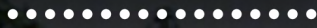




UNITED NATIONS  
UKRAINE



# Early Recovery Efforts in Ukraine

UN Annual Results Report 2022





## UN Country Team in Ukraine

### Resident



### Non-Resident



This document is consolidated by the United Nations (UN) Resident Coordinator Office on behalf of the UN Country Team in Ukraine.

March 2023

Front Cover: On 20 July 2022, Lyuda stands amidst the rubble of the primary school in the village of Horenka, Ukraine, where she was studying. The school was heavily damaged by shelling. When Lyuda saw the school again after the violent events, she began to cry, recalling the things that she left in the school and lost.

Photo credit: ©UNICEF/UN0691343/Hrom

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# FOREWORD BY THE RESIDENT AND HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022 shocked the world. Over the course of 2022, this war has resulted in the largest mass displacement of people in Europe since World War II; destroyed entire cities and communities; caused countless tragic deaths of civilians, including children; wiped out 30 years of development gains; and pushed more than a quarter of Ukrainians into poverty. Even under constant attack and amidst horrific devastation, people in Ukraine continue to demonstrate remarkable resilience and solidarity. They organize in volunteer groups, rebuild whole communities as soon as safe to do so, and plan for their future.

As a result of the war, the national development priorities reflected in the previous UN-Government of Ukraine Partnership Framework were put on hold. In the first six months after the invasion the UN in Ukraine focused on the humanitarian response. In partnership with NGOs, local authorities and the government, the response reached 16 million people in Ukraine during 2022 whose lives had been upended by war. Meanwhile the UN development entities focused on supporting the crisis management capacities of government and civil society in the months following the invasion.

At the July 2022 Ukraine Recovery Conference in Lugano, Switzerland, the Government of Ukraine presented a draft national recovery plan. Based on this plan the UN and the Government jointly agreed on a Transitional Framework for 2022-2023 with a focus on emergency early recovery actions. The UN development system in Ukraine launched at scale these recovery efforts in September 2022. For this reason, this annual report does not speak to outcome level results during 2022, but rather focuses on the contributions made towards concrete recovery needs and the technical support provided to sector ministries and other institutions as they navigated the massive challenges faced by government and society.

In this Annual Results Report, we highlight the joint work of 24 entities of the UN development system, made possible by the UN's strong partnerships with the Government of Ukraine, local authorities, international development partners, civil society organizations, and the private sector. The priorities of the UN's emergency early recovery included, for example, delivery of material support to those farthest behind; provision of technical expertise to ministries, institutions and local authorities; support to struggling businesses; and launching of inclusive dialogues that need to inform future recovery coordination and implementation at all levels.



We extend our gratitude to our partners, and in particular to the bilateral and multi-lateral stakeholders that contributed 3.8 billion USD to the humanitarian response of the UN and NGO partners in 2022 and 700 million USD to the UN's recovery efforts in 2022 and 2023.

The UN remains committed to our partnership with the Government of Ukraine and especially to our collaboration with the institutions, communities and individuals at the local-level across all the regions and hromadas of Ukraine.

I am convinced that Ukraine's recovery in 2023 will roll out in the same manner as its initial response to the invasion – through the resilient and steadfast commitment of individuals and volunteers across the whole of society. The UN is here to stay and deliver alongside the people of Ukraine.

### Denise Brown

Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator  
The United Nations in Ukraine

# KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN 2022

Russia's invasion and war on Ukraine is a grave violation of the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Ukraine and of the UN Charter. It has led to violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law. It also marked the start of the largest displacement and refugee crisis in Europe since 1945, and posed the greatest modern challenge to the worldwide peace architecture with far-reaching regional and global consequences.

Since 24 February 2022 until 24 February 2023 OHCHR has recorded 21,293 civilian casualties, including 4,457 women and 1,441 children that have been killed or injured. The actual figures are considerably higher, however the receipt of information from locations under armed conflict and intense hostilities is a challenge and many reports are still pending corroboration. Massive destruction of urban settlements and civilian infrastructure has made life unbearable for millions of people and has severely disrupted essential services. As of now at least 17.6 million people need humanitarian assistance and more than a quarter of the population - over 13.5 million people - have fled their homes. More than 8.1 million are still refugees in neighboring countries and 5.35 million are displaced inside the country.

The war has affected women and men in different ways and is exacerbating pre-existing inequalities and threatening social cohesion. Women from groups in vulnerable situations are being left further behind and are disproportionately affected due to the disruptions caused by war. There are many emerging protection concerns, including conflict-related sexual violence, human trafficking, gender-based violence, concerns over protection of rights and interests of children, and mines and unexploded ordnance. Children, including internally displaced children, children living in institutions, children with disabilities, and children transferred from Ukraine to the Russian Federation, are particularly at risk. The war has disrupted education for almost 6 million children and displaced 43,000 teachers. Estimates are that 1 in 10 schools in the country are damaged and unable to function. The war has triggered a devastating mental health crisis for the whole society, that will have an impact for generations to come.

The Ukrainian economy has been severely affected. There is massive damage to infrastructure and with the closure of many businesses, economic activity has come to a standstill in many areas. Initial estimates suggest that up to 50% of businesses have suspended their activities and 30% of pre-war employment has been lost. If hostilities ceased, the recovery in employment could be rapid, with as many as 3.6 million jobs returning, reducing the overall employment loss to only 7.7%. In contrast, in a scenario of continued war, employment losses could increase further to 7 million – a loss of 43.5% of pre-war employment.

Reconstruction needs will require significant financing in the coming years. According to the World Bank, United Nations, European Union and Government of Ukraine's second Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA) completed in March 2023, after a full year of war, direct damage has reached over 135 billion USD with housing, transport, energy and commerce and industry the most affected sectors. Disruptions to economic flows and production losses amount to 290 billion USD. This does not include the full human impact, the irreversible damage to cultural assets, or the clean-up for generations to come of the toxic legacy of ammunitions and unexploded ordnance in urban and rural environments and on vital agricultural land. The current estimation of reconstruction and recovery needs is 411 billion USD. Integrated into this estimation are the costs to rebuild as a modern, low-carbon, disaster and climate-resilient country aligned to European Union standards and where the population's vulnerabilities are addressed, and people live in prosperity.

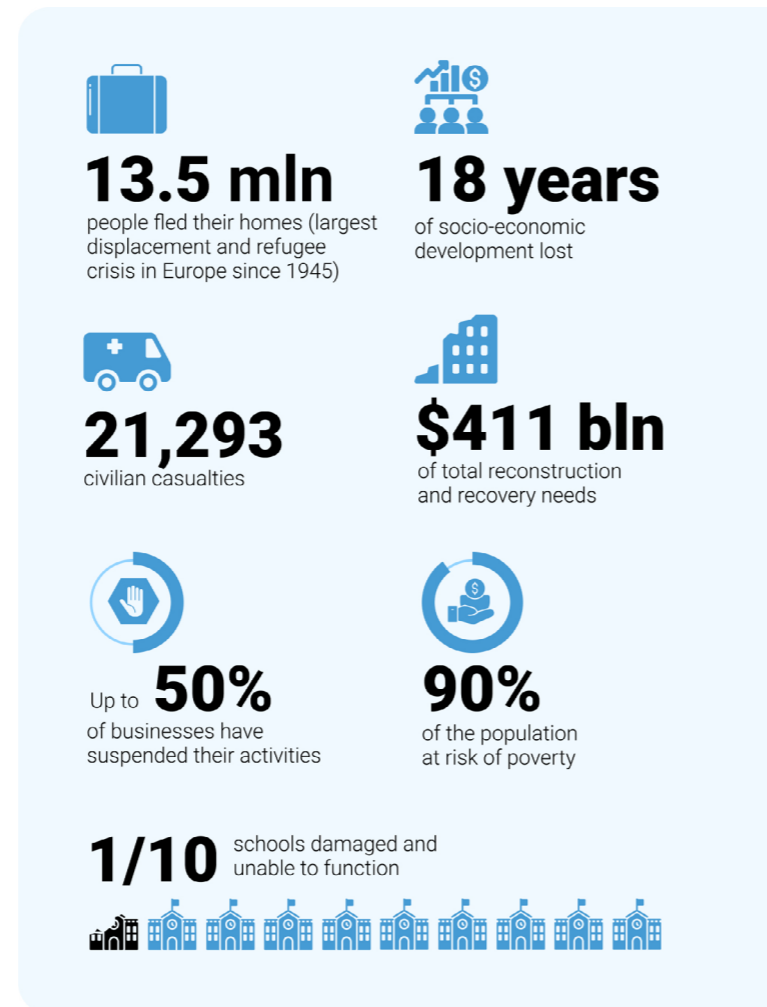
# OVERVIEW

The UN in Ukraine operated under two frameworks during 2022. The Ukraine Flash Appeal 2022<sup>1</sup> and the UN in Ukraine Transitional Framework 2022-2023.

The UN in Ukraine Transitional Framework 2022-2023 is the strategic document of the UN development system in support of the Government of Ukraine's response to the economic and social impact of Russia's invasion and war on Ukraine. The UN in Ukraine provides support to individuals, communities, and institutions to strengthen systems and build resilience, focusing on the priority areas of data collection, institutional capacity,

infrastructure reconstruction, health, education, social protection, food security, livelihoods, energy, and the environment. While the first six months after the invasion were focused on humanitarian assistance, in September the UN development entities launched their emergency early recovery efforts in support of the government priorities outlined in the draft National Recovery Plan and the recently adopted Priority Action Plan 2023. The UN development entities have mobilized more than 700 million USD in support of these efforts. Implementation of emergency early recovery and medium-term recovery and reconstruction efforts are rapidly being scaled up in 2023.

