Thank you for supporting the DEC Ukraine Humanitarian Appeal.

The intense conflict in Ukraine has devastated lives and livelihoods and caused almost 14 million people to flee their homes.

The UK public has given an incredible £400 million to the DEC Ukraine Humanitarian Appeal, reaching millions of people affected by the conflict. Find out how at dec.org.uk/ukraine.

These donations have so far enabled DEC charities to provide vital aid to millions of people in need, both inside Ukraine and in neighbouring countries. Thank you.

People like Janna, who left her home town of Odessa in March 2022, and now volunteers at a food distribution warehouse run by DEC charity Plan International’s local partner, Moldova for Peace.

Support from the DEC has been funding food & hygiene kits packed with fresh produce and essentials by volunteers like Janna and distributed to refugees from Ukraine every week.

"After arriving in Moldova, I saw a post about the Moldova for Peace warehouse and that every Saturday volunteers come here to pack donations. It was an easy decision for me.

"The refugees who come here are really grateful for the help. They often say, "thank you for everything you do here". It is very comforting to know that you’re doing something important.

"When I arrived in Moldova I realised that I can’t do what I love on the same level as before so I was looking for a different way to be helpful. I can see the feedback from people and it fills my soul."

"A lot of families come here with nothing. A lot of them come with old parents, disabled, ill. It's very hard for them to find a job here. They really need the food we provide. I would like to thank [the British people] for everything. They're changing people's lives for the best."
Phase 1 of the response

The immediate needs of people fleeing the conflict include: Clean water, emergency shelter, food, health assistance, sanitation and hygiene, protection and psychosocial support.

In the first six months of the response alone, DEC charities reached millions of people with aid, including but not limited to:

- 1.9 million people provided with access to clean water
- 392,000 people who received food assistance, including hot meals and food parcels
- 338,000 people who received cash payments to meet their basic needs
- 127,000 people who accessed basic services at transit centres for the displaced
- 71,000 people who accessed primary healthcare services
- 114,000 people who received legal help and support
- 10,000 people who were provided with temporary accommodation

Phase 2 planned response

Need is still extremely high both inside Ukraine and regionally.

More than half of planned expenditure in the current phase of the response will be used to support affected people in Ukraine.

Member charities will continue delivering support to refugees regionally, across Poland, Romania, Moldova and Hungary.

Country-specific infographics

The accompanying infographics explain the scale of the conflict, including numbers of people that have been displaced, or entered neighbouring countries as refugees; and the funding requirements. There is a detailed infographic for Ukraine, and all neighbouring countries involved in the response: Poland, Moldova, Romania and Hungary.

The infographics also give key stats on the DEC funded response, including: health facilities, food distribution, cash assistance, refugee centres, mental health support, medical provision, legal assistance, safe spaces and education for children, and more.

Supporting the regional humanitarian aid sector

DEC funding has also been used for Regional Initiatives, designed to:

- increase collaboration in the response, strengthen local capacity; and support assessments and learnings. As part of this work, the DEC is funding a Regional Safeguarding Hub (RSH). These Regional Initiatives will leave a durable legacy in the region.


Thank you for your support.
Conflict continues inside Ukraine; energy infrastructure have faced repeated attacks, leaving millions across the country without heating, electricity, or water. Eastern and Southern Ukraine are the most severely affected, with ongoing armed conflict and airstrikes displacing many, and the disruption of critical services driving humanitarian need. The World Health Organisation has expressed concerns about the impact the conflict is having on crucial health infrastructure; there have been 703 attacks on health facilities since March. Hospitals are without power and gas, blood banks are without refrigerators, and intensive care units are without ventilators.

Although the number of refugees entering neighbouring countries such as Poland, Romania, Moldova, and Hungary, have decreased, people continue to cross the borders, with numbers increasing when there is significant escalation inside Ukraine. Many refugees have returned to safer areas of Ukraine, or dispersed from neighbouring countries to other parts of Europe. Host communities continue to support new arrivals from Ukraine as well as refugees who have settled in the neighbouring countries, by providing accommodation, information services, and enrolment for children in local schools.

