 21 regions. This included various types of assistance including support to IDPs, war-affected people, and returnees to buy basic necessities through one-off cash grants of UAH 10,800/USD 258 per person, rent winter payments, rent support, and cash support for shelter repair. Emergency subsistence support was provided for evacuees and survivors of missile attacks. De-duplication processes were carried out with Cash Working Group and Shelter/Non-Food Items cluster members. Vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers (407) also received cash-based subsistence support.

To address urgent needs, UNHCR supported 189,464 people with non-food items (NFIs), heating appliances, and alternative energy solutions, aiding evacuation sites, bomb shelters, and collective sites. Emergency NFI stockpiles were maintained, and distribution efficiency improved via online tools. Generators, power banks, and solar lamps bolstered community resilience.

On 19 December 2023, UNHCR signed an agreement with the Ministry of Reintegration to support Prykhystok, Ukraine's free housing initiative for IDPs, allocating USD 21 million to assist up to 90,000 host families sheltering IDPs for at least four months. By December 2024, payments reached 83,590 hosts sheltering 188,000 IDPs under Prykhystok programme. UNHCR also partnered with the Ministry of Reintegration, Ministry of Social Policy, and Pension Fund of Ukraine to deliver winter cash assistance, reaching 224,240 individuals by 31 December 2024.

UNHCR provided safe housing to over 168,800 IDPs, returnees, and war-affected individuals. Emergency shelter aid benefited 137,984 people with repair kits and materials. Durable housing support reached 32,926 people through repairs, common space renovations, and new core homes, rehabilitating 10,000 properties. Accommodation assistance helped 8,332 IDPs via rental market support, housing upgrades, and collective center refurbishments.

Assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers remained vital yet limited, mainly covering social aid, accompaniment, and limited education support. UNHCR remains a key provider for these vulnerable groups. Due to funding constraints, stateless people did not receive humanitarian assistance beyond legal aid.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

People with and for whom UNHCR works achieve sustainable solutions

Indicator		
Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2024)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed		
Stateless Persons	257	350
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40	53

Since 2022, UNHCR's response in Ukraine focused on durable solutions, benefiting an estimated 7.6 million people across 153 communities of 20 regions through 342 projects. In 2024, conducive conditions were created for an estimated 6 million people to benefit from 128 durable solutions interventions in 60 communities of 17 regions that strengthened local systems, including public services, social housing, social infrastructure support on governance, economic inclusion and self-reliance, improving resilience and integration of displaced populations. UNHCR worked with local authorities and communities to ensure sustainable responses. With livelihood and self-reliance support to almost 6,800 beneficiaries, it also contributed to the State IDP employment and the Population employment strategies.

UNHCR is supporting the Government of Ukraine in identifying housing solutions for displaced and vulnerable populations. UNHCR contributed to the UN Delivering as One through coordination architecture Community Planning for Durable Solutions and Recover (CPDSR) and has helped advance the HDP nexus. "Ukraine is Home" was further enriched to provide information on existing government programs and links to a range of services. UNHCR's stakeholder mapping tool on livelihoods and economic inclusion is used by partners and beneficiaries.

UNHCR contributed to the Perehid initiative by dedicating a team to work on the Access Study to assess effective coverage and access barriers to social protection programs. The study was presented to the humanitarian community in December. In addition, Perehid support team conducted the Humanitarian Social Services Review, analyzing overlaps between humanitarian activities and state-defined social services, and developed a legal framework to strengthen partnerships.

Durable solution opportunities for refugees and stateless people remained limited due to legislative, political and operational constraints. Nevertheless, important progress was made in integration and naturalization processes, supported through legal aid, education, language support and community integration.

Other Core Impact Indicators

Country	Population Type	Baseline	Actual(2024)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work			
Ukraine	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	71.35%	84.08%
Ukraine	Stateless Persons	Unknown	18.55%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education			
Ukraine	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
Ukraine	Stateless Persons	Unknown	47.83%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education			
Ukraine	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.00%	90.00%
Ukraine	Stateless Persons	Unknown	43.14%

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

The war continues to pose safety and logistical challenges, including suspended air travel, damaged transport infrastructure, unexploded ordinance, shifting frontlines, and frequent air-borne attacks. In 2024, attacks on energy infrastructure disrupted water, electricity, heating, and public services. These were mitigated by the Government's air defense capacities and rapid repairs to damaged infrastructure. The support by a range of stakeholders, including UNHCR's winter response, further mitigated adverse impacts on the civilian population.

The war's economic impact continues to result in uncertainty. Humanitarian access to temporarily occupied territories remained severely constrained, requiring global advocacy. The December 2024 Joint Market

Monitoring Initiative reported 12% inflation, with food prices rising by 23% and housing/utility costs by 19%. UNHCR helped newly displaced persons, victims of aerial attacks and those most in need with subsistence assistance through cash . .

Massive damage to housing, public services, and an overstretched social protection system also posed significant challenges. Tailored responses included rapid cash, in-kind assistance, and inter-agency convoys to high-risk areas to deliver essential items. Despite constraints, UNHCR diversified protection delivery through static, mobile and remote modalities, and expanded its localized response network of 550+ community organizations, 100 IDP councils, and outreach volunteers. Social system strengthening initiatives complemented direct aid, enhancing state service capacity.

With Ukraine's focus on defense, opportunities to develop refugee integration strategies or amend statelessness legislation were limited. Suspension of diplomatic relations with the Russian Federation hinders nationality confirmation for statelessness determination procedures. However, the formal opening of European Union accession talks in December 2023 and the first Statelessness Forum at the conclusion of the #IBelong campaign renewed attention to asylum and statelessness in 2024.

