



UKRAINE SITUATION

REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

January-December 2023



Regional Refugee Response
for the Ukraine Situation

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A word from the Regional Refugee Coordinator



Pascale Moreau

Regional Refugee Coordinator for the Ukraine Situation
UNHCR, Regional Director for Europe

It is difficult to convey the enormity of the destruction and human suffering in Ukraine – and the impact the war is having across the region, where neighbouring countries have, since the outset, welcomed millions of refugees fleeing the violence.

The support offered to those fleeing Ukraine has been nothing short of extraordinary – from governments, civil society, individuals and volunteers, NGOs and local organizations, as well as private sector actors. In the European Union, the swift activation of the Temporary Protection Directive in March 2022 was historic and proved the EU can effectively receive and include refugees. Non-EU countries must also be commended. The Republic of Moldova has, in particular, shown exemplary leadership in extending protection to the refugees on its territory, modeled largely on that provided in EU Member States, despite significant challenges.

With much achieved in 2022, refugees and host communities are counting on our continued solidarity in the year to come. As in Ukraine, our immediate focus in the refugee-hosting countries must be on supporting national efforts to ensure that refugees in Europe have adequate and safe shelter during the difficult winter months ahead. At the same time, knowing that the conflict dynamics inside Ukraine may lead to further outflows, we continue to work with governments to develop contingency plans that will allow us to quickly respond to the urgent needs of new arrivals. This includes, among other things, providing targeted cash assistance, while supporting national and municipal efforts to ensure access to secure, dignified shelter through renovations and winterization of identified facilities. Prolonged stays in collective centres or group housing inevitably create protection risks, particularly for the most vulnerable. We must all redouble efforts to ensure they are safe through prompt identification and referral to appropriate services.

In the medium and long-term, the best way to protect refugees – and harness their potential to contribute – is through their inclusion in national systems. The implementation of the EU's Temporary Protection Directive ensures that refugees can find safety in EU countries in the region and provides a legal basis for refugees to access rights and services. This includes rights that allow refugees to access the labour market and secure decent work. Going forward, addressing the practical, administrative and legal barriers to the enjoyment of rights will be a vital part of supporting their sustainable stay in host countries. It is important to support their swift and effective

inclusion into national systems to promote self-sufficiency and mitigate protection risks that can result if refugees are unable to meet their basic needs.

We are aware of the challenges ahead: the ripple effects of the war are widening, causing economic impacts in refugee-hosting countries and beyond. Fuel shortages and inflation loom large in the coming months. Reception and accommodation capacities are stretched, as are social welfare systems. Notwithstanding these realities, I remain reassured by the solidarity and creativity, political will and hands-on support that host governments, communities and partners have demonstrated over the past ten months – the speed and comprehensiveness of the response to date is a testament to what can be achieved when we work together. I take this opportunity to, once again, highlight the critical role of national and local non-governmental organizations, including refugee-led organizations, as first responders to urgent humanitarian needs since 24 February. They will remain the bedrock of our collective preparations and response, and they need our support to further strengthen their capacities.

I do not underestimate the magnitude of what we are asking when we encourage our partners to stay the course. The situation remains unpredictable, and we must continue to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable refugees, particularly older persons, people with disabilities, and unaccompanied children and adolescents. I trust that together we can find ways to work together to ensure that people forced to flee Ukraine continue to find safety, assistance, and protection until they can safely return home.

Pascale Moreau

Regional Refugee Coordinator for the Ukraine Situation
UNHCR, Regional Director for Europe

> At a Glance

Regional Planned Response (January-December 2023)



4.035 M

targeted refugee population



120 K

targeted host community members



\$1.7 B

total financial requirements in USD



243¹

partners involved

| REGION | FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS IN USD | PARTNERS INVOLVED |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Bulgaria | 43,387,258 | 18 |
| Czech Republic | 81,578,288 | 4 |
| Estonia | 9,135,766 | 14 |
| Hungary | 62,741,799 | 37 |
| Latvia | 11,989,791 | 14 |
| Lithuania | 17,813,459 | 10 |
| Republic of Moldova | 426,961,899 | 73 |
| Poland | 709,399,440 | 83 |
| Romania | 153,603,900 | 34 |
| Slovakia | 80,126,073 | 28 |
| Regional support | 88,757,581 | 7 |

¹ This figure represents the total number of partners operating regionally, and counts partners only once even if operating in more than one country. The country chapters provide the absolute number of partners per country.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations .

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Executive Summary

Now approaching the one-year mark since the escalation of hostilities, the war in Ukraine has resulted in a displacement and humanitarian crisis of epic proportions. The response by the refugee-hosting countries has been characterized by a spirit of welcome and unwavering generosity, with families and communities opening their doors to millions of refugees from Ukraine. The local response, led by national and municipal authorities across the region, has been equally remarkable: legions of volunteers, national and local non-governmental organizations and civil society actors – including many of which had never previously worked in refugee contexts, Ukrainian diaspora communities, and refugees themselves all mobilized to provide protection and assistance to those fleeing violence.

At the same time, humanitarian partners, under the overall leadership of host governments, have supported and complemented the national response, through coordinated and inclusive interventions. Many of these activities were captured in the original Regional Refugee Response Plan, launched in early March 2022, revised on 25 April 2022 and ‘recalibrated’ in October 2022 to take into account winter-related needs and other priorities which emerged across the RRP countries.²

The situation at the start of 2023 remains of grave concern and continues to require a coordinated humanitarian response at the regional level. As of end December, some 4.9 million people have registered for temporary protection³ or a similar national protection scheme in Europe, and looking forward, it is expected that refugees may continue to arrive, due to the ongoing conflict and a harsh winter exacerbated by the targeting of energy and civilian infrastructure in Ukraine.

This Plan, which covers activities from January to December 2023, outlines the multi-partner, multi-sector response strategy and financial requirements of 243 different partners supporting the host governments of Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, Poland, Romania and Slovakia. The RRP also includes financial requirements related to

² UNHCR, [Ukraine Situation: Recalibration – Regional Refugee Response Plan – March-December 2022](#), October 2022.

³ Temporary protection is defined by UNHCR as a pragmatic ‘tool’ of international protection, which is used at times as an emergency response to the large-scale movement of asylum-seekers, providing immediate protection from refoulement and basic minimum treatment. The EU triggered application of the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) on 4 March 2022 in response to the war in Ukraine; see the [Council Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2022/382 of 4 March 2022](#). While the TPD is an EU mechanism, similar national protection schemes have been implemented in non-EU Member States, including Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Montenegro, Serbia and the United Kingdom. This figure may include multiple registrations of the same individual in two or more EU+ countries; registrations that remain incomplete for various reasons, or registrations of refugees who have moved onward, including beyond Europe.

activities in Belarus as well as technical support provided by the partners to ensure regional coherence and coordination.