1. The Flash Appeal for Ukraine in 2022 was produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in collaboration with humanitarian partners in support of the national Government of Ukraine. The Flash Appeal reflected the humanitarian needs in 2022 as well as prioritized activities outlined in the "Winter Priority Procurement and Repair Plan" issued in June 2022. For further details, please refer to Annex 1 of this report.



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# FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



## Recovery

(UN in Ukraine Transitional Framework 2022-2023)



Required 2022-2023  
**\$721 million**

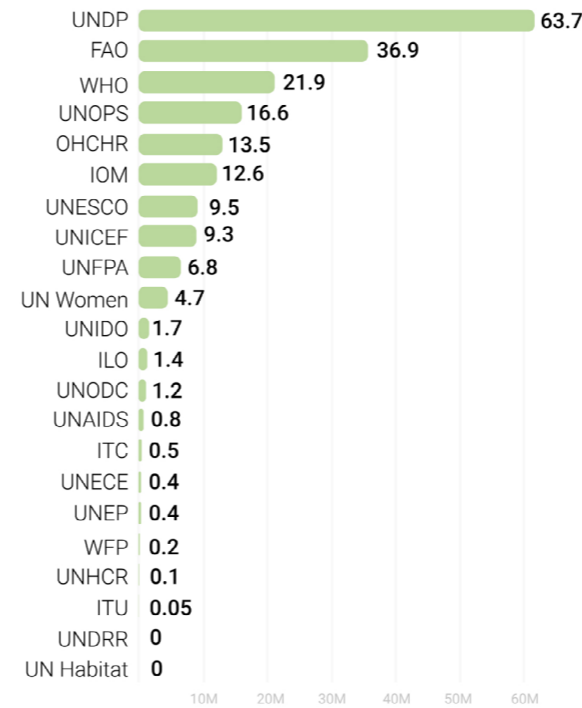


Mobilized 2022-2023  
**\$483 million**

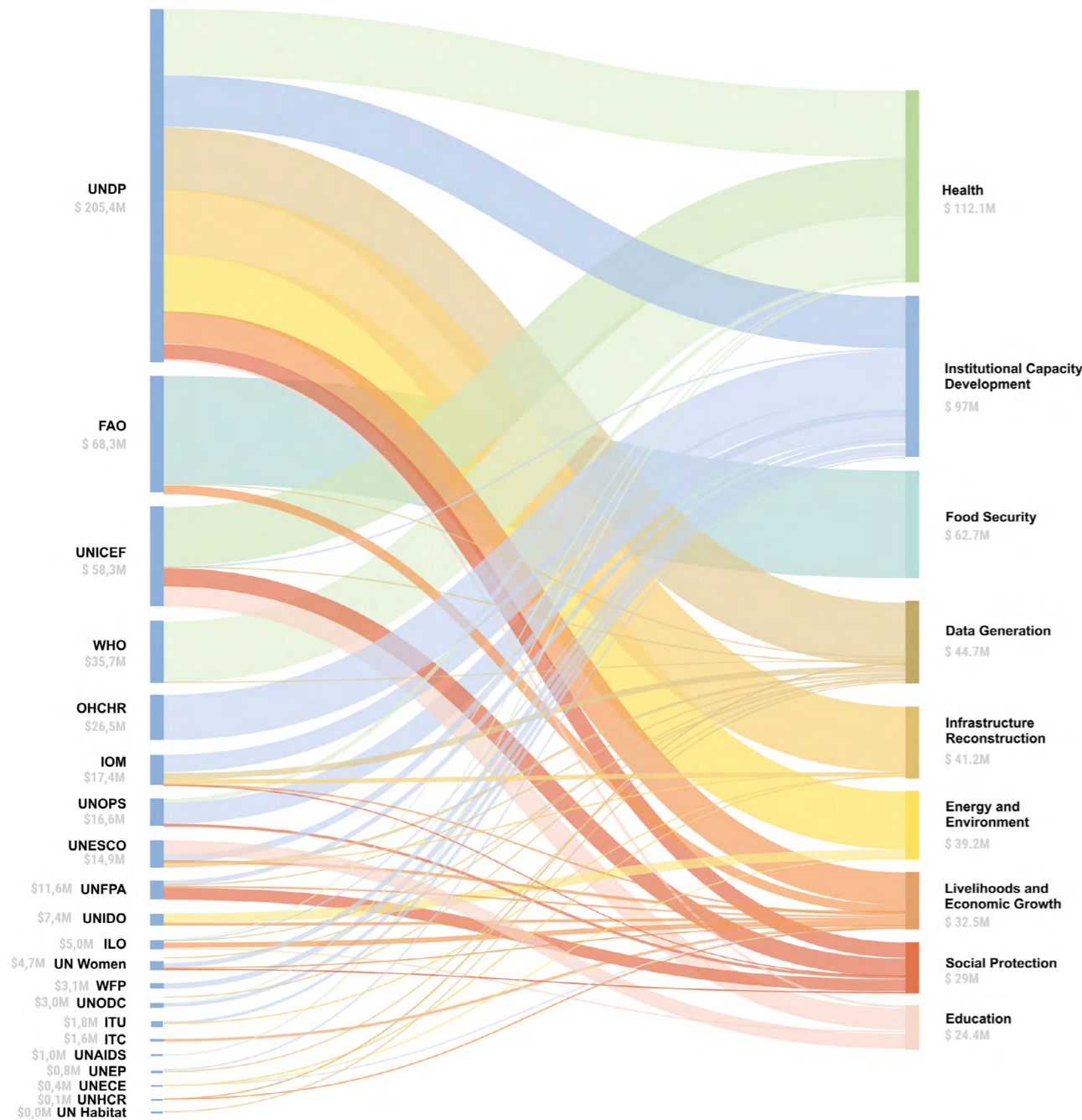
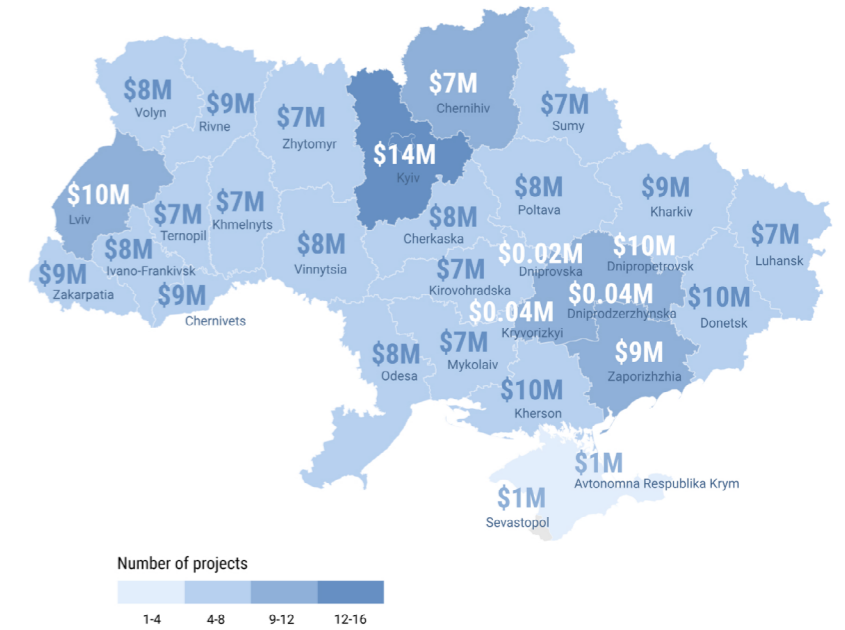