Evolving needs and policy shifts require flexible programming. Administrative restructuring, including new ministries, caused bureaucratic delays, hindering timely responses. Effective recovery coordination in Ukraine demands a unified approach under the UNCT to align humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts with government strategies. The CPDSR coordination architecture and pilot projects did not ultimately secure government ownership, requiring a new engagement approach at the UNCT level. UNHCR will proactively engage with the UNCT to develop a joint Durable Solutions Initiative to structure the coordinated support to the Government's durable solutions efforts. UNHCR will also support the Government's recovery efforts through its input to UNCT consolidated concrete deliverables to be presented at the URC 2025.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

UNHCR signed MOUs with four ministries and 18 regions, emphasizing sustainability and local ownership, and partnered primarily with Ukrainian NGOs (20 out of 29 partners), while collaborating with 550 community-based organizations. UNHCR led the Protection, Shelter/NFI, and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCCM) Clusters, while co-chairing the Community Planning for Durable Solutions and Recovery Working Group to promote solutions through a nexus approach.

UNHCR activated the Protection Cluster in 2014 with the conflict in Donbas, expanding it nationwide in 2022. It now includes 184 organizations and three Areas of Responsibility (AORs): Gender-Based Violence (UNFPA), Child Protection (UNICEF), and Mine Action (UNDP). Additionally, it has four Technical Working Groups (Housing, Land & Property; Legal Aid; Age & Disability; Vulnerable Individuals) and two taskforces (Protection Case Management; Anti-Trafficking). In 2024, the Cluster provided operational guidance on IDP engagement, humanitarian evacuations, former combatants, and frontline programming. It led advocacy efforts on IDP allowances and evacuations of civilians, particularly older people and people with disabilities, culminating in two high-level donor events with the Ministry of Social Policy and Humanitarian Coordinator. Working with UNHCR, OHCHR, and Right to Protection (R2P), it advanced key priorities under the HCT's Centrality of Protection Strategy. Localization remained crucial, with national NGOs making up 60% of members and Right to Protection co-coordinating the Cluster with UNHCR and leading Peer-to-Peer dialogue with local actors and volunteers groups supporting evacuations. Furthermore, the Cluster strengthened its sub-national capacity, reinforced partnerships for dissemination of information on evacuations and access to services, and closely collaborated with health and livelihoods actors. It maintained and expanded its service mapping system, integrating multiple clusters, and continued Protection Monitoring with 18 partners across 841 hromadas, preparing for 2025 adaptations.

The Shelter/NFI Cluster, with three hubs covering Ukraine's 'crescent' region and almost 200 member organizations—many of them national partners - continued to expand its reach and activities in 2024. With UNHCR's technical support, the Cluster developed the Shelter Information Damage Assessment and Response Database (SIDAR) to improve coordination, decision-making, and transparency while aligning with government programs like the Ministry of Restoration's 'e-recovery. Maintaining adequate housing standards remained a priority, with Cluster members linking immediate responses to longer-term solutions, including home and apartment repairs, upgrades to communal areas in multi-story buildings, rental support, collective center refurbishment, and humanitarian repairs to social service centers. In 2024, the Cluster also

launched RAIS+, with UNHCR's technical support, to enhance assistance tracking, monitor interventions, prevent duplication, and ensure efficient use of donor funds.

The CCCM Cluster coordinated 32 partners to provide critical support to IDPs across 1,760 collective sites and six transit centers. The response focused on improving reception conditions for evacuated and newly displaced people from frontline areas, including older people and people with disabilities. Collectively, CCCM partners reached approximately 75,000 individuals—about 85% of the total collective site population as of December 2024—by delivering site management support (SMS) and maintenance services through mobile teams, providing essential items and equipment for communal and individual use, and ensuring a protective environment and dignified living conditions according to minimum standards. These interventions were delivered through both cash and in-kind assistance. The Cluster's winterization response supported about 18,000 people in 240 priority collective sites by providing heating solutions and winter repairs, thereby improving health and wellbeing in the sites amidst power cuts and below-freezing temperatures. To improve efficiency and accountability, CCCM Cluster rolled out a multi-sectoral Referral and Escalation System that enhanced the collective response to the most critical needs in sites and introduced tracking tools to monitor evacuees moving through transit sites and arriving at collective sites, enabling more responsive and adaptive support for the immediate needs of vulnerable groups. Collaboration with the Ombudsman Office and the Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP) further promoted the rights and long-term solutions for vulnerable people living in the sites.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons have access to documentation and inclusive protection services

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35.95%	40.00%	26.97%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority			
Others of Concern	37.99%	37.99%	7.66%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
IDPs	99.29%	99.00%	98.59%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation	
IDPs	1,243
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95
Stateless Persons	881

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Legal support and aid remained essential for displaced and war-affected people, helping them to replace or restore damaged or lost personal documents and title deeds, access social assistance, restore housing, land and property rights, including compensation, and secure employment. UNHCR legal services are coupled with systems strengthening through a combination of technical and training support to help expand State capacities. Partners reached some 90,000 people with over 150,000 legal consultations (78% female and nearly 30% older people). Topics included pensions and social services (33%), housing and property documents (25%), freedom of movement (10%), personal documentation (4%), and IDP registration (3%). UNHCR was one of the few providers covering both primary and secondary legal aid, including court representation, assisting 3,600 people in 2024. 43% of cases support concerned documentation cases, one fifth of interventions was to support HLP related issues, followed by IDP registration and access to social benefits (19%).

UNHCR's legal aid programme accounted for 43% of the Protection Cluster's legal aid reach. Its effectiveness stemmed from partnerships with reputable legal providers, leadership of the Legal Aid

Working Group (30+ members), coordination with the National Free Legal Aid Centre, and robust legal monitoring. Multiple service channels, including static, mobile, and remote (hotline/online tools), ensured wide coverage. The Legal Aid Working Group also facilitated referrals, training, and information sharing. In November, UNHCR and the National Coordination Centre launched a quality assurance initiative for legal aid.