As in 2022, the 2023 RRP aims at ensuring refugees' access to protection and assistance on a non-discriminatory basis, including the rights associated with temporary protection or similar legal statuses in host countries. Special attention will be given to those refugees who are already or risk becoming vulnerable, as humanitarian support is reduced and they are no longer able to draw on savings or rely on assistance from family and friends and may also face challenges finding work. In this regard, the identification of people with specific needs for whom the provision of targeted assistance will be critical. In addition, whereas the RRP in 2022 focused primarily on the urgent provision of protection services and humanitarian assistance upon arrival, the plan for 2023 also places an emphasis on refugees' socio-economic inclusion, in recognition of the challenges faced by refugees as their displacement becomes more protracted. As the Ukraine Situation extends into its second year, supporting the capacity of communities to extend services and assistance to refugees will help to avoid overstressing resources and maintain the strong culture of solidarity witnessed in the hosting States. In this context, support to host communities will focus on support to institutions, services and facilities used both by refugees and members of host communities, particularly in urban areas. This is also crucial to promoting solidarity and social cohesion between host and refugee communities.

In 2023, particular attention will again be given to the Republic of Moldova, as a non-EU Member State. There, host communities will be included in the target population figures, where the pressures of hosting refugees have particularly strained local capacity and put pressure on scarce resources. In the spirit of the Global Compact on Refugees, it is key to promote more predictable and equitable responsibility and burden-sharing to ease pressure on the Moldovan society and support it to address the needs of host and refugee communities in the country.

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

Since the escalation of hostilities in February 2022, nearly one-third of the population has been forced from their homes in Ukraine, making it one of the largest human displacement crises in the world today. Within Ukraine, there are over 17.6 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, including 6.3 million people internally displaced by the war.⁴

In response to the large-scale refugee situation, the European Union triggered on 4 March 2022 the application of the Temporary Protection Directive, the duration of which was recently extended until March 2024. As of end December 2022, over 4.9 million refugees from Ukraine have registered for temporary protection or similar national protection schemes across Europe.

According to latest available data in countries covered in the RRP, women and children represent 86 per cent of the overall refugee population. The overall proportion of children stands at approximately 39 per cent, while some 9 per cent are older persons. Moreover, findings from UNHCR's latest Regional Protection Analysis Report in countries neighbouring Ukraine⁵ show that the majority of respondents (78 per cent) are separated from some of their immediate family members, the primary reason being the restriction of freedom of movement for men due to conscription. Among those who travelled accompanied, 5 per cent travelled with unrelated children. While 32 per cent of respondents are in rented accommodation, the majority – some 64 per cent – are either being hosted or are staying in collective sites, planned sites and reception or transit centres. Twelve per cent of respondents have relatives in their host country. According to the latest UNHCR's Regional Intention Report, while most refugees surveyed in neighbouring countries hope to return to Ukraine one day (81 per cent), for the time being the majority plan to continue to stay in their current host country, with only 13 per cent planning to return in the next 3 months. The main impediment to return reported by refugees is the safety and security situation in places of origin, along with concerns about lack of access to basic services and adequate living conditions.⁶

Mitigating the effects of a harsh winter, worsened by attacks in Ukraine on energy and civilian infrastructure, and of the rising prices globally will remain a focus of the humanitarian response within Ukraine and in neighbouring countries in the first quarter of 2023. Access to winter-specific assistances is particularly challenging – and crucial – for vulnerable groups, such as older persons and persons with disabilities, as well as the women and children who comprise the clear majority of the refugee population, and further support is required to avoid magnifying vulnerabilities and the potential rise of harmful coping mechanisms.

In 2023 the international response to the Ukraine refugee situation remains in support of government-led efforts and is grounded in the principles of partnership governing humanitarian action, namely equality, transparency, a results-oriented approach, responsibility and

⁴ OCHA, [Global Humanitarian Overview](#), 29 November 2022

⁵ UNHCR, [Displacement Patterns, Protection Risks and Needs Of Refugees From Ukraine - Regional Protection Analysis # 1](#), 26 October 2022.

⁶ UNHCR, [Lives on Hold: Intentions and Perspectives of Refugees from Ukraine #2](#), September 2022.

complementarity. In addition to the tremendous support provided by hosting countries, local communities and local actors, including, among others, volunteers, municipalities, national and local non-governmental organizations, civil society groups as well as refugee-led organizations and women-led organizations, continue to play a central role. Present on the ground well before the crisis began, these stakeholders bring a wealth of experience, capacity and local knowledge crucial to a well-informed response, particularly as the focus shifts from emergency response to inclusion and social cohesion. Strong solidarity and practical support on the part of the international community, in the spirit of the Global Compact on Refugees, will be more important than ever, especially given the mounting strain on national and local capacities and services in a difficult and uncertain global economic climate.

Targeted Population

Of the over 4.9 million refugees from Ukraine registered for temporary protection or similar national protection scheme across Europe by mid-December, it is expected that at least 80 per cent plan to stay in their current host countries until hostilities subside and the situation improves. The refugee response is, broadly speaking, moving away from the acute phase of the emergency towards effective and sustained inclusion in national systems and services, maintaining protection space, and targeted support to the most vulnerable. That said, new displacement from Ukraine is likely to continue, due to the ongoing war, the harsh conditions of winter and a lack of access to fuel and adequate shelter inside the country. These newer arrivals may face particular difficulties in meeting their basic needs and are less resilient to displacement-related shocks, necessitating continued investments in anticipatory action and emergency assistance.

In 2023, the RRP population figures include refugees from Ukraine, as well as third-country nationals (TCNs) in need of international protection and people who are stateless or at risk of statelessness.⁷ Host communities are included among the target population figures for the Republic of Moldova only. Within the EU, host community members are not included in the RRP as individuals targeted for assistance, but the Plan does address the needs of impacted host populations at the community level, with a view to expanding community resources and services that may be under strain due to the arrival of the refugee population.

The planning figures in the RRP have been agreed following consultations with governments and inter-agency partners and reflect the projected population that will require assistance from RRP partners over the course of 2023. These figures allow for planning, programming and budgeting. The projected population that will require assistance in 2023 includes refugees already in the RRP countries as well as projected new arrivals who will receive assistance in transit and those who will remain in their country of destination. Some refugees in transit may require certain types of assistance in more than one country depending on their needs. Partners in a number of RRP countries continue to provide assistance to many people who arrive but subsequently move

⁷ For the purposes of brevity, the term “refugees from Ukraine” will be used henceforth, and is understood to include refugees from Ukraine, as well as third-country nationals in need of international protection and people who are stateless or at risk of statelessness as appropriate. Third-country nationals are persons who have fled Ukraine but for whom Ukraine is not their country of origin, and who may be in need of international protection.

onwards – this emergency assistance – such as monitoring the ability of arrivals from Ukraine to access territory, protection, and the enjoyment of rights without discrimination and supporting host governments to strengthen reception facilities, facilitate accommodation options, provide core relief items and cash to meet basic needs – is vital and needs to be supported through the RRP. At the same time, over the course of 2023, many refugees are likely to stay in their host country as their situation becomes somewhat normalized and seek opportunities for inclusion in the local society. Support to those partners facilitating socio-economic inclusion is vital, as their activities pave the way towards longer-term solutions.

