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Country Policy and Information Note

Ukraine: Humanitarian situation

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Executive summary

On 24 February 2022, Russia launched a full-scale land, sea and air invasion of Ukraine. The war is ongoing with the heaviest fighting taking place in regions within closest proximity to the Ukraine-Russia border, together with periodic missile strikes on civilian and military infrastructure across the country.

The war is mainly concentrated in the East, Southeast and Northeast of Ukraine in the regions of Donetsk, Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhia, Kherson, Luhansk, Sumy, Dnipropetrovsk and Chernihiv.

In general, the humanitarian situation in Ukraine is not so severe that there are substantial grounds for believing that there is a real risk of serious harm because conditions amount to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment as defined in paragraphs 339C and 339CA (iii) of the Immigration Rules/Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). Humanitarian conditions across the country vary, with Kyiv and the western oblasts experiencing comparatively better conditions than areas near the front line, where challenges are more severe. However, overall, basic needs for food, water, hygiene, shelter, and heating are being met.

Ukraine is listed as a designated state under section 94 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002. However, due to the ongoing conflict, where a claim is refused, it is unlikely to be certifiable as 'clearly unfounded.'

All cases must be considered on their individual facts, with the onus on the person to demonstrate they face persecution or serious harm.

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Assessment

Section updated: 27 January 2025

About the assessment

This section considers the evidence relevant to this note – that is the [country information](#), refugee/human rights laws and policies, and applicable caselaw – and provides an assessment of whether, **in general**:

- the humanitarian situation is so severe that there are substantial grounds for believing that there is a real risk of serious harm because conditions amount to inhuman or degrading treatment as within [paragraphs 339C and 339CA\(iii\) of the Immigration Rules](#)/Article 3 of the [European Convention on Human Rights \(ECHR\)](#)
- internal relocation is possible to avoid persecution/serious harm
- if a claim is refused, it is likely to be certified as ‘clearly unfounded’ under [section 94 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002](#).

Decision makers **must**, however, consider all claims on an individual basis, taking into account each case’s specific facts.

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1. Material facts, credibility and other checks/referrals

1.1 Credibility

- 1.1.1 For information on assessing credibility, see the instruction on [Assessing Credibility and Refugee Status](#).
- 1.1.2 Decision makers must also check if there has been a previous application for a UK visa or another form of leave. Asylum applications matched to visas should be investigated prior to the asylum interview (see the [Asylum Instruction on Visa Matches, Asylum Claims from UK Visa Applicants](#)).
- 1.1.3 Decision makers must also consider making an international biometric data-sharing check (see [Biometric data-sharing process \(Migration 5 biometric data-sharing process\)](#)).
- 1.1.4 In cases where there are doubts surrounding a person’s claimed place of origin, decision makers should also consider language analysis testing, where available (see the [Asylum Instruction on Language Analysis](#)).

Official – sensitive: Not for disclosure – Start of section

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Official – sensitive: Not for disclosure – End of section

1.2 Exclusion

- 1.2.1 Decision makers must consider whether there are serious reasons for considering whether one (or more) of the exclusion clauses is applicable. Each case must be considered on its individual facts.
- 1.2.2 If the person is excluded from the Refugee Convention, they will also be excluded from a grant of humanitarian protection (which has a wider range of exclusions than refugee status).
- 1.2.3 For guidance on exclusion and restricted leave, see the Asylum Instruction on [Exclusion under Articles 1F and 33\(2\) of the Refugee Convention](#), [Humanitarian Protection](#) and the instruction on [Restricted Leave](#).

Official – sensitive: Not for disclosure – Start of section

The information in this section has been removed as it is restricted for internal Home Office use.

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2. Convention reason(s)

- 2.1.1 A severe humanitarian situation does not in itself give rise to a well-founded fear of persecution for a Refugee Convention reason.
- 2.1.2 In the absence of a link to one of the 5 Refugee Convention grounds necessary to be recognised as a refugee, the question to address is whether the person will face a real risk of serious harm in order to qualify for Humanitarian Protection (HP).
- 2.1.3 However, before considering whether a person requires protection because of the general humanitarian, decision makers must consider if the person faces persecution for a Refugee Convention reason. Where the person qualifies for protection under the Refugee Convention, decision makers do not need to consider if there are substantial grounds for believing the person faces a real risk of serious harm meriting a grant of HP.
- 2.1.4 For further guidance on the 5 Refugee Convention grounds, see the Asylum Instruction, [Assessing Credibility and Refugee Status](#). For guidance on HP see the Asylum Instruction, [Humanitarian Protection](#).

3. Risk

- 3.1.1 In general, the humanitarian situation in Ukraine is **not** so severe that there are substantial grounds for believing that there is a real risk of serious harm because conditions amount to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment as defined in paragraphs 339C and 339CA(iii) of the Immigration Rules/Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). The onus is on the person to demonstrate otherwise.

- 3.1.2 Humanitarian conditions across the country vary, with Kyiv and the western oblasts generally experiencing better conditions compared to areas annexed by Russia or those near the front line, where challenges are more severe. Vulnerabilities, such as age, gender, or disability may compound the risks associated with humanitarian issues, as groups like women, children, the elderly and disabled individuals can face increased challenges in accessing assistance, protection, and essential services. However overall, basic requirements for food, water, hygiene, shelter, and heating **are** being met. Each case must be considered on its own facts.
- 3.1.3 At the time of writing, the war in Ukraine is concentrated in the eastern, southeastern and northeastern parts of the country, the regions within closest proximity to Russia. However, the situation remains fluid as the conflict is ongoing. Decision makers should consult sources and tools such as [ACLED's Ukraine Conflict Monitor](#) for ongoing and near real-time information when considering cases.
- 3.1.4 Whilst not country-specific to Ukraine, decision makers should note the Upper Tribunal (UT)'s findings and general approach to assessing humanitarian conditions in [OA \(Somalia\) \(CG\) \[2022\] UKUT 33 \(IAC\) \(2 February 2022\)](#):
- 'In an Article 3 "living conditions" case, there must be a causal link between the Secretary of State's removal decision and any "intense suffering" feared by the returnee. This includes a requirement for temporal proximity between the removal decision and any "intense suffering" of which the returnee claims to be at real risk. This reflects the requirement in [Paposhvili \[2017\] Imm AR 867](#) for intense suffering to be "serious, rapid and irreversible" in order to engage the returning State's obligations under Article 3 ECHR. A returnee fearing "intense suffering" on account of their prospective living conditions at some unknown point in the future is unlikely to be able to attribute responsibility for those living conditions to the Secretary of State, for to do so would be speculative.' (Headnote 1)
- 3.1.5 On 24 February 2022 Russia launched a full-scale land, sea and air invasion of Ukraine, entering across Ukraine's southern, eastern and northern borders. After failing to take Kyiv in the first few months, Russian attacks focused on the south and east of the country. Fighting continues along several fronts in the east of Ukraine as well as periodic missile attacks on civilian and military infrastructure across the country (see [Country Policy Information Note: Ukraine Security Situation](#)).
- 3.1.6 Ukraine's economy has been severely impacted by the ongoing war, with GDP shrinking by 28.8% in 2022 and GDP per capita falling by approximately 5%. However, in 2023, the economy showed signs of recovery, growing by 5.3% and GDP per capita increasing by approximately 13%. Rural areas and the eastern regions are most impacted by the economic disruption. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has provided critical financial support to Ukraine, including a £12.5 billion loan, which has helped stabilise the economy. Banking, businesses, and public services continue to function (see [Economic situation](#)).

- 3.1.7 The 2022 invasion precipitated large population movements. The United Nations estimated Ukraine's population dropped from 44.3 million in 2021 to 37.7 million in 2023, before, according to UN data, rising slightly to 38 million by September 2024. In September 2024, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) identified approximately 3.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ukraine, mainly from the eastern oblasts. The main oblasts of origin that IDPs have fled **from** are Donetsk (24%), Kharkiv (20%), Kherson (12%), Zaporizhzhia (12%) and Luhansk (7%) (see [Locations of origin](#)). Most IDPs have reportedly fled **to** and resettled in the central-eastern oblasts of Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk and central oblast of Kyiv and its surrounding areas (see [Locations of displacement](#)).
- 3.1.8 In January 2025, OCHA estimated that 12.7 million people in Ukraine, including 2 million children, need humanitarian assistance. Overall, the number of people in need (PIN) has decreased by 13% from 2024, largely due to improvements in humanitarian and security conditions in Kyiv and western oblasts. Needs remain highest in the frontline areas in the east and southeast and particularly in those areas under Russian control (see [People in need](#)). Before the war, 9 million Ukrainians were living in poverty, and since the invasion, an additional 1.8 million have fallen into poverty, primarily due to job losses, bringing the total to 10.8 million. However, more than half of households are in receipt of Ukrainian social assistance including pensions and IDP allowances and external financial aid, such as the UNHCR's cash assistance program, which has provided over £409 million to more than 2.1 million people since March 2022, helping to cater to essential needs (see [Poverty](#)).
- 3.1.9 In June 2023, the World Bank estimated the total cost of damage to Ukraine's housing sector at over £39.48 billion, with eastern oblasts being the hardest hit. In 2024 they reported that more than 10% of Ukraine's housing stock was either damaged or destroyed, affecting nearly 2 million households, with damage to housing having increased by 11% since February 2023. According to the OCHA, in 2025, an estimated 6.9 million people or 18% of the population will require shelter and non-food item (SNFI) assistance; a reduction compared with 7.9 million in 2024. These people are primarily located in the eastern crescent/front-line areas, with the regions requiring most assistance being Donetska, Kharkivka, Dnipropetrovska, Khersonska, and Mykolaivska oblasts and the western, central regions and Kyiv requiring the least (see [Shelter and non-food items \(SNFI\)](#)).
- 3.1.10 Despite damages, the UN and partners continue to operate across Ukraine, providing emergency shelter and essential services to nearly 8 million Ukrainians in 2024 alone. Support includes financial assistance, legal advice, and the installation of prefabricated homes. SNFI aid also covers repairs to homes, clothing, emergency shelters, home insulation, heating appliances and fuel. For 2025, the OCHA SNFI has allocated a budget of £437 million to continue supporting 3 million people estimated to be in need (see [Shelter and non-food items \(SNFI\)](#)).
- 3.1.11 In 2024, it was estimated that Russian airstrikes had destroyed half of Ukraine's domestic power generation capacity, including 80% of thermal power. Damage to the electricity supply system impacted on other essential

sectors such as water supply, sewage, heating, health, education and the economy (see [Energy](#)). Food insecurity persists, but in 2023 and 2024, the World Food Programme (WFP) supported 7.4 million Ukrainians by delivering food supplies, cash-based transfers and efforts to restore food systems. In 2025, the OCHA noted that 97% of the population in surveyed areas excluding frontline areas reported full availability of essential food and that there had been a 33% projected decrease in food insecurity between 2024 and 2025, from 7.5 million people to 5 million. The most affected areas continue to be in the southern, eastern, and northern oblasts, particularly in Khersonska, Zaporizka, and Donetsk and which account for around 2.57 million people in need (see [Food security and nutrition](#)).

- 3.1.12 In 2025, OCHA reported that 97% of the Ukrainian population had access to essential hygiene products, though 8.5 million people were estimated to be in need of assistance of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) aid in 2025. The need for WASH-related aid continues to be most severe in frontline areas and those bordering Russia, with one-fifth of households experiencing constrained access to safe water. There were temporary disruptions to water supplies during 2024, particularly in areas on the front line due to Russian airstrikes. During the first nine months of 2024, around 5.8 million people were received WASH aid, mainly through repairs and emergency water supplies (see [Water sanitation and hygiene \(WASH\)](#)).
- 3.1.13 Health facilities in Ukraine have suffered targeted attacks since the start of the war. The UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission reported 478 attacks causing damage and 68 attacks destroying health facilities between 24 February 2022 and 31 July 2024 and the World Health Organisation (WHO) reported 1,680 attacks negatively impacting healthcare from the start of the war until September 2024. Aid has supported extensive work, installed electricity generators, prefabricated clinics and refurbished damaged health facilities. Between January and September 2024 Ukraine received approximately £104 million in healthcare funding which has provided healthcare support to 2 million people (see [Healthcare](#)).
- 3.1.14 OCHA reported that in 2025, an estimated 9.2 million people across Ukraine will require health assistance. Accessibility to services is hindered by rising costs, with 34% of households facing barriers, especially for medication and consultations. However, the projected healthcare aid budget for 2025 is just over £105 million and will seek to improve services, particularly by prioritising life-saving interventions in high-severity areas and targeting regions like the east, south, north, and Kyiv (see [Healthcare](#)).
- 3.1.15 The conflict has impacted the education system, with thousands of schools and educational facilities damaged or destroyed since 2022. Despite these challenges, efforts to maintain education, both online and in-person, have continued, aided by international funding. The most significant impacts to education are in areas close to the front line. The education sector continues to receive funding from the Humanitarian Response Plan which has reached 600,000 individuals with educational support so far. OCHA estimate 1.6 million children will need educational support in 2025 with a budget of £67.8 million projected to address these needs. Efforts for 2025 focus on providing safe and accessible education (see [Education](#)).

- 3.1.16 Humanitarian support to Ukraine continues to be coordinated through a range of international organisations and national NGOs with the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF) receiving £145.8 million in 2023. In terms of access, humanitarian aid reached 6.7 million of the 8.5 million targeted in 2024, despite increasing access challenges, mainly due to security incidents, especially near the frontlines in regions like Khersonska and Sumska (see [Humanitarian aid](#)).
- 3.1.17 For guidance on considering serious harm where there is a situation of indiscriminate violence in an armed conflict, including consideration of enhanced risk factors, see the Asylum Instruction, [Humanitarian Protection](#).

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4. Protection

- 4.1.1 The state is not able to provide protection against a breach of Article 3 because of general humanitarian conditions if this occurs in individual cases.
- 4.1.2 For further guidance on assessing state protection, see the Asylum Instruction on [Assessing Credibility and Refugee Status](#).

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5. Internal relocation

- 5.1.1 Ukraine is the second largest country in Europe with an estimated population of 38 million and population density estimated to be 65.35 people per kilometre. It has 24 oblasts (regions), and one Autonomous Republic (Crimea) (see [Geography](#)).
- 5.1.2 A person is likely to be able to internally relocate because in general, there are parts of Ukraine, such as Kyiv and the surrounding region or the western oblasts furthest from direct conflict, for example Chernivitsi, Zakarpattia, Ternopil, Rivne, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv or Volyn that are, in general safe and offer more access to essential services and humanitarian support. Each case must be considered on its facts, including the individual's specific vulnerabilities, available resources, and the security situation (see [Country Policy and Information Note on Ukraine: Security situation](#)).
- 5.1.3 Since martial law was declared in February 2022, freedom of movement in Ukraine has been heavily restricted, especially for men aged 18-60 who cannot leave the country. Mandatory evacuations from frontline areas, particularly Donetska, Sumska, Kharkivska, and Khersonska oblasts, have intensified, with over 1,000 people leaving Donetska daily in September 2024. While safety concerns, lack of transport and financial barriers can impact movement, most civilians outside frontline areas report little movement restriction (see [Freedom of movement](#)).
- 5.1.4 For further guidance on considering internal relocation and factors to be taken into account see the Asylum Instruction on [Assessing Credibility and Refugee Status](#)

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6. Certification

- 6.1.1 Ukraine is listed as a designated state under section 94 of the Nationality,

Immigration and Asylum Act 2002. However, due to the ongoing conflict, where a claim is refused, it is unlikely to be certifiable as 'clearly unfounded.'

- 6.1.2 For further guidance on certification, see [Certification of Protection and Human Rights claims under section 94 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 \(clearly unfounded claims\)](#).

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Country information

About the country information

This section contains publicly available or disclosable country of origin information (COI) which has been gathered, collated and analysed in line with the [research methodology](#). It provides the evidence base for the assessment.

The structure and content follow a [terms of reference](#) which sets out the general and specific topics relevant to the scope of this note.

This document is intended to be comprehensive but not exhaustive. If a particular event, person or organisation is not mentioned this does not mean that the event did or did not take place or that the person or organisation does or does not exist.

The COI included was published or made publicly available on or before **27 January 2025**. Any event taking place or report published after this date will not be included.

Decision makers must use relevant COI as the evidential basis for decisions.

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7. Context

7.1 Russian invasion of Ukraine

- 7.1.1 The current conflict in Ukraine began on 24 February 2022 when Russian military forces entered the country from Belarus, Russia and Crimea¹.
- 7.1.2 For a timeline of events between 2014 and 2022, see the House of Commons Library Research Briefing: [Conflict in Ukraine: A timeline \(2014 – eve of 2022 invasion\)](#)², published 22 August 2023. For a timeline of events on the current conflict from 2022, see the House of Commons Library Research Briefing: [Conflict in Ukraine: A timeline \(current conflict, 2022 – present\)](#) which includes events up until the briefing was published on 16 September 2024³.
- 7.1.3 See also the Home Office [Country Policy and Information Note on Ukraine: Security situation](#), published 28 January 2025.

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8. Geography

8.1 Location and size

- 8.1.1 Ukraine is bordered by Russia, Hungary, Romania, Moldova, Slovakia, Belarus and Poland⁴.
- 8.1.2 Ukraine is the second largest country in Europe⁵, with a total area of 603,550 square km (land: 579,330 square km and water: 24,220 square km), including areas occupied by Russia⁶.