Border monitoring was conducted at EU and Moldova borders and humanitarian corridors, informing programming through analysis of departures and returns. UNHCR provided direct protection services to 17,000 people at border points. In July-August, an Energy Survey assessed needs linked to blackouts, aiding responders and donors.

UNHCR through partners registered asylum-seekers, provided free legal aid including at borders and detention facilities and advocated for access to asylum procedure, documentation, and protection from refoulement. Partners provided legal counselling and court representation to detained asylum-seekers in three Migrants Custody Centers (MCC) and other detention facilities. These efforts led to the release of 10 asylum-seekers and one refugee, with no incidents of refoulement recorded in 2024. UNHCR maintained close cooperation with Ombudsperson's office and IOM, to advocate for proper access to asylum procedures from detention. In coordination with UNHCR offices in neighboring countries, UNHCR provided advice on obtaining documents for voluntary return to Ukraine for individuals with expired Ukrainian protection status IDs and travel documents.

UNHCR and its partners worked across 15 regions of Ukraine to extend support to stateless persons and persons at risk of statelessness. Legal assistance was provided to over 2,700 people (including 1,205 newly identified), of whom 40% are women. This resulted in 485 people obtaining birth certificates and 338 individuals confirming their nationality and obtaining IDs. Collection of evidence allowed 332 individuals to apply for an ID. 120 people applied for the statelessness determination procedure, with 99 people being recognized as stateless. Five recognized stateless people received a permanent residence permit. 16 recognized stateless were naturalized through links to Ukraine or through adoption.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

Refugees and asylum-seekers have access to efficient refugee status determination (RSD) and protection processes

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	365.00	365.00	365.00
2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
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	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes
Stateless Persons	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR and partners continued to support asylum-seekers in Ukraine, providing legal assistance to 774 individuals from over 30 countries in the asylum process, including court representation. This gave UNHCR opportunity to monitor asylum-seekers' access to procedures and the quality of refugee status determination (RSD), particularly in the Odesa region, where partner advisory support to the regional State Migration Service (SMS) remained.

In 2024, the SMS registered 106 new asylum-seekers, granted refugee status to five individuals, and offered complementary protection to 48. Despite the low number of refugee status decisions, the recognition rate—in view of complementary protection decisions—remained at 24%, consistent with the previous two years. 157 refugees and asylum-seekers approached UNHCR partners for new registration and accordingly received legal and social assistance, including in three Migrant Custody Centers (MCC) in Mykolaiv, Volyn and Chernihiv regions. Legal advice was also offered remotely and through social media channels, such as the partner Telegram channel "Refugee Helper" and UNHCR's Help page.

In 2024, UNHCR resumed closer cooperation with the central SMS, resulting in successful projects. These included training on establishing facts in asylum cases, held in December in Kyiv, which involved over 30 SMS asylum officers. The training was provided by officials from the Netherlands and Estonia, facilitated by UNHCR's Regional Bureau for Europe. As part of the EU accession support process, UNHCR coordinated with SMS HQ to contract a national consultant, a professor at Kharkiv University, to draft a comparative legal study of EU asylum legislation and Ukrainian refugee law, expected to be finalized in early 2025. Additional support included facilitating contact with EU experts and translating key EU legal acts related to asylum.

Partners represented asylum-seekers in court and conducted training events with the National School for Judges. UNHCR supported two Ukrainian judges' participation in two International Association of Refugee and Migration Judges Conferences and facilitated a participation of a judge from the Court of Justice of the European Union in partners' judicial workshops in Lviv and Kyiv in July 2024. Additionally, UNHCR made a presentation at the Supreme Court's international conference on administrative jurisdiction in July, highlighting key advocacy concerns related to asylum procedures.

These efforts aimed at enabling asylum-seekers' access to effective appeal mechanisms after administrative rejections, resulting in nearly 50% of court decisions in favor of asylum-seekers. These included decisions obliging the SMS to grant complementary protection status to two applicants of nationalities with constrained access to procedures and favorable rulings for those denied access to asylum without formal RSD rejection. Thanks to the latter court practice, 21 persons denied access to asylum during the two previous years were admitted to the procedure and documented with the asylum-seeker certificate in 2024. Improvements were observed even at the level of the Supreme Court, which took three positive rulings with three more cases pending review.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

National legal and policy frameworks are adopted and implemented in line with international and regional standards to protect the rights of forcibly displaced and stateless persons in Ukraine

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol			
None	Progressing toward alignment	Progressing toward alignment	Progressing toward alignment
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness			

None	Progressing toward alignment	Progressing toward alignment	Progressing toward alignment
------	------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
03.1.1 UNHCR has engaged in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness	
IDPs	Yes
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes
Stateless Persons	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, UNHCR, together with its partners, advocated to address barriers faced by forcibly displaced and stateless people and enhancing protection and building durable solutions through legislative and policy reforms. Priority areas include: (a) social assistance and essential services; (b) restoring housing, land, and property rights, and ensuring safe, dignified accommodations for IDPs; (c) civil and identity documentation; (d) strengthening mechanisms for participatory rights; (d) or expanding access to employment.

Working closely with both governmental and parliamentary stakeholders, UNHCR and partners' advocacy contributed to the establishment of the Congress of IDP Councils providing a coordination platform for this participatory instrument of IDPs. Financing social services for older IDPs introduced the principle of 'money follows people' per Resolution 888. Several legislative acts facilitate IDPs' access to compensation and housing solutions (e.g. Law 4080-IX on IDP housing, or Law 4114-IX granting IDPs priority in receiving compensation for war-affected houses). Collective advocacy for increased budget allocations for compensation for damaged or destroyed housing earmarked UAH 15 billion and is expected to benefit approximately 10,000 households affected by the war.