These planning figures may not align precisely with population present across the countries at any given moment in such a dynamic and rapidly changing environment, but they do aim at capturing the extent of resources required for next year.

Targeted refugee population

| Country | Refugees registered for Temporary Protection or similar national protection schemes as of end Dec 2022 ⁸ | Targeted Population in 2023 |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Bulgaria | 149,268 | 200,000 |
| Czech Republic | 473,216 | 500,000 |
| Estonia | 41,432 | 115,000 |
| Hungary | 33,273 | 200,000 |
| Latvia | 44,367 | 120,000 |
| Lithuania | 72,302 | 150,000 |
| Republic of Moldova | 102,000 ⁹ | 200,000 |
| Poland | 1,508,338 | 2,000,000 |
| Romania | 101,733 | 350,000 |
| Slovakia | 104,764 | 200,000 |
| Total | 2,630,693 | 4,035,000 |

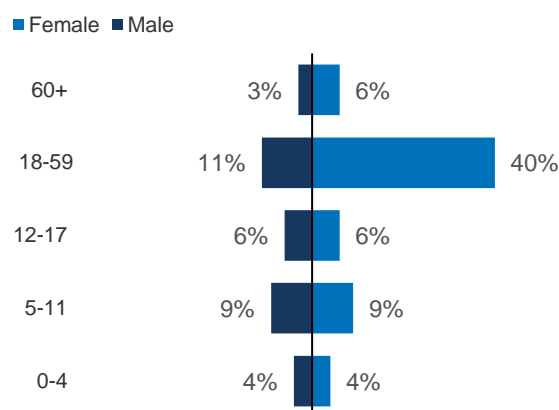
Targeted host population

| Country | Targeted Population in 2023 |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Republic of Moldova | 120,000 |
| Total | 120,000 |

⁸ This figure may include multiple registrations of the same individual in two or more EU+ countries; registrations that remain incomplete for various reasons, or registrations of refugees who have moved onward, including beyond Europe. Please see [UNHCR's Operational Data Portal](#). The figures for temporary protection are based on data available in late December 2022. They may be slightly different from the actual end-of-year 2022 figures as the reporting timeline of the countries differ from one another and there are usually retroactive updates and adjustments.

⁹ As of December 2022, the legal status of the temporary protection was not yet in effect in Moldova. The figure included here represents the number of Ukrainian refugees who entered the country after 24 February 2022, and who were lawfully remaining in the country under the emergency law, based on government border crossing data.

Age and gender breakdown



13 to 15%¹⁰

Persons with disabilities



66%

Women and girls



34%

Men and boys

Regional Protection Needs, Vulnerabilities and Risks

UNHCR protection monitoring activities have identified several key protection risks for refugees from Ukraine in surrounding countries.

While the implementation of the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) in the EU and similar legal regimes in other countries has ensured prompt access to protection and rights for many, research has indicated that a number of practical, administrative and legal barriers limit access to rights.¹¹ These barriers have an important impact on the ability of individuals to access a range of rights, including education, social protection, accommodation, decent work and health care. Gaps in harmonisation between states in respect of rights granted to temporary protection beneficiaries have also been noted. In addition, access to temporary protection registration procedures continued to be challenging in some contexts for third-country nationals and stateless persons. In some cases varying periods spent outside of the host country may negatively impact on the legal status and on the access to certain benefits, such as accommodation and financial assistance. All of these factors have the potential to limit effective inclusion in national systems, undermining possibilities for self-reliance and increasing protection risks and harmful coping mechanisms which can result if refugees are unable to meet their basic needs and contribute to their host societies.

According to UNHCR's Regional Protection Analysis,¹² family separation is a defining feature of the Ukraine refugee crisis, with 78 per cent of consulted refugees reporting that they had been separated from close family members as a result of their departure from Ukraine. In the current context, the high incidence of family separation has led to a significant proportion of single caretaker (predominately single female-headed) households. Family separation in a refugee context can exacerbate several protection risks including gender-based violence (GBV), human

¹⁰ For planning purposes, it is estimated that the proportion of persons with disabilities is between 13% (pre-war estimates of People in Need with disabilities in 2021 Ukraine Humanitarian Needs Overview) and 15% (as per WHO benchmarks). Findings from Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNAs) in some of the RRP countries show similar proportions.

¹¹ UNHCR, [The Implementation of the TPD Directive – Six Months On](#), October 2022.

¹² UNHCR, [Regional Protection Analysis #1: Displacement Patterns, Protection Risks and Needs of Refugees from Ukraine](#), October 2022.

trafficking, exploitation, isolation and exposure to potentially traumatic events, particularly for unaccompanied and separated children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

Twenty-four per cent of protection monitoring respondents reported at least one household member with a specific need, including persons with disabilities, serious medical needs, older persons and separated or unaccompanied children. Persons with specific needs may face barriers that prevent them from fully enjoying their rights or accessing the services they need, and can face heightened risks of discrimination, abuse, violence and neglect during displacement and in their country of asylum. Data from protection monitoring indicates that households with one or more persons with specific needs may have fewer resources and more limited access to support networks in their host countries than other groups amongst the refugee population. Many may have limited access to information on existing services (including health) and face limitations in accessing employment opportunities, including family members who are required to provide care at home. Research has also demonstrated that persons at heightened risk face increased barriers in accessing their rights as temporary protection beneficiaries, with a lack of systematic identification of their specific needs one of the root causes.¹³ The protracted nature of the crisis exacerbates distress situations and the consequent need for mental health and psychosocial (MHPSS) services. Unaddressed mental health needs, combined with the reluctance to receive such support due to stigma, can result in increased distress, marginalization and exclusion.

Access to civil documentation is also a key concern; 31 per cent of protection monitoring respondents do not hold international biometric passports, which permit a greater freedom of movement. In addition, data available prior to the escalation of the international armed conflict demonstrates that there are groups within the Ukrainian population who are stateless, or who may lack the civil documentation needed to acquire or confirm their Ukrainian citizenship and are therefore at risk of statelessness. This has also been confirmed by ongoing monitoring and legal assistance activities in hosting countries. Whilst States have implemented flexible approaches to documentation for individuals seeking to leave Ukraine as a result of the international armed conflict, reliable access to civil documentation is likely to become a pressing concern for many refugees in order to ensure their continued access to rights and services. A lack of civil documentation may also pose a barrier to return, once conditions permit.