The upcoming winter will pose significant challenges in the response, both in neighbouring countries and inside Ukraine. It is anticipated that the harsh winter will continue to drive displacement inside Ukraine, as people seek out proper shelter to protect from the elements. In neighbouring countries, many refugees are housed in private accommodation which may not be equipped properly for winter weather. Additionally, winter conditions will pose health risks such an increase in respiratory infections, if affected communities do not have adequate winter support.

**APPEAL TIMELINE**

Phase 1 (first 6 months) funding is for immediate response activities. Phase 2 (at least 30 months) focuses on supporting livelihoods, strengthening resilience and capacity and rebuilding.

- **March 2022**: Appeal launch
- **April 2022**: Appeal launch
- **August 2022**: Real time review commences
- **January 2025**: Member charities independent evaluations
- **July 2022**: Beneficiary perception study commences
- **November 2022**: Current stage of the response
HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT IN UKRAINE

Drones strikes, missiles and shelling are still widespread across Ukraine as the conflict continues. Schools continue to close as strikes and explosions persist. The damage to Ukraine’s critical infrastructure, particularly energy infrastructure, has had a significant impact on civilians.

Hundreds of towns and villages have recently lost power, particularly in north-eastern Sumyka and central Odesproptoverska oblasts. The Government has repeated its call for citizens to restrict their use of electricity, especially during peak hours.

In late September, Russian officials held referendums on the annexation of Ukraine’s Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson and Zaporizhzhia regions. The UN General Assembly adopted a resolution acknowledging the so-called referendums and the annexation of four oblasts of Ukraine as illegal.

The main priority for humanitarians operating in the country is to prepare 2.4 million citizens for a harsh winter ahead. The challenge is significant as much of the country struggles without necessities of electricity, and in some places, water. The ongoing destruction of homes and buildings continues to drive displacement and ongoing humanitarian need.

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

With energy use being a significant challenge and resources being scarce in Ukraine, members mitigated this by delivering cash assistance to affected populations digitally, they distributed advertisement of the programme through social media and used a digital application to collect registration data instead of using paper. Similarly, as the registration took only 15 minutes, the usage of tablets, devices, and energy was significantly reduced.

7.8 MILLION
Refugees fled Ukraine
(as of 16/11/22)

6.5 MILLION
Internally Displaced People (IDPs)
(as of 16/11/22)

4.29 BILLION
funding requirement
for inside Ukraine
identified by UN and humanitarian aid agencies

1.85 BILLION
funding requirement
for the surrounding countries identified by UN and humanitarian aid agencies

Anna, the director of Civil for Development and Social Action Region with children, plays with children in a Donetsk region in East Ukraine. The programme’s objective is to work with local partners, UNICEF, and other local grassroots organisations in affected Ukraine. These programmes are implemented through the Civil for Development and Social Action Region network, which is able to support farmers displaced by the conflict.
DEC RESPONSE

1,886,400 people provided with clean water supply

177,000 people received cash assistance

70,800 people received primary health care services

1,431 health facilities supported through eg. essential medical supplies and equipment

41,800 people benefitted from hygiene kits containing items such as toothpaste, soap, shampoo and sanitary products

93 safe spaces established for displaced families and children

4,400 households benefitted from kits containing essential household items, such as blankets, towels, mattresses, bed linen and kitchen sets

129,700 people benefitted from food assistance including hot meals and food packages

Phase 1 confirmed budget £49,191,685
6 month expenditure £50,605,380
14% DEC’s contribution to members’ overall response to the crisis

WORKING WITH PARTNERS

21 local/national NGOs
10 other partners
£2,118,396 spent by local/national NGOs

UKRAINE: EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR
6 month expenditure: 3 March - 31 August 22

37% Multi-purpose cash
23% Food assistance
23% Health
12% Water, sanitation & hygiene
3% Other
1% Protection
1% Shelter
HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT IN POLAND

Whilst the influx of refugees arriving in Poland has slowed significantly since April/May, and with many organisations closing their border assistance points, it is anticipated that arrivals may increase again as winter approaches and the weather turns colder. Within the context of a global price rise and energy crisis, refugees from Ukraine may decide to travel to Poland and other neighbouring countries seeking better living conditions during the cold period.

Roma community members fleeing Ukraine are reported to be facing discrimination when trying to access the services they need, especially housing. Individuals from third countries, particularly those from outside of Europe, and also experiencing differential treatment – particularly at the Poland-Belarussian border, where there have been reports of pushbacks and other human rights violations of refugees seeking to enter Poland.

