

2022

Review of the work of international humanitarian organizations

and their response to the humanitarian
crisis in Ukraine caused by russian
military aggression



**FIGHT
FOR
RIGHT**



**Authors: Iryna Fedorovych,
Kateryna Tsybenko
Editor: Kristina But**

This publication was prepared by the NGO Fight For Right with the support of the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). Any views expressed here in are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of IFES.

No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, without the written permission of Fight For Right.

Contact us at:
info@ffr.org.ua

**More about Fight
For Right's activities:**

[More info](#)

**Financially support the
evacuation of people
with disabilities:**

[Donate](#)

Table of contents



**FIGHT
FOR
RIGHT**

- General overview
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)
- World Health Organization
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- UN Development Program in Ukraine
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- World Food Program (WFP)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- UN Cluster System
- International Committee of the Red Cross
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- International Rescue Committee
- Save the Children
- Mercy Corps

In late April – early May 2022, in the third month of the full-scale war waged by Russia on the territory of independent Ukraine, in search of answers to the question «How does the international humanitarian aid system in Ukraine work?», the nonprofit organization of people with disabilities «Fight for Right» conducted its own research.

Using research collected from open sources, we analyzed the websites, social media messages, and published documents of international organizations to analyze the work of these organizations in serving people with disabilities.

Our goal was in no way to prove the ineffectiveness of these organizations or to accuse them of not responding quickly enough to humanitarian requests. The desk research we conducted has raised several questions focusing on the Fight for Right's target audience – the work of the international humanitarian system to help people with disabilities.

We understand that none of these organizations is specialized in helping people with disabilities. But given the total number of people with disabilities, both in the world and in Ukraine, we believe that such a separate focus should be presented in the work of each global humanitarian and/or human rights organization. After all, the provision of assistance and support must be inclusive and reach all possible beneficiaries, including people with disabilities, who make up a very large proportion of all beneficiaries.

People with disabilities do not need any individual humanitarian services or support, only inclusion in general plans and taking into account the principles of inclusiveness, which includes the guiding principle: «Nothing about us without us», meaning people with disabilities to be involved in the planning and dissemination phases of humanitarian aid.

All international organizations that have declared assistance to Ukraine were selected for analysis.

These are mainly UN agencies and global humanitarian organizations. In total, the work and reports of 16 organizations were analyzed:

UN system

- [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(UN OCHA\)](#)
- [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#)
- [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees \(UNHCR\)](#)
- [International Committee of Red Cross](#)
- [United Nations Children's Fund \(UNICEF\)](#)
- [United Nations Development Programme in Ukraine](#)
- [International Organization for Migration \(IOM\)](#)
- [Food and Agriculture Organization \(FAO\)](#)
- [World Food Programme \(WFP\)](#)
- [International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies \(IFRC\)](#)
- [United Nations Population Fund \(UNFPA\)](#)

Others

- [European Bank for Reconstruction and Development \(EBRD\)](#)
- [International Monetary Fund \(IMF\)](#)
- [Save the Children](#)
- [Mercy Corps](#)
- [International Rescue Committee \(IRC\)](#)

All analyzed information is presented according to one scheme:

- general information about the work and mission of the organization;
- whether they have a separate action plan for Ukraine and whether it includes people with disabilities as a separate target audience;
- how much money the organization has raised for its work in Ukraine and whether there is information on cost allocation and reports;
- additional information about the specificities of the work of an organization.

We understand that large international humanitarian organizations work globally and Ukraine is only one of the countries where they provide humanitarian assistance. But we also understand that all these international organizations have been building their work for years and must be prepared to respond promptly, in a timely and effective manner to the challenges posed by any war to the civilian population, including people with disabilities. These organizations have access to massive streams of donations, replenishable staffing, global connections etc. It is therefore critical that their work be constantly evaluated, particularly by the recipients of aid. At the moment, we still have doubts, at least about how international humanitarian aid meets the needs of people with disabilities.

We have one urgent recommendation for all international humanitarian actors. When planning your actions, take into account both the intersectional nature and diversity of the societies where you work and the actual voice of the beneficiaries to whom you are trying to provide humanitarian assistance. Any work without taking into account an assessment of the situation by evaluating the needs of the beneficiaries through direct consultation with the target population will result in an inability to meet the urgent needs of people in humanitarian crisis.