Systematic identification and registration of unaccompanied and separated children by the authorities of the hosting countries remains a challenge, and significantly increases the risk that these children will remain outside national child protection systems, impeding their access to protection and services. In several countries, there is limited access to systems for appointment of legal guardians, or challenges in the revision of the existing care arrangements, which were in some cases established under time pressure due to the emergency situation. There is a reported shortage of suitable care-giver profiles and appointment procedures may be complex and time-intensive. RRP partners have observed a lack of systematic inclusion of unaccompanied and separated children into national child protection systems, resulting in the absence of national equivalents of best interest procedures being conducted in relation to these children. This particularly concerns the situation of children who arrived from care institutions in Ukraine.

¹³ UNHCR, [The Implementation of the TPD Directive – Six Months On](#), October 2022.

Continued advocacy and awareness raising is required on risks associated with potential returns of children to Ukraine, particularly during the winter, given the ongoing conflict and the precarious situation of accommodation and institutional care structures.

As in most refugee and conflict settings, risks of multiple forms of GBV increase, with women and girls placed at heightened risk at all stages of displacement. Conflict-related sexual violence in areas under military control in Ukraine, as well as risks of trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation at border points, during the journey, or after arriving in host country have been reported by refugees fleeing Ukraine. Exploitation, harassment, and abuse have also been reported in private and public accommodation, transport, and other basic services accessed by refugees. Adolescent girls, Roma women, and LGBTIQ+ individuals may face additional risks of GBV and trafficking, as a result of discrimination and/or harassment acting as a barrier to access to basic needs and protection services.

Barriers to access to services for GBV survivors are multi-fold and often parallel challenges to accessing other types of services, including language and lack of information on specialized services (both in terms of their availability and how to access them). Stigma around reporting GBV and accessing mental health services has also been noted as a challenge. For survivors, such barriers can have life-threatening consequences, including when relating to sexual violence where the need for time-sensitive intervention is critical. In some countries, Ukrainian mental health professionals are stepping in to fill gaps and are showing to be a successful entry point for GBV survivors. Mandatory reporting laws, as well as other legal, procedural or policy measures, continue to be major barriers for survivors' access to specialized health care, however, especially sexual and reproductive health care, including lifesaving post-rape care. Clinical Management of Rape Protocols are in some cases absent, lack effective systematic implementation, or do not fully comply with WHO guidelines. Access to sexual and reproductive health services is a challenge in many areas, particularly for adolescent girl survivors. Legal restrictions on emergency contraception or prescription requirements may also impede access to an effective GBV response, especially where refugees either cannot access a doctor or lack the funds to purchase them. Advocacy and systems strengthening on access to sexual and reproductive health remains an important intersectoral task for this response.

Refugees reported that cash was one of their most common urgent needs, as a modality to meet basic needs, such as accommodation and employment. Indeed, accommodation is likely to become a pressing need, as rental costs and energy prices continue to increase in refugee-hosting countries.

Part 2: Regional Protection and Solutions Strategy

The Regional Protection and Solutions Strategy is focused on four key areas:

- Ensuring that all refugees from Ukraine continue to have access to territory, legal status and rights in host countries without discrimination, in line with the provisions of the Temporary Protection Directive or relevant national legal protection provisions and relevant international, regional and national refugee and human rights law.
- Reinforcing accountability to affected people through two-way communication with communities, effective feedback and response mechanisms, and a community-based approach, increasing access to information and awareness raising for refugees fleeing Ukraine on their rights and access to assistance and services through the community's preferred and trusted channels and working to support the meaningful participation and the capacity of community-based actors, including refugee- and women-led organizations and other community-based organizations.
- Supporting the prompt assistance to persons at heightened risk, with a particular focus on the prevention, risk mitigation of and response to GBV, human trafficking, protection of children and other refugees with specific needs and intersecting age, gender and diverse characteristics exposing them to further protection risks. This will include activities that focus on the promotion of mental health and psychosocial wellbeing.
- Finally, the strategy will focus on promoting effective inclusion into national systems, including health, education, accommodation, social protection, labour markets and others, without discrimination and on a par with nationals. Effective inclusion in national systems will be promoted as tool to enhance refugee protection, including by mapping barriers to refugees' access to and enjoyment of key rights and services, and by working to address those barriers with national authorities and other key stakeholders. Protection actors will also monitor the potential for rising tensions between refugee and host communities and work with national authorities and partners in support of peaceful coexistence.

Throughout the protection response, the primary role and responsibility of host countries to provide protection and access to rights will be emphasized. Protection interventions will be focused on building on, enhancing and scaling up national protection capacities as required, providing additional support and technical expertise where needed, with a view to enabling national protection actors and systems, as well as community-based and refugee-led initiatives, to stay the course for the longer term. Protection actors will also enhance and advocate for the meaningful participation and inclusion of refugees of different age, gender and diverse characteristics in the identification of needs, prioritization and design of interventions within the refugee response, in line with the Accountability to Affected People (AAP) and Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach. Partners working in the protection response will help promote access to a broad range of quality protection services and assistance through establishing effective partnerships with refugees, refugee-led, community-based and women-led organizations, national NGOs/civil society actors, governments, private sector actors, international NGOs and other UN agencies.

Partnership and Coordination

In support of the government-led responses, UNHCR leads and coordinates the implementation of the inter-agency RRP in line with the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) in a collaborative and consultative manner with authorities, aid agencies, civil society and with affected populations, including women and refugee-led organizations.

The RRP will broaden the scope of partnerships to mobilize resources and increase visibility for the needs of refugees from Ukraine, third-country nationals in need of international protection, stateless people and host communities. RRP partners and supporters will strive to ensure funding is channelled to frontline responders in a timely and efficient manner and in line with quality funding and quality partnership principles. The Global Compact on Refugees, the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, the UNHCR #IBelong campaign to end global statelessness by 2024 and the principle of "Leaving No One Behind" provide important frameworks for collaboration with partners.

At the regional level, RRP coordination is led by the UNHCR Regional Bureau for Europe (RBE). The RBE Director was appointed in March 2022 as the Regional Refugee Coordinator for the Ukraine Situation to lead the implementation of the RRP through inclusive and effective coordination of all partners, in line with the regional strategic objectives. An inter-agency Regional Refugee Coordination Forum (RCF) has been established and specific working groups, networks and task forces (Protection Working Group, Inclusion Working Group, Child Protection and GBV Sub-Working Groups, Anti-Trafficking Task Force, Gender Task Force, PSEA Network) have also been activated to ensure efficient situational information management and country-specific support as required. As the UN Agency mandated by the General Assembly to lead refugee responses, UNHCR is the reference entity on refugee data, facilitating and coordinating the provision of necessary data and information to support RRP partners' response planning.