Expenditure 2022  
**\$202 million**

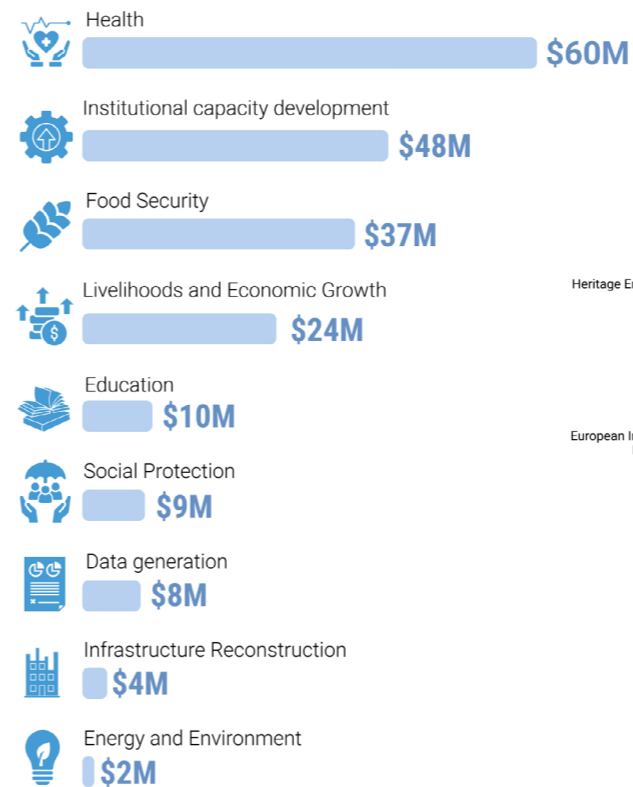
## Expenditures 2022, USD million



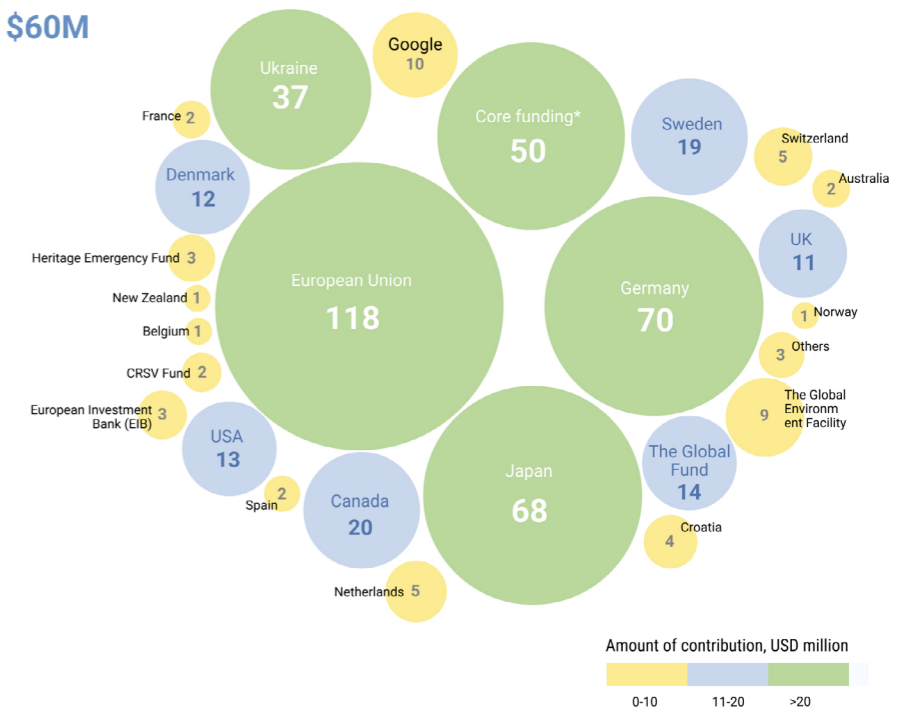
## Number of programmes and funding by oblast



## Expenditures in 2022



## Contributing partners, USD million



\*Core funding: The UN in Ukraine thanks the partners who supported its work through contributions to core funds, Multi-Partner Trust Fund pooled funds, and joint programmes. The importance of core funds was highlighted in the immediate aftermath of the invasion as they enabled the UN to swiftly and flexibly respond to the needs of the government and civil society. In 2022, core funds accounted for 10 per cent of the funds implemented. The UN acknowledges international partners who have embraced the key principles of the Funding Compact and increased their contributions to core funds, joint programmes, multi-partner trust funds, and multi-year commitments, in line with the UN Reform.



# STRENGTHENING SYSTEMS AND BUILDING RESILIENCE

## Data for Recovery Planning

The government priorities include collecting data for recovery planning in key sectors such as energy, housing, health, education, transport and other infrastructure. The UN collaborated closely with ministries and government authorities to produce assessments on damages and losses across a number of key sectors and thematic issues. These assessments provided the government with data on sectoral damages, vulnerable populations and those farthest behind, including disaggregated by geographic region. This data informed key sector recovery and response plans such as health, education, environment, and also informed the 2023 Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment conducted by the UN, World Bank, EU and Government. In some cases, due to limited physical access to the most affected areas, alternative tools of data collection were used to deliver results such as satellite imagery, remote sensing tools and geoinformation systems.

The UN focused on supporting government ownership and capacity for data generation, collection, and analysis. Key national partners in these efforts included the State Statistical Service of Ukraine, the Ministry of Territories, Communities and Infrastructure Development, the Ministry of Social Policy, and the Ministry of Reintegration. This important data and evidence base will contribute in 2023 towards ensuring recovery planning is context-specific, addresses the root causes of people's vulnerabilities, promotes equality, and prevents discrimination.

24 assessments conducted that directly informed national response, recovery and reconstruction planning and implementation.

### Government Priority Action Plan 2023:

**PRIORITY 4 Recovery**  
Data for recovery planning in key sectors

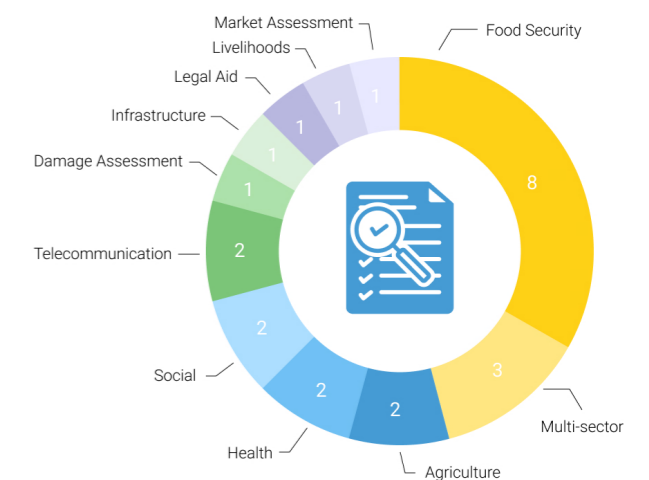


Mobilized 2022-2023  
**\$18 million**

Expenditure 2022  
**\$8 million**

### Examples:

- Human Impact Assessment
- War Damage Assessment
- Telecommunication Infrastructure Damage Assessment
- Child Poverty Brief
- Conditions of Return Assessment
- Rural Household Impact Survey
- General Population Survey
- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Rapid Gender Analysis
- Resilience of the Population Assessment



**826,008**  
teachers and students received education supplies.

**4.9 million**  
mothers and children accessed primary health care services.

**228,030**  
individuals accessed services related to gender-based violence or trafficking.

**5.2 million**  
metric tons of storage for grain and oilseed provided to **1,409** farmers.

**1.4 million**  
children received psychosocial support.

**1,087**  
schools refurbished and reconstructed to enable learning.

**400**  
health facilities received equipment and supplies.

**892,362**  
childhood vaccines administered.

**125,538**  
households benefited from repair and maintenance of central heating systems.

**100,000**  
teachers trained on children's mental health and social-emotional learning during war.

**1,000**  
generators supplied to government and civil society partners for power and heat supply.

**400**  
businesses provided with energy efficiency solutions.

**250**  
businesses supported to relocate to safer areas and retain jobs.

**10,000**  
entrepreneurs accessed business management services through the Start.Business Platform.

**4,368 m<sup>2</sup>**  
of land cleared of debris and/or UXO items through UN support to national partners.

**7,020**  
residential and public buildings were connected to a system for energy efficiency management.

**1.4 million**  
children accessed learning and education services.

**650**  
businesses supported to resume operations after closing at start of invasion.



### CHALLENGES TO COLLECTING DATA FOR RECOVERY PLANNING



- Institutional focus during 2022 was on defense and security and the government was forced to pause many reform initiatives.
- Human capacity limitations in both government and non-government national partners given scale of population migration and casualties of war.

### 2023 PRIORITIES



- Supporting capacities in the government in priority areas.
- Promoting EU standards in alignment to Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Supporting women and girls and persons with disabilities to engage in decision-making forums and shape policies.

*It's very difficult to report on destroyed streets where I grew up, where I shot news about improvements for 20 years.*

Nataliia Biriukova is an experienced Orbita television journalist (Pokrovsk, Donetsk Region). Her life, like many other Ukrainians, changed on the 24th of February.

"It's very difficult to travel to shoot reports and see the destroyed streets where you grew up, where you shot news about improvements for 20 years. There are now craters from explosions on the roads and destroyed houses along them." Nataliia said.

Despite the constant bombardment of Pokrovsk and its dire water shortage, she fearlessly persists in living and working there. A UN assessment revealed that journalists in Ukraine face an array of challenges, ranging from the necessity for protective gear to ensure their safety covering the war, to the crucial need for financial stability to sustain their careers.

The UN in Ukraine has taken crucial steps to bolster the media and journalists, by furnishing them with life-saving protective equipment, offering extensive safety training, and extending emergency grants.

Nataliia is one of the 160 media journalists who have received protective equipment and financial support from the UN.

"The UN support was a lifeline in my mission to shed light on the truth and disseminate it to the world. I shoot footages every day, showing how people live and try to find something positive in the current situation. Every resident of our region lives in hope: they hope that "a shell will not reach" and that everything will be limited to fear." Nataliia said.



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## Infrastructure Reconstruction



**4,368 M<sup>2</sup>**  
of land cleared of debris and/or UXO items through UN support to national partners.



**940,221**  
people benefited from rehabilitated infrastructure, including health and education facilities.



**450**  
housing units were repaired to provide sustainable solutions to 1,230 individuals.

### Government Priority Action Plan 2023:



**PRIORITY 4 Recovery**  
• Housing  
• Infrastructure Reconstruction  
• Demining



**PRIORITY 9 Decentralization and Regional Development**  
State Plan for Recovery and Development of the Regions



Mobilized 2022-2023  
**\$62 million**



Expenditure 2022  
**\$7 million**



The UN development system supported the government with technical assistance to prepare infrastructure reconstruction project documentation, promote inclusive local level planning for infrastructure reconstruction as well as to support with refurbishment and rehabilitation of more than 40 schools and hospitals that directly benefitted 252,000 people and indirectly benefitted almost 5 million people in the surrounding communities.