UNHCR and partners addressed practical gaps of the national asylum, statelessness determination and nationality confirmation procedures focusing on denied access to the procedures and documentation. National level litigation rendered positive results. Advocacy targeted new legislative initiatives (e.g. on employment) aimed to improve access to rights for refugees, asylum-seekers and those seeking stateless status. Partners' advocated amendments to by-laws resulted in improved access to social benefits by refugee families with many children, to education, and free vaccinations for asylum-seeking children. Partners also addressed a discriminatory practice by some private banks that were not opening the accounts of refugees, complementary protection holders or stateless persons. To prevent statelessness, UNHCR and partners advocated for automatic extension of the "temporary certificate of a citizen of Ukraine" issued by the SMS in 2020 until the anticipated end of martial law (Law 3897-IX on November 24, 2024).

UNHCR commissioned research to supplement its advocacy efforts: (a) on legal and practical gaps in access to social rights by asylum-seekers and refugees; (b) on statelessness confirming the widespread exclusion of stateless people from all spheres of life.

In the joint project of Council of Europe, Ombudsman, UNHCR, NEEKA and Chirikli, 302 files of undocumented Roma were processed from mid-2023 to end-2024, resulting in issuance of 83 birth certificates and 159 Ukrainian passports. UNHCR's advocacy recommendations were included to the Ombudsman on the observance of rights of national minorities and indigenous people. Through partner advocacy, Mukachevo and Kropyvnytskyi city councils and ten territorial communities of Kirovohrad region introduced reduced fees for 11 vulnerable categories.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

Prevention and response services are available to survivors and persons at risk of GBV

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services			
IDPs	9.67%	20.00%	45.39%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services			
IDPs	100.00%	90.00%	93.48%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	
IDPs	18,606
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

According to the Protection Analysis Update (PAU) 2024, an estimated 2.5 million vulnerable IDPs, returnees, war-affected, and non-displaced people are at risk of different forms of violence affecting especially women and children, including sexual violence, and require victim and survivor-centered services, risk mitigation, and response interventions across Ukraine.

In response to the increasing risk of different forms of violence affecting women and children in emergency environments, UNHCR has supported national authorities and communities across 16 regions. This support includes survivor-centered information provision, case management, and capacity-building initiatives as part of a coordinated response. UNHCR also integrates gender mainstreaming and GBV risk mitigation into key sectors, namely shelter and camp coordination and camp management (CCCM).

In 2024, nearly 19,000 individuals (79% women, including older women) received specialized support for survivors and victims of violence, including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), legal assistance, and counseling provided across operational areas. In parallel, awareness-raising activities and campaigns (e.g., on International Women's Day, 16 Days of Activism, the Roma Forum, and roundtable discussions with service providers) were organized as part of UNHCR's focus on prevention. In collaboration with the CCCM Cluster, a specific module was developed and introduced as part of the CCCM training package for collective site managers. Following up on 2022 and 2023 Safety Audits, a tracking tool was introduced to monitor the implementation of Safety Audit recommendations, for continued risk mitigation efforts.

In partnership with UNICEF and UNFPA, UNHCR deployed the Global GBV Case Management Training of Trainers initiative, training a cohort of 20 responders inside Ukraine, who went on to train 139 social workers from national NGOs, and government entities. This inter-agency collaboration resulted in a partnership with the Ministry of Social Policy to develop case management training methodologies for governmental social workers, set to roll out in 2025. Additional training sessions strengthened local

capacities, reaching 620 technical staff (73% women) and 880 humanitarian workers (88% women) from UN agencies, NGOs, and government institutions.

Responding to requests from small and local minority-led organizations, UNHCR supported the establishment of a working group (WG) under the Protection Cluster for minorities at heightened risk. This WG addresses service provision gaps, fosters collaboration among stakeholders, and advocates for policy changes that safeguard the rights and well-being of minority communities.

UNHCR's programming in Ukraine continued to strengthen prevention, response, and risk mitigation efforts and reinforce national and local systems for survivors of different forms of violence, including sexual violence. Coordination with national authorities, humanitarian partners, and affected communities remained at the core of these interventions.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

Forcibly displaced, war-affected and returnee children receive timely and responsive child protection and social services

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure			
IDPs	56.69%	60.00%	47.54%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes			
IDPs	57.46%	59.00%	10.53%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services	
IDPs	32,021
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	263

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, the war continued to have a devastating impact on hundreds of thousands of children in Ukraine who were exposed to physical risks and severe psychosocial distress exacerbated by displacement, loss, family separation, social and economic stressors and disruptions in their protection environment. In response to the 3.2 million children inside Ukraine in need of protection in 2024, UNHCR and partners continued to scale up efforts to prevent and respond to the needs of forcibly displaced, war-affected and returnee children and families at heightened risk in areas where the government lacked capacity.

UNHCR through its humanitarian partners supported almost 32,000 children in 2024 with regular, structured and guided community-based recreational and psycho-social support group activities, including diverse types of recreational, sports, religious, artistic, cultural, movement-based, peer-to-peer and/or life skills activities. As part of prevention efforts, almost 20,000 children and caregivers received child-sensitive information on child rights, emerging protection issues and identified risks in communities, and on the availability of critical state and humanitarian services. UNHCR partners established and maintained 99 child

friendly spaces and safe spaces in 2024. A football tournament “the Unity Cup of Ukraine 2024” was organized to support the integration of IDP children into host communities.

UNHCR partners provided mobile and static case management and social assistance to some 6,200 vulnerable and at-risk children and families in war-affected areas and previously occupied territories, border and transit points, and rural and remote areas of displacement where state child protection and social services have been disrupted. Trained caseworkers assessed the needs of children and caregiver at heightened risk, providing them with direct support including information, psychosocial and emotional support, monitoring, case planning and referrals to critical services, including birth certificates and civil documentation for children at risk of statelessness. To promote linkages to and to complement and strengthen the national child protection system, UNHCR and partners worked closely with communities, civil society, and state child protection and guardianship authorities at the local level to help them identify, protect and promote the rights of children experiencing family separation or suspected child abuse through mandatory reporting.