Within the framework of this RRP and building on existing country level coordination structures, inter-agency RCFs have also been established in each of the refugee-hosting countries, in support of government-led coordination mechanisms. The country level RCFs are led by the UNHCR Country Representatives and work with all partners in the response, including with relevant sector working groups. This will enable RRP partners to maximize the response and avoid duplications and parallel systems. It will also guide joint advocacy initiatives and resource mobilization efforts in support of the country-level response plans. Through the RRP, UNHCR will continue to ensure that joint assessments, data and information management, monitoring and reporting systems, and communication and information-sharing tools are effectively implemented and strengthened in coordination with governments and relevant stakeholders.

By articulating the needs of refugees, impacted host communities and other people of concern, stating how and by whom these needs will be addressed and defining the financial requirements of all the partners involved, the RRP serves as an effective channel to more predictable and equitable

| Partners involved | 243 |
|---------------------------|-----|
| UN Agencies | 13 |
| International NGOs | 48 |
| National NGOs | 148 |
| IFRC&RC | 6 |
| Faith-based Organizations | 20 |
| Academia | 1 |
| Regional organizations | 1 |
| Refugee-led organizations | 6 |

Note: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RRP activities. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type.

responsibility-sharing, to ease the pressure on host communities and foster social cohesion – two key objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees.

More specifically, the many positive actions taken by the hosting Governments, particularly in the areas of inclusion and refugee self-reliance, are examples of policy pledges that could be made at the upcoming Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in December 2023, and that could be matched against continued support from the international community. Country-level Regional Coordination Fora and Working Groups can be venues where potential pledge cultivation and follow-up on the pledges made at the 2019 GRF can be discussed.

In addition, the RRP also serves to illustrate many of the good practices that have implemented across the response by the hosting Governments, such as the swift activation of a temporary protection scheme to facilitate prompt access to protection and services, mainstreaming of refugees in government protection schemes, and prompt access to the labour market, among others. This showcasing of good practices will be instrumental in sharing learnings at the upcoming GRF, to inform and inspire further international solidarity and facilitate comprehensive responses in future refugee emergencies in the region and beyond.

Information Management Coordination

As part of the Refugee Coordination Model, UNHCR has established Information Management Working Groups (IMWGs) at the regional level and in the RRP countries to facilitate inter-agency coordination on data/IM initiatives. Through these coordination structures, UNHCR shares information related to the Ukraine Refugee Situation with IMWG members and ensures there is a harmonised approach to data/IM initiatives within the humanitarian community, and with government authorities and local actors.

In support of UNHCR's protection and coordination mandates, the Refugee Data Management Framework (RDMF) was rolled out in 2022 and will continue to be strengthened in 2023, to ensure a consistent and accurate refugee narrative. Through the RDMF, UNHCR, together with partners, will ensure there are updated refugee population statistics (both flow and stock figures), protection profiling and monitoring and intentions surveys, monitoring of collective sites, area-based assessments and multi-sector needs assessments to inform the response. UNHCR will also undertake other data/IM initiatives in partnership, or as inter-agency initiatives to understand the social economic integration of refugees in host countries. Furthermore, the RDMF will facilitate coordination of data/IM initiatives amongst humanitarian actors to avoid duplication and identify and fill information gaps.

COUNTRY CHAPTER

ESTONIA



> At a Glance

Estonia Planned Response (January-December 2023)



115,000

targeted refugee population



\$9.1 M

total financial requirements in
USD



14

partners involved



ESTONIA

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

Estonia has been a destination country for many refugees from Ukraine since the escalation of hostilities in February 2022. For Estonia, it is the largest refugee influx in its history. Refugee arrivals constitute more than 3 per cent of the Estonian population, making Estonia a refugee-hosting country with a very significant per-capita share. By the end of December 2022, Estonia had registered more than 41,000 refugees from Ukraine for temporary protection and there are several thousands of Ukrainians who lived in Estonia already before the war based on various grounds, such as work permits. In addition, more than 2,000 refugees who had left Ukraine prior to 24 February 2022 and were not eligible for temporary protection under Estonian law have been granted subsidiary protection under fast-tracked asylum procedures. Estonia is also a transit country for more than 50,000 Ukrainian citizens who have travelled through the Russian border to reach other EU Member States or return to the government-controlled territories of Ukraine.

Many refugees have family and friendship links with the large Ukrainian diaspora that has been present in Estonia for decades, and others are familiar with the country as seasonal workers. This, together with the country's generous assistance and support policy, as well as the exceptional welcoming and solidarity shown by the Estonian population, have been instrumental in supporting the reception and integration of refugees from Ukraine.

Estonia continues to provide access to territory and temporary protection to refugees from Ukraine, whose numbers are growing. Although 2,800 refugees from Ukraine have voluntarily de-registered for temporary protection and authorities estimate that more have also left Estonia for other countries or returned to Ukraine, it cannot be excluded that those persons may come back to Estonia as their return to Ukraine might not be sustainable. As the military activities are ongoing in many parts of Ukraine, the infrastructure has been severely impacted and harsh weather conditions persist over the winter season, the authorities assume there will be significant further arrivals of refugees from Ukraine.

The Estonian Government swiftly responded to the influx of refugees from Ukraine by ensuring that Ukrainians in need of protection had the right to enter and remain in Estonia, including by amending the Aliens Act. Estonia had already transposed provisions of the Temporary Protection Directive into Estonian law, which meant that no further legislative steps were needed to activate temporary protection and provide support under the temporary protection regime. Furthermore, Estonia adopted amendments in its laws which simplified and lowered the requirements related to work permits for Ukrainian citizens. In this way, refugees from Ukraine have been mainstreamed into the social support and protection framework Estonia provides to all its residents. The Estonian

Government also provides refugees from Ukraine with the same level of social protection, access to health care, education and other benefits as its citizens. Immediate support in the form of short-term accommodation, food and social assistance is available for those who have no place to stay or no other support measures, including those in transit.

The Estonian Government has set three main goals for its response to the Ukraine refugee situation: 1) ensuring the sustainability of public and state services for all; 2) providing refugees with the appropriate conditions to achieve self-sufficiency and independence; and 3) creating conditions for refugees to integrate into the Estonian society while maintaining ties with Ukrainian language and culture.

Despite the whole-of-society response, refugees continue to face a number of challenges to be able to fully support themselves and their families while government support measures are being stretched to their limits. Therefore, this RRP has been developed to complement the government-led response for refugees from Ukraine living in Estonia.

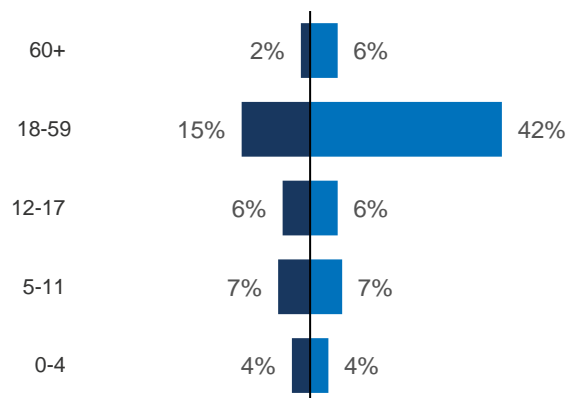
Population planning figures

| Estonia | Refugees registered for Temporary Protection as of end Dec 2022 ¹⁴ | Targeted Population in 2023 |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Refugee Population | 41,432 | 115,000 |

Total

Age and gender breakdown¹⁵

■ Female ■ Male



65%

Women and girls



35%

Men and boys

¹⁴ This figure may include multiple registrations of the same individual in two or more EU+ countries; registrations that remain incomplete for various reasons, or registrations of refugees who have moved onward, including beyond Europe.