Name	How much money was raised for Ukraine (as of now)	Do people with disabilities stand out as a separate target audience in their work
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)	raising 4.1 billion	yes
World Health Organization (WHO)	USD 46,5 mln	no
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	USD 486,3 mln	no
International Committee of the Red Cross	74 mln of Swiss francs	no
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	USD 331 mln	no
UN Development Program in Ukraine	no data	no
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	USD 2 bln	no
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	USD 1,4 bln	no
International Rescue Committee	no data	no
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	USD 4,9 mln	no
Save the Children	no data	no
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	USD 115 mln	no
World Food Program (WFP)	USD 159,3 mln	no
Mercy Corps	no data	yes
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	500 mln of Swiss francs	no
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	USD 65,6 mln	no



**FIGHT
FOR
RIGHT**

According to the document, UN agencies are focused on the following strategic goals:

- Provide principled and timely life-saving multi-sectoral assistance to people affected by the Russian war against Ukraine;
- Protect Russian war-affected people and civilian infrastructure, and advocate for parties to the conflict to uphold their obligations under international humanitarian law;
- Support the provision of essential services both in areas impacted by the conflict and in locations hosting displaced people.

Some UN agencies have their own strategies for dealing with the humanitarian crisis caused by Russia's war against Ukraine. These are described in the description of each organization's activity below. Many UN agencies have also joined a joint strategy called

Each of the UN agencies is working in its field to help achieve these strategic goals.

The document states that UN agencies have committed themselves to strengthen reporting on assistance to people with disabilities.

It is also emphasized that in providing assistance, the agencies will take into account the characteristics of the affected people – their gender, age and the needs of people with disabilities.

That is why, while analyzing public information about their work, we paid special attention to the implementation of these two points on reporting and taking into account the needs of people with disabilities.

1



United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)

Together with its partners, OCHA contributes to a principled and effective humanitarian response to Russian war against Ukraine through coordination, advocacy, policy, information management and humanitarian funding tools and services:

«For the past eight years, the United Nations and its partners have been helping vulnerable communities in the war-torn eastern regions. We are now working together to increase supplies and services to meet the massive and urgent needs of civilian assistance and protection across the country». Mostly UN OCHA is funded by donors.

🕒 **Top 10 donors in 2022: USA, Sweden, Norway, Germany, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, Qatar, Australia and Belgium. The organization raises money from governments and businesses to finance its activities.**

Individuals can also donate money, but from what can be gathered on the website, that is secondary for the organization.

OCHA urges companies not to send donations in kind, «because they may not meet certain needs or meet international quality standards». Donors are encouraged to send financial/monetary donations.

UN OCHA has joined the UN strategy to help Ukraine in the war against Russia. The strategy prioritizes people with disabilities in the context of access to health care and otherwise «meeting needs». The Flash Appeal fundraising goal amount was increased to \$ 4.1 billion on April 25.

UN OCHA publishes weekly reports on its activities and those of other UN agencies in Ukraine, which can be found here. It is unknown how much money UN OCHA spends separately in Ukraine. No financial reports were found.

2



World Health Organization

The WHO works through offices in Ukraine and neighbouring countries, as well as with partners, to respond quickly to the health emergency caused by the Russian war against Ukraine. The organization provides specialized medical supplies, coordinates the deployment of medical teams, and works with national health authorities to minimize disruptions in the provision of critical health services in Ukraine and countries which accept Ukrainian refugees.

- 🕒 **The WHO publishes weekly reports on its activities. One report showed caring for people with disabilities is a priority.**

However, the WHO does not have a separate strategy for assisting Ukraine during the war waged by Russia, and it is also unknown whether the organization joined the overall UN Flash Appeal strategy described above.



The WHO received \$ 46.5 million (82%) for its request for \$ 57.5 million in funding for work in Ukraine between March and May 2022

The organization asks that individuals donate funds to them help Ukraine. It is unknown how much of the received amount comes from donations from individuals.



Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

The Office provides assistance and support to people who are forced to flee and leave Ukraine because of the Russian war aggression. In Ukraine, UNHCR delivers basic items of assistance, such as blankets and sleeping mats, to emergency shelters. The organization has specialized protection services designed to identify people in need of special assistance, such as children travelling alone and people with disabilities.

UNHCR has a strategy to help Ukraine during the war waged by Russia and has also joined the overall UN Flash Appeal strategy, which mentions the priority of people with disabilities. The Office publishes reports on its activities.

🕒 As of April 26, 2022, UNHCR stated in its report that it needed USD 1.247 billion to help Ukraine.