Partnerships were maintained with key stakeholders, including through coordination with the Government of Ukraine, other UN agencies, national and international NGOs and Clusters. As part of advocacy, capacity building, and system strengthening, UNHCR provided extensive support to the child protection area of responsibility (CP AoR) to finalize and roll-out Operational Guidance (SOPs) and tools for humanitarian partners on the provision of child protection case management and child protection information management system (CPIMS+) in Ukraine. UNHCR also provided technical assistance to bolster state child protection services.

7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons are consistently consulted and participate in local-level decision making and the response

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms			
IDPs	83.04%	86.00%	84.85%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures			
IDPs	68.68%	75.00%	70.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21.43%	25.00%	21.43%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments	
IDPs	0
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0
Stateless Persons	0
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback	
IDPs	211,489
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	615

Stateless Persons	1,188
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services	
IDPs	666,212
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	774
Stateless Persons	2,704

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Community based organizations (CBOs), IDP Councils and other local community initiatives serve as important constituents of civil society and their contribution to the humanitarian response and inclusive recovery efforts in Ukraine are critical. In 2024 UNHCR's network of CBOs grew to 550, with wider representation and leadership from women (298), refugees and asylum seekers, persons with disabilities, minority groups, Roma, and Crimean Tartars. Over 470 CBOs were provided material, financial and technical support in the form of small grants, in-kind assistance and capacity building on communication, protection, fund-raising, and 11 direct Grant Agreements implemented. As part of UNHCR's efforts to prevent and reduce statelessness, communities were engaged to raise awareness on the importance of birth registration. A particular focus in 2024 remained on the Roma community, with the opening of three Roma community hubs where a range of activities are carried out to improve awareness of birth registration.

To strengthen IDP participation in public decision making, 100 IDP Councils benefitted from peer-exchanges, tailored and standardized learning materials, information sharing platforms and representation in discussion forums. Links between authorities, Protection Cluster, and CBOs were established and an IDP Council Forum held in 2024 under the auspices of the Ministry of Reintegration. Collectively, these efforts ensured that IDP voices, needs and capacities are anchored in the protection response and advocacy efforts.

In 2024, UNHCR through partners filled critical protection gaps by supporting over 11,000 forcibly displaced and war-affected persons at heightened risk, as well as persons with specific needs, to access critical services, through mobile protection case management services and social assistance. Caseworkers provided direct support and referrals and worked to address protection risks and barriers to critical services. UNHCR maintained Individual Protection Assistance, providing over 5000 individuals with support to help address urgent protection risks. UNHCR partners provided transportation to over 5,100 individuals to access critical services, and those living near conflict affected areas requiring support with evacuations.

In response to the enormous mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) needs, UNHCR and its civil society partners employed psychologists and social workers, engaging children, families, and communities to identify and support over 34,000 affected persons and persons in need of community-based mental health and psychosocial activities, prioritizing community and family support. Focused individual counseling and group psychosocial support was provided by trained psychologists to almost 25,000 individuals through over 126,000 sessions. UNHCR partners used scalable psychological interventions in line with the Government of Ukraine's National MHPSS Roadmap, with over 3,800 people trained on scalable and other MHPSS approaches. UNHCR and UNICEF supported a 13-day training of 20 psychologists and social workers on "Early Adolescent Skills for Emotion (EASE)" to ensure targeted and evidence-based support for adolescents. A UNHCR-IOM training of 130 border guards included a dedicated session on psychological first aid, self-help techniques, and professional burnout.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons with heightened risk can meet their basic needs in an efficient and dignified manner

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items			
IDPs	22.00%	25.00%	19.37%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	83.57%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance	
IDPs	301,398
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	407
Returnees	307,830
08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items	
IDPs	189,464

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Ukraine remained the world's largest humanitarian cash response, with UNHCR leading efforts and covering one-third of the total multipurpose cash (MPC) response. UNHCR provided targeted and time-limited MPC assistance to vulnerable populations, addressing immediate basic needs while mitigating protection risks. The programme prioritized newly displaced persons, returnees, evacuees, particularly those near frontline regions. In coordination with the Ministry of Social Policy, the Ministry of Reintegration, and the Pension Fund, UNHCR provided cash assistance to 307,830 vulnerable individuals to help cover winter utility costs, including support for families hosting IDPs.

Preliminary findings from post-distribution monitoring conducted in Q4 2024 indicate that cash assistance, either alone or coupled with in-kind support, remains the preferred assistance modality (97%). The report also indicates that cash assistance enabled recipients to meet priority needs such as food, health costs, utilities, clothes, and rent. Overall, 52% of households met half or more of their basic needs, with reported improvement living conditions (49%) and reduced stress (51%). Notably, 43% accessed better medical care, 35% managed rent and utilities, 31% purchased more varied food, and 11% saved a portion of the assistance.

In 2024, the Non-Food Items (NFI) response was scaled down to a more targeted approach, reaching 189,464 internally displaced and war-affected individuals in high-risk areas, thus prioritizing areas most vulnerable to immediate threats, such as missile attacks. NFIs, including bedding, clothing, kitchen sets, and hygiene kits, were rapidly deployed to support emergency response efforts.

As part of UN interagency convoys, UNHCR delivered critical NFIs to frontline communities and supported civilian evacuations by equipping transit sites with essential supplies and facilitating access to protection services.

Aligned with inter-agency priorities set by the Energy Coordination Group, UNHCR also strengthened energy resilience by providing generators, power banks, and alternative energy sources to institutions and households.

UNHCR partners provided psychosocial support, employment and self-reliance counseling, social accompaniment for state medical assistance and the enrollment of children in kindergartens and schools to 678 refugees and asylum-seekers. This assistance included support for those with specific needs, such as female-headed households, families with children, and individuals with serious medical conditions, enabling them to cover their basic needs with dignity.