¹ HoC Library, [Ukraine conflict: An overview](#), 7 November 2024

² HoC Library, [Conflict in Ukraine: A timeline \(2014 - eve of 2022 invasion\)](#), 22 August 2023

³ HoC Library, [Conflict in Ukraine: A timeline \(current conflict, 2022 - present\)](#), 16 September 2024

⁴ World Atlas, [Ukraine Maps & Facts - World Atlas](#), 7 December 2022

⁵ World Population Review, [Largest Countries in Europe 2024](#), 2024

⁶ US CIA World Factbook, [Ukraine](#) (Geography), 11 September 2024

8.2 Map of Ukraine

- 8.2.1 Below is a United Nations (UN) map of Ukraine indicating the country's 24 oblasts and the Autonomous republic of Crimea⁷:



8.3 Regions

- 8.3.1 A UK Ministry of Defence fact file paper, produced by the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (PCGN), noted that Ukraine was divided into 27 administrative divisions, consisting of 24 oblasts (regions), one Autonomous Republic (Crimea), and 2 cities with special status (Misto Kyiv and Misto Sevastopol). The table below shows anglicised names for the administrative divisions⁸:

Region (Romanised Ukrainian)	Anglicised name
Avtonomna Respublika Krym	Crimea
Cherkaska oblast	Cherkasy
Chernihivska oblast	Chernihiv
Chernivetska oblast	Chernivtsi
Dnipropetrovska oblast	Dnipropetrovsk
Donetska oblast	Donetsk
Ivano-Frankivska oblast	Ivano-Frankivsk
Kharkivska oblast	Kharkiv
Khersonska oblast	Kherson
Region (Romanised Ukrainian)	Anglicised name
Khmelnyska oblast	Khmelnyskyi

⁷ UN, [Ukraine](#), 1 March 2014

⁸ PCGN, [Toponymic factfiles](#), Ukraine, February 2022

Kirovohradska oblast	Kirovohrad
Kyivska oblast	Kyiv
Luhanska oblast	Luhansk
Lvivska oblast	Lviv
Misto Kyiv	Kyiv City
Misto Sevastopol	Sevastopol City
Mykolaivska oblast	Mykolaiv
Odeska oblast	Odesa
Poltavska oblast	Poltava
Rivnenska oblast	Rivne
Sumska oblast	Sumy
Ternopilska oblast	Ternopil
Vinnytska oblast	Vinnytsia
Volynska oblast	Volyn
Zakarpatska oblast	Zakapattia
Zaporizka oblast	Zaporizhzhia
Zhytomyrska oblast	Zhytomyr

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8.3.2 In July 2024, the House of Commons Research briefing, 'Ukraine Conflict; An Overview' stated, 'In early October 2022 Russia signed annexation treaties recognising Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson and Zaporizhzhia as part of the Russian Federation, even though those regions were not totally under Russian control.'¹⁰

8.3.3 The below map, published by the Institute for the Study of War (ISW), shows areas of Ukraine under Russian military control, (not including Crimea), as of 22 August 2024¹¹:



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8.4 Population

8.4.1 Based on the 2024 UN [World Population Prospects 2024](#), the estimated population of Ukraine was just over 38 million as of 13 September 2024,

⁹ PCGN, [Toponymic factfiles](#), Ukraine, February 2022

¹⁰ HoC Library, [Ukraine conflict: An overview](#), 7 November 2024

¹¹ BBC News, [Ukraine in maps: Tracking the war with Russia - BBC News](#), 22 August 2024

compared to 37.7 million in 2023, 41 million in 2022 and 44.3 million in 2021¹².

- 8.4.2 For information on population movement following the Russian invasion, see [Internally displaced persons \(IDPs\)](#).
- 8.4.3 For an estimated population per oblast (region) of Ukraine as of March 2022, see the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) [Ukraine Data Explorer](#)¹³.
- 8.4.4 As of September 2024, the World Population Review estimated Ukraine's population density to be 65.35 people per square kilometre¹⁴. The US CIA observed that the 'densest settlement [is] in the eastern (Donbas) and western regions; notable concentrations in and around major urban areas of Kyiv, Kharkiv, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovs'k, and Odesa.'¹⁵
- 8.4.5 The United Nations Population Fund estimated that as of 2024, the majority of the population (65%) was aged between 15 and 64 years, 20% were aged 65 or older and 15% were aged 0 to 14 years¹⁶.
- 8.4.6 The last census was conducted in 2001¹⁷, so available data on ethnic groups and languages spoken should be considered with this context in mind.
- 8.4.7 In September 2024, The US CIA World Factbook reported the populations of major urban areas in 2023 as follows:
- Kyiv: 3,017 million
 - Kharkiv: 1.421 million
 - Odesa: 1.008 million
 - Dnipropetrovsk: 942,000
 - Donetsk: 888,000¹⁸.
- 8.4.8 The same source reported:
- 'Ethnic groups (2001 estimates): Ukrainian 77.8%, Russian 17.3%, Belarusian 0.6%, Moldovan 0.5%, Crimean Tatar 0.5%, Bulgarian 0.4%, Hungarian 0.3%, Romanian 0.3%, Polish 0.3%, Jewish 0.2%, other 1.8%.
- '...Languages (2001 estimates): Ukrainian (official) 67.5%, Russian (regional language) 29.6%, other (includes small Crimean Tatar-, Moldovan/Romanian-, and Hungarian-speaking minorities) 2.9%.
- '...Religion (2013 estimate): Orthodox (includes the Orthodox Church of Ukraine (OCU), Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (UAOC), and the Ukrainian Orthodox - Moscow Patriarchate (UOC-MP)), Ukrainian Greek Catholic, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Muslim, Jewish¹⁹.'

¹² World Population Review, [Ukraine Population 2024 \(Live\)](#), 13 September 2024

¹³ OCHA, [Ukraine Data Explorer](#), Population, 21 March 2022

¹⁴ World Population Review, [Ukraine Population 2024 \(Live\)](#), 17 September 2024

¹⁵ US CIA World Factbook, [Ukraine](#), People and society, 11 September 2024

¹⁶ United Nations Population Fund, [Population Dashboard -Ukraine \(unfpa.org\)](#), 2024

¹⁷ Atlantic Council, [The new Ukraine needs a new census](#), 2 February 2022

¹⁸ US CIA World Factbook, [Ukraine](#), People and society, 11 September 2024

¹⁹ US CIA World Factbook, [Ukraine](#), People and society, 17 September 2024

- 8.4.9 According to the CIA World Factbook, 'Ukraine's population is overwhelmingly Christian; the vast majority – up to two thirds – identify themselves as Orthodox, but many do not specify a particular branch; the OCU and the UOC-MP each represent less than a quarter of the country's population, the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church accounts for 8-10%, and the UAOC accounts for 1-2%; Muslim and Jewish adherents each compose less than 1% of the total population.'²⁰

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9. Areas of conflict

- 9.1.1 See the [Country Policy and Information Note, Ukraine: Security situation](#).

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10. Economic situation

10.1 Economic overview

- 10.1.1 In June 2024, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) stated, 'Russia's war in Ukraine continues to have a devastating economic and social impact. Skilful policymaking supported by external financing has helped maintain macroeconomic and financial stability despite challenging circumstances, and the authorities continue to advance important structural reforms. Better-than-expected growth outturns in 2023 and in 2024Q1 demonstrate the resilience of the economy.'²¹
- 10.1.2 In the most recently published data from the World Bank, Ukraine's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita ['Gross domestic Product... per capita is an economic metric that breaks down a country's economic output to a per-person allocation.'²²], was \$5,069.7 (or £4,082.9²³) in 2023. GDP per capita had been \$4,827.80 (or £3,887.66²⁴) in 2021 but decreased to \$4,576 (or £3,684.46²⁵) in 2022, before recovering in 2023. The World Bank also reported that GDP growth was 3.4% in 2021, dropped to -28.8% in 2022, and rebounded to 5.3% in 2023. Annual inflation was reportedly 12.8% in 2023, down from 20.2% in 2022²⁶.
- 10.1.3 On 31 March 2023, the IMF approved a 4-year, 'Extended Fund Facility' (EFF), a \$15.6 billion [£12.5 billion²⁷] loan to Ukraine which was part of a \$122 billion [97.76 billion²⁸] total support package. The fund immediately provided about \$2.7 billion [£2.16 billion²⁹] to the country³⁰.
- 10.1.4 In June 2024, the IMF completed its fourth review of the EFF and approved a further payment of \$2.2 billion [1.76 billion³¹] to Ukraine for budget support.

²⁰ US CIA World Factbook, [Ukraine](#) (People and society), 17 September 2024

²¹ IMF, [Ukraine: Fourth Review of the Extended Arrangement under the Extended...](#), 28 June 2024

²² Investopedia, [GDP Per Capita: Definition, Uses, and Highest Per Country](#), 31 March 2024

²³ Xe Currency converter, [5,069.7 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 24 January 2025

²⁴ Xe Currency converter, [4,827.8 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 24 January 2025

²⁵ Xe Currency converter, [4,576 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 24 January 2025

²⁶ World Bank, [Ukraine - Overview](#), undated

²⁷ Xe Currency converter, [15,600,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2024

²⁸ Xe Currency converter, [122,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2024

²⁹ Xe Currency converter, [2,700,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2024

³⁰ IMF, [IMF Executive Board Approves US\\$15.6 Billion under a New Extended...](#), 31 March 2023

³¹ Xe Currency converter, [2,200,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2024

It stated, 'The economy was more resilient than expected in the first quarter of 2024, with robust growth outturns, continued disinflation, and the maintenance of adequate reserves. However, the outlook for the remainder of the year and into 2025 has worsened since the Third Review, largely due to devastating attacks on Ukrainian energy infrastructure and uncertainty about the length of Russia's war against Ukraine; overall, the outlook remains subject to exceptionally high uncertainty.'³²

- 10.1.5 In April 2024, the [Ukraine-Third Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment \(RDNA3\)](#), undertaken jointly by the World Bank, the Government of Ukraine, the European Commission, and the United Nations and supported by other partners, was published, covering the period from February 2022 to December 2023. The assessment estimated the damage and losses in Ukraine along with recovery and reconstruction needs for 10 years. Note: the assessment includes a cost of reconstruction that improves on structures in place before damage. RDNA3 stated:

'The RDNA3 follows a globally established and recognized PDNA [post-disaster needs assessment] methodology jointly developed by the World Bank, the European Union (EU), and the United Nations. This approach has been applied globally in post-disaster and war contexts to inform recovery and reconstruction planning...

'An integral part of the assessment across all sectors is the understanding of the direct and indirect damage and loss and human impacts; application of the build back better (BBB) approach; and use of principles of green, resilient, inclusive, and sustainable recovery and reconstruction in estimating needs. Where information was available, recovery and reconstruction needs already met were deducted from the needs estimates...

'While focusing on war-related impacts and needs, the RDNA3 contributes to and complements other ongoing efforts related to Ukraine's reconstruction, modernization, and integration into the European community'³³

- 10.1.6 The RDNA3 estimated the cost of reconstruction and recovery to be \$486 billion [approximately £392 billion³⁴] over the next decade³⁵.

- 10.1.7 RDNA3 stated:

'Housing needs are the highest (over US\$80 billion [£64.1 billion³⁶], or 17 percent of the total), followed by transport (almost US\$74 billion [£59.3 billion³⁷], or 15 percent), commerce and industry (US\$67.5 billion [£54.09 billion³⁸], or 14 percent), agriculture (US\$56 billion [£45.87 billion³⁹], or 12 percent), energy (US\$47 billion [£37.66 billion⁴⁰], or 10 percent), social protection and livelihoods (US\$44 billion [£35.26 billion⁴¹], or 9 percent), and

³² IMF, [Ukraine: Staff Report; and Statement](#), 28 June 2024

³³ World Bank, [Third Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment \(RDNA3\)](#)..., page 26, April 2024

³⁴ Xe Currency converter, [486,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 24 January 2025

³⁵ World Bank, [Third Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment \(RDNA3\)](#)..., page 14, April 2024

³⁶ Xe Currency converter, [80,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

³⁷ Xe Currency converter, [74,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

³⁸ Xe Currency converter, [67,500,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

³⁹ Xe Currency converter, [56,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

⁴⁰ Xe Currency converter, [47,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

⁴¹ Xe Currency converter, [44,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

explosive hazard management (almost US\$35 billion [£28.04 billion⁴²], or 7 percent).⁴³

- 10.1.8 On 15 January 2025, the OCHA published their Ukraine Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025 (OCHA HNRP 2025) which ‘provides a shared understanding of the impact of the war on the people of Ukraine, including the most pressing humanitarian needs’⁴⁴. Considering the effects of the war on the economy, it noted:

‘It is estimated that the direct cost of destruction from the war could be up to US\$152 billion [£122 billion⁴⁵]. The housing sector is the most severely impacted, accounting for nearly \$56 billion [£ 45.1 billion⁴⁶], or 37 per cent of the total damage, followed by transport (about \$34 billion [£27 billion⁴⁷], or 22 per cent), commerce and industry (nearly \$16 billion [£12.8 billion⁴⁸], or 10 per cent), energy (some \$11 billion [£8.8 billion⁴⁹], or 7 per cent) and agriculture (\$10 billion [£8.0 billion⁵⁰], or 7 per cent). As of December 2023, an estimated 2 million housing units were damaged¹⁶ predominantly in Donetsk, Kharkivska, Luhanska, Zaporizka, Khersonska and Kyivska oblasts. Disruptions to economic activities and production contributed to an estimated economic loss exceeding \$499 billion [£399.8 billion⁵¹]...’⁵²

- 10.1.9 The OCHA HNRP report 2025 noted:

‘Ukraine’s economy in 2024 remains heavily impacted by the war, with businesses and livelihood activities badly affected, particularly in regions heavily reliant on agriculture and industry. Relentless airstrikes and artillery bombardments have devastated Ukraine’s industrial hubs in the eastern regions, rendering substantial parts of the country’s economic infrastructure inoperable. In urban areas, the collapse of local economies and insecurity have forced many businesses to close, in some cases temporarily, or reduce operations.’⁵³

- 10.1.10 The same source noted that ‘Economic recovery is projected to slow to 3.2 per cent compared to 4.8 per cent in 2023.’⁵⁴

- 10.1.11 For more information on the effects of the war on the economy, see European Parliament report [Two years of war: The state of the Ukrainian economy in ten charts](#), published February 2024.

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⁴² Xe Currency converter, [35,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

⁴³ World Bank, [Third Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment \(RDNA3\)](#), page 1, April 2024

⁴⁴ OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), page 2, 15 January 2025

⁴⁵ Xe Currency converter, [152,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

⁴⁶ Xe Currency converter, [56,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

⁴⁷ Xe Currency converter, [34,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

⁴⁸ Xe Currency converter, [16,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

⁴⁹ Xe Currency converter, [11,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

⁵⁰ Xe Currency converter, [10,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

⁵¹ Xe Currency converter, [499,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

⁵² OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), 15 January 2025

⁵³ OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), page 10, 15 January 2025

⁵⁴ OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), page 10, 15 January 2025

10.2 Employment

10.2.1 The World Bank reported unemployment in Ukraine to be 9.8% in 2021⁵⁵.

10.2.2 In January 2024, in an interview for the International Labour Organisation (ILO), Oleksandr Zholud, chief economic expert at the Bank of Ukraine, explained the impact of the war on Ukraine's labour market. He said:

'The initial shock in February-March 2022 led to sizable drop in employment. There are data from a survey from early March that suggests that 75 per cent of small businesses halted their work. Public transport in most cities temporarily stopped working, and a massive exodus started from endangered territories. The effect was not as much a hike in unemployment but a record shrinking of the labour force. Most people who lost their jobs were unable (e.g. because public transport stopped) or unwilling (chiefly because of security concerns) to seek a new job. However, already in April 2022 the economy started recovering from the initial shock.

'One of the main problems is that unemployment turned largely structural; a lot of production assets were destroyed, damaged or occupied, millions of people had to leave their homes and move either within Ukraine or abroad, often to the places where their skills and professions are not in demand.'⁵⁶

10.2.3 Oleksandr Zholud went on to explain that the usual state labour force survey had not taken place since the start of the war so there was no official data on unemployment. He said, 'the central bank used household surveys provided by the InfoSapiens research agency and other data to estimate the unemployment rate in 2022 at around 21 per cent, and expects a gradual decrease to 19 per cent in 2023.'⁵⁷

10.2.4 The OCHA HNRP 2025 noted that, 'While unemployment is gradually decreasing, it remains high at 11 per cent as of August 2024.'⁵⁸

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10.3 Banking system

10.3.1 In May 2024, the Kyiv Post published a brief guide to the banking sector of Ukraine. It stated, 'Now, over two years since the start of Russia's full-scale invasion, Ukraine's banking system still hasn't stopped working for a day, remains resilient against numerous cyberattacks, and has become one of the few highly profitable sectors in Ukraine's economy – contributing to it with more taxes.'⁵⁹

10.3.2 The same source described the sector as comprising 63 banks, 6 owned by the state, 15 by foreign groups and others privately owned by Ukrainians⁶⁰.

10.3.3 The OCHA HNRP 2025 report noted:

'A broad range of financial service providers remain, with a robust banking system serving as the main cash delivery mechanism. Improved accessibility

⁵⁵ World Bank, [Ukraine](#), 2023

⁵⁶ ILO, [How did the war impact the Ukrainian labour market?](#), 24 January 2024

⁵⁷ ILO, [How did the war impact the Ukrainian labour market?](#), 24 January 2024

⁵⁸ OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), page 13, 15 January 2025

⁵⁹ Kyiv Post, [Ukraine's Banking Sector](#), 5 May 2024,

⁶⁰ Kyiv Post, [Ukraine's Banking Sector](#), 5 May 2024

was reported in assessed areas, including front-line locations: bank branches (63 per cent), ATMs (85 per cent) and postal service (64 per cent). Accepted payment modalities remain unchanged year-on-year: cash (100 per cent), credit cards (94-96 per cent), debit cards (75-82 per cent) and mobile apps (60-67 per cent).⁶¹

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11. Displaced persons

11.1 Cross-border displacement

- 11.1.1 From 24 February 2022 to 18 November 2024, over 40.5 million cross-border movements (not individuals) from Ukraine and over 37 million cross-border movements (not individuals) into Ukraine were recorded by the UNHCR⁶².
- 11.1.2 The UNHCR recorded over 6.7 million ‘refugees’ (defined by UNHCR as ‘all individuals having left Ukraine due to the war’) from Ukraine as of 18 November 2024. Around 6.2 million had fled across Europe and 560,200, beyond Europe⁶³. This includes over 3 million people registered for temporary protection or for similar national protection schemes. However, some people may be registered multiple times in different European states, and some may have registered in Europe and then moved onwards beyond Europe⁶⁴. The majority of those who fled were women and children⁶⁵.
- 11.1.3 In February 2024, the UNHCR ‘Ukraine population movements factsheet’ noted that there were ‘more than one million monthly movements from and to Ukraine (each) during 2023.’⁶⁶
- 11.1.4 In October 2024, the IOM ‘Ukraine Returns Report (URR)’ noted an estimated 4,294,000 individuals had, ‘returned to their habitual residence after a period of displacement of minimum two weeks since February 2022.’⁶⁷ Around a quarter of these returnees had returned from abroad while the others had returned from other parts of Ukraine. The numbers exclude those who returned from abroad but did not return to their normal residence⁶⁸.
- 11.1.5 The same report stated, ‘The highest proportion of returnees from abroad—those who were most recently displaced abroad and have since returned to their habitual residence—was found in western Ukraine, where 59% of returnees are located in the West macro-region.’⁶⁹
- 11.1.6 The IOM map below, published October 2024, shows the location of returnees by oblast and proportions of people either returning from another country, another oblast or another part of their usual oblast of residence⁷⁰:

⁶¹ OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), page 39, 15 January 2025

⁶² UNHCR, [Situation Ukraine Refugee Situation \(unhcr.org\)](#) last updated 18 November 2024