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

As Poland has proven to be a highly regulated environment that is new to the humanitarian response of this scale, the recruitment process of humanitarian staff has been complicated and challenging. To mitigate the risks of lacking permanent technical staff, additional resources from surge teams were requested to fill the gaps and manage the response.
### DEC Response

**Poland**

#### Phase 1 confirmed budget
- £12,181,805  

#### 6 month expenditure
- £14,007,236

20% DEC’s contribution to members’ overall response to the crisis

#### Working with Partners

- **30 local/national NGOs**
- **1 other partner**

£4,803,225 spent by local/national NGOs

- **Poland: Expenditure by Sector**

  6 month expenditure: 3 March - 31 August 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multi-purpose cash</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation &amp; hygiene</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food assistance</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp management &amp; coordination</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Benefitted from Multipurpose Cash Assistance to Meet their Basic Needs

- **46,300 people**

#### Hills

- **1,900 people** accessed gender-based violence services
- **15,700 people** received mental health and psychosocial support

#### Food Packages

- **42,400 people** received hot meals and food packages

#### Safe Spaces

- **27 safe spaces** for women, girls or older people established

#### Trained Teachers

- **2,800 teachers** trained to support those fleeing Ukraine

#### Hygiene Kits

- **3,500 people** benefitted from hygiene kits containing soap, toilet paper and cleaning materials
HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT IN ROMANIA

While the refugee crisis in Romania seems to have reached a plateau, and most transit centres have closed, Ukrainians that have decided to remain in country continue to confront barriers to meeting basic needs and specialised services.

Romania’s National Insurance House has not yet allocated enough resources for Ukrainian refugees to be included within their annual schemes and access medical services. Family doctors have not been reimbursed for consultations with refugees, acting as a disincentive for further support. In schools, refugee children participate as ‘observers’ and will not be formally enrolled until they demonstrate proficiency in Romanian.

Social protection benefits are not available to many refugees because the Romanian government is unable to assess and validate the income of refugee applicants. This has left chronic service gaps among refugee populations that civil society bodies continue to fill.

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

There continue to be significant gaps in protection programming, with women, young people and members of the Roma community at particularly high risk of gender-based violence and trafficking. Discrimination against the Roma community continues to be an issue in Romania. Members are mitigating this risk by ensuring that partners and volunteers adopt a no tolerance policy regarding discriminatory behaviours in shelters or centres, and some members are working with Roma-led organisations who support Roma women to self-advocate by providing briefings on local legislation related to domestic violence and discrimination.
DEC RESPONSE

Ukraine | Poland | Romania | Moldova | Hungary

Elena and her daughter aged 7, with her sister at the hotel providing temporary accommodation for refugees from Ukraine in Bucharest, Romania, run by DEC member CARE UK's partner, JRS.

105,700 people
Benefitted from multipurpose cash assistance to meet their basic needs

Phase 1 confirmed budget | 6 month expenditure
£13,311,130 | £13,388,873

28% DEC's contribution to members' overall response to the crisis

WORKING WITH PARTNERS
33 local/national NGOs
2 other partners
£5,296,400 spent by local/national NGOs

ROMANIA: EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR
6 month expenditure: 3 March - 31 August 2022

- 66% Multi-purpose cash
- 13% Protection
- 9% Food assistance
- 5% Water, sanitation & hygiene
- 4% Other
- 3% Shelter

47,400 people
Received food assistance including hot meals and/or food packages

4,100 people
Benefitted from essential household items such as blankets, pillows, mattress protectors and fire extinguishers

12,000 people
Provided with mental health or psychosocial support

3,000 people
Provided with temporary accommodation and shelter/cash assistance at collective centres

70,000 people
Provided with sanitation facilities

31,900 people
Received legal assistance such as advice on immigration or access to services
HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT IN MOLDOVA

Most refugees from Ukraine are from Odessa oblast and have entered through the bordering localities of Palanca, Tudora and Otaci. The highest concentration of those settling are in the capital Chisinau and MOLDOVA’s second biggest city Balti in the north. The official centres have not reached their maximum occupancy, given that the majority of refugees are hosted by Moldovan families or are residing in the host communities.