Cash assistance was provided to help refugees and asylum-seekers build resilience during the war, benefiting 407 of the most vulnerable refugees, people with complementary protection status, and asylum-seekers (40% women and children).

In summer 2024, UNHCR completed Phase 1 of the International Technical Assistance project with State Migration Service SMS, registered with the Cabinet of Ministers, aimed at improving reception conditions and accommodation for asylum-seekers in Ukraine. This phase included the partial renovation of the Temporary Accommodation Centre (TAC) for asylum-seekers in Odesa.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

Forcibly displaced and war-affected people are supported to meet their shelter needs

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing			
IDPs	83.94%	72.00%	40.62%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance	
IDPs	165,681
Returnees	3,153

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR addressed the emergency shelter and housing needs in Ukraine through its shelter and CCCM programmes. An integrated approach leveraged the two programmes to amplify impact.

Emergency shelter assistance was provided through distributions of Emergency Shelter Kits (ESKs) and emergency building materials. Shelter assistance was provided for war-affected persons and returnees principally along the conflict line but also for missile strike damage across the country. In total, 70,865 ESKs were provided, which benefitted 137,984 people and 955 social infrastructure facilities. The number of kits were similar as 2023 reflecting the ongoing intensity of the war.

For durable housing, 10,000 families received support through mixed-modality repairs and core-home programme. UNHCR repaired 9,851 houses and apartments and provided 149 families with core-homes. The mixed modalities of repair-contractors, material provision and cash reflect UNHCR's commitment to provide modality choice for homeowners.

For IDPs, UNHCR continued to provide accommodation through three primary activities. Rental market

support and repair of rural houses for IDPs was increased from the 2023 pilots as UNHCR's work in Collective Sites reduced. In total, UNHCR provided accommodation for 8,332 individuals which includes the finished repair of 16 Collective Sites and 1,053 households enrolled in its rental market initiative.

Approximatively 70,000 people, including the most vulnerable among the displaced population, live in collective sites – the accommodation form of last resort. In 2024, nearly 30,000 people residing at collective sites were supported with services and measures to improve living conditions, including care and maintenance interventions. Complementing this, awareness on rights and services were enhanced for residents and site management: over 11,000 individuals participated in awareness-raising sessions, and nearly 5,000 people were trained on site management, protection and coordination. Follow-ups to the safety audit were also ongoing in 2024. Community-based initiatives and self-organization was promoted through direct support for community-led projects implemented in Collective Sites. In 2024, 1,760 collective sites were monitored, and 608 households/1,086 individuals were profiled to identify vulnerability profiles as well as solutions (e.g., alternate accommodation, documentation needs) for IDPs residing at collective sites at risk of closure, relocation or facing protection risks. Results indicated 46% of households would prefer to stay in the same site due to lack of financial means while 21% would prefer to relocate to rent affordable accommodation.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons exercise their social and economic rights on a non-discriminatory basis and are included in local programmes where they reside

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land			
IDPs	90.96%	17.00%	5.09%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16.46%	16.46%	16.46%
Stateless Persons	11.78%	12.00%	11.78%
16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems			
IDPs	51.76%	85.00%	71.72%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	26.58%	30.00%	26.58%
Stateless Persons	25.81%	26.00%	25.81%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people	
IDPs	Partially
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Partially
Returnees	Partially
Stateless Persons	Partially
16.2.1 Number of people supported by UNHCR to acquire nationality, permanent residency status or to access naturalization procedures	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8
Stateless Persons	21

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, 73 area-based interventions in 38 communities of 14 regions improved local capacities, undertook essential repairs, and provided material support to state service providers to expand the reach of their delivery capacity, establish community hubs and resilience and youth centers to foster community engagement and strengthen resilience. Pilots initiated in 2023 through CPDSR were further scaled up to 12 communities to advance the HDP nexus. UNHCR also supported 13 livelihoods and economic inclusion projects in 13 communities of 11 regions by self-reliance support to almost 6,800 IDPs as direct and indirect beneficiaries by mentoring to facilitate access to jobs, reskilling, and business development opportunities and business/vocational grants. UNHCR work in those communities focused on strengthening local and regional government systems, empowering IDP councils, and supporting employment centers, social protection, livelihoods, social housing programs, and social infrastructure. These initiatives were implemented in collaboration with partners, local authorities, and communities. UNHCR also contributed to the State IDP employment and the Population employment strategies. UNHCR supported the establishment of the Housing Institute (HI) in partnership with the NRC. The HI along with different forums and working group engagements also published two researches on housing. .

UNHCR contributed to the Perehid initiative by dedicating a team to work on the Access Study to assess effective coverage and access barriers to social protection programs. The study was presented to the humanitarian community in December. In addition, Perehid support team conducted the Humanitarian Social Services Review, analyzing overlaps between humanitarian activities and state-defined social services and developed a legal framework to strengthen partnerships.

UNHCR supported refugees, those granted complementary protection, and asylum-seekers by providing various forms of individual assistance to promote socio-economic inclusion. This included livelihood and self-reliance support, assistance with diploma recognition, language training, along with related community support (some 130 community events conducted furthering integration). Partners provided counseling and self-reliance support to 277 individuals, including 31 in-kind livelihood grants. Despite the ongoing war and displacement, over 100 refugees continued learning Ukrainian and attending speaking clubs in Kyiv and Odesa. Eight recognized refugees received support with their naturalization procedures.

In Kyiv, at the invitation of city authorities, a UNHCR social partner joined the initiative to operate a new Integration Hub for all displaced populations. UNHCR also contributed to the accessibility of the hub for people with disabilities and developed a framework for future collaboration, to be implemented upon completion of renovations in 2025.