The UN supported the reconstruction of Ukraine's telecommunication sector by conducting an interim assessment of damages and launching the Partner2Connect Initiative. This initiative restored connectivity by distributing 10,000 Starlink Kits and equipment for Data Centers to ensure communities around the country had access to critical communication services.

The UN has partnered with the cities of Kharkiv and Mykolaiv to create task teams that bring together a range of international architectural and engineering expertise, including foundations and private firms working on a pro-bono basis, to support the design of reconstruction masterplans. These masterplans include rehabilitation of urban transport, affordable housing, energy efficient public buildings, green and blue corridors, and civil defense shelters. In addition, the UN task teams are supporting the municipalities to explore innovative financing mechanisms, such as public-private partnerships (PPPs) to tap into private sector expertise and resources. The UN4Kharkiv and UN4Mykolaiv initiatives have promoted inclusive local governance and decision-making and include not only local authorities but also civil society, private sector and academia and sector ministries.

### MINE ACTION AND DEBRIS REMOVAL

*In 2022 mines and other explosive ordnance led to the injury or death of more than 400 people, with women and children comprising 22 percent of these fatalities. With more than 10 million people currently residing in close proximity to mines and unexploded ordnance, the number of injuries and deaths is likely to rapidly increase in coming years. Despite numerous obstacles, the UN provided supported the government's efforts to provide mine action services to over 3.5 million people in 2022. Risk education services reached more than 62% of Ukraine's total population, with a particular focus on educating children. Other activities included supporting the capacity of national mine action partners to undertake surveys of mine contamination and equipment for mine clearance operations and then debris removal.*

## CHALLENGES TO INFRASTRUCTURE RECONSTRUCTION



- Continuation of hostilities means many critical objects can only be temporarily refurbished while full scale reconstruction must wait.
- The scale of mine contamination is overwhelming and prevents debris removal and reconstruction.
- Infrastructure reconstruction requires significant capacity for feasibility studies, coordination and technical expertise on energy efficiency and environmental protection.

## 2023 PRIORITIES



- Support to inclusive local level recovery coordination mechanisms led by regional authorities.
- Mine Action
- Construction of sustainable housing solutions for 1 million internally displaced people.
- Continued refurbishment and reconstruction of schools, hospitals, transport and other infrastructure.
- Create capacity in local governments for reconstruction of cities and rural settlements.

## PATRON IS ON A VERY IMPORTANT DUTY, TEACHING CHILDREN MINE SAFETY

According to the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SES), around 30% of the territory of Ukraine may potentially be mined as a result of hostilities. Explosive objects can be found in rivers, forests and fields, on the roadsides, in hospitals, in residential buildings and playgrounds, and even in children's toys.

To prevent injuries and deaths, SES rescuers in Chernihiv region teach young Ukrainians about the importance of following safety rules in case of a possible encounter with mines and shells. They have a very famous assistant – Patron, a bomb-sniffing Jack Russell Terrier, who helps them during their official tasks.

Patron's owner is Mykhailo Iliev, the head of the SES pyrotechnic group who works in the Chernihiv region.

"At first, Patron ran for sticks, worked with a dog handler, and was obsessed with cheese. But after February 24, he expanded his skill set by finishing a specialized training programme. Since then, he has been helping me in demining" says Mykhailo.

"We were working under shelling in those settlements that came back under Ukraine's control, as well as in forests that were full of artillery shells and mines" says Mykhailo. "Usually, Patron runs ahead to discover the territory. In case he finds something, he starts barking or just sits and patiently waits for us to come and take away the detected ordnance."

Patron and Mykhailo also visit communities and schools to teach children about mines and the rules that they must follow when they discover an unknown object. To support these learning sessions, the UN has partnered with state authorities to develop age-appropriate guides and interactive lessons about mine safety for children.

"The children can already tell the different types of ordnance and mines apart. They all know: "Do not approach! Do not touch! Call 101!" says Mykhailo.

Patron has quickly become a mascot for the SES, working together with sappers and pyrotechnics from Chernihiv to help find over 300 explosive objects. He has earned legions of fans, and was recently awarded a special title – Goodwill Dog – from the UN.



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## Social Protection



### Government Priority Action Plan 2023:

- PRIORITY 6 Social Protection**
  - Social Safety Net
  - Digital Transformation of Service Provision
  - Support to Persons with Disabilities
  - Barrier-free Policy
- PRIORITY 7 Veteran Policy**
  - Psychological Support
- PRIORITY 12 Healthy Nation**
  - Rehabilitation Services and Mental Health



In 2022, the Government of Ukraine made significant progress in improving its social protection systems with the support of the UN. By linking data from three crucial platforms (eDopomoga, Diia, and UISSS) to a national unified social registry, the UN contributed towards the creation of an integrated social protection information system with improved modules for intake and registration, validation and eligibility, and de-duplication platforms. More than 1.3 million adults and children were supported to access social protection assistance with the support of the UN.

To ensure sustainable a social protection system for the future, the UN has partnered with government to design how humanitarian assistance, particularly multi-purpose cash assistance, can align and build upon existing government-led social protection systems and programs. The Perekhid Initiative, in partnership with the Ministry of Social Policy and key international partners, is one of these initiatives aimed at transitioning in the future from humanitarian cash transfers to a shock-responsive social protection system in Ukraine. This initiative is an exam-

ple of how to work across the humanitarian-development nexus to respond to the needs of people in the short term while sequencing and layering initiatives that aim to reduce and prevent needs in the medium term.

The UN also supported the government and civil society to expand essential services for gender-based violence, trafficking, children requiring residential care and other vulnerable populations such as prisoners. New relief centers were opened to provide services to survivors of gender-based violence and conflict related sexual violence, a new telephone hotline was launched, increased numbers of service delivery points were opened, and an online platform was launched to inform survivors of how to access services. UN entities also did extensive outreach and awareness raising with people on the move to reduce their risk of trafficking, support access to mental health services and consultations and provide safe spaces. Vulnerable populations at risk of drug use and addiction, including prisoners were provided with legal representation, counselling, transport to shelters and medical care.

## CHALLENGES TO SOCIAL PROTECTION



- Government budget deficit is significant, which makes securing the required allocations for adequate social protection difficult.
- Women and their children are most of the internally displaced population and require significant social protection support.
- Persons with disabilities and institutionalized children are among those farthest behind and requiring support.

## 2023 PRIORITIES



- Connecting humanitarian multi-purpose cash transfers to the national social protection system and ensuring an accessible system that provides adequate coverage to all those in need.
- Increased involvement of women-led organizations and organizations of persons with disabilities in planning and implementation of social service delivery.
- Increase availability of services to prevent and respond to all forms of gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence.





## Education

**1.4 million**  
children accessed formal/non-formal education, including early learning

**1,087**  
schools upgraded to enable safe learning

**55,050**  
teachers provided with laptops to offer distance education

**770,958**  
children received education supplies

**100,000**  
teachers trained in children's mental health and social-emotional learning

**333,000**  
students and 135,000 teachers registered on All-Ukrainian School Online platform

### Government Priority Action Plan 2023:

**PRIORITY 8**  
**Save, Accessible and Quality Education / Science and Innovations**

- Shelters for Safe Learning in Schools
- Education Reform
- Higher Education Facilities



**PRIORITY 12**  
**Healthy Nation**  
Rehabilitation Services and Mental Health



Mobilized 2022-2023  
**\$23 million**



Expenditure 2022  
**\$10 million**



© IOM

*Legally, it's like I don't exist.  
It's as though I have just fallen from the sky.*

Born in the Russian Federation, levhen grew up in several orphanages across Ukraine because his mother had been deprived of parental rights and his father had died at an early age. He has never been able to get a passport or access many of his rights: to have an education, get a decent job, officially marry his partner Marharyta, open a bank account, or receive state benefits.

"The birth certificates of my children, Milana and levhen Junior, are the only official documents where my name is mentioned." He says.

When the war broke out, levhen and his then-pregnant partner and two-year-old Milana were forced to flee the city of Izium in the Kharkiv region. The family was lucky to reach safety in a village near Kharkiv and did not plan to travel further at first, but a house fire left them with no choice but to accept an acquaintance's offer to go to western Ukraine.

"We gave him all the money we had when we arrived, and he just took it and disappeared. Three days later, a woman came and told us that we had to leave because the rent had only been covered for a couple of days." levhen recalls.

With no savings, levhen and Marharyta had to eventually take shelter in a UN-supported collective center for those displaced, and later in a dormitory.

With a growing family to provide for, levhen started to look for a job, accepting any offer that came his way. Without documents to prove his identity, he was not able to find permanent employment or register as an internally displaced person. The UN referred him to tailored protection services and provided him with legal advice to have access to legal identity.

"We are grateful for all help that we have received. I have two children and a wife to support, so I cannot afford to give up." Says levhen

"We hope for the war to be over soon and for my husband to finally receive his first ID, so we can officially get married. levhen always tells me not to worry, that behind the clouds, the sun is always shining." Marharyta says.

The UN's support has provided children and adolescents living through war with access to quality education and early learning opportunities. The UN has invested in training teachers and educational personnel and equipping them with the skills to provide mental health and psychosocial support for children. This support has not only helped teachers provide better care for children in their classrooms but also enabled them to better cope with their own fear and stress caused by the war.

Through the provision of laptops to teachers and the scaling up of the All-Ukrainian Online School platform, the UN has made learning accessible to students in grades 5 to 11, enabling children and youth to pursue quality online education, including children on the move outside of Ukraine.