To respond to the basic needs of refugees, the Moldovan authorities established 90 Refugee Accommodation Centres (RACs) across the country providing accommodation and hot meals to refugees. The provision of food to refugees in RACs, however, represented a huge burden on both the Municipal and Government budget in the long term, especially as poverty and inflation rates are predicted to rise in Moldova and resources are required by RAC to support their efforts.

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

A key challenge that members have faced programming in Moldova is overlapping activities with other organisations who offer similar services. In order to mitigate this risk, members and their local partners have been in constant communication with the local administration and the management of the Refugee Accommodation Centres (RACs).

693,000
BORDER CROSSINGS
(as of 15/11/22)

95,000 REFUGEES
from Ukraine currently registered in Moldova
(as of 15/11/22)

38% REFUGEES
living with host families

34% REFUGEES
living in reception/transit centres

Data from UNHCR (2022): Lives on hold: profile and intentions of refugees from Ukraine. Data not necessarily representative of the whole refugee population.

© Norwegian Church Aid
DEC RESPONSE

Phase 1 confirmed budget  6 month expenditure
£4,036,012.00  £3,571,844

18% DEC’s contribution to members’ overall response to the crisis

WORKING WITH PARTNERS

10 LOCAL/NATIONAL NGOs:
£1,382,139 spent by local/national NGOs

MOLDOVA: EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR

6 month expenditure: 3 March - 31 August 22

38% Food assistance
25% Protection
22% Water, sanitation & hygiene
7% Multi-purpose cash
5% Education
1% Shelter
1% Capacity building
1% Other

172,100 PEOPLE
RECEIVED HOT MEALS AND FOOD PACKAGES

5,200 PEOPLE
benefitted from multipurpose cash assistance to meet their basic needs

27,400 PEOPLE
benefitted from hygiene kits containing items like mattresses, towels, clothes, washing powder and hygiene materials

600 SCHOOL CHILDREN
backpacks containing educational materials

6,600 PEOPLE
received mental health and psychosocial support

3,700 PEOPLE
received legal assistance from mobile legal helpdesks
HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT IN HUNGARY

Hungary continues to have an overall open border policy for entry of Ukrainians and is both a transit and destination country. While applications for Temporary Protection continue, there is a noticeable slowdown in numbers of applicants.

Refugees arriving from Ukraine are referred to short-term accommodation in government-run facilities or with volunteer networks, however due to the ongoing economic crisis and soaring inflation, finding affordable housing for refugees who are settling there was a significant challenge. Coupled with this, the public discourse in Hungary has often not been welcoming to refugees; the Hungarian government has even discouraged cash-based interventions.

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

In Hungary, a general challenge to supporting those most vulnerable was the lack of coordination in the response system. Local authorities and the government have taken a very hands-off approach to the crisis and delegating responsibility to NGOs, meaning that partners have had to try and coordinate among those supporting refugees. This has had a negative impact in ensuring that all those in need of assistance can be supported effectively, but members are working hard to ensure they are joined up and working in coordination with other organisations and partners to reach people in need.

1.7 MILLION
BORDER CROSSINGS
(as of 15/11/22)

31,000 REFUGEES
from Ukraine currently registered in Hungary
(as of 15/11/22)

41% REFUGEES
living in rented accommodation

31% REFUGEES
living in collection/planned sites

Data from UNHCR (2022) Lists on hold, permit and expenditures of refugees from Ukraine. Data not necessarily representative of the whole refugee population.
DEC RESPONSE

76,600 people received protection and rights related information and services.

- 1,000 people received essential household items such as blankets, sheets and towels.
- 3,700 people benefitted from multipurpose cash assistance to meet their basic needs.
- 4,000 people benefitted from hygiene kits, including sanitary towels and incontinence pads.
- 1,000 people received shelter support.

Phase 1 revised budget: £1,712,680
Phase 1 expenditure: £1,599,912

100% DEC's contribution to members' overall response to the crisis.

WORKING WITH PARTNERS

2 INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS

HUNGARY: EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multi-purpose cash</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp management &amp; coordination</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation &amp; hygiene</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food assistance</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountability to affected populations</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 month expenditure: 3 March - 31 August 2022

DISASTERS EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

Matching your donations with UKaid

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