⁶³ UNHCR, [Situation Ukraine Refugee Situation \(unhcr.org\)](#) last updated 18 November 2024

⁶⁴ UNHCR, [Situation Ukraine Refugee Situation \(unhcr.org\)](#) last updated 18 November 2024

⁶⁵ UNHCR, [Ukraine Situation: Regional Refugee Response Plan...](#) page 10, 15 February 2023

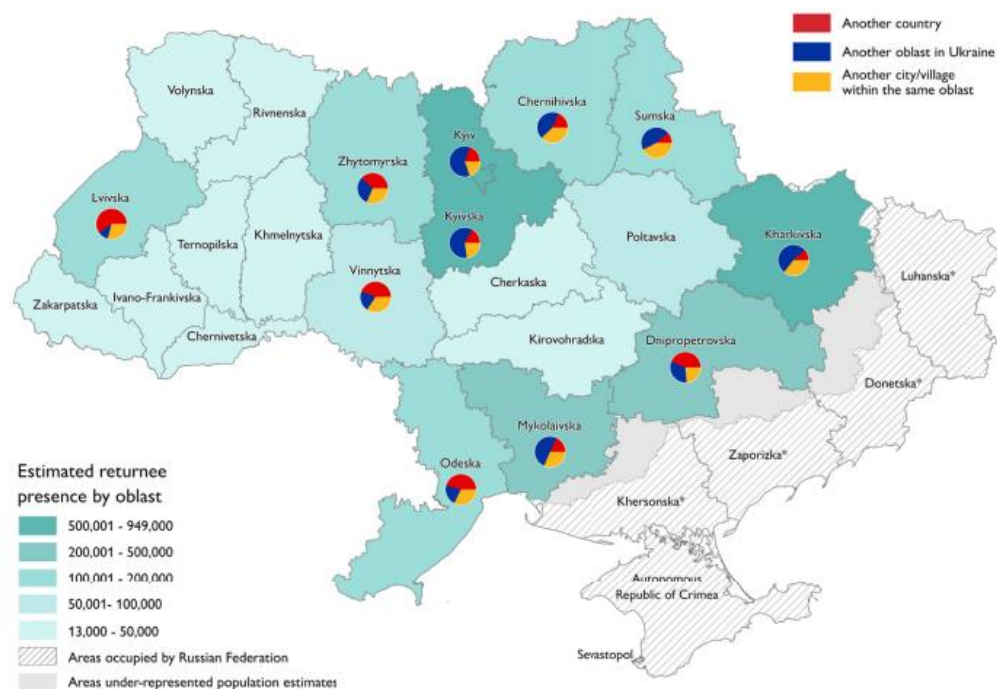
⁶⁶ UNHCR, [Situation Ukraine Refugee Situation \(unhcr.org\)](#), 16 February 2024

⁶⁷ IOM, [Ukraine - Returns Report- General Population Survey-Round 18...](#), page 2. October 2024

⁶⁸ IOM, [Ukraine - Returns Report- General Population Survey-Round 18...](#), page 2. October 2024

⁶⁹ IOM, [Ukraine - Returns Report- General Population Survey-Round 18...](#), page 2. October 2024

⁷⁰ IOM, [Ukraine - Returns Report- General Population Survey-Round 18...](#), page 2. October 2024



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11.2 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

a. Number of IDPs

11.2.1 In June 2024, the UNHCR 'Global Trends: Forced displacement in 2023' reported:

'After the escalation of the war in 2022, displacement within and from Ukraine continued, albeit at a slower rate than during the previous year. Approximately three-quarters of a million people became newly internally displaced, primarily in eastern and southern Ukraine, where fighting was most intense during 2023. Reflecting revised estimation methodologies, as well as return movements, the number of people remaining internally displaced in Ukraine by the end of 2023 decreased to 3.7 million.'⁷¹

11.2.2 The same source noted, 'The share of IDPs out of the total estimated resident population in Ukraine decreased from 12.4 per cent at the beginning of the year [2023] to 11.1 per cent at end-year.'⁷²

11.2.3 UNHCR reported that over half of IDPs were female and almost a quarter were children. It stated, 'Women and girls constituted 51 per cent of all IDPs [worldwide], with significant variations observed between countries (...as high as 58 per cent in Ukraine)'.⁷³

11.2.4 It added, 'Of note is the fact that the proportion of children among people displaced internally in Ukraine (24 per cent) is significantly higher than the proportion among the Ukrainian population as a whole (18 per cent)'.⁷⁴

⁷¹ UNHCR, [Document - UNHCR - Global Trends Report 2023](#), page 9, 14 June 2024

⁷² UNHCR, [Document - UNHCR - Global Trends Report 2023](#), page 28, footnote 75), 14 June 2024

⁷³ UNHCR, [Document - UNHCR - Global Trends Report 2023](#), page 28, 14 June 2024

⁷⁴ UNHCR, [Document - UNHCR - Global Trends Report 2023](#), page 28, footnote 76, 14 June 2024

- 11.2.5 In September 2024, IOM published Round 17 of their Ukraine Internal Displacement Report – General Population Survey, based on data from 40,000 respondents in ‘all of Ukraine, excluding the Crimean peninsula and the areas of Donetsk, Luhanska, Khersonska and Zaporizka oblasts’ between 13 July and 12 August 2024⁷⁵
- 11.2.6 In the report, IOM defined IDPs as, ‘individuals who have been forced to flee or to leave their homes or who are staying outside their habitual residence in Ukraine due to the full-scale invasion in February 2022, regardless of whether they hold registered IDP status.’⁷⁶ In this context, the IOM report noted that there were approximately 3.7 million IDPs in Ukraine⁷⁷.

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b. Locations of origin

- 11.2.7 In January 2025, the IOM Internal Displacement Report – General Population Survey, Round 19, noted that the Eastern oblasts continued to be the main origin areas of internally displaced people in Ukraine⁷⁸. It stated, ‘Over two-thirds of IDPs (69%) originated from the Eastern macro-region, followed by the Southern macro-region (17%). Consistent with the previous rounds (R17, August 2024 and R18, October), the main oblasts of origin of IDPs were all located along or near the frontline and included areas previously or currently occupied by forces of the Russian Federation. These oblasts are the origin of 77 per cent of the total IDP population, equivalent to 2,829,000 people.’⁷⁹
- 11.2.8 The table below, compiled by CPIT using IOM data, shows the estimated number of IDPs from the 10 main oblasts or regions of origin, as of January 2025⁸⁰:

Oblast or region of origin	Estimated number of IDPs
Donetska	1,032,000
Kharkivska	724,000
Khersonska	439,000
Zaporizka	400,000
Luhanska	236,000
Sumska	144,000
Kyiv city	129,000
Dnipropetrovska	128,000
Mykolavska	125,000

⁷⁵ IOM, [Ukraine -Internal Displacement Report-General population survey...](#),p 13, 4 September 2024

⁷⁶ IOM, [Ukraine -Internal Displacement Report-General population survey...](#),p 13, 4 September 2024

⁷⁷ IOM, [Ukraine -Internal Displacement Report-General population survey...](#), p 1, 4 September 2024

⁷⁸ IOM, [Ukraine- Internal Displacement Report-General population Survey...](#), page 4, 17 January 2025

⁷⁹ IOM, [Ukraine- Internal Displacement Report-General population Survey...](#), page 4, 17 January 2025

⁸⁰ IOM, [Ukraine -Internal Displacement Report-General population survey...](#),page 4, 17 January 2025

Kyivska	85,000
Other	224,000

c. **Locations of displacement**

11.2.9 The table below, compiled by CPIT using IOM data, shows the estimated number of IDPs displaced to the 10 main oblasts or regions of displacement, as of January 2025⁸¹:

Oblast or region of displacement	Estimated number of IDPs
Dnipropetrovska	520,000
Kharkivska	447,000
Kyiv city	399,000
Kyivska	293,000
Zaporizka	233,000
Odeska	217,000
Poltavska	176,000
Lvivska	150,000
Mykolavska	122,000
Cherkaska	111,000
Other	998,000

11.2.10 In January 2025, the IOM Displacement Report – General Population Survey, Round 19, recorded areas that people had been displaced to. It stated:

‘One-third of IDPs (34%) resided in the Eastern macro-region, while 46 per cent of IDPs from the East resided in different oblasts within the same macro-region. The primary oblast of displacement was Dnipropetrovska Oblast, hosting 14 per cent of estimated IDPs, followed by Kharkivska Oblast (12%), Kyiv City (11%), and Kyivska Oblast (8%). Thirty-one per cent of IDPs (1,128,000 individuals) resided in frontline areas, with 38 per cent of these frontline IDPs having resided in Kharkivska Oblast.⁸²

11.2.11 For nearer real-time IDP estimates and updates, see IOM’s [Ukraine: Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) and OCHA’s [Ukraine Data Explorer](#).

11.2.12 See also the [Country Policy and Information Note, Ukraine: Security situation](#) for further information.

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⁸¹ IOM, [Ukraine -Internal Displacement Report-General population survey...](#), page 4, 17 January 2025

⁸² IOM, [Ukraine -Internal Displacement Report-General population survey...](#), (p 4), 17 January 2025

12. Humanitarian situation

12.1 People in need (PIN)

12.1.1 In January 2025, the OCHA HNRP 2025 report noted:

‘An estimated 12.7 million people in Ukraine need humanitarian assistance, including almost 2 million children. This includes 2.8 million IDPs and 9.9 million non-displaced people who are severely affected by the war, including returnees. The highest concentration of people in need is in the eastern, north-eastern and southern oblasts.

‘...The number of people in need in Ukraine has dropped by 13 per cent, from 14.6 million in 2024 to 12.7 million in 2025. This decline is primarily due to improved conditions in Kyiv City and Kyivska and Lvivska oblasts, which account for almost three-quarters of the 2 million reduction in people in need. Humanitarian aid and stronger socioeconomic conditions have contributed to this improvement...

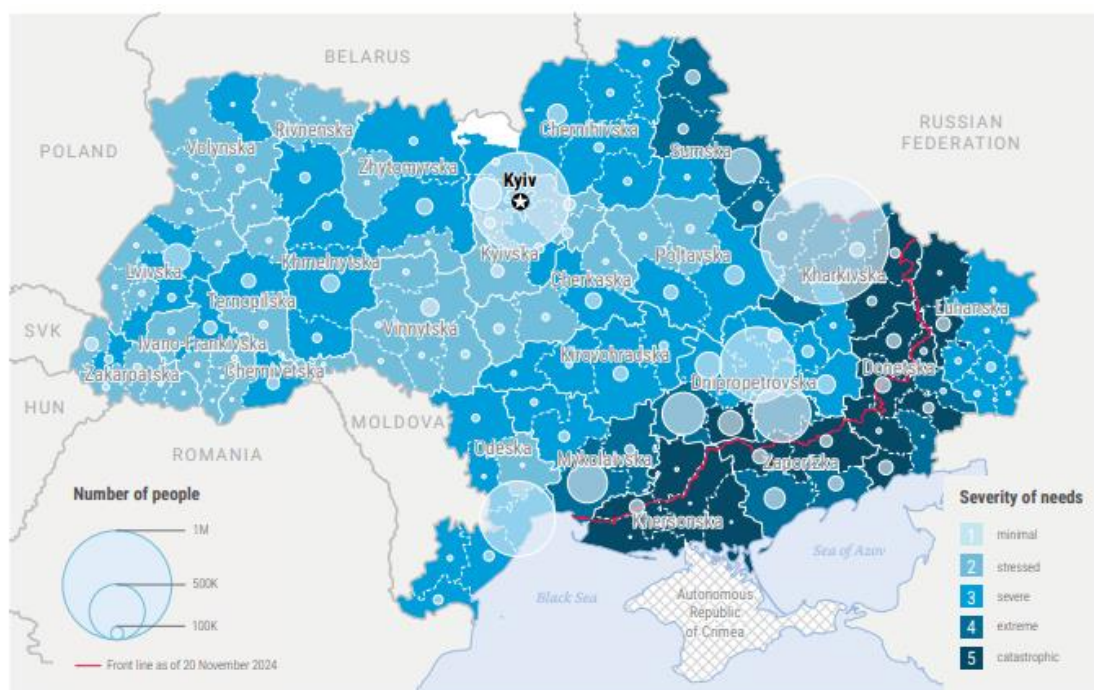
‘Conversely, PiN has risen by 30 per cent in the central regions of Kirovohradska, Poltavska and Cherkaska oblasts – an estimated 895,000 people. This increase is driven by severe impacts on livelihoods, health, protection and WASH services, with urgent needs for economic support, mental health services, housing restoration and winter heating. In the west, the PiN is driven by health and WASH challenges, particularly mental health care and emergency obstetric services. In the north, east and south, protection and shelter needs dominate due to conflict-related damage to housing, limited social services and unsafe living conditions.

‘Reductions in PiN in Sumska and Kharkivska oblasts result from fewer returns to conflict areas, population decline and improved conditions for non-displaced populations. While overall needs have declined, significant humanitarian challenges persist across these regions.’⁸³

12.1.2 The same source also published the below map to show PIN and the severity of needs by location in Ukraine in 2025⁸⁴:

⁸³ OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), page 15, 15 January 2025

⁸⁴ OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), page 18, 15 January 2025



12.1.3 The OCHA HNRP 2025 did not specifically explain how the severity of needs (minimal – catastrophic) were measured or defined.

12.1.4 The OCHA HNRP 2025 report also considered the humanitarian impact on different groups in Ukraine:

‘The humanitarian crisis in Ukraine continues to affect various population groups in distinct ways, with war exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities, especially along gender, age, disability and socioeconomic lines. Each group faces unique challenges, requiring tailored interventions. Humanitarian assistance remains a lifeline for many IDPs, who report high levels of dependency (40 per cent) compared to returnees (19 per cent) and non-displaced people (13 per cent). The reliance on assistance is particularly high among returnees in Donetsk (73 per cent), Kherson (64 per cent) and Mykolaiv (37 per cent) oblasts, where the security situation severely restricts access to income-generating activities.’⁸⁵

12.1.5 For regular updates on PIN in Ukraine, see OCHA [Situation Reports](#).

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12.2 Shelter and non-food items (SNFI)

12.2.1 In February 2024, the most recently published Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment for Ukraine, covering the period of February 2022 to December 2023 (RDNA3), reported, ‘With over 10 percent of the total housing stock either damaged or destroyed and close to 2 million households affected, housing continues to be one of the most impacted sectors. The total damage to the housing stock has increased by 11 percent since February 2023.’⁸⁶

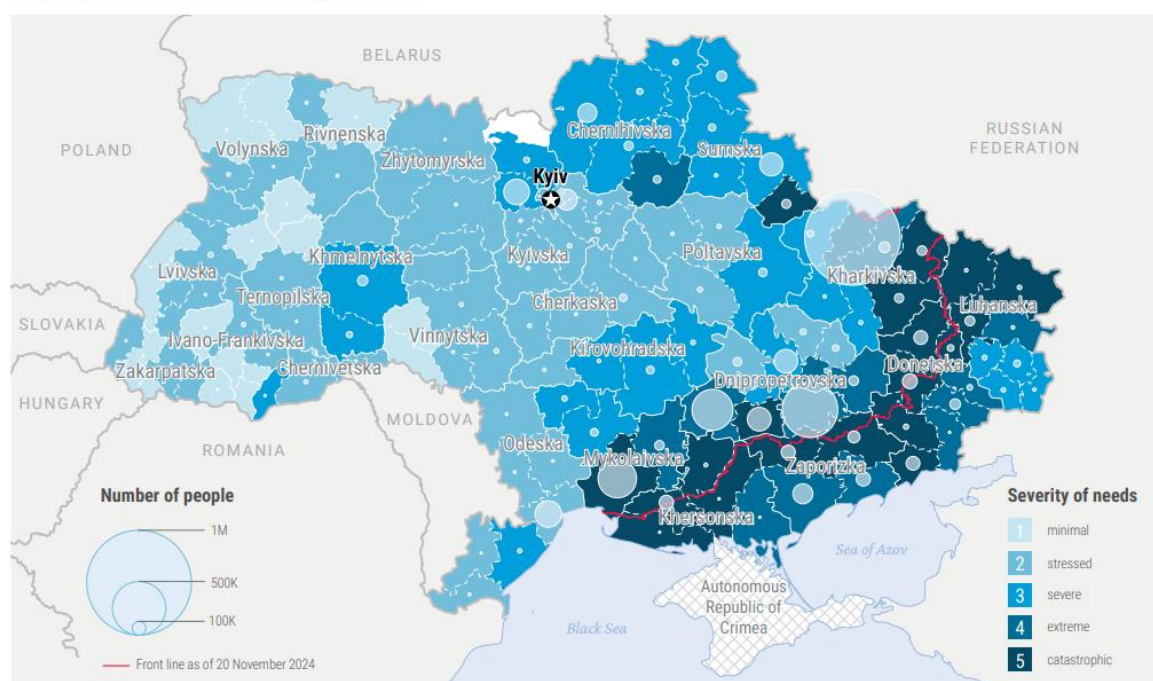
⁸⁵ OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), page 16, 15 January 2025

⁸⁶ World Bank, [UA RDNA3 report EN.pdf \(un.org\)](#), page 81, April 2024

- 12.2.2 The OCHA HNRP 2025 report estimated that 6.9 million people will require SNFI in 2025⁸⁷, a decrease from the 7.9 million people projected in the OCHA HNRP 2024 report⁸⁸.
- 12.2.3 The OCHA HNRP 2025 report noted, 'The ongoing war is causing the increased severity of shelter and NFI needs among Ukrainian households, particularly those residing in urban locations in front-line oblasts in the east of the country. The World Bank's Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment report outlines that at least 10 per cent of the total housing stock in the country is damaged or destroyed. Displaced people are particularly insecure in terms of housing arrangements.'⁸⁹
- 12.2.4 The map below, from the OCHA HNRP 2025 indicates the areas of Ukraine where people are in need of aid from the SNFI cluster and the assessment of severity of the needs. The map shows the most severe need near the frontline with some need over most of Ukraine with a few areas in the West having minimal need⁹⁰:

 Shelter and Non-Food Items

People in need and severity by location



- 12.2.5 The OCHA HNRP 2025 report did not specifically explain how the severity of needs (minimal – catastrophic) were measured or defined.