The UN also supported youth empowerment initiatives, training and mobilizing 200,000 youth volunteers to reach 96,000

families with children with different types of community assistance and support. The UN has also supported community youth centers as key providers of psychosocial support for adolescents, empowering more than 300 youth to design solutions for their communities to address the challenges of war and displacement.

The UN conducted a mapping of the policies for integrating Ukrainian refugees in primary, secondary and post-secondary education systems of neighboring countries. The mapping covered 170 policies in 30 countries and was disseminated through civil society partners supporting refugees. The UN also supported the 2022 university admission campaign to roll out a standardized admissions test that was delivered both in person across the country and online in order to reach potential university students displaced from their homes inside and outside Ukraine.

### CHALLENGES FOR EDUCATION



- Power outages and attacks on schools remain major threats to both online and face-to-face education. Most schools lack proper safe shelter facilities, and over 3,000 educational institutions have been damaged.
- Displaced and disadvantaged children face obstacles to online learning due to lack of devices and poor internet access.
- Displacement and loss of teachers contributes to the lack of human and material resources for education.
- Further learning loss could exacerbate the skills mismatch for jobs of the future, leading to unemployment that could affect economic growth and productivity for generations to come.

### 2023 PRIORITIES



- Increased investment in the digital education ecosystem.
- Support to youth-led volunteer initiatives.
- Support in establishing a system of learning assessment and monitoring of learning outcomes to identify areas for improvement in future.
- Continue implementation and expansion of school meals nutrition reform.
- Ensure the safety of kindergartens and schools for both in-person and blended learning modes.

The fighting that forced seven-year-old Davyd and his family to flee their home in Kramatorsk back in April 2022 would have been terrifying enough for any child. But then a missile strike hit the train station where they were checking the timetable just hours earlier.

Fifty-two people were killed in the attack. Hundreds were injured. After fleeing their home, Davyd and his family moved to an IDP camp in Lviv along with hundreds of other people who have been forced to flee their homes due to fighting.

The youngster has spent his spring trying to complete first grade online. But he misses the school and friends he left behind in Kramatorsk.

"I want to go to school and meet many new friends" says Davyd. "I like to study math, writing and reading. I like to play during the break and I like the after-school activities. It's never boring during the after-school hours because we can play there and go to the playground."

The UN worked with the Government of Ukraine on a national Back to Learning programme to ensure safe, quality learning for all children in Ukraine.

In September 2022, Davyd started at his new school in Lviv. And while the war has been distressing, it has not crushed his dream of becoming a dentist. "I need to study a lot to become a dentist to know what dentists do," he said.

*I want to go to school and meet many new friends.*



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## Health

Through close collaboration with the government, the UN has played a crucial role in enhancing health systems, supporting essential health services for chronic conditions to continue during wartime, and strengthening medical facilities to cope with displaced populations. From vaccines for routine and COVID-19 immunization to life-saving treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS, the UN's support has made an important impact on the health of Ukrainians during war.

In addition, the UN provided much-needed resources such as ambulances, ICU equipment, and generators to keep hospitals running. These efforts have helped to reinforce healthcare facilities all over Ukraine and advance long-term health system improvements. The National Post-War Recovery Strategy and National Health Strategy 2030 – developed with the support of the UN – established a constructive dialogue and core principles for improving health governance.

It cannot be overstated that the impact of war in Ukraine goes far beyond physical harm and destruction. It penetrates the very essence of society, leaving invisible scars that will endure for generations. The psychological impact of the war on society will be potentially its most devastating legacy, with at least 10 million people in Ukraine in need of mental health and psychosocial support. The UN advocated for strengthened mental health services through a comprehensive roadmap adopted by the government; through Community Mental Health Teams; and through roll-out of large-scale trainings for guided self-help for the population at large. Digital solutions were also created and an information toolkit to make mental health care accessible, even in the workplace.

### CHALLENGES FOR HEALTH



- Shortage of skilled health professionals compounded by significant war trauma to frontline medical responders and destruction of medical facilities.
- Civil society organizations, especially those led by women, are overburden and require mental health and psychosocial support.

### UN JOINT TEAM ON AIDS (UNAIDS)

With the second-largest HIV/AIDS epidemic in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Ukraine receives collective UN support through the UN joint programme on AIDS (UNAIDS)\*. When the full-scale invasion happened, the UN joint team on AIDS quickly pivoted towards emergency support to medical facilities and healthcare workers supporting people living with HIV/AIDS.

In 2022 the UN joint team on AIDS provided strategic policy advice that resulted in important institutional and legislative changes to procurement regulations for treatment supplies and the HIV/AIDS law; conducted awareness raising for health workers on the impact of war for people living

with HIV/AIDS; implemented sexual education campaigns for displaced adolescents and youth; provided material support to more than 30 health facilities, health care workers and patients including 1 million diagnostic kits, monitoring kits for 200,000 patients, social support and treatment to 415 women and children living with HIV in shelters, and distribution of Emergency Reproductive Health kits with HIV and STI treatment supplies across 22 regions in Ukraine.

\*includes ILO, UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, WHO, and UNAIDS Secretariat



**378** health care facilities received equipment and supplies



**892,362** children received childhood vaccinations.



**4.9 million** mothers and children accessed primary health care services

### Government Priority Action Plan 2023:



#### PRIORITY 12 Healthy Nation

- Rehabilitation Services and Mental Health
- Accessible Medicine
- Health Institutions Oversight



Mobilized 2022-2023 **\$112 million**

Expenditure 2022 **\$61 million**

### 2023 PRIORITIES



- Continued collaboration from a nexus approach with humanitarian partners focused on emergency health services, and development partners on medium-term system strengthening and reforms.
- Implementing the national mental health and psychosocial support roadmap.
- Supporting health procurement and supply chains.

Maryana and her 8-year-old son vividly remember the beginning of the war and how suddenly it turned their lives upside down.

"I wasn't fully awake when I came to the windows, saw the blaze, and heard those horrible explosions. It was shocking. I thought I was probably sleeping because my brain didn't realize it was reality," says Maryana.

Maryana spent the first night of war with other women and their kids in a bomb shelter in Kyiv. Maryana's son slept on the school desk, while she lay sleeping on a mat on the floor. The two have since stayed in hotels, gyms, refugee centers, and temporary housing. The constant shifts between temporary housing, and the uncertainty of the future have weighed heavily on Maryana.

"I realized I wasn't paying attention to my son at all. Like, I just thought about feeding him and that's it. I didn't have enough energy to spend some time with him. I was just crying and had no idea what to do".

Maryana came across a UN project providing psychologists and specialists to help those who have fled the war.

"When I found out about this, I was already emotionally burned out. When I registered, I felt relieved. I hoped it would help me. And it did" Maryana says.

"When we, the participants, were sharing our experiences, our two psychologists were next to us. They listened to each of us carefully. I realized I'm not alone with my pain. I was looking for a safe place and I found it in the project." says Maryana.

In 2022, the Government of Ukraine launched the National Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Programme under the leadership of the First Lady. The UN played a crucial role as the main technical partner in developing an operational roadmap to prioritize actions in different sectors and for the most vulnerable groups.

The UN launched the Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP) leading to a new service package for mental health in primary care and capacity building for workers. An online course was also developed for mental health management in primary care during the war. Community Mental Health Teams provided recovery-oriented care for people with severe mental health conditions. Additionally, the UN-backed Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Programme promoted self-help strategies through a communication campaign and large-scale trainings, as well as digital tools like "Doing what matters in times of stress" and Self-Help Plus (SH+) course.

**"The people of Ukraine are under tremendous stress. This includes women and girls suffering sexual violence and other forms of gender-based violence, children hearing warning sirens daily, families who have been separated, or people just trying to survive every day. Mental health issues are emerging, and this will be one of the most devastating and longer-lasting legacies of this war."**

*Denise Brown, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordination Briefing to the Security Council, New York, 21 October 2022*

**I felt like I had nothing to rely on – even internal support, even myself.**



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## Food security

The UN and the government developed in 2022 a Grain Storage Support Strategy aimed to modernize and streamline the storage capacity of small and medium sized farmers in order to safeguard as much of the 2021 and 2022 harvests as possible and prevent a food security catastrophe not only in Ukraine but around the world given global reliance on food exports from Ukraine.

Under the strategy the UN provided farmers with alternative storage facilities and mechanization in order to better manage their crops and harvests and preserve their livelihoods. Almost 1,900 farmers applied for temporary grain storage solutions and mechanization. 25,000 grain sleeves were distributed to farmers, representing 5.2 million metric tons of crop storage capacity for harvests that would otherwise have been lost given lack of transport options to reach markets. Mechanized equipment for loading and unloading grain from storage was also allocated.

Another key initiative has been the UN's support to digitalization of grain and food exports, according to global UN standards for trade facilitation and electronic business. Specifically, the UN digitized the trade corridor from Odessa to Constanta, leveraging the expertise of the Odessa Port Community System and making trade faster and more efficient. Additionally, a feasibility study has been conducted for a digital data pipeline for exports along the Black Sea Grain corridor.



**Government Priority Action Plan 2023:**

**PRIORITY 5**  
**Macro-financial Resilience and Business Support**

- Increase of Export
- Support to Farmers
- Support to Small and Medium Sized Enterprises

Logos: FAO, UNIDO, UNECE, UNOPS

Mobilized 2022-2023: **\$63 million** | Expenditure 2022: **\$37 million**

**CHALLENGES TO FOOD SECURITY**

- Electricity and energy shortages affect the ability of farmers and agri-businesses to function effectively.
- Lack of sufficient facilities for farmers to process crops locally.
- Destruction of transportation infrastructure affects market access.