¹⁵ Own calculations based on Temporary Protection registration database.

Country Protection Needs, Vulnerabilities and Risks

Most refugees from Ukraine are women (48%) and children (34%).¹⁶ Therefore, a range of protection risks faced specifically by women and children have become apparent. In addition, women with children face a lack of employment opportunities and effective access to decent work, in particular due to challenges in finding suitable childcare options and accommodation in areas where suitable jobs are available. There is a continuous need to raise awareness on child protection matters and risks of gender-based violence (GBV), not only with refugees but with staff and volunteers engaging with refugees as well.

While Estonia is preparing for new refugee arrivals from Ukraine, there are challenges with the full extension of public services in education and health care due to a shortage of specialists, limited funding and infrastructure. Coordination and inclusion of civil society in the response planning, delivering and decision-making could be strengthened. The authorities are also concerned about the tight labour market and shortages with accommodation as there is little social/public housing and the private rental market has been exhausted.

The Estonian Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens provides a framework for effective protection and facilitates refugees' access to rights and services on an equal footing with Estonian citizens, including access to education, health care, and social protection. Despite this favourable legal environment, de facto barriers for socio-economic inclusion exist, such as gaps in information that refugees have about rights and services they are entitled to and how to access these, as well as economic inclusion prospects, language barriers and documentation requirements.

Through protection monitoring it has been confirmed that accommodation is one of the main gaps. As far as short-term accommodation is concerned, the State provides accommodation for those in need via special arrangements with hotels and the cruise-ferry in Tallinn for an initial duration of four months.¹⁷ Protection monitoring shows it could take longer for some refugees to move to medium or long-term accommodation, due to shortages of other suitable options. The authorities provide a special one-time grant to support those refugees who move into long-term accommodation and there are plans to support municipalities in renovating unused buildings to provide apartments for refugees. Nevertheless, medium to longer-term housing solutions in Estonia are limited, with significant shortages in more populated areas and lengthy wait lists for social housing. More housing options are available in areas that are less populated, but those areas in turn offer less employment opportunities and limited public transportation.

While refugees from Ukraine who benefit from temporary or subsidiary protection have been mainstreamed into the Estonian health insurance system, protection monitoring shows it is often difficult for them to access medical support through general practitioners due to lack of medical

¹⁶ Calculations based on Temporary Protection registration data, available from Estonian Police and Border Guard Board as of 31 October 2022.

¹⁷ The Estonian authorities have procured short-term accommodation capacity from various commercial accommodation providers, such as hotels and guest houses. A shipping company has also leased a cruise-ferry moored at the Port of Tallinn to provide larger-scale short-term accommodation.

staff in the country, language barriers and relatively high costs or long queues for certain types of health care (specialized care, dental care, psychological support).

Assessments show that psycho-social assistance is necessary for refugees from Ukraine. Basic psycho-social support by trained government or NGO staff is currently available at reception, accommodation and information points. However, scaling-up support for the large number of arrivals has proven to be challenging, due to the small number of experienced staff available.

Many refugees from Ukraine are interested in learning Estonian. A1 level language courses are provided by the Government and there are plans to offer A2 level courses from the summer of 2023. Further options include language courses for unemployed persons offered as part of employment services. Protection monitoring has shown that more flexible language learning opportunities, including learning through practical and hobby activities and on-the-job language learning, are needed to complement existing options.

Many children from Ukraine are still not taking part in the national education system, even though it is compulsory for all school-age children living in Estonia. In Estonia, schools enjoy a high degree of autonomy in organizing the studies and delivery of the national curriculum, which can sometimes lead to a lack of inclusion of children from Ukraine among Estonian children (especially when separate Ukrainian classes are created).

There are significant numbers of refugees from Ukraine who transit through Estonia to reach other EU Member States or to return to Ukraine either temporarily or permanently. From February to December 2022 over 53,000 refugees were recorded entering the country with the intention of transit. Refugees in transit are provided with basic needs assistance at the border points or reception points.

Part 2: Country Protection and Solutions Strategy

The RRP protection and solutions strategy for Estonia aims to support the efforts of the national authorities in addressing the needs of refugees from Ukraine, with a focus on the most vulnerable.

RRP partners will strive to ensure a coherent and predictable protection response with the participation of refugees while supporting national protection systems. Specific attention will be given to the protection needs of single women, female-headed households, children, older persons, people with serious and/or chronic medical conditions, and persons with disabilities. Efforts will be made to support frontline workers in identifying and providing services to vulnerable refugees and third-country nationals in need of international protection to mitigate life-threatening risks and risks linked to sexual exploitation and abuse.

The following strategic objectives (SO) will guide the response:

Country Strategic Objectives

SO1: Support the Estonian Government to ensure refugees' access to protection and assistance on a non-discriminatory basis, including the rights associated with temporary protection.

- Support the protection response of the Government and all relevant actors to identify and refer persons with specific needs among the refugee population and provide required specialized services, including psycho-social support and humanitarian assistance, that apply an age, gender and diversity approach. Support local actors to provide targeted legal and social counselling and assistance to persons of concern, including through mentoring services.
- Support reception capacity and monitor the situation of new arrivals to ensure their early access to rights and services on a non-discriminatory basis, as well as to enable early identification, referral, and assistance to persons with specific needs.
- Support government efforts with regards to prevention, as well as identification and mitigation of risks related to GBV, trafficking and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Facilitate access to services, support, and assistance through in-person outreach work, and training of relevant first responders.

SO2: Ensure that refugees with specific needs continue to have access to State services, as well as targeted support and assistance, while also engaging with and strengthening community-level protection mechanisms.

- Support existing national measures and government systems to ensure that refugees with specific needs continue to have access to targeted referrals, including psycho-social support, as well as assistance with basic needs, including health, housing, food, and non-food items, while

strengthening community-level protection mechanisms and facilitating outreach to the refugee community.

- Complement and enhance government services to persons with specific needs by providing targeted support, including psycho-social support, mentoring services and disability inclusion.
- Reinforce accountability to affected people (AAP) through establishment of two-way communication channels, ensuring that refugees are able to participate in the development of programming for protection and solutions and provide feedback on the same.

SO3: Work in partnership among the national and local governments and civil society to create solutions and expand refugees' access to social and economic opportunities to facilitate a whole-of-society approach to inclusion.