39% of this amount has already been collected. The report indicates which organizations and countries contributed to this amount. In particular, the United States (\$11 million), Britain (\$33 million), the IKEA Foundation (\$22 million) and others. The organization also encourages donations from individuals.

According to the above report, such donations came from at least 11 countries – Italy (\$5.8 million), Switzerland (\$3.1 million), Canada (\$2.9 million), Korea (\$1.7 million), France (\$1.5 million), Denmark (\$830,000), China (\$790 thousand), the Netherlands (\$750,000), Belgium (\$426,000), Lebanon (\$372,000), Singapore (\$263,000), Greece (\$237 thousand), Thailand (\$218 thousand), Great Britain (\$211 thousand), Japan (\$129 thousand), Iceland (\$100 thousand).

🕒 The countries, from which the smaller sums came, are grouped into one category «other countries», where the summed amount is \$489 thousand.

In 6 months the organization plans to help by:

protection and information assistance for 1.2 million people



giving essentials for 1.5 million people



financial assistance to 1.08 million people



opening 200 collection centres



renovating 40 items collection centres



No information on people with disabilities was found in the reports as the beneficiaries or the target assistance group.

According to the April 25 activity report, 162,000 people have signed up for UNHCR financial assistance and 96,000 have already received it. Almost 100,000 people received informational assistance while crossing the border and on hotlines. 305,000 people received warm clothes, food, basic necessities. 30,000 people received help from humanitarian convoys in places that are difficult to reach. 149 collection centres were equipped with the necessary equipment (how many of these centres are accessible is currently unknown).

4

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

During the russian war against Ukraine, UNICEF works in Ukraine on the following tasks:

- Supply of families with hygiene kits, baby diapers, first aid kits for mothers, institutional hygiene kits, disinfectants and bottled water to health and social care facilities;
- Cooperation with partners on providing safe drinking water by transporting water and delivering bottled water;
- Delivery of school kits and kits for early childhood development to areas with a high concentration of displaced families;
- Support for mobile child protection groups that provide psycho-social care, mental health support and protection services;
- Launch of a humanitarian money transfer program to support tens of thousands of the most vulnerable families with children;
- Collaborate with UNHCR and partners to activate Blue Dot Centers – the safe space for children and women.

No strategy to help Ukraine during the russian attack has been found on the organization's website. Children with disabilities are not mentioned. There is information about the [memorandum](#) with the Ministry of Social Policy. There are also [instructions](#) on how to protect migrant children, as well as [useful telephone numbers](#).

 **UNICEF's budget to help Ukrainian children is \$ 624 million for March-August 2022.**

The organization has already received \$331 million from this amount. The organization [encourages](#) donations from individuals. Information on how many private donations were received was not found.

As of April 19, the results of the organization are as follows:

835,000 people in Ukraine gained access to health services through the distribution of goods directly to UNICEF or in partnership with implementing organizations;

UNICEF provides access to safe water for some 408,684 people in the affected areas, with at least 86,473 people receiving hygiene items;

nearly 250,000 children benefited from UNICEF-sponsored education



More than 66,000 children received formal or non-formal education



UNICEF and partners reached 19,176 children and carers who received psychosocial support in the community



as well as 11,857 children who received information support.



UN Development Program in Ukraine

In Ukraine, UNDP is working to meet the most pressing needs of those affected by Russian war against Ukraine populations, especially internally displaced persons, by providing immediate support for livelihoods and the restoration of basic services, using its many years of cooperation with local partners.

UNDP will also strengthen its mine action activities in close partnership with the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and other relevant actors.

- 🕒 **UNDP in Ukraine has joined the overall strategy of the UN in Ukraine – Flash Appeal. On April 15, UNDP launched a new initiative to support the Ukrainian government in the fight against Russian aggression.**

Reports on the UNDP budget and the organization's activities in Ukraine were not found. There is news about the activities of the organization:

- UNDP supports the development of electronic service for displaced people by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Social Policy;
- UNDP mobilizes emergency medical care in Ukraine etc.

UNDP does not accept donations from individuals to help Ukraine and receives funding exclusively from donors.

The organization also provides grant support to Ukrainian NGOs and attracts Ukrainian specialists through open tender announcements.



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is mobilizing teams and building capacity in Ukraine and neighbouring countries to meet the growing humanitarian needs of displaced due to the russian full-scale invasion Ukrainians, internally displaced persons and third-country nationals.

The organization joined the overall strategy of the UN in Ukraine – Flash Appeal, which prioritizes people with disabilities.