**2023 PRIORITIES**

- Support to farmers – grain storage, mechanization, financing
- Investments in local processing facilities and infrastructure to address export challenges.
- Support to demining of small and medium scale farms.



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Hryhorii Tkachenko is a farmer in Chernihiv region, whose farm was absolutely devastated by the war.

“After Chernihiv region was liberated and access to the region restored, I only saw slaughtered cows, burned agricultural machinery, destroyed warehouses and hangars” says Hryhorii.

The premises were partially repaired by his own efforts, but there was not enough space for grain storage. The wheat, which was stored in the open air all summer, got moisture from the rains, and germinated.

“I am a small farmer, and the situation was very critical for me. If I don't harvest the crop or don't have a place to store it, I will lose my livelihood and can't feed my family” the farmer said.

The UN supported alternative storage and mechanization for small and medium farmers. As part of the program, Hryhorii received 3 grain sleeves.

“This is a very timely and necessary support. In the sleeves, the grain can wait for a certain time until the situation stabilizes, and then I will extract it, check the quality, and sell it at a favorable price”, Hryhorii said.

*The grains sleeves restored my dignity and hope.*



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## Livelihoods

**9,836**  
small and medium sized businesses benefitted from capacity and skills development, grants, and/or improved market access opportunities.

**20,974**  
individuals benefited from skills building and livelihood opportunities.

**5,919**  
jobs created or retained

### Government Priority Action Plan 2023:

**PRIORITY 5**  
**Macro-financial Resilience and Business Support**

- Increase of Export
- Support to Small and Medium Sized Enterprises

**PRIORITY 6**  
**Social Support**  
Employment support



Mobilized 2022-2023  
**\$69 million**

Expenditure 2022  
**\$26 million**

The UN supported Ukrainian businesses to survive, adapt and relocate during 2022 and also prioritized its own procurement of goods and services required by the humanitarian response from Ukrainian producers – sourcing more than 511 million USD from local markets during the year.

The UN supported small and medium sized businesses, particularly those in the east of Ukraine, to increase their competitiveness through a variety of trainings and access to financing. More than 250 businesses were supported to relocate to safer areas and retain as many jobs as possible, provided with grants, and facilitated to participate in business expos. Another 650 small and medium sized businesses were supported to resume operations that were paused at start of invasion and subsequently provide goods/services to affected communi-

ties. Thousands of other businesses were supported with capacity and skills development.

The UN supported trade initiatives and advocated for improved trade conditions to enhance Ukraine business participation in European value chains. A study was developed to identify new logistics chains that would integrate Ukraine into the European and the global logistics landscape, enabling businesses to expand their exports. Interested businesses were also supported to apply for Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin certificates in order to facilitate access to the EU market for Ukrainian products, and the Diia.Business Center app was launched by the government and UN to provide virtual services to Ukrainian business owners who were refugees in neighbouring countries.

### CHALLENGES TO LIVELIHOODS



- Disruptions in markets, supply chains and value chains, as well as gaps in human capital and skilled labour in certain sectors.
- War-related risks prevent private sector investors and Foreign Direct Investments.
- Increased risk of informal labour sector replacing formal. Potential for labor exploitation during recovery if regulatory frameworks are not developed and enforced.

### 2023 PRIORITIES



- Support to digitalization of government provided business services.
- Upskilling of labour market to access jobs in green recovery and reconstruction.
- Support to businesses to adapt to new markets.
- Active engagement of youth and women in economic recovery efforts.

Another virtual tool, the Start.Business online platform was launched to promote entrepreneurship, offer practical guidance, business registration services and provide e-learning and professional training opportunities for career switches. The platform was used by 10,000 entrepreneurs to access business management services and 250,000 individuals to learn about the basics of entrepreneurship and launching a start-up.

Additional initiatives launched by the UN in 2022 included a Crowdfunding Academy that benefitted 140 entrepreneurs from communities directly affected by the war with innovative tools for financing and saving their businesses and a Women for the Future campaign that supported 100 Ukrainian businesswomen with financing, new skills, and networking with value chains outside of Ukraine.

In 2016, Vadym and Pylyp from Kharkiv, tasted dried cheese snacks on the American market during one of their trips. They got excited about the idea of producing these unique products in Ukraine. It took them several years to bring this dream to life.

“Ukraine is our motherland and it is necessary to rebuild the country when the war ends. We would like to be part of these efforts and contribute to the economic recovery. In Mukachevo, we see great possibilities for export and are planning to enter the European market in a few weeks. We will conquer the world with our snacks!”, Pylyp jokes.

Only in 2021, under the name Prime Snack, the company stormed the biggest supermarket chains with their innovative products. The owners are proud of their 100 per cent natural products. Snacks are created with a special technology used by NASA to prepare meals for astronauts. The recipe is simple: only water is removed from cheese, therefore all the nutrients are kept in the dried product.

A crucial step towards conquering the European market is the adoption of an eco-friendly production strategy.

The UN provided Pylyp and Vadym with a grant to buy and install a solar power station, thus adopting energy-efficient practices and also cutting production costs and ensuring uninterrupted power supply. After a month and a half, Prime Snack produced 30,000 packages of dried cheese. The inspired entrepreneurs are now planning to expand the team and provide employment opportunities to other displaced persons hosted in the Zakarpattia region of Ukraine.

When asked about their recipe for success for relocated businesses, Vadym and Pylyp advise their peers to look into the future without any fear: “You have to start again. Do not think that everything is gone and that this is the end. No matter what, you must gather your strength and work. We are Ukrainians and we are unbreakable!”

**With innovation, I will not just survive, but thrive.**



## Energy and Environment

**125,538**  
households benefited from repair and maintenance of central heating systems

**14,263**  
tons of pollutants phased out with the installation of sustainable energy solutions

**7,020**  
residential and public buildings were connected to a system for energy efficiency management.

### Government Priority Action Plan 2023:

**PRIORITY 3 Energy Security**

- Energy Sector Recovery
- Preparation for Heating Season 2023
- Renewable Energy
- Residential Energy Efficacy

**PRIORITY 4 Recovery**

- Energy
- EU Standards for Construction Sector

**PRIORITY 13 Protection of Environment**

- Principles for Environmental Protection
- Regulation of Waste Management
- Natural Resource Management



Mobilized 2022-2023  
**\$39 million**

Expenditure 2022  
**\$4 million**

The war has destroyed half of the country's energy infrastructure and left a toxic legacy on the environment for generations to come. The UN supported households with repairs of heating systems and energy supply while also promoting solutions for energy efficiency of public buildings, residential buildings and businesses. 400 businesses were supported to implement measures for energy management, resource efficiency and clean production, including ISO 50001 certification. A study

was undertaken on the potential to produce biofuel in Ukraine to address solid fuel shortages in the agricultural sector, and to stimulate innovations in production and supply chains. The government was supported to address critical issues of chemical decontamination and the UN supported an Eco-Industrial Park Program, offering technical and strategic support to three industrial parks for their transition into eco-industrial parks.

### THE UN'S SUPPORT TO ADDRESS UKRAINE'S ENERGY CRISIS

The attacks on critical infrastructure across Ukraine severely affected heating, electricity, and water supplies. In response the humanitarian community implemented a robust winterization programme targeting frontline communities. On the early recovery side, the UN development entities also supplied more than a thousand mobile generators to support their partners in government and civil society to be able to continue to function during the difficult winter months. The UN partnered with the World Bank for an assessment of damages to Ukraine's power generation, transmission and distribution system. The assessment was completed in 2023 and will be used to identify the most critical needs for the restoration of damaged energy infrastructure and how to rebuild using modern and clean technology. The UN also responded to longer term needs through the procurement of high voltage auto-transformers for urgent repairs to electricity grid infrastructure, gas turbines for heating needs, and high voltage generators for critical infrastructure sites.

### CHALLENGES



- Over 60% of renewable energy capacities are located in close proximity to the frontline or in occupied areas.
- Toxic environmental impact of war will have long-term effects on all natural resources – forests, lakes, rivers, soil, and others.
- Decreasing energy efficiency due to high usage of solid fuel and diesel generators.

### 2023 PRIORITIES



- Support capacity and skills to undertake green reconstruction.
- Energy infrastructure reconstruction.
- Construct 300 public buildings with enhanced energy efficiency and suitable for hosting internally displaced families.
- Support the integration of guarantee of origin for decarbonization and renewable energy supply.
- Monitor environmental destruction caused by war.
- Establish e-waste management systems.

## AMIDST THE CHAOS OF WAR, BABY ARTEM SHONE LIKE A BEACON OF HOPE.

When the war broke out, Nataliia was already a mother of three and four months pregnant with her fourth child. The news that she was going to have another baby boy brought her immense joy, even amidst the uncertainty and danger that surrounded her family.

The stress of living in a warzone took a toll on Nataliia's pregnancy, causing her anxiety and stress levels to soar. On 2 May, two months before her due date, her waters broke and she gave birth to baby Artem, weighing just 1.6 kg, after being rushed to a UN-supported hospital.

"I couldn't understand what had happened," Nataliia explains. "My three other children all had normal deliveries and were born full-term. Artem was supposed to be born in July, not May."

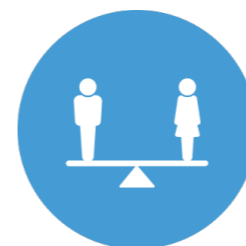
Artem was nursed in an incubator for the first two weeks of his life and received critical care from the nurses and doctors.