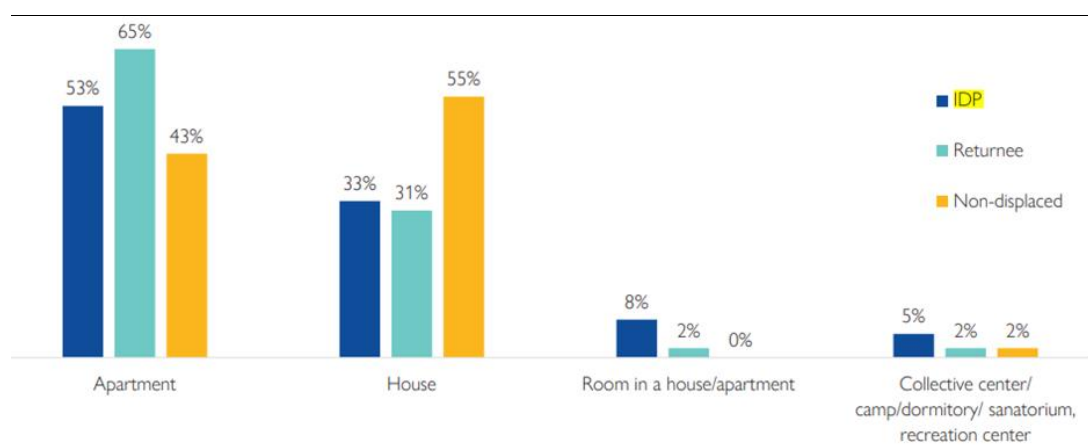
⁸⁷ OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), page 18, 15 January 2025

⁸⁸ OCHA, [Ukraine Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2024](#), December 2023

⁸⁹ OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), page 18, 15 January 2025

⁹⁰ OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), page 91, 15 January 2025

- 12.2.6 The OCHA HNRP 2024 reported, ‘The budget for the 2024 SNFI Cluster is \$604.3 million [£484.2 million⁹¹] to assist a targeted 3.91 million people.’⁹²
- 12.2.7 In July 2024, IOM’s ‘Ukraine Housing Brief’⁹³ reported on the housing situation for people living in Ukraine, including IDPs, based on responses to IOM’s General Population Survey, Round 16. For details of methodology see, page 8 of: [Ukraine-Housing Brief-Living Conditions, rental costs and mobility factors- July 2024](#).
- 12.2.8 The chart below from IOM’s ‘Ukraine Housing Brief’ shows the proportion of respondents living in different types of dwelling, by displacement status, in July 2024. Most IDPs live in an apartment (53%) or a house (33%), while 8% live in a room in a house or apartment and 5% in a collective centre⁹⁴:



- 12.2.9 The IOM ‘Ukraine Housing Brief’ states, ‘Security of tenure remains a critical issue, with a significant portion of IDP respondents lacking legal documents for their current tenure situation (37%). The perceived risk of eviction is also higher among IDPs, who report the highest levels of eviction experiences since the invasion began and fear of future evictions among all population groups.’⁹⁵
- 12.2.10 The same source reported people in Ukraine needing to spend a high proportion of their income on rent and utilities, since the start of the war. It noted:

‘Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are particularly affected. Not only do the majority of IDPs rent their house (59%), but they are also far more likely to be unemployed and seeking work, and less likely to have a regular salary as a main source of income compared to returnees and non-displaced individuals. This protracted economic strain has forced a growing proportion of IDPs to adopt crisis coping strategies, such as skipping rent payments and moving to poorer quality housing.

‘Access to affordable housing is driving the mobility dynamics and intentions of the displaced population across Ukraine, influencing displacement, re-

⁹¹Xe Currency converter, [604,300,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

⁹²OCHA [Ukraine Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2024](#), page 85, December 2023

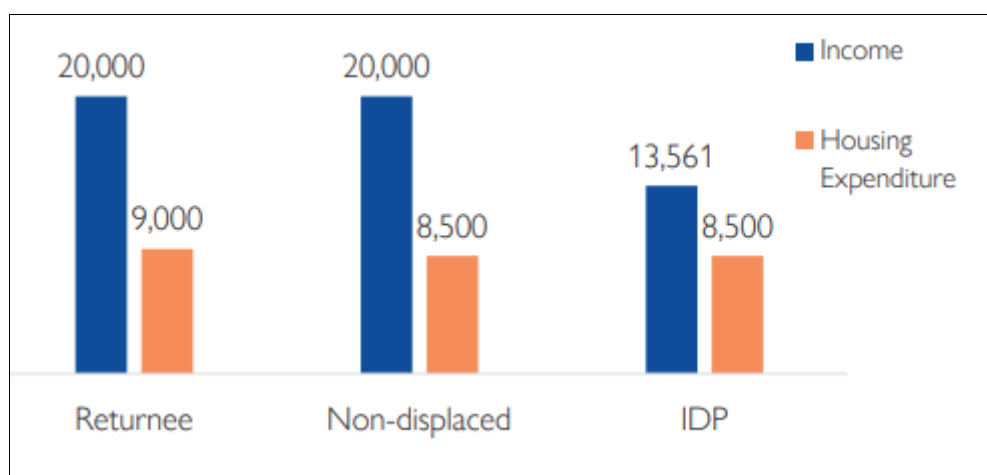
⁹³IOM, [Ukraine-Housing Brief-Living Conditions, rental costs and mobility...](#), 15 July 2024.

⁹⁴IOM, [Ukraine-Housing Brief-Living Conditions, rental costs and mobility...](#), page 2, 15 July 2024.

⁹⁵IOM, [Ukraine-Housing Brief-Living Conditions, rental costs and mobility...](#), page 1, 15 July 2024.

displacement and returns. The perceived availability of affordable housing is a significant factor influencing IDPs in selecting and residing in their location of displacement, while its lack remains a factor for them to leave their previous locations of displacement.⁹⁶

- 12.2.11 The following chart from The IOM ‘Ukraine Housing Brief’ shows monthly median household income vs housing cost, by displacement status (including cost of rent and utilities). It demonstrates that expenditure on housing was similar for the returnee, non-displaced and IDP groups but this expenditure represented a bigger proportion of the IDPs’ income because their income was smaller in comparison to the other groups⁹⁷:



- 12.2.12 In September 2024, in its ‘Emergency Shelter and Housing Factsheet’ UNHCR reported on the installation of prefabricated homes. It stated:

‘For people whose homes were destroyed, UNHCR is providing Ukrainian made, prefabricated homes, installed on families’ own land, enabling them to stay or to return home if they wish to do so. These units offer a longer-term solution and provide a foundation for families to rebuild their lives and to stay within their communities. In 2023, UNHCR installed 99 core homes on land plots where the house was fully or almost fully destroyed, allowing families to return home. This year, UNHCR is currently working on the installation of 290 core homes in Central, Eastern and Southern Ukraine.’⁹⁸

- 12.2.13 The Council of Europe (CoE) manages a ‘Register of Damage for Ukraine’, describing the register’s function as, ‘a record of all eligible claims seeking compensation for the damage, loss and injury inflicted...against Ukraine... Eligible claims will be recorded in the Register for future examination and evaluation.’⁹⁹ On 1 October 2024, CoE reported:

‘More than 10,000 claims have now been submitted to the Register of Damage for Ukraine (RD4U) under the category of damage or destruction of residential housing.

‘...Claims are submitted with respect to property in 621 cities, towns and villages across Ukraine, from 20 regions of Ukraine (19 Oblasts and the city

⁹⁶ IOM, [Ukraine-Housing Brief-Living Conditions, rental costs and mobility...](#), page 1, 15 July 2024.

⁹⁷ IOM, [Ukraine-Housing Brief-Living Conditions, rental costs and mobility...](#), page 6, 15 July 2024.

⁹⁸ UNHCR, [UNHCR- Emergency Shelter and Housing Factsheet](#), page 2, September 2024

⁹⁹ Council of Europe, [About the Register - Register of Damage for Ukraine](#), no date

of Kyiv). Claims from Donetsk Oblast (close to 35%) represent the biggest share, and Mariupol has most claims among Ukrainian cities – almost 1,150 claims'.¹⁰⁰

12.2.14 In an article in November 2024, UNHCR reported that more than 74,000 IDPs were living in collective sites in November 2024 and it described improvements to accommodation provided at the sites¹⁰¹.

12.2.15 The same article explained how UNHCR helps people to find longer-term accommodation. It stated:

'UNHCR also helps find alternative and more durable housing solutions for displaced people, enabling them to move out of collective sites. Through its "Rental Market Initiative", launched in 2023 and implemented across eight regions in central and western Ukraine, UNHCR provides protection counselling and legal advice, helps displaced people conclude rental agreements, and provides cash assistance to cover several months of rent and utilities. So far, via this programme, UNHCR has helped over 2,000 families in Ukraine find private housing solutions and facilitated their access to job opportunities, building self-reliance amongst displaced families.

'UNHCR also supports the "Prykhystok" (Shelter) programme by providing financial assistance to host families who shelter internally displaced people across Ukraine. In 2024, UNHCR is disbursing financial support to more than 82,000 as part of the Prykhystok programme managed by the Ministry of Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine.'¹⁰²

12.2.16 The UNHCR [Ukraine: Shelter Cluster](#) dashboard for 2024 shows the achievements of the SNFI cluster in 2024 which included providing 299,654 people with emergency shelter, 15,534 collective site refurbishments, rental support, construction materials and building repairs.

12.2.17 The IOM website states that it, 'conducts and supports data production and research designed to guide and inform migration policy and practice.'¹⁰³ The regular summary reports on IOM's website show estimates of how many people in Ukraine they have reached with different types of humanitarian support¹⁰⁴.

12.2.18 In December 2024, IOM published 'Overall Achievements October 2024' which estimated that as of October 2024, IOM had assisted 321,000 people through NFI support such as NFI kits and winter clothes and 154,000 people through shelter activities including repairs to houses, creation and improvement of sleeping spaces, emergency shelter support and provision of winter heating¹⁰⁵.

¹⁰⁰ Council of Europe, [Claims for Damage or Destruction](#). 1 October 2024

¹⁰¹ UNHCR, [Providing safe shelter, community and hope: how collective sites...](#), 14 November 2024

¹⁰² UNHCR, [Providing safe shelter, community and hope: how collective sites...](#), 14 November 2024

¹⁰³ IOM, [Migration Data and Resources | IOM Ukraine](#). No date

¹⁰⁴ IOM, [Migration Data and Resources- Latest Resources](#). Updated December 2024

¹⁰⁵ IOM, [Migration Data and Resources- Overall Achievements October 2024](#). 3 December 2024

- 12.2.19 In December 2024, in its 'Ukraine Delivery Updates', UNHCR reported that between 1 January and 30 November 2024, '31,184 people were supported with safe access to multi-sectoral services in collective sites.'¹⁰⁶
- 12.2.20 The same source continued, '...since May 2024, over 24,400 evacuees have benefitted from multi-sectoral services provided at four transit centres (Kharkiv, Izium, Pavlohrad and Kramatorsk), including 46% older people and 10% identifying as people with disabilities. In addition, over 7,900 evacuees have been accommodated in 354 collective sites since June 2024'¹⁰⁷
- 12.2.21 In the same report, UNHCR noted that together with local authorities, they had delivered supplies including blankets and solar lamps for shelters within educational settings in both Dnipro city and in Sumska oblast¹⁰⁸.
- 12.2.22 The OCHA HNRP 2025 report noted a projected budget of \$545 million (approximately £437 million¹⁰⁹) to assist 3 million people in 2025¹¹⁰.
- 12.2.23 For information on SNFI need and aid during winter months, see the November 2024 press release by the UNHCR: [Winter has arrived in war-torn Ukraine: how UNHCR helps people stay warm in their homes through the cold months.](#)
- 12.2.24 For more regular updates on SNFI, see OCHA [Situation Reports](#).
- 12.2.25 For more information on the housing situation in Ukraine see report [Ukraine- Housing Brief - Living Conditions, rental costs and mobility factors - July 2024](#) published by IOM in 2024.

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12.3 Energy

- 12.3.1 The OCHA HNRP 2024 noted 'The war has seen damage across many regions, with incidents at nuclear power plants and facilities, energy infrastructure, industrial sites and agro-processing facilities...'¹¹¹
- 12.3.2 In February 2024, the World Bank RDNA3 reported, 'The total recovery and reconstruction needs [for energy] are estimated at \$47.1 billion [£37.74 billion¹¹²] over 10 years... This amount includes \$40.4 billion [£32.37 billion¹¹³] necessary to rebuild the power generation sector, based on green transition principles and following the agreements with the EU, once the war ends. The regions with the largest estimated needs are Zaporizka, Kharkivska, and Donetsk oblasts.'¹¹⁴
- 12.3.1 In June 2024, the Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies (RUSI), an independent research charity based in the UK¹¹⁵,

¹⁰⁶ UNHCR, [Document - UNHCR Ukraine Delivery Updates...](#), page 1, 12 December 2024

¹⁰⁷ UNHCR, [Document - UNHCR Ukraine Delivery Updates...](#), page 2, 12 December 2024

¹⁰⁸ UNHCR, [Document - UNHCR Ukraine Delivery Updates...](#), page 2, 12 December 2024

¹⁰⁹ Xe Currency converter, [545,000,000 USD to GBP - US Dollars to British...](#), 26 January 2025

¹¹⁰ OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), page 18, 15 January 2025

¹¹¹ OCHA [Ukraine Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2024](#), page 12, December 2023

¹¹² Xe Currency converter, [47,100,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

¹¹³ Xe Currency converter, [40,400,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

¹¹⁴ World Bank, [Recovery and Reconstruction Needs Assessment](#), page 128, 15 February 2024

¹¹⁵ RUSI, [About us](#), 2024

reported on the impact of Russian attacks on Ukraine's energy infrastructure:

'Russian strikes had cumulatively destroyed [9 gigawatts](#) (GW) of Ukraine's domestic power generation by mid-June 2024. Peak consumption during the winter of 2023 was 18 GW, which means that half of Ukraine's production capacity has been destroyed. At least [80% of Ukraine's](#) thermal power and one third of its hydroelectric power generation has been destroyed. Most recently, Russia has continued targeting the remaining hydroelectric power stations, and has even [targeted](#) the substations linked to solar farms.'¹¹⁶

12.3.2 The same source reported, 'Most Ukrainians already experience [daily blackouts](#), and backup power storage is common in many homes. This is manageable in the summer, but Ukraine relies on thermal power plants to generate heating for homes as well as power during its long winter months...Ukraine is already working to repair its infrastructure and to restore as much capacity as possible. However, it is estimated that there will be at least a [35% deficit](#) in capacity come winter.'¹¹⁷

12.3.3 In June 2024, the BBC reported, 'Russia has renewed its campaign of strikes on Ukrainian energy targets over spring and early summer, causing frequent blackouts across the country. President Volodymyr Zelensky recently said Moscow had destroyed half of his country's electricity-generating capacity since it began pummeling its energy facilities in late March.'¹¹⁸

12.3.4 In September 2024, the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine reported further attacks on the energy infrastructure during 2024. It stated:

'Between 22 March and 31 August 2024, the Russian Federation armed forces launched nine waves of long range and large-scale coordinated attacks on Ukraine's electric power system, damaging or destroying numerous power generation, transmission, and distribution facilities. The strikes had reverberating effects causing harm to the civilian population and the country's electricity supply, water distribution, sewage and sanitation systems, heating and hot water, public health, education, and the economy.

'...The attacks have caused additional population displacement and have disproportionately impacted groups in a situation of vulnerability, such as older persons, those with disabilities, households with lower incomes, and the internally displaced, with women particularly affected. Any additional attacks will further compound this harm.'¹¹⁹

12.3.5 The same source provided information on the increasing impacts of the war damage. It stated:

'Prior to the onset of the full scale armed attack of the Russian Federation on 24 February 2022, Ukraine produced 44.1 gigawatts of available electricity, through its nuclear, thermal, and hydroelectric power plants and renewable sources. Pre-war electricity consumption needs required approximately 26 gigawatts of electricity during winter.

¹¹⁶ RUSI [Protecting Ukraine's Energy Infrastructure](#) 24 June, 2024

¹¹⁷ RUSI [Protecting Ukraine's Energy Infrastructure](#) 24 June, 2024

¹¹⁸ BBC, [Russia launches 'massive' overnight attack on Ukraine power grid - BBC News](#) 22 June 2024

¹¹⁹ UN HRMM, [Attacks on Ukraine's Energy Infrastructure](#), executive summary. September 2024

‘...By the winter of 2023-2024, Ukraine could only generate around 17.8 gigawatts per hour of electricity. That winter, peak consumption reached 18.5 gigawatts per hour.

‘...While the attacks in 2022-2023 mainly targeted electricity transmission facilities, the 2024 attacks to a much larger extent targeted electricity generation facilities. According to a major energy company, the 2024 attacks damaged three times more of its TPP [Thermal Power Plant] power units than in the winter of 2022-2023.¹²⁰ Attacks on hydroelectric power plants and dams also nearly tripled in 2024, according to the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine.’¹²¹

- 12.3.6 The OCHA HNRP 2025 report noted, ‘Since early 2024, nine large-scale attacks have targeted Ukraine’s energy sector, with the highest amount of energy infrastructure damaged in Dnipropetrovska, Kharkivska, Khersonska and Sumska oblasts. Rolling blackouts persist, including 12-hour outages in Kyiv...’¹²¹
- 12.3.7 For more information on the extent and impact of damage to the energy infrastructure see [Sept.24-Attacks on Ukraine’s Energy Infrastructure: Harm to the Civilian Population](#) published in September 2024 by the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine.

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12.4 Food security and nutrition

- 12.4.1 The OCHA HNRP report 2025 noted that 97% of the population in surveyed areas reported full availability of essential food¹²².
- 12.4.2 The same report noted:
- ‘In 2025, nearly 5 million people, representing 15 per cent of the population, are estimated to be food insecure and in need of food and livelihood assistance. This is a reduction of about one-third from 2024. Food insecurity remains most severe in 10 of the most affected southern, eastern and northern oblasts, with the highest number of food-insecure people in Khersonska (55 per cent), Zaporizka (42 per cent) and Donetsk (39 per cent). All ten oblasts account for approximately 2.57 million people in need. The destruction of critical infrastructure and collapse of essential services, coupled with widespread displacement and economic impacts, have drastically reduced people’s ability to access food, sustain livelihoods, maintain agricultural production and afford basic food necessities. Food needs are most severe in the areas closest to the front line or active hostilities, where people lack access to functioning markets, income and critical services...’¹²³
- 12.4.3 The World Food Programme (WFP) live [HungerMap](#) provides near real-time updates on food security and nutrition, based on ‘key metrics from various data sources – such as food security information, weather, population size, conflict, hazards, nutrition information and macro-economic data – to help

¹²⁰ UN HRMM, [Attacks on Ukraine’s Energy Infrastructure](#), page 3 and 4. September 2024

¹²¹ OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), page 11, 15 January 2025

¹²² OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), page 13, 15 January 2025

¹²³ OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), page 52, 15 January 2025

assess, monitor and predict the magnitude and severity of hunger in near real-time.’¹²⁴

12.4.4 On 26 January 2025, the WFP Hunger Map indicated there were 2.4 million people in Ukraine with ‘insufficient food consumption’. The key to the map explains the definitions used. It states, ‘People with insufficient food consumption refers to those with poor or borderline food consumption, according to the Food Consumption Score (FCS). The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a proxy of household’s food access...based on household’s dietary diversity, food frequency, and relative nutritional importance of different food groups.’¹²⁵

12.4.5 The same source provides a definition of ‘poor’, ‘borderline’ and ‘acceptable’ food consumption. It states:

‘Poor food consumption: Typically refers to households that are not consuming staples and vegetables every day and never or very seldom consume protein-rich food such as meat and dairy (FCS of less than 28).