UNHCR partners held two roundtable discussions with state authorities, NGOs and refugee representatives, resulting in recommendations regarding access to education and employment. These recommendations were incorporated into a research study conducted by UNHCR partners on legal and practical gaps in access to social rights for asylum-seekers and refugees.

Other Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Actual (2024)
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance	
IDPs	87,902
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	774
Stateless Persons	2,704
10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services	
IDPs	126,147
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	402

13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	
IDPs	6,781
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	277
Returnees	36
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In 2024, UNHCR Ukraine continued to advance the implementation of the AGD Policy, through mainstreaming and integration of AGD considerations in all programming and coordination efforts. In programmatic interventions, consideration was also given to the roles and responsibilities of other UN agencies and leveraged complementarities actively.

In 2024, UNHCR invested in advancing gender equality, adopting a stronger focus on older people and people with disabilities, both physical and mental, in its response. In inter-agency platforms and the CBO network, UNHCR remained a strong advocate for the inclusion of minorities, including those at heightened risk. Dedicated UNCT roundtables were organized on the rights of persons with disabilities, of women-led organizations, and the organization of the first statelessness forum. UNHCR also continued to advocate for the safe and dignified relocation of older people and people with disabilities from frontline areas, jointly with the MoSP. UNHCR advanced AGD representation in community-based structures, such as IDP Councils or CBOs (68% of these councils 70% of the CBOs were led by women). Others are led or support the specific needs of persons with disability, older people, children or youth, or minorities at heightened risk, including national minorities.

Gender mainstreaming was integrated into CCCM to ensure inclusion and responsiveness to the needs of women, men, girls, and boys. This includes establishing gender-balanced committees, improving access to gender-segregated facilities, and enhancing the participation of women and marginalized groups in decision-making processes. Revised protection monitoring tools now ensure AGD considerations are systematically integrated. All UNHCR's partners maintain communication and feedback mechanisms to ensure that information about assistance is readily available. UNHCR's main feedback and response mechanism provided information and response to 241,998 individuals (79% from women).

The systematic application of the GAM guidelines has enhanced data collection and programme planning by ensuring disaggregated analysis based on age, gender, and diversity (AGD). This approach has allowed for more targeted interventions that address the specific vulnerabilities and needs of diverse groups, including older persons, persons with disabilities

At the strategic level, jointly with OHCHR, UNHCR presented to the UNCT a human rights-based and leaving no one behind approach to be integrated in the efforts to implement the UNSDCF.

Section 3: Resources

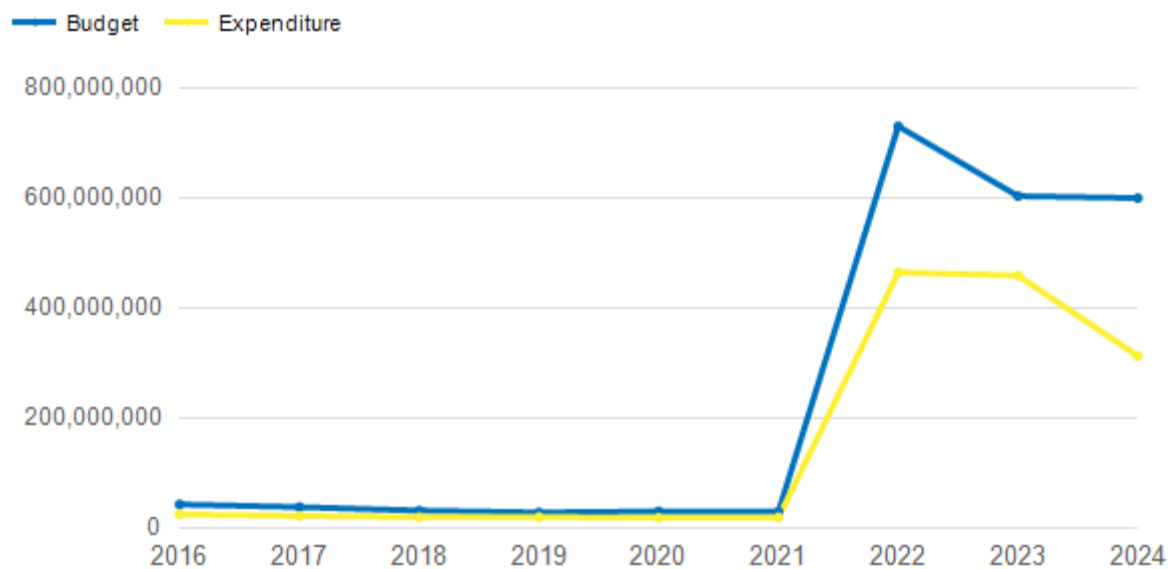
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