"He was very ill and so tiny. I couldn't hold him because he was too fragile," Nataliia remembers while holding Artem's tiny hands. "I was so scared. I didn't know how to pick him up, I worried I might damage his little bones."

Nataliia gave birth to her son at the Kyiv perinatal hospital, one of several health facilities that the UN supports. Besides other forms of assistance, the UN has been providing generators to healthcare facilities throughout Ukraine. The majority were set up prior to the attacks on Ukrainian energy facilities, helping to ensure uninterrupted medical care for children even during power outages.



## CROSSCUTTING EFFORTS



### Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Given the impact of the invasion and displacement on women and girls the UN prioritizes efforts to ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment are central to the support provided to institutions, communities and individuals. The UN with partners conducted a rapid gender analysis of the war's impact in March and May 2022 and ensured that results informed the humanitarian and recovery response.

Consultations and dialogues were held between senior UN leaders, government officials and women's civil society activists and the UN worked closely with the government to develop key policies and strategies:

- Framework of Cooperation on the Prevention and Response to Conflict-related Sexual Violence

- Revised National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security
- Ratification of the Istanbul Convention on violence against women and domestic violence
- State Strategy on Equal Rights and Opportunities of Women and Men 2030

The UN also rolled out financial mechanisms to ensure the needs of women and girls were met such as the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund that provided 15,000 women and their children (women and children with disabilities, women living with HIV/AIDS, survivors of violence, rural and internally displaced women) with humanitarian assistance, essential services and access to livelihoods.



### Human Rights

During 2022, the UN promoted integration of international human rights standards into Ukrainian legislation. Through participation in the Working Group on Human Rights of the National Council for Recovery, the UN advocated for inclusion of human rights standards and protection mechanisms in laws and policies under development which will provide a roadmap for recovery and reconstruction.

In December, following UN advocacy, Parliament amended the Criminal Code to align it with the Convention against Torture by inter alia expanding the definition of torture and prohibiting any statute of limitation for the crime of torture committed by a state agent. The UN also provided Parliament and the Office of the

President with analyses of the compliance of Ukraine's draft laws On Media and On National Minorities with international human rights standards.

The UN submitted a report to and briefed the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women ahead of its constructive dialogue with Ukraine in October 2022. The concluding observations of the Committee included concerns raised by the UN, such as the need to adopt draft law No. 2689 to include crimes against humanity in national legislation and bring provisions on genocide and war crimes in line with international standards.

# PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT



## Mental Health

The Government of Ukraine, supported by the UN, expressed its commitment to prioritize mental health and psychosocial support in emergency response and recovery and established a thematic intersectoral coordination council under the prime minister of Ukraine, followed by the launch of the National Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Programme in May 2022 under auspices of the First Lady of Ukraine Olena Zelenska.

The UN is the main technical partner for the national programme, and in addition to supporting the development of the Operational Roadmap entitled "Ukrainian Prioritized Multi-

sectoral Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Actions During and After the War," many UN entities directly implement activities under the roadmap in specific areas according to their mandates, such as supporting the mental health of children, women, displaced persons, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, people affected by landmines, veterans, social workers and other frontline workers and volunteers. UN entities have also developed innovative tools to deliver mental health and psychosocial services such as producing digital solutions and platforms to reach people in Ukraine as well as those displaced outside of the country.



## Aid Effectiveness and Coordination

The UN supported the government to develop the draft National Recovery Plan through active engagement of its technical experts in thematic working groups with a focus on identifying the most vulnerable and ensuring recovery priorities address their needs. Once the National Recovery Plan blueprint was published the UN worked closely with the Cabinet of Ministers to relaunch the International Technical Assistance (ITA) coordination platform. The UN Resident Coordinator co-chairs a platform of international development partners and in this role also worked with the government to identify the co-leads for sector working groups, including seven sector working groups co-led by

the UN and the government (health, education, social protection, youth, war damage, return and reintegration and protection of children's rights). These robust national recovery sector coordination mechanisms are critical for implementing principles of aid coordination and effectiveness. The sector working group members share data and assessments to inform and articulate the sectoral recovery policy priorities. The ITA coordination structure also prevents duplication of efforts and maximizes complementarities and synergies between government, UN and development partners.



## Partnership with the World Bank

The UN and the World Bank are close partners in the recovery and reconstruction planning and the support to the Government of Ukraine. The UN and the World Bank worked closely on joint assessments such as the energy infrastructure damage assessment and the second Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment, which will inform the development of financial mechanisms for recovery in 2023. The World Bank supports the government closely on energy and transport infrastructure reconstruction, including through UN entities and their work on international procurement principles, on the ground procurement, and procurement capacity strengthening within the government.

The UN and the World Bank also work complementarily across the humanitarian-development nexus in sectors such as health and social protection by leveraging large scale financing for salaries and infrastructure reconstruction, and supporting the government to implement longer term systems reforms, service delivery and institutional capacity strengthening. The UN looks forward to working closely with the World Bank in Ukraine to tackle long term issues such as poverty and environmental protection and securing the large investments needed to help Ukraine with its recovery and get back on track with the Sustainable Development Goals.



## Local Partnerships

Across both its humanitarian and recovery interventions the UN works very closely with local authorities, civil society, the Ukrainian private sector, national and local media, and academia. Hundreds of civil society and community-based organizations are partners with the UN in emergency early recovery in hromadas and regions around the country. Academia are important partners in many of the UN assessments, such as the collaboration with the Kyiv School of Economics on war damage assess-

ments. Local networks of women activists, anti-corruption activists, and organizations of persons with disabilities, are all key partners whose work the UN closely supports. The UN supported hundreds of local businesses to survive throughout the year. Strengthening the UN's partnerships with local stakeholders will be even more of a priority going forward with a new local partnerships strategy.

# LESSONS LEARNED

While difficult to have been fully prepared for the scale of the destruction and devastation that Russia's invasion has caused, the UN in Ukraine scaled up its presence and assistance country wide to affected populations. Several UN entities established entirely new offices in Ukraine during 2022, and others increased their staff footprint substantially. By the end of 2022 the UN had substantially changed and was comprised of 24 entities and 2,700 staff, almost 70 percent of whom are Ukrainian.

During the process of providing humanitarian assistance and pivoting development programmes to crisis response and emergency early recovery the UN identified a number of key lessons that underscore the importance of flexibility, resilience and collaboration.

**Flexibility was key at the outset.** The UN is a long-standing development partner to the Government of Ukraine and in agreement with its donors, swiftly repurposed ongoing development programs to deliver much-needed emergency support to people and government in Ukraine in the days following the invasion while the humanitarian response was still being scaled up and new humanitarian actors entering the country. The UN in Ukraine, led by the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and supported by the UN Resident Coordinator Office, was able to fulfill emergency functions and execute time-critical actions. The UN Country Team and Programme Management Team were convened within days to identify key pieces of analysis needed to inform the design of the Ukraine Flash Appeal as well as the UN crisis response given the fundamental change in the operational environment.

**Short-term humanitarian response and medium-term development interventions must continue in parallel.** Ukraine is a large country and different regions are facing very different contexts. In the west, communities are integrating and supporting internally displaced people and relocated businesses; in the central regions the areas retaken by the government around Kyiv, Chernihiv, Sumy and Kharkiv are making every effort to rebuild; and in the east and south communities on the frontline are struggling to survive. The UN is designing and implementing humanitarian and recovery interventions tailor-made for the needs of communities, and it is critical that recovery moves forward as soon as possible everywhere it can, and remains on the planning horizon where it may not yet be possible while the war continues.

**Strengthen national systems for sustainable impact.** The recovery is not only at the community level, but also ongoing in terms of supporting the national government to defend previous development gains and implement system reforms. Strengthening the capacity within government on recovery will allow Ukraine to leverage the reconstruction phase to "build back better," leapfrog over previous challenges related to upgrading aging infrastructure, and jumpstart reform efforts while political will is focused on longer-term priorities such as EU accession negotiations and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

**Leverage local partnerships.** Over the past year, civil society organizations, including women-led organizations, volunteer groups and community-based organizations have led the response and demonstrated significant capacity to be actors for change in society. In the recovery phase these local partnerships will broaden beyond civil society groups to include deeper engagement with local authorities, businesses, media and others. The UN remains committed to strengthening local partnerships and working through local stakeholders. Coordination mechanisms and decision-making forums must be inclusive and draw on the extensive experience and knowledge local partners have gained over the past year.

# KEY AREAS OF FOCUS IN 2023

In 2023, the UN in Ukraine's focus continues to be on delivering the live-saving assistance outlined in the Humanitarian Response Plan; on supporting the Government of Ukraine to achieve the goals in its 2023 Priority Action Plan; and on strengthening systems and building resilience as outlined in the UN in Ukraine Transitional Framework 2022-2023.

Emergency early recovery support to the government will continue in areas outlined below, and work will also be scaled up in key areas that will require longer term consolidated efforts such as the trauma and mental health of the nation; the destruction of the environment, the immense number of women experiencing domestic and gender-based violence and forced to endure in silence.