‘Borderline food consumption: Typically refers to households that are consuming staples and vegetables every day, accompanied by oil and pulses a few times a week (FCS of less than 42).

‘Acceptable food consumption: Typically refers to households that are consuming staples and vegetables every day, frequently accompanied by oil and pulses, and occasionally meat, fish and dairy (FCS greater than 42).’¹²⁶

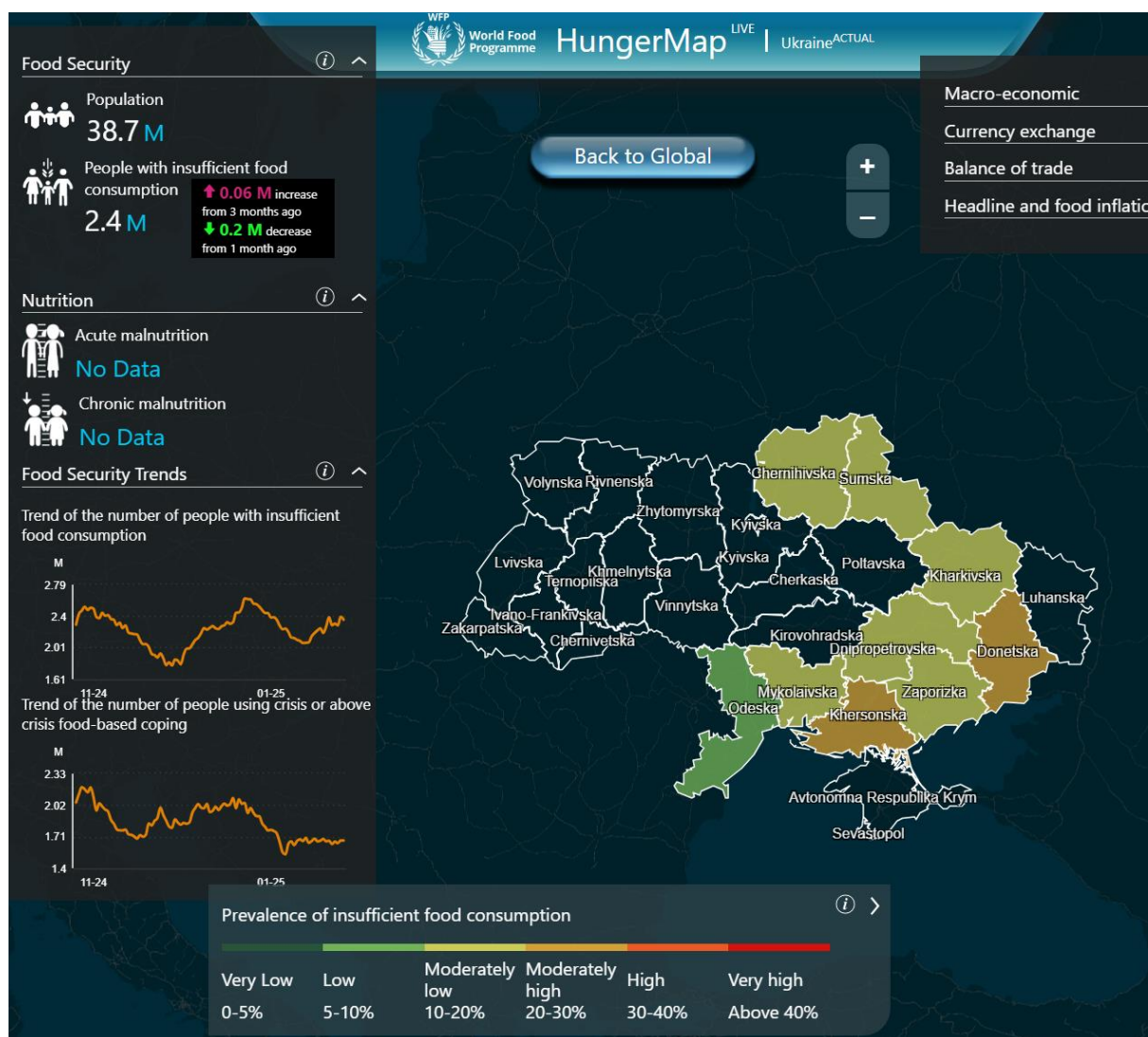
12.4.6 The WFP HungerMap below from 26 January 2025 showed the prevalence of insufficient food consumption in frontline areas of Ukraine. The prevalence in two frontline oblasts, Donetsk and Kherson, is assessed as ‘moderately high- 20-30%’, while in six other frontline oblasts it is assessed as ‘moderately low- 10-20%’ and in Odesa as ‘low- 5-10%’¹²⁷:

¹²⁴ WFP, ‘[HungerMap](#)’ Methodology, no date

¹²⁵ [HungerMap LIVE](#)

¹²⁶ WFP, [HungerMap LIVE Ukraine](#), 26 January 2025

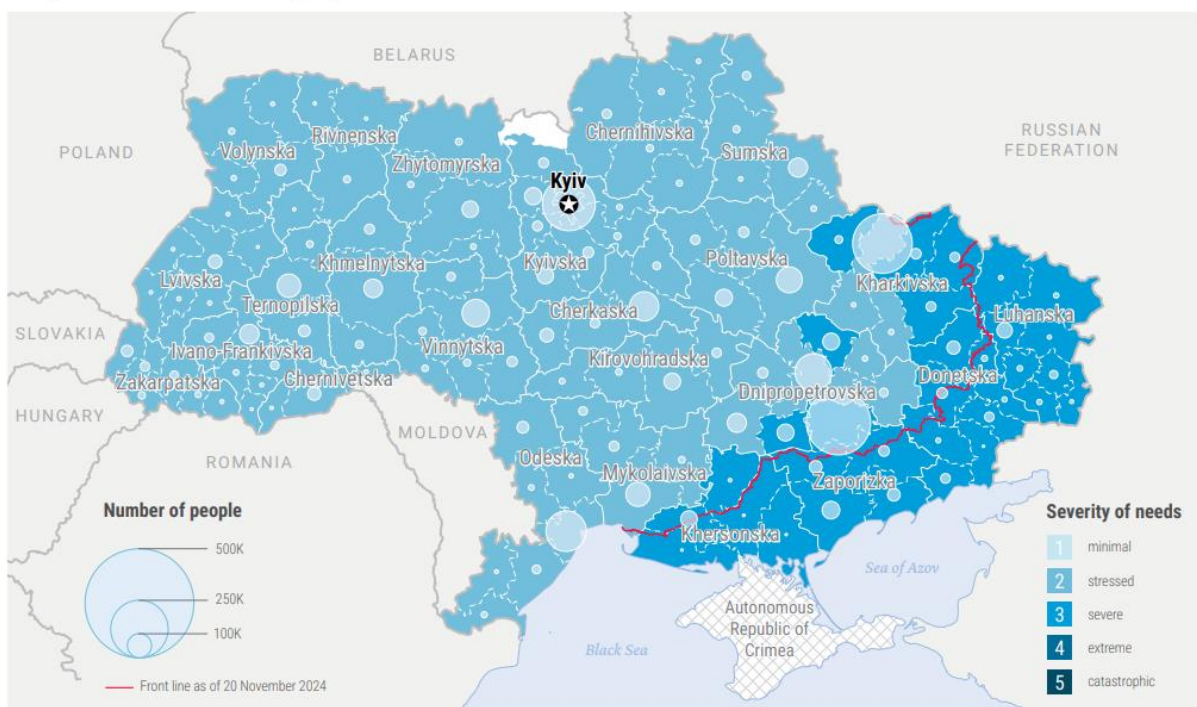
¹²⁷ WFP, [HungerMap LIVE Ukraine](#), 26 January 2025



12.4.7 The OCHA HNRP report 2025 map below showed the assessment of severity of need for the food security and livelihoods cluster aid in different areas of Ukraine. The map indicated 'severe need' in frontline areas¹²⁸:

¹²⁸ OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), page 84, 15 January 2025

People in need and severity by location



12.4.8 The OCHA HNRP 2025 report did not specifically explain how the severity of needs (minimal – catastrophic) were measured or defined.

12.4.9 In October 2024, OCHA reported that between January and August 2024: ‘...Food and farming supplies were distributed to nearly 2.9 million people, focusing on front-line communities...Over 600,000 people received multi-purpose cash assistance to meet emergency basic needs’.¹²⁹

12.4.10 In January 2024, The World Food Programme (WFP) Annual Country report for 2023 (WFP Ukraine report 2023) stated:

‘The war in Ukraine severely impacted food security, disrupting global food supply chains and contaminating vast agricultural lands in Ukraine with mines and explosive remnants, causing casualties among farmers and households. The conflict led to a significant decrease in production and income for rural communities.

‘...According to the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine’s strategy for demining of agricultural lands, 470,000 hectares of agricultural land is suspected to be contaminated by explosives, which led thousands of farmers and rural households to reduce or stop food production. According to the rapid damage and needs assessment, Ukraine production decreased by 37 percent in 2022 compared to pre-war levels. Without rapid action, many households and small-scale farmers will be unable to resume cultivation, which will have a broader regional repercussion and undermine Ukraine’s

¹²⁹ OCHA, [Ukraine | Situation Reports \(unocha.org\)](https://www.unocha.org/ukraine/situation-reports), page 6. 7 October 2024

ability to recover. The population's reliance on humanitarian assistance or temporary social payments has increased due to the destruction of private houses and mine contamination.¹³⁰

12.4.11 The same source reported, 'WFP helped 4.5 million war-affected vulnerable people meet their needs across its activities in Ukraine in 2023, with 90 percent of these beneficiaries residing in areas close to the frontline. Around 2 million people consistently received support every month, many relying on WFP's assistance to fulfil their food requirements. WFP also supported the restoration of supply chains and strengthening of food systems, as well as provided services to humanitarian and development partners.'¹³¹

12.4.12 The WFP Ukraine 2023 report noted:

'In the second year of war, the frontline along the east and south persisted with minimal variation. In the areas close to the frontline, more prevalence and acuteness of food insecurity are observed. Moderate to severe food insecurity affects one in five Ukrainian households, and it gets worse during the winter. The Russian-controlled areas remained inaccessible despite continued requests for humanitarian access.

'As a result, WFP's crisis response programmes targeted frontline areas with the most severe needs. Food was available in Ukraine, however, the quality of wheat decreased as only 25 percent is of food-grade. Physical, and economic access challenges near the frontline due to damaged infrastructure, dysfunctional markets, and destroyed livelihoods also drove the food insecurity up, as people consistently adopted negative coping strategies and increased reliance on their own food production. Groups with specific vulnerability characteristics have higher likelihood of facing food insecurity: notably, households with people living with disabilities, the elderly, single-headed households, as well as the unemployed or precariously employed.'¹³²

12.4.13 The same source reported details of the beneficiaries and food aid provided. It stated that out of the total 4.5 million beneficiaries in 2023, 61% were female and 39% male. The majority of beneficiaries were residents (3,662,760) while 727,825 were IDPs and 90,110 were returnees. Around 3 million were helped directly with food supplies (amounting to 163,399 metric tonnes) which were mainly 'rations', bread, wheat flour, canned meat, canned pulses, oats, pasta and vegetable oil. Around 2 million beneficiaries were given cash-based transfers (amounting to \$206,306,385 [£165,171,571.71¹³³]) or vouchers (total value \$6,948,311 [£5,564,146.19¹³⁴])¹³⁵.

12.4.14 For regular updates on food and financial aid, see OCHA [Situation Reports](#).

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¹³⁰ WFP [Annual Country Reports 2023 | Ukraine](#), page 3. 25 January 2024

¹³¹ WFP [Annual Country Reports 2023 | Ukraine](#), page 3. 25 January 2024

¹³² WFP [Annual Country Reports 2023 | Ukraine](#), page 9. 25 January 2024

¹³³ Xe Currency converter, [206,306,385 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 24 January 2025

¹³⁴ Xe Currency converter, [6,948,311 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars](#), 24 January 2025

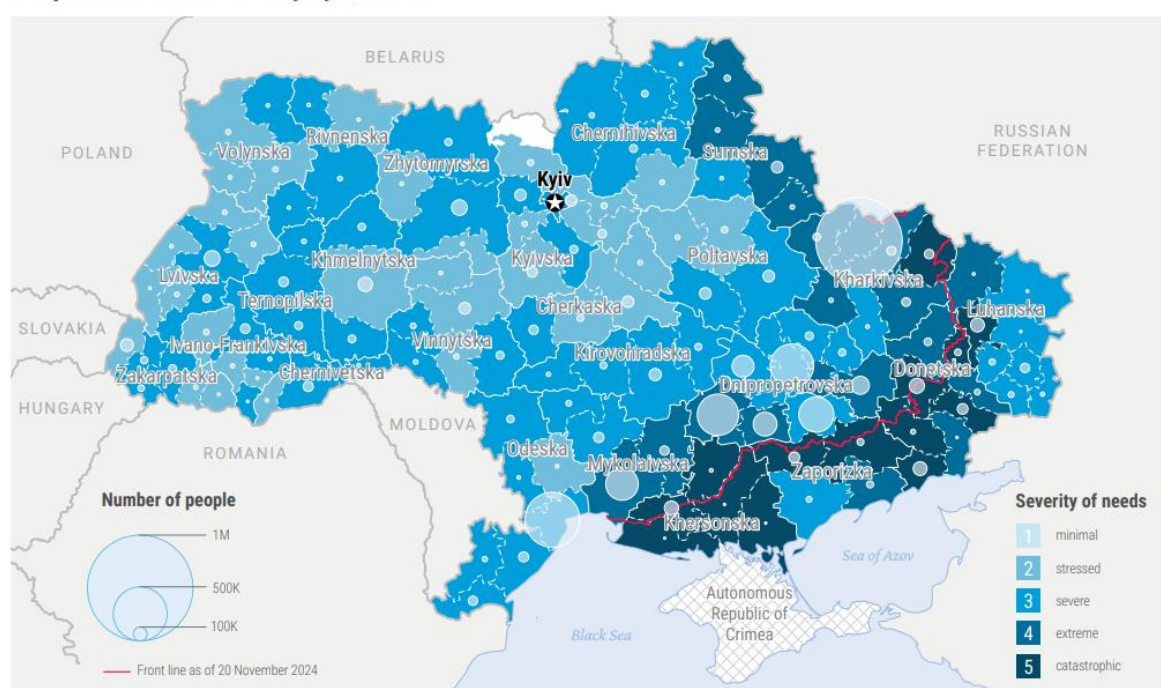
¹³⁵ WFP [Annual Country Reports 2023 | Ukraine](#), page 9. 25 January 2024

12.5 Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

- 12.5.1 The OCHA HNRP report 2025 noted that 97% of the population in surveyed areas reported full availability of essential hygiene products¹³⁶.
- 12.5.2 The same report indicated that there were 8.5 million people in need of assistance from the WASH cluster¹³⁷.
- 12.5.3 The map below from the OCHA HNRP report 2025 showed the assessment of severity of need for WASH aid in different parts of Ukraine. The most 'severe' needs are in frontline areas and those areas bordering Russia¹³⁸:

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People in need and severity by location



- 12.5.4 The OCHA HNRP 2025 report did not specifically explain how the severity of needs (minimal – catastrophic) were measured or defined.
- 12.5.5 The same source stated, 'Overall, one fifth of households have experienced constrained access to safe water, with over half directly associated with the war. These issues are more pronounced near the front line with frequent or prolonged interruptions in service and difficulties in making repairs due to shelling and security challenges. They are also significant in regions far from the front line where interruptions of water supply are often linked to power outages caused by hostilities.'¹³⁹

¹³⁶ OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), page 13, 15 January 2025

¹³⁷ OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), page 3, 15 January 2025

¹³⁸ OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), page 92, 15 January 2025

¹³⁹ OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), page 71, 15 January 2025

- 12.5.6 In September 2024, OCHA's update on the humanitarian impact of hostilities in Donetsk, Kharkiv and Suma Oblasts, reported, 'Strikes on energy facilities temporarily disrupted access to electricity and water for thousands of civilians in urban centres in Donetska and Sumska oblasts.'¹⁴⁰
- 12.5.7 The same source reported delivery of hygiene kits in these areas¹⁴¹.
- 12.5.8 In October 2024 OCHA reported that from January to September 2024, '...About 5.8 million people received water, sanitation and hygiene support, primarily through system maintenance, repairs and emergency water supply.'¹⁴²
- 12.5.9 For regular updates on WASH see OCHA [Situation Reports](#).