- Support refugees' access to livelihood and economic opportunities, including through activities at accommodation sites and other locations, making sure that particularly vulnerable refugees such as single mothers, older persons and people with disabilities, receive adequate support (for example, support group meetings, group or individual counselling, guidance regarding employment opportunities, etc.).
- Support the inclusion of refugee children into the national education system through needs-based counselling and other interventions.

SO4: Advance social cohesion between refugees and host communities through targeted interventions.

- Scale up innovative approaches and strengthened partnerships to enhance refugee inclusion into Estonian society. Support refugee and host community youth to develop capacities and skills.
- Leverage the potential of refugees, to help solve some of the challenges faced in accessing rights and services and facilitate dialogue and information exchange between refugees, government authorities, and the broader population; this will include advocating for the inclusion of Ukrainian health workers in the health care delivery system.
- Provide integration support to advance social cohesion and self-sufficiency, for example, through activities that target refugees' access to the labour market, as well as social, cultural, and recreational events and exchanges with local population.

More than 2,000 refugees from Ukraine participated in outreach events

NGO partner Estonian Human Rights Centre coordinated the organization of more than 80 outreach events involving leisure activities, aiming at socialization, inclusion and integration, in which refugees from Ukraine participated. During the events, some refugees were interviewed in order to provide information regarding their experience in Estonia and to identify any systematic gaps or challenges. In case of need, persons were referred to specific assistance or services, while systemic issues were recorded and raised with the authorities.

Sectoral Responses

PROTECTION



Partners will rapidly identify and address protection risks and gaps based on continuous and dynamic protection monitoring activities, with the intention to also inform advocacy. They will liaise with the authorities to enhance the refugee population's access to government protection and assistance programmes. Partners will also increase outreach activities in refugee hosting communities, both in and outside of cities, to identify refugees with specific needs and ensure they are referred to relevant services. Specific attention will be given to single women, female-headed households, unaccompanied and separated children, older persons, people with serious and/or chronic medical conditions and persons with disabilities.

Efforts will be made to support national protection mechanisms in the identification of and referral to services for persons with specific needs.

Partners will engage with the refugee community and ensure its participation in designing and implementing the response, through participatory assessments, focus group discussions, and engagement with refugee and community-led organizations.

Partners will provide information and counselling – including legal counselling – to new arrivals as well as refugees already in-country. This information will cover issues related to legal status, including on procedures to access temporary protection, and support to access rights and services, with a view to enhancing protection of persons at heightened risk such as persons with disabilities, serious and/or chronic medical conditions, older persons, single women and children. Partners will also focus on dissemination of information on rights and access to services and provide individual support and mentoring.

There will be a particular focus on complementing the government response to the needs of those most vulnerable among refugees.

Sub-Sector: Child Protection



Partners will develop inter-cultural activities for families with children, enabling them to find their way into new social networks, thus helping with the child's positive development in a new environment. Partners will focus on the needs of the children as well as those of the parents. This includes providing group counselling sessions for families as well as cultural mediation. Partners will support government actors in identifying unaccompanied and separated children, as well as other children-at-risk, at information and service delivery points, and in the course of conducting other protection related activities, including protection monitoring, making relevant referrals and following up as appropriate. Child protection actors will also emphasize MHPSS activities, particularly at the community level, helping to ensure that children are able to establish social ties and engage in play and creative activities.



Sub-sector: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

In view of the potential exposure to GBV risks, partners will support the government by undertaking protection monitoring assessments and assisting with strengthening GBV prevention and response measures.

Moreover, partners will raise awareness about GBV and trafficking and support the authorities to establish safe spaces where refugees can seek assistance or information in a safe and confidential manner.

If GBV incidents are disclosed in the course of non-specialized refugee support activities, partners will be equipped to ensure safe and survivor-centred referrals to government-provided, specialized services. Partners with specialized knowledge will also identify and provide counselling services to refugees at risk of trafficking for sexual exploitation.

EDUCATION



Estonian schools are autonomous, so the placement of children from Ukraine in schools has been at the discretion of the schools, resulting in different practices and levels of inclusion across the country. Protection monitoring shows that many children from Ukraine placed in the Estonian school system face challenges integrating and learning the local language. At the same time, Ukrainian teachers have been hired to meet the increased demand for education.

Partners will channel their efforts towards supporting educators from Ukraine working in Estonian schools, enabling them to have increased expertise in the Estonian educational system, digital competencies and active learning methods. Partners will also provide trainings for teachers to increase their capacity with supporting inclusion of refugee children in a multi-cultural classroom, handling a new situation in their classrooms, with emphasis on children with trauma, language barriers and other difficulties that may arise. An educational toolkit will be developed to support teachers, youth workers and other educators in teaching young people on matters of forced displacement.

Assistance will be offered to Estonian and Ukrainian educators together, through an art therapy-based train-the-trainers programme. Partners will also develop and pilot a needs-based counselling methodology and intervention programme for schools where refugee children and youth study. Special focus will be given to children in the form of organizing study visits to museums, developing teaching materials on various topics, as well as conveying art-therapy sessions.

HEALTH & NUTRITION



Partners will aim to reinforce the government-led response by supporting government authorities and local actors with capacity-building and technical assistance as needed; will promote continuity of care and referrals for those with chronic illnesses linking them to the national system, and access to vaccine-preventable diseases.

Partners will advocate with the Government to include Ukrainian health workers in the health care delivery for refugees; this will help strengthen the health system and decongest outpatient departments, thereby easing the pressure on the system, and relieving the language barrier. The response will also focus on mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services to address the needs of refugees. Translations, adaptations and trainings will also be provided in Ukrainian language to reduce barriers to care and access to health services.

LIVELIHOODS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION



Partners will support interventions that focus on planning and delivering medium- and long-term strategies for the self-reliance of refugees through income security.

Partners will support refugee women to start family and micro-businesses through a dedicated entrepreneurship programme, or to access decent employment by providing counselling, language training and the additional skills training needed to fulfil the requirements for available job positions. Awareness-raising activities, cultural events and activities in schools and communities to promote social cohesion and cultural orientation are also planned. There is a special focus on persons with disabilities and their relatives who can benefit from support groups and dedicated information sessions. Partners will expand efforts in the area of public awareness raising and communication campaigns aimed at acceptance, inclusion and empowerment.

BASIC NEEDS



Vulnerability and needs-based multi-purpose cash assistance is provided to refugees from Ukraine in Estonia and in transit. Partners also provide food aid to refugees in need (including to those in transit), to complement quarterly state provided food packages and work toward sustainable food security. While significant efforts have been made to provide accommodation, Partners will complement state efforts to secure long-term accommodation options for refugees and renovating apartments for the most vulnerable refugees

in need. Partners will also enhance the work to match refugees with owners of houses or apartments. Refugees in transit will also be provided with onward transportation assistance and temporary accommodation in case of need.