The organization also has its own strategy of assistance during the russian aggression. It is aimed at Ukraine and Poland, Moldova, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania, where most Ukrainian refugees moved during the russian war against Ukraine.

IOM is asking \$514 million to help Ukrainians. IOM in Ukraine works closely with central and local governments to provide humanitarian assistance to those in need. The organization also accepts private donations.

At the national level, IOM works with the Ministry of Social Policy (MSP) of Ukraine, the Ministry of Reintegration, and the Ministry of the Interior. Ongoing support is provided to the State Border Guard Service (SBGS), the State Customs Service (SCC) and the State Migration Service (SMS).

IOM has also begun renovating unused and damaged buildings (including school dormitories and hotels) to provide safer temporary housing for internally displaced persons in the Transcarpathian region.



It is expected that 1 mln people will receive temporary housing. No information about accessibility of the renovations and rebuilding is available.

IOM publishes regular reports on its work. According to the latest report, the organization received \$ 4.9 million in donations.

The organization provided assistance in the following areas:

- shelter and non-food materials,
- health care,
- movement monitoring,
- protection,
- support for third-country nationals,
- issuance of financial assistance

7/8



Food and Agriculture Organization

The Government of Ukraine has asked FAO to support vulnerable producers by providing cash and agricultural resources, as well as supporting universal access to key markets. FAO will continue to interact with the government and partners in the food security and livelihood cluster.

FAO has a strategy to help Ukraine during the war. It emphasizes that the organization:

- ⦿ **“will monitor people in the east who have decided not to evacuate or cannot evacuate, including the elderly and people with disabilities who cannot take care of themselves. We need to support these vulnerable groups, which may increase as the war progresses”.**

No information is available on which mechanism will be used to achieve this. FAO is asking for \$115 million to help Ukrainian farmers. These funds will be used to help 376,660 small and medium-sized farms.

- ⦿ **According to the latest report, the organization distributed seed bags to 71,000 people and 862 tons of planting potatoes to 52,000 people.**

The organization also buys 25 tons of wheat and buckwheat for sowing. The organization does not accept donations from individuals.

World Food Program (WFP)

The organization helps Ukraine during the full-scale Russian invasion in two directions: immediate food aid (money and products), as well as logistical support to other humanitarian agencies. This is stated in their strategy to help Ukraine: “Implementation arrangements will consider the different needs of women, men, boys and girls as well elderly persons and persons with disabilities”.

The organization needs \$590 million for its activities in March-June 2022. 27% of this amount has already been raised. The organization also accepts donations from individuals.

The organization regularly reports on the results of its activities. According to the latest report, 2.26 million people have been provided in-kind help and cash. By May, 4 million people will be assisted, and 6 million people in June. Assistance was also provided to 30,000 Ukrainian refugees who fled to Moldova.

The organization also provides humanitarian services for logistics and emergency telecommunications services through the UN Cluster system, facilitating the timely provision of assistance in Ukraine and abroad.



United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

To address the consequences of the Russian war against Ukraine, UNFPA, together with partners, is focusing on sexual and reproductive health (SRH), including maternal and newborn health; and protection from sexual and gender-based violence (GBV), predominately for women and girls and the most vulnerable.

UNFPA is part of the revised [Ukraine Flash Appeal](#) (which prioritizes people with disabilities) and [Regional Refugee Response Plan](#) issued on 25 April.

📍 **Among the results of UNFPA's activities, indicated in their report, are the sending of 40 tons of reproductive health products, support for 30 shelters, crisis rooms, 24 mobile psychosocial teams in 12 regions, and delivery of a mobile home to the Chernihiv region. No news about activities for people with disabilities were found.**

UNFPA [states](#) on its website that it urgently needs flexible financing to scale its operations in Ukraine and neighboring countries. Most urgently UNFPA needs financing to provide essential medical supplies and deploy further trained personnel to deliver life-saving services.



The combined funding needed is \$65.6 million;

\$47.75 million for Ukraine and \$15.7 million for Moldova, and \$2.2 million for other neighboring countries until the end of December 2022. According to the [latest report](#), 25% of this amount has been collected. UNFPA is [encouraging](#) private donations.