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12.6 Poverty

- 12.6.1 A 2023 blog post from the Kennan Institute, 'the premier US center for advanced research on Eurasia'¹⁴³, at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, a nonpartisan foreign policy research organisation based in Washington,¹⁴⁴ assessed how the war affected household income. It stated:
- 'When refugees and internally displaced persons are included, more than 70 percent of Ukraine's population (those who remained in country between February and July 2022) have lost income, according to the [results](#) of the fifth wave of a survey commissioned by the European Commission and conducted by the Ukrainian research company Gradus Research in partnership with the Center for Economic Recovery. Some 73 percent of Ukrainians reported a decrease in their income compared to before the war. Another 16 percent of those surveyed said that their income had not changed, with only 3 percent reporting an increase. The greatest proportion of citizens who reported a decrease in income was recorded among internally displaced persons (83 percent of IDPs) and the least among those who went abroad (61 percent).'¹⁴⁵
- 12.6.2 In January 2023, in its Internal Displacement Report, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) reported on the main sources of income for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and non-IDPs in Ukraine, based on Round 12 of the General population survey, a rapid representative assessment conducted with 2,000 respondents. The assessment, as of 23 January 2023, covered the general population across all six macro-regions – West, East, North, Centre, South, and the city of Kyiv, excluding the Crimean Peninsula.¹⁴⁶ For non-IDPs, 'salary' was the most frequently reported source, followed by 'retirement pension', together making up 74% of responses. For IDPs, 'salary' was also the most frequently reported source, followed by 'IDPs monthly allowance' and 'retirement pension' which

¹⁴⁰ OCHA, [Impact of Hostilities in Donetska, Kharkivska and Sumska Oblasts](#), 20 September 2024

¹⁴¹ OCHA, [Impact of Hostilities in Donetska, Kharkivska and Sumska Oblasts](#), 20 September 2024

¹⁴² OCHA, [Ukraine | Situation Reports \(unocha.org\)](#), 30 October 2024

¹⁴³ Wilson Center, [Kennan Institute | Wilson Center](#), no date

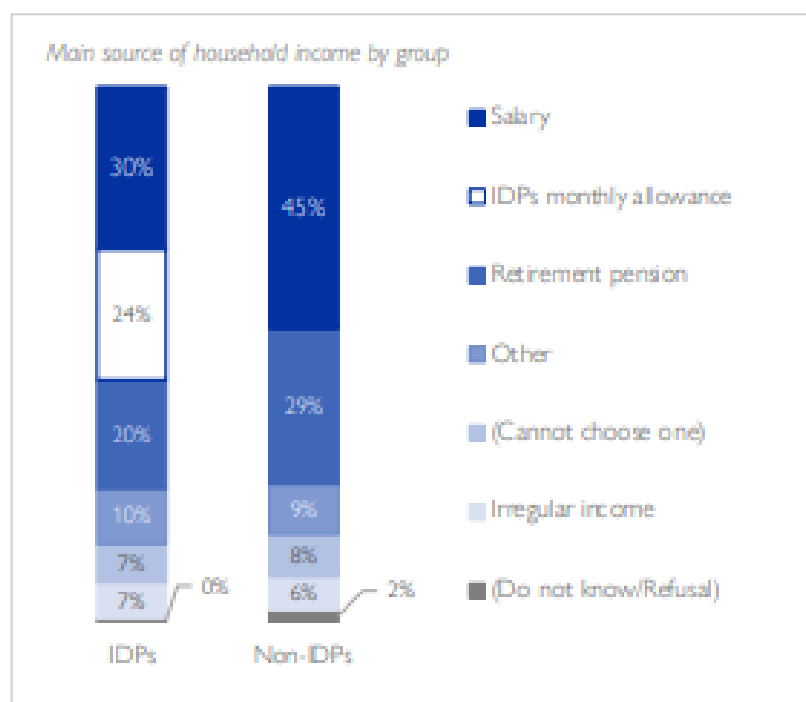
¹⁴⁴ Wilson Center, [About the Wilson Center | Wilson Center](#), no date

¹⁴⁵ Wilson Center, [The Economic Picture of Ukrainian Households](#), 1 February 2023

¹⁴⁶ IOM, [Ukraine — Internal Displacement Report...](#), methodology, page 12, 23 January 2023

together made up 74% of responses¹⁴⁷. Main sources of income have not been considered in any subsequent reports by IOM.

12.6.3 The same IOM report included the below graph to show the main source of income for IDPs and non-IDPs, as of January 2023¹⁴⁸:



12.6.4 In May 2024, the World Bank reported findings from the April to December 2023 phase of the 'Listening to Ukraine Household Phone Surveys' (L2Ukr), carried out in collaboration with the [Kyiv International Institute of Sociology](#). It states, 'The L2Ukr survey involves phone interviews of between 1,500 and 2,000 households every month, initially drawing from a representative sample of the Ukrainian population in 2021 and using random digital dialing to replace households in the sample since then. This approach has made it possible to cover all parts of Ukraine currently under the government's control.'¹⁴⁹

12.6.5 The World Bank reported the following key findings:

'The L2Ukr survey reveals that Russia's invasion of Ukraine has increased poverty, primarily due to the loss of jobs and labor income.

'Poverty, measured according to national standards, is projected to have increased by 1.8 million people among the population remaining in Ukraine in 2023, compared to 2020. Approximately one quarter of Ukrainians, did not have enough money to buy food at some point in June 2023.

'Declining employment drove the increase in poverty, as more than a fifth of adults employed before the war reported losing their jobs.

'Income from social transfers such as old-age pensions and social assistance including payments to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

¹⁴⁷ IOM, [Ukraine — Internal Displacement Report...](#), page 9, 23 January 2023

¹⁴⁸ IOM, [Ukraine — Internal Displacement Report...](#), page 9, 23 January 2023

¹⁴⁹ World Bank, [Listening to Citizens of Ukraine Survey](#), 29 May 2024

accounted for just more than half of household incomes in 2023 compared to a fifth in 2021, as income from work became more uncertain and a considerable number of working-age adults migrated.

‘Sustained external financial support from donors kept old-age pensions and social assistance payments flowing, thus partly offsetting the impact of job losses on poverty. Also, a rebound in economic growth in 2023, accompanied by recovering wages and slowing inflation, helped improve food security in the second half of 2023.

‘Without continuous social transfers, especially pension payments to the elderly, almost three million more Ukrainians would have been poor.

‘Significant external funding has helped the government substantially mitigate the welfare impacts of the war...

‘97% of old-age pensions and 85% of social assistance transfers continued to be paid on time every month.

‘Benefits for Internally Displaced Persons reached the most vulnerable among them.’¹⁵⁰

12.6.6 Note: the definition of ‘poverty’ by this source is as follows: ‘This is based on the official poverty line – UH 3,847.2 per adult in 2020 prices (equivalent to UH 5,220 [£99.7¹⁵¹] in 2023) – and reflects the welfare standards used for assessing poverty in the country.’¹⁵²

12.6.7 In October 2024, the World Bank reported, ‘Poverty in Ukraine has increased by at least 1.8 million people to reach 9 million since the start of the war.’¹⁵³

12.6.1 The OCHA HNRP 2025 report noted that, ‘Since the escalation of the war, the number of people living in poverty has increased by at least 1.8 million – with up to over 9 million people living in poverty...’¹⁵⁴

12.6.2 The OCHA HNRP 2025 report noted: ‘Median monthly income dropped from 7,000 hryvna (UAH) (US\$184 [or £147.28¹⁵⁵]) in 2022 to UAH5,000 (\$132 [or £105.65¹⁵⁶]) by December 2023, with very low-income households rising from 21 to 30 per cent...’¹⁵⁷

12.6.3 In August 2024, UNHCR described how ‘multi-purpose cash assistance’ was helping the people of Ukraine. It stated:

‘By offering financial support through various modalities, UNHCR empowers people to make decisions based on their specific needs and unique circumstances, preserving their dignity and independence while granting them a sense of normality and ownership. This support enables those in need to prepare for winter, pay rent, repair their homes, buy food, and live in

¹⁵⁰ World Bank, [Listening to Citizens of Ukraine Survey](#), 29 May 2024

¹⁵¹ Xe Currency converter, [5,220 UAH to GBP - Convert Ukrainian Hryvni...](#), 26 January 2025

¹⁵² World Bank, [Listening-to-Ukraine-Poverty-Note.pdf](#), footnote page 2, 29 May 2024

¹⁵³ World Bank, [Ukraine Overview: Development news, research, data](#), context, 29 October 2024

¹⁵⁴ OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), page 10, 15 January 2025

¹⁵⁵ Xe Currency converter, [184 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

¹⁵⁶ Xe Currency converter, [132 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

¹⁵⁷ OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), page 13, 15 January 2025

dignified conditions. In addition, providing support via cash assistance supports the local economy.

‘...Since March 2022, UNHCR has provided cash assistance to more than 2.1 million people in Ukraine, amounting to more than USD 511 million [£409.4 million¹⁵⁸]. This is possible thanks to generous funding of the European Union. The cash assistance program is implemented through a network of multi-service protection centers and mobile teams across 21 oblasts in Ukraine. These centers facilitate cash enrollment and protection screening, ensuring that aid reaches those most in need. The vulnerability criteria for eligibility are regularly updated to reflect the evolving security situation and the growing number of affected Ukrainians.’¹⁵⁹

12.6.1 For more information on the economy of Ukraine and the financial effects of the war, see [Economic situation](#).

12.6.2 The UNHCR September 2024 Cash Assistance Factsheet reported on the cash provided for different purposes in 2024:

- Under the rental market initiative [a scheme to help IDPs to rent accommodation] around \$1,830 [£1,465.43¹⁶⁰] per household has been provided to 1,059 families (2,789 people), a total of \$2.2 million [£1.76 million¹⁶¹] until September 2024.
- \$1 million [£ 0.8 million¹⁶²] in total had been disbursed for Cash for repairs, between 618 families.
- Under an agreement between UNHCR, the Ministry of Social Policy and the Pension Fund of Ukraine, as of 30 June 2024, more than 130,000 pensioners had received about \$23.5 million [£18.83 million¹⁶³] to help in covering additional energy needs¹⁶⁴.

12.6.3 The same source described the cash support for families hosting IDPs:

‘On 19 December 2023, UNHCR agreed with the Ministry of Reintegration to support the Prykhystok programme, the largest national social initiative supporting free housing for displaced people in Ukraine. Under the agreement, UNHCR will support Prykhystok with USD 15 million [£12 million¹⁶⁵], assisting up to 90,000 families hosting approximately 250,000 IDPs in their homes for a period of at least four months. So far in 2024, Prykhystok has provided financial support to over 82,000 people hosting approximately 187,000 IDPs with cash for utilities.’¹⁶⁶

12.6.4 In January 2025 the IOM Internal displacement report, based on Round 19 of their General Population survey¹⁶⁷, included the following chart to show the strategies most commonly adopted by IDPs to cope with low incomes, in

¹⁵⁸ Xe Currency converter, [511,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

¹⁵⁹ UNHCR, [cash assistance provides a lifeline](#), 27 August 2024

¹⁶⁰ Xe Currency converter, [1,830 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 24 January 2025

¹⁶¹ Xe Currency converter, [2,200,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

¹⁶² Xe Currency converter, [1,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

¹⁶³ Xe Currency converter, [23,500,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

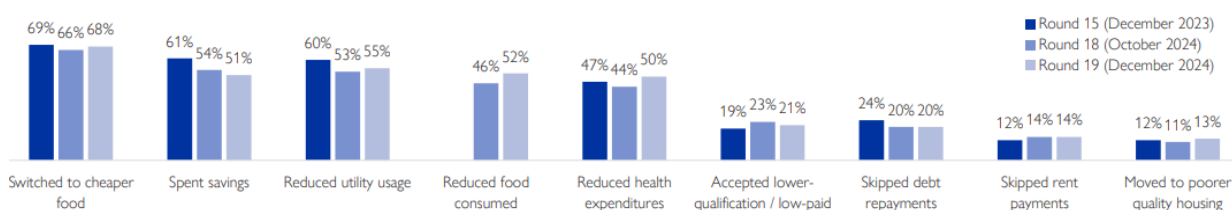
¹⁶⁴ UNHCR, [Publications – UNHCR Ukraine](#), (Cash Assistance Factsheet). September 2024

¹⁶⁵ Xe Currency converter, [15,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

¹⁶⁶ UNHCR, [Publications – UNHCR Ukraine](#), (Cash Assistance Factsheet). September 2024

¹⁶⁷ IOM, [Ukraine - Internal Displacement Report...](#), page 13 methodology, 17 January 2025

December 2023, October 2024 and December 2024. The bars represent the percentage of IDPs adopting each strategy:



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- 12.6.5 In January 2025, the UNHCR Delivery Update, a regular, brief report on humanitarian needs and the assistance given, reported, ‘As of November 2024, UNHCR has distributed cash assistance to over 521,700 newly displaced persons, returnees and people who have been impacted by aerial attacks and need this assistance to help cover the costs of basic needs such as accommodation, food, medicines and clothes. Approximately \$144 million [£115.7 million¹⁶⁹] has been disbursed from January-November 2024. This includes 210,111 people reached (as of 5 December) with cash support for additional winter needs in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Policy and the Pension Fund of Ukraine, and the Ministry of Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories.’¹⁷⁰
- 12.6.6 The same source stated ‘Approximately 34,500 people (out of the 521,700 recipients of cash assistance so far in 2024) received emergency cash support in the amount of UAH 10,800 [£ 206.21¹⁷¹]. This modality allows for the rapid delivery of cash assistance following aerial attacks or urgent evacuations from frontline areas, helping people cope with the sudden shock and to address urgent needs.’¹⁷²

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12.7 Healthcare

- 12.7.1 A joint report, published in February 2023, by eyeWitness to Atrocities¹⁷³, Insecurity Insight¹⁷⁴, the Media Initiative for Human Rights¹⁷⁵, Physicians for Human Rights (PHR)¹⁷⁶, and the Ukrainian Healthcare Center¹⁷⁷ described, ‘... the staggering toll that Russia’s aggression has had on Ukraine’s health care system since February 2022. Using 10 case studies and a joint dataset of attacks, this report shows how Russia appears to be violating international humanitarian law by deliberately and indiscriminately targeting Ukraine’s health care system as part of a broader attack on its civilian population and infrastructure.’¹⁷⁸

¹⁶⁸ IOM, [Ukraine - Internal Displacement Report...](#), page 11, 17 January 2025

¹⁶⁹ Xe currency converter, [144,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

¹⁷⁰ UNHCR, [Publications – UNHCR Ukraine](#), Ukraine Emergency Delivery Updates, 10 January 2025

¹⁷¹ Xe currency converter, [10,800 UAH to GBP - Convert Ukrainian Hryvni...](#), 25 January 2025

¹⁷² UNHCR, [Publications – UNHCR Ukraine](#), Ukraine Emergency Delivery Updates, 10 January 2025

¹⁷³ EyeWitness to atrocities, [eyeWitness | About us](#). No date

¹⁷⁴ Insecurity insight, [Ukraine - Insecurity Insight](#). 2022

¹⁷⁵ Media Initiative for Human Rights, [Mission - MIHR \(mipl.org.ua\)](#). 2024

¹⁷⁶ Physicians for Human Rights, [About PHR](#). 2024

¹⁷⁷ Ukrainian Healthcare Center, [About us - UHC](#). No date

¹⁷⁸ PHR and others, [Destruction and Devastation: One Year...](#) (exec. summary), 21 February 2023

12.7.2 In April 2024, OCHA reported:

‘Continuous attacks on ...medical facilities have had far-reaching consequences, making access to essential health care... ever more challenging. In the first three months of 2024, the World Health Organization (WHO) verified more than 70 attacks impacting health-care providers, supplies, facilities, warehouses and transport in Ukraine... The impact is especially devastating in front-line areas where health-care facilities have already been heavily impacted...medical facilities were impacted in front-line areas and other locations further from active ground fighting, such as Lviv City in the west, hindering access to essential health care’.¹⁷⁹

12.7.3 In August 2024, the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMMU) reported attacks on health facilities between 24 February 2022 and 31 July 2024. It reported 68 attacks causing destruction and 478 causing damage¹⁸⁰.

12.7.4 The World Health Organisation (WHO) reported 1,680 attacks which impacted healthcare, as of 10 September 2024¹⁸¹.

12.7.5 In September 2024, The WHO Regional Director for Europe issued a statement summarising the key health challenges due to the war. He said:

‘As of today, WHO has confirmed close to 2000 attacks on health in Ukraine, including on hospitals, health workers and patients.

‘In just the past 6 months, targeted attacks have damaged Ukraine’s energy infrastructure. Frequent summertime power outages ...jeopardized storage and distribution of vaccines. If vaccine stocks cannot be used, we could see a rise in vaccine-preventable diseases.

‘...In response to concerns over power supplies, WHO and health authorities are accelerating efforts to install generators and other crucial equipment at health facilities nationwide. For example, recently we launched a heating unit at Chuhuiv Central Hospital in the Kharkiv region ... just one of 15 such heating units that WHO is installing in 8 regions.

‘...To tackle the danger of AMR [Antimicrobial resistance] in the short term, Ukraine now has 100 laboratories carrying out surveillance on drug-resistant bacteria, compared to just 3 in 2017. But consistent monitoring is key.

‘...an estimated 10 million people are at risk of mental health problems, ranging from mild to severe...The national mental health programme...has been scaling up rapidly, but demand still far outweighs supply.

‘...our latest health needs assessment in Ukraine shows that 8% of households do not currently have access to a primary health-care facility.

‘...More than 80% of households say they encounter problems in obtaining the medicines they need, with 6% saying they do not have access to essential medicines. One third of respondents say they do not have enough money to buy medicines.

¹⁷⁹ OCHA, [Ukraine: Situation Report](#), 18 April, 2024

¹⁸⁰ HRMMU, [Ukraine - protection of civilians in armed conflict \(July 2024\)](#), page 3. 9 August 2024

¹⁸¹ WHO, [Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care \(SSA\)](#) (Ukraine), as of 10 September 2024

‘...This week, WHO launched a prefabricated primary health-care clinic in Chohodarivka, a rural area of the Odesa region, to provide basic services to almost 2000 people and to improve the medicine supply chain despite persistent challenges...By year’s end, we will have installed around 40 such clinics in 6 regions.

‘...Ukraine’s national rehabilitation programme has made impressive progress in a relatively short time. Unfortunately, the longer the war continues, the more need there will be for prosthetics and physiotherapy.