Country Cross-Cutting Response Priorities

Accountability to Affected People (AAP)



Activities designed to ensure accountability to affected people and inclusion will continue to be prioritized and will be grouped around the pillars of a) participation and inclusion in line with Age, Gender and Diversity principles for meaningful consultation; b) communication and transparency, including access to information; c) feedback and response; and d) learning and adaptation.

Effective two-way communication and consultation with communities will be achieved through the continuous engagement of refugee women, men, girls and boys of diverse backgrounds in all the stages of the RRP's implementation by employing participatory methodologies. Feedback received from persons of concern will help to adjust the response where needed. Refugees will continue to access relevant, timely and up to date information through two-way communication and feedback mechanisms, such as UNHCR HELP Pages, the Digital Blue Dot, the Regional Call Centre and other initiatives. The role of refugee volunteers, community-based and refugee-led organizations will continue to be reinforced, including through capacity development and small grants.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)



Sexual exploitation and abuse directly contradict the principles upon which humanitarian action is based, inflict harm on those whom the humanitarian and development community is obligated to protect, and jeopardize the credibility of all assistance agencies.

Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) is therefore a key priority in the response. The Ukraine emergency is also characterized by a number of specific risk factors, such as an exceptionally high incidence of family separation and of female-headed households, as well as a wide range of actors involved in the response, some of whom have limited experience with PSEA. These risk factors may be further compounded by increasing socio-economic vulnerabilities, difficulties in finding suitable accommodation, and potential fatigue among host States and host communities as the emergency extends into its second year.

PSEA is an integral and cross-cutting component of the RRP and is mainstreamed across the response for refugees from Ukraine. It requires dedicated and proactive collective efforts to mitigate and prevent risks, such as joint SEA risk assessments, partner capacity assessments, capacity building and training, as well as community outreach and awareness raising with the refugee community.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)



The refugee response in Estonia will have a strong focus on MHPSS which has proven to be of utmost importance for the overall well-being of refugees. Therefore, partners aim to implement known community-based methodologies, directed at helping refugees tackle stress, identity, trauma and general challenges related to their experiences of flight. The latter will be done in peer-to-peer psycho-social groups for children, youth and adults, through providing group members psycho-education, skills, and raising awareness. Partners will also deliver programmes specifically targeted at supporting youth's ability to be aware of their emotions and develop skills that build their resiliency and overall well-being.

An emotional support hotline, engaging refugees from Ukraine who have relevant expertise and experience, will be provided for crisis counselling. Additionally, focused individual as well as group psychosocial support, such as psychological counselling will be provided. Supplementary attention will be extended to individual consultations with specialists (i.e. psychologists) for the parents of refugee children to facilitate a primary reflection on their concerns and their situation, focusing particularly on the changes in behaviour of their children stemming from displacement and/or distressing events experienced.

Partnership and Coordination

In Estonia, the RRP has been developed by partners in close coordination with the Estonian Government to ensure complementarity with government measures. Coordination and information-sharing mechanisms have been developed as a response to the crisis, such as the Extended Meeting of the Coordination Council on Refugee Policy chaired by the Ministry of the Interior, which takes place every month. There are also other, sectoral mechanisms in place or being established to ensure coordination. Within the RRP, re-activation of the NGOs Roundtable of Refugee Organizations is planned to ensure alignment in advocacy efforts.

Within the framework of the RRP, partners have decided to convene a coordination body to coordinate and advance RRP objectives, which will initially meet once a month. Co-chaired by UNHCR and a NGO partner, the coordination body will also include representatives of relevant state authorities, including the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Social Insurance Board.

| Partners involved | 14 |
|-------------------|----|
| UN Agencies | 3 |
| National NGOs | 11 |

Note: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RRP activities. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type.

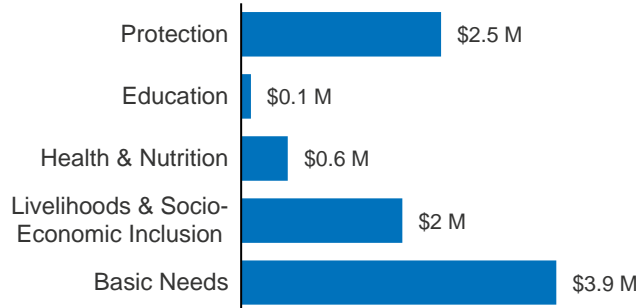
Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

Total financial requirements in USD



\$9.1 M

By sector in million USD



| Total Protection requirements | \$2,484,685 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Other protection activities | \$2,248,160 |
| GBV | \$99,920 |
| Child Protection | \$136,605 |

| Total Cash Assistance requirements* | \$2,246,689 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Protection | \$170,796 |
| Basic Needs | \$2,075,893 |

* This is a breakdown by sector of the requirements for cash assistance which are included in the above total sectoral budgets. Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026. Cash assistance is used as a cross-cutting modality across the various sectors, including protection, and is budgeted for accordingly and in line with a basic needs approach. As the modality of choice of the people we serve, cash assistance will be used as the primary means to meet immediate basic needs and provide important protection outcomes.

By partner type

| Partners involved | 14 |
|-------------------|-------------|
| UN Agencies | \$5,844,652 |
| National NGOs | \$3,291,113 |

By partner

| Partner/Acronym | Protection | Education | Health & Nutrition | Livelihoods & Socio-Inclusion | Basic Needs | Total USD |
|---|------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| UN Agencies | | | | | | |
| United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) | 1,627,924 | | | 976,755 | 651,170 | 3,255,849 |
| International Organization for Migration (IOM) | 346,472 | | 278,999 | 390,390 | 1,342,943 | 2,358,804 |
| World Health Organization (WHO) | | | 230,000 | | | 230,000 |
| National NGOs | | | | | | |
| Eluliin | 115,774 | | 52,644 | | | 168,418 |
| Estonian Chamber of People with Disabilities | | | | 52,140 | | 52,140 |
| Estonian Food Bank | | | | | 962,000 | 962,000 |
| Estonian Refugee Council | 283,550 | 116,630 | | 369,150 | 732,950 | 1,502,280 |
| Friends of Mariupol | 25,440 | | | | 73,312 | 98,752 |
| Hands for Ukraine | 8,475 | | 19,775 | | 145,000 | 173,250 |
| Institute of Baltic Studies | 72,050 | | | | | 72,050 |
| International House Tartu | | | | 46,876 | | 46,876 |
| Johannes Mikhelson Centre | | | | 165,197 | | 165,197 |
| Köömen | | | | 45,150 | | 45,150 |
| Ukrainian Cultural Center | 5,000 | | | | | 5,000 |
| Total | 2,484,685 | 116,630 | 581,418 | 2,045,658 | 3,907,375 | \$9,135,766 |

UKRAINE SITUATION

REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

January – December 2023



**Regional Refugee Response
for the Ukraine Situation**

UNHCR operational data portal
rbeext@unhcr.org