10



UN Cluster System

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (ISAC) Humanitarian Cluster Coordination system is a UN response system that is activated in countries during periods of humanitarian crises around the world. The Cluster system was activated in Ukraine in December of 2014, while russia invaded, subsequently annexed the Crimean Peninsula from Ukraine and started war aggression in Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

The goal of the UN Protection Cluster is to provide, “sound protection analysis, promoting protection, and guiding decision making” with regard to the humanitarian response. The UN Protection Cluster system is led by the UN Refugee Agency. No information on the amount of funding for the Protection Cluster was found. In the Protection Cluster Monitoring highlights, people with disabilities are listed as a vulnerability group. According to the last available report of Protection Cluster Ukraine (27th March-8th April), the results of its activity is as follows:

- 📍 **Assistance was provided to 11,711 people in transit regions (Lviv, Zakarpattya, Odesa, Vinnytsia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Dnipropetrovsk regions), as well as 17,175 people in the regions affected by russian aggression (Donetsk, Kyiv, Kharkiv, Luhansk, Mykolaiv regions).**

A part of the Protection Cluster is the Age and Disability Technical Working Group (AD TWG). Its goal is to address the needs and risks born specifically by older people and people with disabilities in Ukraine during russian war against Ukraine. Neither amount of funding, nor reports of this group activity were found.

Separate from the Protection Cluster is the Health Cluster run by the World Health Organization. The Health Cluster's aim is to collect requests for assistance to meet humanitarian health needs in order to refer them to other active organizations administering aid in Ukraine. The Health Cluster also collects reports on available health supplies being administered in Ukraine to potentially match partner requests and identify supply gaps. The Ukraine dashboard on the Humanitarian Response website reports that \$95 mln of the \$110 mln has been raised thus far for the Health Cluster. The funding information was provided by the Financial tracking Service run by UN OCHA.

According to the latest report, Health Cluster partners have reported completed and/or on-going activities in 164 Ukrainian settlements reaching 1.5M people.

Support has been provided to 162 health facilities across Ukraine. Cluster delivered 570 metric tonnes of medical supplies.

The Ukrainian Logistics Cluster is a coordination mechanism that is being activated to ensure an effective and efficient response to emergencies. It consists of a group of humanitarian actors who work together to meet the needs of logistics in humanitarian contexts by ensuring coordination, information management and, where appropriate, facilitating access to logistics services. The World Food Program is the leading agency in the logistics cluster.

The cluster publishes weekly reports on its activities. The cluster has a strategy that does not mention people with disabilities. As of April 14, the Cluster supported 144 partner organizations and helped to transport 6,727 cubic meters of cargo. No information on the amount of funding for the logistics cluster was found. The logistics cluster does not accept donations from individuals. Instead, the logistics cluster is interested in communicating with organizations working on the ground to collect and

International Committee of the Red Cross

The ICRC has been operating in Ukraine since 2014. Now, the ICRC works closely with the Ukrainian Red Cross Society:

- 🕒 **“Our support for people includes emergency care such as food, water and other essentials. We also support hospitals and primary health care facilities with medical equipment and emergency preparedness. We repair plumbing stations and help households repair damaged homes. We are also helping families separated by conflict to reconnect”**

No strategy to help Ukraine during the Russian war aggression was found on the ICRC website. There are also no reports of activities, but there is some news about what has been done. For example, on April 6 the ICRC helped 1,000 people evacuate to Zaporizhzhia, on April 24 the ICRC called for the evacuation of people from Mariupol and others. The ICRC works with people with disabilities, but not in Ukraine.



In early May 2022, the ICRC, in cooperation with the United Nations, helped to evacuate 470 people hiding at the Azovstal plant in Mariupol – first 300 people were evacuated, then another 170.

The ICRC's budget for Ukraine is 74 million Swiss francs. On May 1, the ICRC requested another \$163 million. The organization actively encourages individuals to donate funds to help Ukraine during full-scale Russian invasion. No reports were found on how many donations were collected and how they were spent.

12

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

The International Federation of the Red Cross is a humanitarian organization that is part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement together with the International Committee of the Red Cross and 186 national societies.

🕒 **«As the conflict in Ukraine* escalates, millions of people have fled their homes and moved to neighboring countries. The Ukrainian Red Cross helps people affected by the conflict, if security allows. Our priority is to meet the humanitarian needs of all people affected by the conflict, inside and outside Ukraine», the organization wrote on its website.**

The organization has a strategy to support Ukraine, called the «Operational Strategy for Response to the Crisis in Ukraine and Affected Countries». Addressing needs of people with disabilities is mentioned among the priority actions. According to the strategy, the federation needs 500 million francs to help 2 million people, of which 100 million francs - to finance the Secretariat in Geneva.