‘...in the frontline city of Kharkiv...Health facilities crippled by war are being refurbished, including with enhanced security measures to adapt to constant shelling.’¹⁸²

- 12.7.6 In October 2024 OCHA reported, ‘WHO verified 66 attacks on health-care facilities in Ukraine, [in September 2024] more than a third of such attacks globally. In Donestka Oblast, the relocation of health facilities to other parts of the country has posed challenges to access health care in the region.’¹⁸³
- 12.7.7 The same source noted that in the 9 months between January and September 2024, \$129.2 million [£103.5 million¹⁸⁴] in funding for health was received¹⁸⁵ and health care support was given to 2 million people¹⁸⁶.
- 12.7.8 The map below, published by OCHA, based on data from Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team (HOT), an international humanitarian group who gather data to produce publicly available maps¹⁸⁷, as of 15 April 2024, showed the estimated number of health facilities by oblast¹⁸⁸:

¹⁸² WHO, [Statement – Renewed focus on health critical](#) 12 September 2024

¹⁸³ OCHA, [Ukraine | Situation Reports \(unocha.org\)](#) (Analysis), 30 October 2024

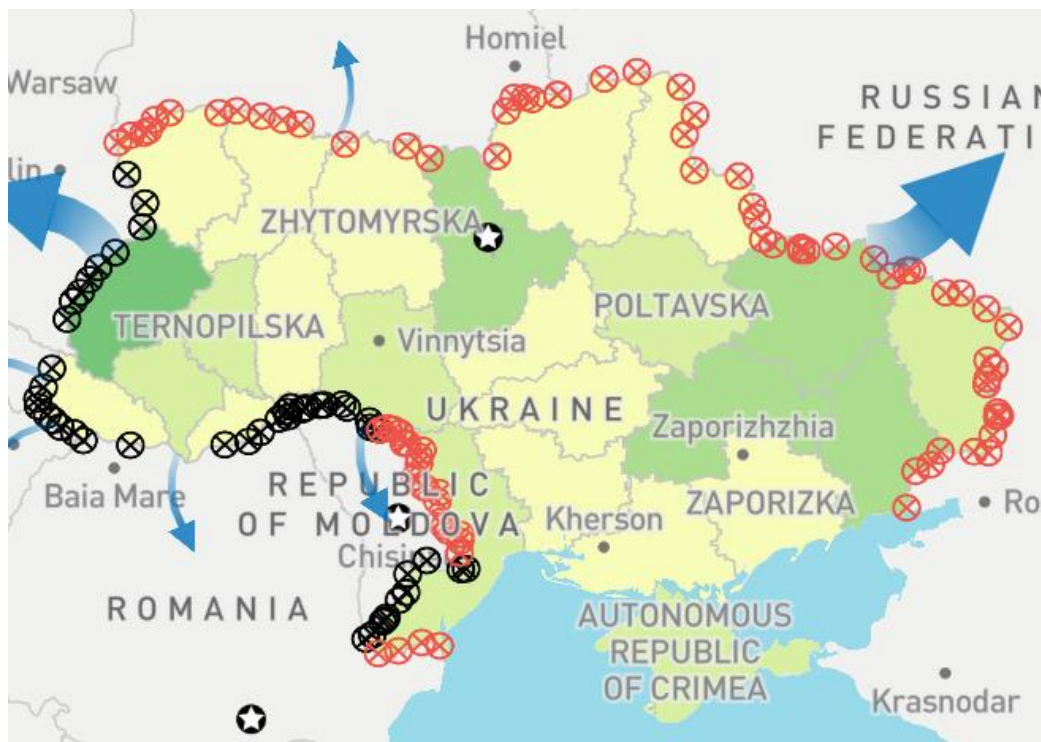
¹⁸⁴ Xe Currency converter, [129,200,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

¹⁸⁵ OCHA, [Ukraine | Situation Reports \(unocha.org\)](#) (funding overview by cluster) 30 October 2024

¹⁸⁶ OCHA, [Ukraine | Situation Reports \(unocha.org\)](#), (Humanitarian response) 30 October 2024

¹⁸⁷ HOT, [Ukraine | Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team](#)

¹⁸⁸ OCHA, [Ukraine Data Explorer \(humdata.org\)](#), 15 April 2024



MAP LEGEND

Number of Health Facilities

0 to 400
400 to 800
800 to 1200
1200 to 1600
1600 to 2000

12.7.9 The OCHA HNRP 2025 report noted:

‘Over 9.2 million people across Ukraine are estimated to be in need of health assistance in 2025. This includes around 2.2 million internally displaced people, 373,000 women of reproductive age (15-49 years) and more than 1 million older people.

‘Health needs are driven by increased disruption to the health system, the burden of non-communicable diseases and heightened demand for mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) due to war-related distress. These needs increase during the winter and are compounded by damage to energy infrastructure and heating systems. Additionally, there is an increased need for trauma care and physical rehabilitation services as a result of continued violence and increased attacks on health care (34 per cent increase, as verified by the WHO Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care from January 2024). People with disabilities report the need for health care among their top three priorities (59 per cent), compared to households without members with disabilities (19 per cent). It is anticipated that the number of people with disabilities in Ukraine will continue to rise as the war endures.

‘The ongoing violence has significantly affected people’s mental health, with more than 53 per cent reporting experiencing anxiety, 38 per cent —

depression, and 42 per cent — stress. People directly exposed to violence, displacement or severe trauma, such as former combatants and other civilians in conflict zones, are highly vulnerable to chronic psychological conditions such as post-traumatic stress disorder.

‘... War-related stress has led to a substantial burden of hypertension among affected people, with an increased risk in some frontline oblasts. Centralized accessible sexual and reproductive health care is lacking at the primary level, limiting access.

‘... The ongoing hostilities have affected access to primary health care as providers face rising costs, especially in areas of active fighting and those serving displaced people. Although the National Health Service of Ukraine continued to provide financial support, static capitation payments have left service providers struggling. The rising costs also remain a leading obstacle to people obtaining essential medical services. More than 34 per cent of households in Ukraine reported experiencing at least one barrier when seeking primary health care, with the cost of medicine being the leading obstacle (35 per cent), followed by the cost of consultation (15 per cent) and transport to access health services (7 per cent).’

- 12.7.10 Considering humanitarian aid targeting the healthcare sector in 2025, the same report noted a projected budget of \$131 million (£105.1 million¹⁸⁹) to address health needs and noted:

‘In 2025, Health Cluster partners aim to reach 2.99 million people with health services. Priority will be given to people requiring life-saving health care interventions that routine government services cannot provide due to the impact of the war on health services in locations with high severity intersectoral needs (levels 4 and 5, and, in some cases, level 3 areas). In addition to severity 4 and 5 locations in the east, south and north, the response will target Kyiv, Dnipropetrovsk and Mykolaivsk oblasts because of multisectoral humanitarian needs.’¹⁹⁰

- 12.7.11 For a broader analysis of the public health situation from WHO, see: [Ukraine: Public Health Situation Analysis \(PHSA\)](#) published December 2023.
- 12.7.12 For WHO Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS) report on availability of health services, as of August 2024, see [HeRAMS Ukraine verification snapshot: May - August 2024](#).

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12.8 Education

- 12.8.1 HRW’s 2024 World Report, covering events of 2023 noted, ‘Throughout the year, Russian forces continued to attack schools and other educational facilities across Ukraine. The Ukrainian government reported that 3,790 educational facilities were damaged or destroyed from February 2022 to September 2023.’¹⁹¹

¹⁸⁹ Xe Currency converter,, [131,000,000 USD to GBP -convert US Dollars ...](#), 26 January 2025

¹⁹⁰ OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), page 13, 15 January 2025

¹⁹¹ HRW, [World Report 2024](#), page 661, 2024

- 12.8.2 In November 2024, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN OHCHR)'s October Update reported attacks on educational facilities between 24 February 2022 and 31 October 2024. It reported 324 attacks which destroyed educational facilities and 1,172 which caused damage¹⁹².
- 12.8.3 In October 2024, OCHA reported, 'Civilians remaining in front-line communities in Donetsk, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Dnipropetrovska and Zaporizka oblasts face dire living conditions... Students, required to use online learning, struggle to connect due to frequent and unpredictable electricity cuts and limited safe learning spaces.'¹⁹³
- 12.8.4 The same source noted that between January and September 2024, the education cluster had received \$62.7 million [£50.2 million¹⁹⁴] Humanitarian Response Plan funding¹⁹⁵ and 0.6 million people had been reached with support for education¹⁹⁶.
- 12.8.5 In October 2024, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) reported results of the second year of an assessment of educational quality, based on a representative sample of secondary schools. It stated, 'The assessment was conducted by the State Service for Education Quality of Ukraine in May 2024, through tests of sixth- and eighth-grade students, covering the Ukrainian language and mathematics.'¹⁹⁷
- 12.8.6 In 2024, UNICEF noted:
- 'Despite the intensity of the ongoing war, on average sixth-grade students test results improved slightly over the past year in mathematics and Ukrainian language, but eighth graders showed a decline in test scores...The findings...also revealed that results in the eastern and northern regions showed a downward trend in educational outcomes.
- '...This year, the percentage of sixth graders who achieved sufficient-level test scores increased. The assessment notes that one likely reason for this is the return to in-person learning, with the proportion of students learning remotely dropping from 39 per cent to 24 per cent, compared to the previous academic year.
- 'The decline in eighth graders' average scores is reported to be likely due to the impact of the war on their emotional and psychological well-being, as well as on their motivation.
- '...The findings show that the return to in-person learning had a positive effect on results for some pupils. Conversely, students who continued learning remotely or in hybrid formats demonstrated declining performance.
- '...significant regional disparities also persist. Students in Kyiv continue to get higher scores, while results in Ukraine's eastern and northern regions show a downward trend. This underscores the need to increase focus on

¹⁹²UN OHCHR, [Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict - October 2024](#), (page 3), 15 November 2024

¹⁹³ OCHA, [Ukraine | Situation Reports \(unocha.org\)](#), (analysis). Updated 30 October 2024

¹⁹⁴ Xe Currency converter, [62,700,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

¹⁹⁵ OCHA, [Ukraine | Situation Reports \(unocha.org\)](#), (funding overview by cluster). 30 October 2024

¹⁹⁶ OCHA, [Ukraine | Situation Reports \(unocha.org\)](#), (people reached by cluster). 30 October 2024

¹⁹⁷ UNICEF, [educational results, second phase of the educational quality...](#) 9 October 2024

some of the most vulnerable living in areas more directly affected by war and displacement.

‘...children from urban schools outperformed their peers in rural areas, likely due to better access to IT training, facilities and skills development, as well as self-learning practices.’¹⁹⁸

- 12.8.7 The OCHA HNRP 2025 report estimated that in 2025, 1.6 million people would be in need and identified a budget of \$84.6 million dollars [£67.8 million¹⁹⁹] to address educational needs²⁰⁰. The report also noted:

‘The war in Ukraine continues to threaten the right to education for an estimated 1.6 million children,¹³² including children with disabilities. In 2024, intensified missile attacks disrupted learning for one-third of boys and girls nationwide, while displacement impeded the education of 14 per cent of children. Access to in-person education remains particularly challenging in the areas close to the front line and along the border with the Russian Federation. About 70 per cent of children in the east and 30 per cent in the south continue to rely on remote learning, with displaced children three times more likely to attend school online than non-displaced children. Based on the Education Cluster’s data, 80 per cent of internally displaced children in the west also continue learning online, with nearly all children in collective sites learning entirely online...

‘... The war has also affected educators, with 80 per cent of teachers reporting feeling stressed or anxious about work and unsafe at or while travelling to work. Eighty-two per cent of the teaching force in Ukraine are women, which adds to their cross-sectoral vulnerabilities.

‘Since the escalation of the war in February 2022, nearly 3,600 educational institutions, including 2,000 schools, have been damaged, with 371 facilities totally destroyed, according to the Government of Ukraine. Damage to educational infrastructure continues to occur, outpacing the level of repairs due to ongoing attacks. Poorly equipped and congested shelters in schools and pre-schools across the country are major barriers to return to in-person learning, especially in front-line and border oblasts.

‘There have been declines in educational outcomes, with children across eastern and northern regions, as well as pupils in rural areas, lagging behind their peers. Furthermore, time spent on learning is affected by an increase in care work for girls, and engagement in small repairs, home maintenance and farming activities for boys in rural areas.

‘... In 2025, Education Cluster partners will provide access to quality education in safe, inclusive environments through offline (in-person), online and blended learning modalities for war-affected children and teachers by adapting learning and teaching modalities in the prioritized oblasts, based on the prevailing security and safety conditions.’²⁰¹

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¹⁹⁸ UNICEF, [educational results, second phase of the educational quality assessment](#) . 9 Oct 2024

¹⁹⁹ Xe Currency converter, [84,600,000 USD to GBP - US Dollars to British...](#), 26 January 2025

²⁰⁰ OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), page 47, 15 January 2025

²⁰¹ OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine 2025...](#), page 47, 15 January 2025

13. Humanitarian aid

13.1 Aid agencies

- 13.1.1 Humanitarian support to Ukraine is coordinated through a range of international partners including the UN Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF)²⁰², EU Civil Protection Mechanism²⁰³, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)²⁰⁴, UK Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC)²⁰⁵, Red Cross Movement²⁰⁶ and multiple national NGOs.
- 13.1.2 OCHA's UHF Annual Report 2023 stated that the UHF received \$182 million [£145.8million²⁰⁷] in funding in 2023 and \$327 million [£262.5 million²⁰⁸] in 2022²⁰⁹.
- 13.1.3 The same source reported, 'In 2023, the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF) received contributions from 26 donors, including US. \$41.5 million [£33.3 million²¹⁰] from the United Kingdom, \$25 million [£20 million²¹¹] from the United States of America, \$21.5 million [£17.2 million²¹²] from the Netherlands, \$19.5 million [£15.6 million²¹³] from Norway, \$19.2 million [£15.4 million²¹⁴] from Germany and many others.'²¹⁵
- 13.1.4 The Kiel Institute, a research institution based in Germany²¹⁶, provides up to date information on overseas aid to Ukraine, including humanitarian aid in their [Ukraine Support Tracker- A Database of Military, Financial and Humanitarian Aid to Ukraine](#). In December 2024, the Kiel Institute Ukraine support tracker reported allocations of humanitarian aid to Ukraine, from 42 donors, noting how it distinguished 'commitments' of aid from 'allocations'. It stated, 'In our dataset, almost all allocations we have coded have either been delivered or are intended for delivery in the short to medium term, meaning in a few, days, weeks or months'.²¹⁷
- 13.1.5 The Kiel Institute recorded a total of 17.6 billion Euros [£14.3 billion²¹⁸] in allocations for humanitarian relief in Ukraine in the period from 24 January 2022 to 31 October 2024²¹⁹. These are the sources of the largest allocations:
- United States 3.4 billion Euros [£2.9 billion²²⁰]

²⁰² OCHA, [Ukraine: Ukraine Humanitarian Fund \(UHF\) | ReliefWeb Response](#), no date

²⁰³ EC, [Ukraine - European Commission \(europa.eu\)](#), no date

²⁰⁴ USAID, [Ukraine | Humanitarian Assistance](#), 12 September 2024

²⁰⁵ DEC, [Ukraine Humanitarian Appeal Two Years On](#), 3 October 2024

²⁰⁶ Red Cross, [The Red Cross in Ukraine | British Red Cross](#), 26 July 2024

²⁰⁷ Xe currency converter, [182,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

²⁰⁸ Xe currency converter, [327,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

²⁰⁹ OCHA, [Ukraine Humanitarian Fund Annual Report 2023](#), page 7. 23 May 2024

²¹⁰ Xe currency converter, [41,500,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

²¹¹ Xe currency converter, [25,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

²¹² Xe currency converter, [21,500,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

²¹³ Xe currency converter, [19,500,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

²¹⁴ Xe currency converter, [19,200,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 2025

²¹⁵ OCHA, [Ukraine Humanitarian Fund Annual Report 2023](#), page 7. 23 May 2024

²¹⁶ Kiel Institute, [Organization for Economic Research | Kiel Institute \(ifw-kiel.de\)](#), no date

²¹⁷ Kiel Institute, [Ukraine Support Tracker | Kiel Institute](#), (Research note UST), 5 December 2024

²¹⁸ Xe currency converter, [17,000,000,000 EUR to GBP - Convert Euros...](#), 25 January 2025

²¹⁹ Kiel Institute, [Ukraine Support Tracker | Kiel Institute](#), (dataset), 5 December 2024

²²⁰ Xe currency converter, [3,400,000,000 EUR to GBP - Convert Euros...](#), 25 January 2025

- Germany 3.2 billion Euros [£2.7 billion²²¹]
- EU (Commission and Council) 2.5 billion Euros [£2.1 billion²²²]
- Japan 1.3 billion Euros [£1.1 billion²²³]
- Netherlands 0.8 billion Euros [£0.7 billion²²⁴]
- United Kingdom 0.8 billion Euros [£0.7 billion²²⁵]
- Switzerland 0.7 billion Euros [£0.6 billion²²⁶]
- France 0.6 billion Euros [£0.5 billion²²⁷]
- Norway 0.6 billion Euros [£0.5 billion²²⁸]
- Canada 0.5 billion Euros [£0.4 billion²²⁹]
- Italy 0.5 billion Euros [£0.4 billion²³⁰]²³¹

13.1.6 In December 2024, the UK government reported that its total humanitarian contribution to Ukraine since the start of the 2022 invasion would reach £477 million by 31 March 2025²³². For more information on support provided to Ukraine by the UK government see [UK support to Ukraine: factsheet](#)

13.1.7 In October 2024, OCHA published a Situation Report including the below table which showed the requirements, funding received and funding gaps²³³:

²²¹ Xe currency converter, [3,200,000,000 EUR to GBP - Convert Euros...](#), 25 January 2025

²²² Xe currency converter, [2,500,000,000 EUR to GBP - convert Euros...](#), 25 January 2025

²²³ Xe currency converter, [1,300,000,000 EUR to GBP - Convert Euros...](#), 25 January 2025

²²⁴ Xe currency converter, [800,000,000 EUR to GBP - Convert Euros...](#), 25 January 2025

²²⁵ Xe currency converter, [800,000,000 EUR to GBP - Convert Euros...](#), 25 January 2025

²²⁶ Xe currency converter, [700,000,000 EUR to GBP - Convert Euros...](#), 25 January 2025

²²⁷ Xe currency converter, [600,000,000 EUR to GBP - Convert Euros...](#), 25 January 2025

²²⁸ Xe currency converter, [600,000,000 EUR to GBP - Convert Euros...](#), 25 January 2025

²²⁹ Xe currency converter, [500,000,000 EUR to GBP - Convert Euros...](#), 25 January 2025

²³⁰ Xe currency converter, [500,000,000 EUR to GBP - Convert Euros...](#), 25 January 2025

²³¹ Kiel Institute, [Ukraine Support Tracker | Kiel Institute](#), 5 December 2024

²³² Gov.UK, [UK support to Ukraine: factsheet](#), Humanitarian, updated 20 December 2024

²³³ OCHA, [Ukraine: Situation Report, 7 October 2024](#), page 11. Updated 7 October 2024

HNRP FUNDING OVERVIEW BY CLUSTER (As of 31 August 2024)

Numbers in US\$

CLUSTER/SECTOR	REQUIREMENTS	FUNDING RECEIVED	% FUNDED	FUNDING GAP
 Camp Coordination & Camp Management	\$16.9M	\$4.7M	28%	\$12.3M
 Education	\$98.3M	\$62.6M	64%	\$35.7M
 Food Security & Livelihoods	\$700.6M	\$210.2M	30%	\$490.5M
 Health	\$145.0M	\$126.1M	87%	\$18.9M
 Protection	\$182.8M	\$124.8M	68%	\$58.0M
 Child Protection	\$139.6M	\$58.8M	42%	\$80.8M
 Gender-Based Violence	\$58.1M	\$39.7M	68%	\$18.3M
 Mine Action	\$87.7M	\$51.1M	58%	\$36.5M
 Shelter & Non-Food Items	\$604.3M	\$134.0M	22%	\$470.4M
 Water, Sanitation & Hygiene ²	\$410.7M	\$85.3M	21%	\$325.4M
 Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance	\$642.7M	\$226.6M	35%	\$416.1M
 Coordination/Logistics/ Emergency Telecommunications	\$20.9M	\$20.7M	99%	\$0.3M
 Multi-sector/ Not Reported/Unspecified	-	\$150.4M	-	-

13.1.8 For further information on humanitarian support see [Ukraine: Summary of the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan and the Regional Refugee Response Plan](#), published in January 2024.