## Assessments

Generate age- and sex-disaggregated data and evidence and digital systems to inform the government's recovery planning through a lens of Leave No One Behind (LNOB). This includes carrying out new sectoral damage and loss assessments, launching the second Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment, updated environmental assessments, continuing displacement tracking and return intentions surveys, and supporting the government to design a new approach to undertaking a Voluntary National Review in a war-time context to showcase the staggering impact of the invasion on Ukraine's path towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

## Durable Solutions

Design and implement durable solutions for return of refugees and integration of displaced people. The UN will work with local authorities, civil society and private sector to design and provide tailor-made packages of support to local communities, prioritizing needs for housing, access to basic services, social protection, mental health, livelihoods and business financing.

## Social Protection

Support the sustainable transition from humanitarian multi-purpose cash assistance towards a strengthened, appropriately financed and integrated national social protection system.

## Local Recovery Coordination

Support sub-national authorities to establish inclusive local level coordination mechanisms to determine and drive their own priorities in the recovery and reconstruction process.

## Mine Action

Lead a coordinated approach bringing together the government and international partners along with academia and private sector to accelerate agricultural demining and create a national demining industry.

## Integrated Policy Advice

Provide timely, strategic, integrated policy advice, technical expertise and material support on issues requiring longer-term effort such as the environment, agriculture, mental health, domestic violence, governance, rule of law, human rights and gender equality. Despite the difficult war context, the government continues its best efforts to move forward policy work on these issues of national priority, and especially as they relate to achieving EU standards and the Sustainable Development Goals.



## Annex 1

# UKRAINE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN 2022

The UN and its humanitarian partners worked tirelessly to scale-up the humanitarian response to assist people impacted by the devastation and destruction caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, in full complementarity to the Government efforts and the incredible work carried out by volunteers across the country.

To ensure a coordinated and efficient response, the UN and partners launched the 2022 Ukraine Flash Appeal only five days after the start of the full-scale war on 24 February and updated the plan twice throughout the year, as fighting and hostilities conflicted continued driving growing needs. By the end of 2022, aid workers had reached nearly 16 million people with humanitarian aid and protection services, out of 17.7 million people who needed assistance. They received much-needed water, food, support to repair their houses, heating appliances or warm clothes during the winter, medicines and medical supplies to make sure their hospitals continued running. Multi-purpose cash was also one of the pillars of the response, and aid organizations reached almost 6 million people through this modality of assistance, providing a dignified and flexible financial assistance to the people impacted by the war and supporting the local economy. Towards the last quarter of 2022, shifts in the front line also required a swift and tailored response to ensure people who had endured months of war without adequate assistance could receive some support. The UN and its partners prioritized inter-agency convoys to provide comprehensive assistance in these parts of the country, while minimizing risks associated with movement in the volatile operating environment.

The work was possible thanks to dedicated local NGOs and volunteers, international NGOs, government counterparts, UN agencies, international organizations, private organizations and donors. In total, 750 organizations were involved in planning and executing humanitarian and protection activities, up from just below 120 at the beginning of the full-scale war.

This massive scale-up of the humanitarian response in Ukraine was mobilized during one of the most ferocious conflicts in recent history, which imposed immense challenges for aid operations. Humanitarian partners had to navigate the complete stoppage of air travel, both passenger and cargo, damage to transport infrastructure and constant threat from air, ground

and sea missiles, ground fighting and mine- and unexploded ordnance contamination in areas of active conflict, as well as military tactics—including encirclement—which prevented humanitarians from accessing areas where civilians were in desperate need. Access to areas under Russian control became extremely limited and, in some cases, impossible. Throughout the year, through its Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the UN played a critical role in supporting humanitarian access, analyzing the context, leading negotiations with local authorities, and facilitating the Humanitarian Notification System (HNS) which processed 242 requests and notifications of movements of aid workers and supplies to the Ukrainian Government and the Russian Federation. Moreover, the UN successfully advocated for the lifting of tax obligations on aid recipients and the exemption of humanitarian workers from military mobilization during martial law.

The support from the international community was crucial to ensure aid organizations in Ukraine could quickly expand their presence and operations in the country. In total, donors provided more than 85 per cent of the 4.3 billion USD requested for the life-saving operations, making it the largest UN-coordinated humanitarian response in history. Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF) played a crucial role to ensure flexible funding for first-line responders. The UHF released 192 million USD to reach almost 4 million people with life-saving assistance, 60% of whom were women and girls. It was also instrumental in promoting local partnerships, with 33% of funding transferred to national and local actors. Additionally, over 20 million USD supported 300 civil society organizations, community-based organizations, and volunteer groups in providing aid to those people closest to the front line.

For further details, please refer to the [Ukraine Humanitarian Response - Key Achievements in 2022](#).

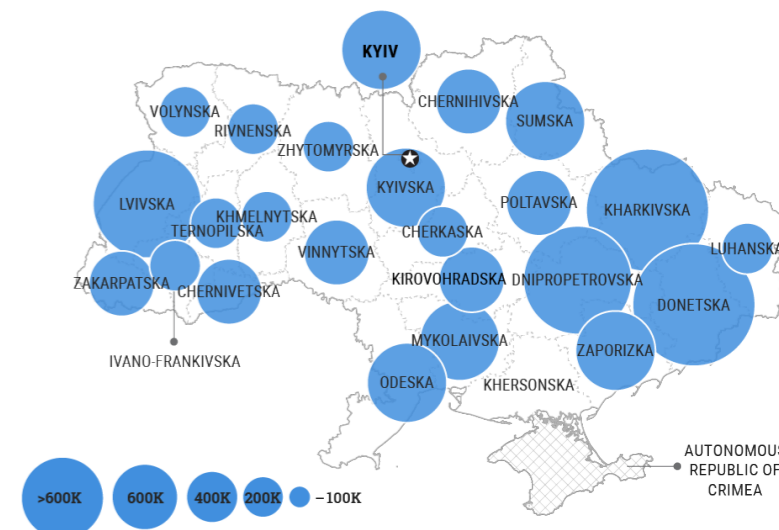


## UKRAINE 2022 Flash Appeal: Estimated Number of People Reached As of 31 December 2022

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE REACHED<sup>1</sup> (from March to December 2022)



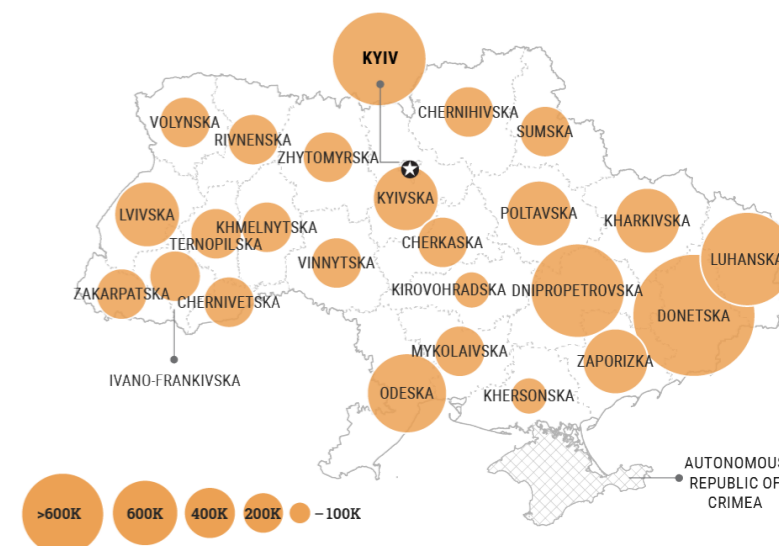
EVOLUTION OF PEOPLE REACHED



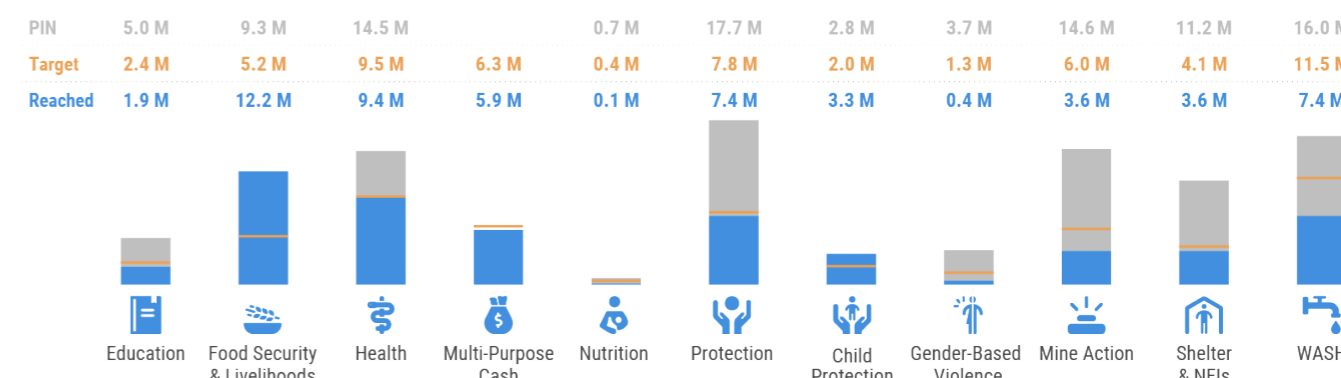
PEOPLE TARGETED (as adjusted in August 2022)



POPULATION BREAKDOWN BY AGE & GENDER<sup>2</sup>



PEOPLE REACHED BY CLUSTER (from March to December 2022)





The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.  
Creation date: 1 February 2023 Sources: 1) Humanitarian Partners 2) UNFPA, 1 January 2022, Population Statistics, Common Operational Dataset  
For more information: [www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/ukraine](http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/ukraine) | [www.unocha.org](http://www.unocha.org) | [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)



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