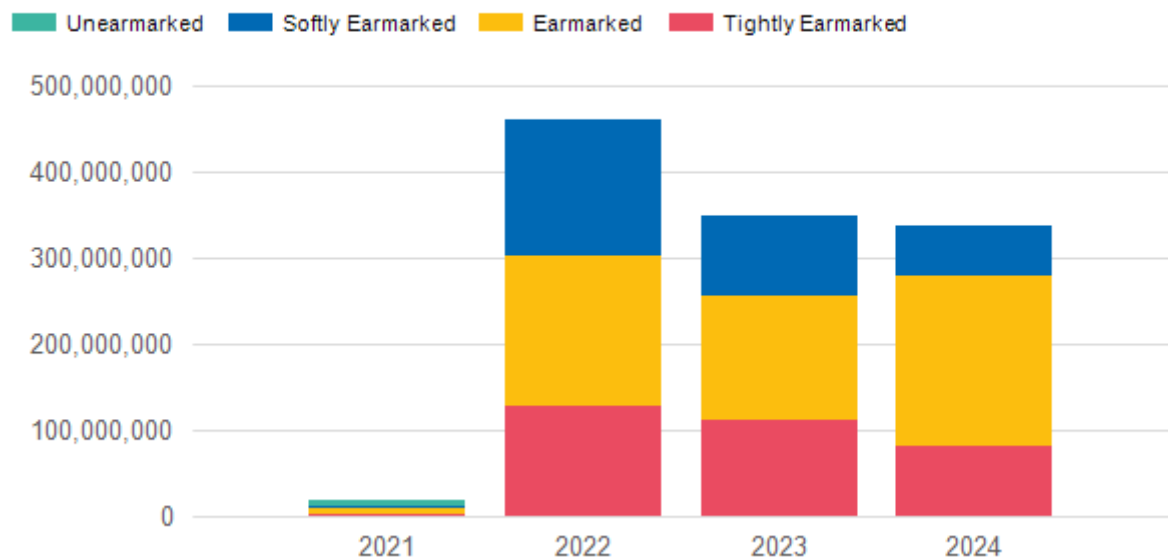
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	75,286,476	44,049,152	58.51%	43,708,185	99.23%
IA2: Assist	470,788,786	271,464,022	57.66%	258,020,530	95.05%
IA4: Solve	52,863,837	10,159,245	19.22%	10,159,245	100.00%
All Impact Areas		8,433,903			
Total	598,939,099	334,106,322	55.78%	311,887,959	93.35%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	24,957,338	19,682,112	78.86%	19,623,588	99.70%
OA2: Status	2,635,352	2,147,495	81.49%	2,147,495	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	3,205,080	2,395,005	74.73%	2,395,005	100.00%
OA4: GBV	3,486,479	2,354,257	67.53%	2,354,257	100.00%
OA5: Children	3,977,084	2,395,077	60.22%	2,395,077	100.00%
OA7: Community	37,025,142	15,075,206	40.72%	14,792,764	98.13%
OA8: Well-being	263,181,082	202,988,431	77.13%	189,544,938	93.38%
OA9: Housing	207,607,704	68,475,591	32.98%	68,475,591	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	52,863,837	10,159,245	19.22%	10,159,245	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		8,433,903			
Total	598,939,099	334,106,322	55.78%	311,887,959	93.35%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

UNHCR worked to strengthen engagement with its core donors, maintaining strong political and funding support by highlighting the importance of contributions in enabling an agile and impactful response. The operation worked to reach a broader donor base, capitalizing on the high-profile and strong global interest in the Ukraine situation. Moreover, UNHCR pursued local pool funds, parlayed innovative approaches and strategic tools into shared-value partnerships, and continued engagement with private donors. Donor engagement was pursued through field visits, briefings and high-level meetings, impactful external reports, donor visibility and quality donor proposals and reporting. UNHCR’s funding requirements of \$599 million in Ukraine were 57% funded by the end of 2024.

In March 2024, the operation undertook a review of its presence and geographical coverage in the country, taking into consideration that the most critical needs are largely concentrated along the war's frontlines in the east and south of Ukraine, where intensified fighting has resulted in new displacement and an increase in protection risks to the civilian population. This revision resulted in the closure of three field offices (Uzhhorod, Vinnytsia and Chernivtsi), while establishing or maintaining UNHCR's presence in Dnipro, Kharkiv, Odesa, Lviv and Kyiv. With the available resources, the operation prioritized shelter and housing activities and delivery of essential items where markets were not operational, provision of subsistence assistance, including to cover additional energy needs, and key protection activities. Country-level and flexible funding, coupled with a robust operational footprint and strong collaboration with national actors, allowed UNHCR to quickly respond and effectively reprioritize based on the evolving situation in Ukraine. It allowed UNHCR to deliver at-scale in an agile manner, reaching those most in need such as new evacuees facing protection risks, while applying solid risk management measures.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

UNHCR Ukraine's annual review of its programmes resulted in several important shifts that will be incorporated into the ongoing 2025-2027 multi-year strategy.

UNHCR built on the results of recently published evaluation of UNHCR's emergency response in Ukraine, post distribution and post actions monitoring to shape up its priorities and implementation modalities. The impact achieved in 2024 will drive the prioritization of interventions in 2025. UNHCR made the following shifts in the course of the implementation of the 2024 Interim strategy, which are incorporated into the 2025-27 multi-year strategy. UNHCR Ukraine's annual review of its 2024 programmes confirmed that these shifts remain critical in the strategy in moving forward:

- Gradual shift from a focus on service provision with individual case management for GBV and child protection and other social services, to more scalable protection interventions through community-based approaches and use of alternative and more sustainable modalities of social support.
- Shift toward the strategic strengthening of 3 prioritized national protection systems corresponding to UNHCR's partners direct service provision: (1) free legal aid system; (2) social services system; (3) asylum and statelessness system.
- Shift toward systematic strengthening of community-based protection systems for more impactful and sustainable contribution to social support and service provision, increased resilience and self-reliance capacities, strengthened social cohesion and IDP integration, and improved access to rights and services.
- Shift from facility-centered approach to CCCM toward a community-based protection-approach in and around collective sites that is more people-centered and enables a responsible exit and durable solution for people.

UNHCR's strengths lie in the operational capacity to swiftly respond to the evolving humanitarian needs including new evacuations, attacks, protection services, shelter and housing and provision of essential items. UNHCR's role as a first responder to humanitarian needs both in emergency and protracted situations has been highly impactful, visible and appreciated by the communities we serve and authorities at all levels. Nonetheless, military conscription is increasingly constraining the operational delivery of assistance to the affected population, with partners, UN staff, contractor employees being conscripted in large numbers impeding mobility and program delivery of the operation. This may exacerbate in 2025.

UNHCR will continue its support to national partners, including developing the capacity and reach of community-based organizations. This will not only enhance UNHCR's impact in the short-term but will facilitate the eventual hand-over of the work of international organizations to national and local partners in the future.



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

www.unhcr.org