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13.2 Access to aid

13.2.1 In August 2024, the World Bank stated:

‘The government has maintained public service delivery, protecting human capital despite the war. Ukrainians are sending kids to school, keeping businesses running, and providing critical health services. According to World Bank surveys (see [Listening to Citizens of Ukraine survey](#) and [Ukraine Remains Resilient-Listening to Ukraine Survey: What People Say](#)) as well as data from the Third Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA3):

- ‘Social support to vulnerable households is essential: 63% of households receive social benefits (old-age pensions, social assistance or payments for internally-displaced persons.) Social benefits account for 73% of income for the poorest 30%. Only 22% of adults employed before the war are working.
- ‘Public services continue. 89% of teachers and health workers are paid without disruption.
- ‘Schools are open. At least 89% of 6-18 year-olds are enrolled in school and receiving lessons through in-person, remote or blended learning, including in the regions under hostilities.
- ‘Health centers provide care. 91% of health centers are open and satisfaction

with quality of care is high.

- 'Companies are adapting by adjusting their product mix, embracing ITC use or relocating internally. International firms remain committed to working in Ukraine.'
- 'In the last year (2023) the Government of Ukraine, with the support of its partners, has met some of the most urgent needs, according to government data. For example:
- '\$1 billion [£0.8 billion²³⁴] was disbursed toward housing sector, with most being dedicated to the repair and reconstruction of damaged buildings.'
- 'More than 2,000 km of emergency repairs were made on motorways, highways, and other national roads.'
- 'Local authorities rebuilt approximately 500 educational institutions and the share of educational institutions with bomb shelters increased from 68% to 80%.²³⁵'

13.2.2 In the same report, the World Bank reported supporting Ukraine not only through its operations directly supporting the economy but also through its finance operations. For example, it stated, 'The [PEACE in Ukraine](#) [Public Expenditures for Administrative Capacity Endurance], project is contributing to sustaining the Government's administrative and service delivery capacity, as well as essential services and core government functions. It covers expenditures incurred for the government, education, and healthcare services; first responders' wages; social assistance payments...'²³⁶

13.2.3 In October 2024, OCHA published a Situation Report which included the chart below showing the number of people targeted and reached with different types of humanitarian help from January to August 2024²³⁷:

²³⁴ Xe Currency converter, [1,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars...](#), 25 January 202

²³⁵ World Bank, [Ukraine Overview: Development news, research, data](#), 1 August 2024

²³⁶ World Bank, [Donor Financing Mechanisms for Supporting Ukraine](#), 21 November 2024

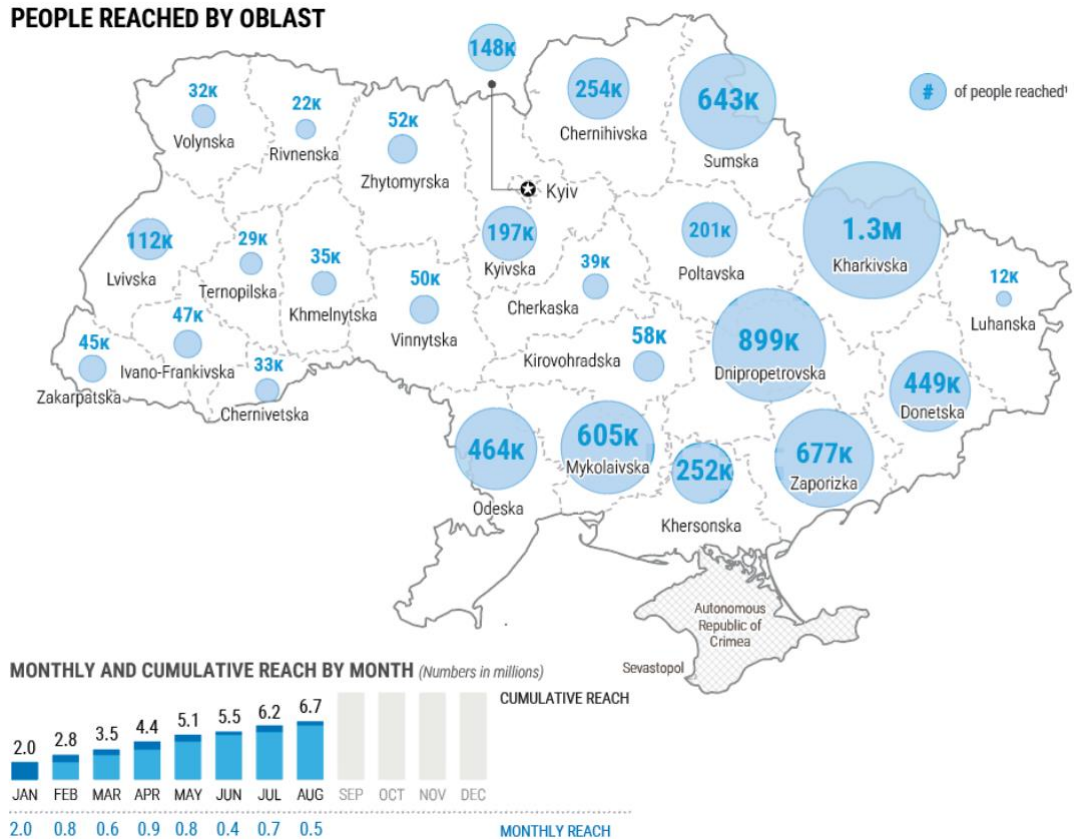
²³⁷ OCHA, [Ukraine: Situation Report, 7 October 2024](#), page 7. 7 October 2024

PEOPLE REACHED BY CLUSTER			
CLUSTER/SECTOR		PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED
	Camp Coordination & Camp Management	0.2M	0.1M
	Education	1.0M	0.5M
	Food Security & Livelihoods	3.4M	2.9M
	Health	3.8M	1.7M
	Protection	3.0M	1.1M
	Child Protection	2.1M	1.2M
	Gender-Based Violence	0.8M	0.4M
	Mine Action	2.0M	1.1M
	Shelter & Non-Food Items	3.9M	1.2M
	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	4.9M	5.4M
	Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance	1.9M	0.7M

13.2.4 In October 2024, OCHA published a Situation Report including the map below to showing locations of people reached with humanitarian assistance in Ukraine from January to August 2024 lie mainly close to the South and Eastern borders²³⁸:

²³⁸ OCHA, [Ukraine: Situation Report, 7 October 2024](#), page 8. 7 October 2024

PEOPLE REACHED BY OBLAST



13.2.5 In October 2024, OCHA reported, 'In the first eight months of 2024, the humanitarian community provided at least one form of humanitarian assistance to 6.7 million out of 8.5 million people targeted for support.'²³⁹

13.2.6 The same report described increasing access difficulties for humanitarian aid efforts during July and August 2024 including three incidents in which two humanitarian workers were killed and four more injured, while working in Khersonska oblast, in the south of Ukraine. It stated:

'Incidents with casualties all occurred within 5 km of the front line, and 13 incidents damaged humanitarian facilities and assets, including further afield. Among the incidents, there was a strike in Sumska Oblast on 17 August, which damaged two vehicles of a humanitarian organization. Additionally, a strike damaged a Transit Centre in Pokrovsk on 20 August. Other challenges included the impact on key humanitarian infrastructure (such as storage facilities), extended curfew hours and closure of roads due to the shifting front line.'²⁴⁰

13.2.7 The October 2024 OCHA Situation Report mapped access incidents occurring in July and August 2024. Most were near the frontline²⁴¹:

²³⁹ OCHA, [Ukraine: Situation Report, 7 October 2024](#), Highlights. Updated 7 October 2024

²⁴⁰ OCHA, [Ukraine: Situation Report, 7 October 2024](#), page 3. Updated 7 October 2024

²⁴¹ OCHA, [Ukraine: Situation Report, 7 October 2024](#), page 5. Updated 7 October 2024

ACCESS INCIDENTS BY OBLAST



13.2.8 For humanitarian aid delivered by specific need, see relevant sections on [Shelter and non-food items \(SNFI\)](#), [Energy](#), [Food security](#), [Water, sanitation and hygiene \(WASH\)](#), [Healthcare](#), [Education](#).

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14. Freedom of movement

14.1.1 Article 33 of the Constitution of Ukraine provides for the right to freedom of movement: ‘Everyone who lawfully stays on the territory of Ukraine is guaranteed freedom of movement, free choice of place of residence, and the right to freely leave the territory of Ukraine, with the exception of restrictions established by law. A citizen of Ukraine may not be deprived of the right to return to Ukraine at any time.’²⁴²

14.1.2 On 24 February 2022, these rights were reduced when martial law was declared by President Zelenskyy, restricting some constitutional rights and freedoms, in particular Articles 30 to 34, 38, 39, 41 to 44 and 53 of the [Constitution of Ukraine](#)²⁴³. This was initially for 30 days²⁴⁴, but has since been extended several times, along with the extension of general mobilisation^{245 246 247 248}. Martial law was extended again for 90 days from 10 November to 7 February 2025 and was in place at the time of writing²⁴⁹.

14.1.3 In 2024, the USSD HR report covering 2023, stated, ‘The constitution and civil code provided citizens with rights to freedom of internal movement, foreign travel, emigration, and repatriation. The government, however, restricted these rights, particularly in the eastern part of the country near the

²⁴² Refworld, [Constitution of Ukraine](#), 28 June 1996

²⁴³ President of Ukraine, [President signed a decree on the imposition of martial law...](#), 24 February 2022

²⁴⁴ President of Ukraine, [President signed a decree on the imposition of martial law...](#), 24 February 2022

²⁴⁵ Ukrinform, [Ukraine's parliament extends martial law, general mobilization...](#), 16 November 2022

²⁴⁶ Deutsche Welle, [Ukraine's parliament extends martial law, general...](#), 7 February 2023

²⁴⁷ Pravda, [Zelenskyy signs law extending martial law and mobilisation](#), 9 May 2024

²⁴⁸ Pravda, [Zelenskyy once again extends martial law and mobilisation](#), 7 August 2024

²⁴⁹ NSDC, [Ukraine extends martial law and mobilisation](#), 29 October 2024

zone of conflict. Under martial law, men ages 18 to 60 were prohibited from leaving the country.²⁵⁰

- 14.1.4 For information on mobilisation and Martial law, see the [Country Policy and Information Note on Ukraine: Military Service](#).
- 14.1.5 On 24 February 2022, Ukraine closed its entire airspace to all civil traffic²⁵¹.
- 14.1.6 On 18 January 2024, Reuters reported, 'Ukraine is working "intensively" with partners to restore air travel suspended for nearly two years, with the main focus on Boryspil International Airport outside the capital Kyiv, a presidential official said on Thursday.'²⁵² However, as of November 2024 it remained closed²⁵³.
- 14.1.7 In September 2024, (during Round 17 of the survey),²⁵⁴ the OCHA Ukraine Protection Monitoring Tool found that, in areas away from the front line, most civilians generally did not feel their movement was restricted. Of 2,189 key informants interviewed across 23 oblasts, 92% said that they were able to move freely within their current location 'often' or 'very often', and over 88% stated that they were 'often' or 'very often' able to move freely to nearby locations.²⁵⁵
- 14.1.8 Those 415 key informants who indicated not being able to 'very often' or 'often' move freely within their current location were asked what the barriers were. They said:
- Absence of public transportation (27% or 113 participants)
 - It is not safe to leave (66 participants),
 - Cost of transportation (53),
 - Schedule of public transport does not allow (49)
 - Lack of resources (37)
 - Do not want to leave family members behind (19)
 - Lack of safety in area of transit or destination (11)
 - Presence of Security actors (11)
 - Due to health issue or disability (9) and
 - Lack of ID (3)²⁵⁶
- 14.1.9 In October 2024, the OCHA Situation report noted the Ukraine government leading mandatory evacuation from some frontline areas. It stated:
- 'Government-led evacuation mandates have expanded, and with the support of some national NGOs and humanitarian partners, some of the most vulnerable people have relocated to safer areas. In September [2024], the

²⁵⁰ USSD, [Ukraine - United States Department of State](#), page 30. 22 April 2024

²⁵¹ BBC News, [Ukraine airspace closed to civilian flights - BBC News](#). 24 February 2022

²⁵² Reuters, [Ukraine working 'intensively' to restore air travel | Reuters](#), 18 January 2024

²⁵³ Flightradar 24, [Ukraine aviation situation updates | Flightradar24 Blog](#), 20 November 2024

²⁵⁴ OCHA, [Ukraine Protection Monitoring Tool Dashboard](#) (page 1), 2024

²⁵⁵ OCHA, [Ukraine Protection Monitoring Tool Dashboard](#) (page 3 liberty and movement), 2024

²⁵⁶ OCHA, [Ukraine Protection Monitoring Tool Dashboard](#) (page 3 liberty and movement), 2024

number of people leaving front-line communities in Donetsk Oblast increased to over 1,000 people daily. Donetsk Oblast authorities evacuated families with children from over 40 towns, which reduced Pokrovsk's population from 70,000 to 16,000 due to escalating hostilities. In Sumy Oblast, increased strikes and attacks led to mandatory evacuation orders in more than 30 towns and villages. Evacuations also continued in Kharkivska and Khersonska oblasts.²⁵⁷

14.1.10 The same source described restricted movement for civilians in frontline areas due to hostilities, extended curfew hours and road closures. It stated, 'The spill-over effect of increasing hostilities in the border areas of Sumy Oblast also resulted in movement restrictions for civilians entering the area, stretching for 20 km from the international border with the Russian Federation. However, humanitarian actors have not reported access restrictions to reach these areas in the Humanitarian Access Working Group through the Access Monitoring and Reporting Framework (AMRF).'²⁵⁸

14.1.11 For more information the [Country Policy and Information Note on Ukraine: Military service](#).

14.1.12 See also the [Country Policy and Information Note on Ukraine: Security situation](#).

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²⁵⁷ OCHA, [Ukraine Situation Report, 30 October 2024](#), 30 October 2024

²⁵⁸ OCHA, [Ukraine | ReliefWeb](#), (Situation Report, Humanitarian Access). 30 October 2024

Research methodology

The country of origin information (COI) in this note has been carefully selected in accordance with the general principles of COI research as set out in the [Common EU \[European Union\] Guidelines for Processing Country of Origin Information \(COI\)](#), April 2008, and the Austrian Centre for Country of Origin and Asylum Research and Documentation's (ACCORD), [Researching Country Origin Information – Training Manual](#), 2024. Namely, taking into account the COI's relevance, reliability, accuracy, balance, currency, transparency and traceability.

Sources and the information they provide are carefully considered before inclusion. Factors relevant to the assessment of the reliability of sources and information include:

- the motivation, purpose, knowledge and experience of the source
- how the information was obtained, including specific methodologies used
- the currency and detail of information
- whether the COI is consistent with and/or corroborated by other sources

Commentary may be provided on source(s) and information to help readers understand the meaning and limits of the COI.

Wherever possible, multiple sourcing is used, and the COI compared to ensure that it is accurate and balanced, and provides a comprehensive and up-to-date picture of the issues relevant to this note at the time of publication.

The inclusion of a source is not, however, an endorsement of it or any view(s) expressed.

Each piece of information is referenced in a footnote.

Full details of all sources cited and consulted in compiling the note are listed alphabetically in the [bibliography](#).

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Terms of Reference

The 'Terms of Reference' (ToR) provides a broad outline of the issues relevant to the scope of this note and forms the basis for the [country information](#).

The following topics were identified prior to drafting as relevant and on which research was undertaken:

- Geography and demography
- Economic situation
- IDPs
- persons in need of aid
- Supplies of Aid
- Aid delivered so far and number of persons reached
- WASH
- Food security
- Shelter
- Medical treatment
- Electricity
- Education
- Financial aid
- Freedom of Movement
 - Martial Law
 - Freedom of movement within Russian-controlled areas

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[35,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars to British Pounds](#) 25 January 2025 Accessed: 25 January 2025

[40,400,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars to British Pounds](#), 25 January 2025. Accessed: 25 January 2025

[44,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert Dollars to British Pounds](#),25 January 2025 Accessed: 25 January 2025

[47,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars to British Pounds](#), 25 January 2025 Accessed: 25 January 2025

[47,100,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars to British Pounds](#), 25 January 2025. Accessed: 25 January 2025

[56,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars to British Pounds](#) , 25 January 2025 Accessed: 25 January 2025

[67,500,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars to British Pounds](#), 25 January 2025 Accessed: 25 January 2025

[74,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars to British Pounds](#), 25 January 2025 Accessed: 25 January 2025

[80,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars to British Pounds](#), 25 January 2025 Accessed: 25 January 2025

[122,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars to British Pounds](#) , 25 January 2024 Accessed: 25 January 2025

[152,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars to British Pounds](#) , 25 January 2025. Accessed: 25 January 2025

[486,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars to British Pounds](#), 24 January 2025. Accessed: 24 January 2025

[499,000,000,000 USD to GBP - Convert US Dollars to British Pounds](#), 25 January 2025. Accessed: 25 January 2025

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Version control and feedback

Clearance

Below is information on when this note was cleared:

- version **1.0**
- valid from **28 January 2025**

Official – sensitive: Not for disclosure – Start of section

The information in this section has been removed as it is restricted for internal Home Office use.

Official – sensitive: Not for disclosure – End of section

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Changes from last version of this note

New.

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Feedback to the Home Office

Our goal is to provide accurate, reliable and up-to-date COI and clear guidance. We welcome feedback on how to improve our products. If you would like to comment on this note, please email the [Country Policy and Information Team](#).

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Independent Advisory Group on Country Information

The [Independent Advisory Group on Country Information](#) (IAGCI) was set up in March 2009 by the Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration to support them in reviewing the efficiency, effectiveness and consistency of approach of COI produced by the Home Office.

The IAGCI welcomes feedback on the Home Office's COI material. It is not the function of the IAGCI to endorse any Home Office material, procedures or policy. The IAGCI may be contacted at:

Independent Advisory Group on Country Information

Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration

1st Floor

Clive House

70 Petty France

London

SW1H 9EX

Email: chiefinspector@icibi.gov.uk

Information about the IAGCI's work and a list of the documents which have been reviewed by the IAGCI can be found on the Independent Chief Inspector's pages of the [gov.uk website](#).

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