No reports on the use of funds for the first two months of the Russian war against Ukraine were found on the organization's website. It was mentioned that the aid will be provided to 360 thousand people in Ukraine and neighboring countries in the first three months. Long-term financial assistance will meet the needs of affected people as the crisis progresses.

IFRC also supports more than 1 million people with more than 1,800 tons of hygiene and kitchen items, blankets, food, rugs and tarpaulins in Ukraine and neighboring countries. The organization actively encourages individuals to donate funds for its activities. The financial report of the Federation is available only for 2020. There are no other reports on the use of funds.

Other funds will go to the following needs:

Cash for various needs - 25 million francs



Shelter - 20 million francs



Health - 14 million francs

Strengthening the National Red Cross Society - 10 million francs



Livelihood - 5 million francs



Protection, gender and inclusion - 5 million francs



Secretariat services - 7 million francs



Migration - 5 million francs



Community involvement and accountability - 2 million francs



Water, hygiene - 4 million francs



Coordination and partnerships - 2 million francs



Nature protection - 1 million francs



*** It is worth mentioning** that we strongly disagree with the chosen definition "conflict in Ukraine". It is not a conflict but a war waged by Russia in Ukraine, a conscious act of brutal military aggression by Russia throughout the whole Ukrainian territory in order to change the political system in the country and to eliminate the Ukrainian nation, culture, language and identity.

13/14



European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

The organization **has adopted** a **Framework Program for Sustainability and Livelihoods to support Ukraine during the war waged by russia**. It includes the following steps:

- Deferred payments, debt repayment and restructuring
- Trade finance, including for fuel imports
- Extraordinary liquidity financing in agreement with partners
- Support for emergency reforms, including immediate legislative and regulatory intervention

In neighboring countries which accept refugees, the Framework Program will focus on:

- Energy security, including through emergency energy purchases to compensate for the loss of imports from russia and belarus
- Municipal services and livelihoods for displaced persons
- Trade financing
- Providing liquidity for small and medium enterprises

The aid program is worth \$ 2 billion. In general, the EBRD's priorities include people with disabilities, but not specifically in this program. The EBRD publishes news of its activities in Ukraine here.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

On March 9, the IMF approved a \$ 1.4 billion as a Rapid Financing Instrument (RFI) to help meet urgent financing needs and mitigate the economic consequences of the russian war against Ukraine:

“This should be a catalyst for large-scale mobilization of additional concessional funding, which will be needed to help fill the funding gap and mitigate the economic consequences of the war. After the end of the war and a proper assessment of the damage, additional strong support is likely to be needed to support the recovery effort”.

The IMF publishes news about Ukraine's support here. There are no reports yet on whether the funds have been used or not.

15



International Rescue Committee (IRC)

The organization works with local partners to provide emergency assistance to IDPs. Assistance includes:

- supporting efforts to evacuate women and children;
- delivery of food, blankets, warm clothes and gas stoves;
- financial assistance;
- providing information on housing, employment and refugee rights;
- providing psychological assistance through a special hotline.

The organization promotes the priority of helping women and girls. They do not mention people with disabilities. Advocacy organizational efforts are aimed at 4 areas:

- an immediate ceasefire;
- an immediate cease to all violations of international law to spare additional harm to civilians and avoid further displacement;
- international donors and world leaders to prioritize the support and protection services of women and girls, who are at particular risk;
- Europe and the U.S. to welcome refugees.



Information on the organization's budget to help Ukraine during the full-scale russian invasion and reports on the use of funds were not found on the site. The organization actively encourages people to donate funds for its activities.

News about the organization's work can be read here, the most recent being a call for an immediate ceasefire and joining a call for the British government to simplify visa rules for Ukrainians.

There is no news about the activities of partners supported by the organization.

Save the Children

The organization provides humanitarian aid to children and their families, including winter and hygiene kits. It also provides financial assistance to families with children so that they can pay for food, rent and medicine.

🗣️ «Our teams of specialists provide children with access to safe, inclusive and quality education and work with schools and community centers to help children overcome the mental and psychological consequences of conflict and violence», the organization said on its website.

The organization does not have a separate strategy to help Ukraine during the Russian war aggression. There is also no separate strategy for helping children with disabilities, there is only a mention: «we are concerned about children with disabilities» in one of the articles.

News about the organization's activities in Ukraine can be found on their [Facebook page](#).



Among the latest news is the allocation of UAH 72 million to support Mariupol families through the Ya-Mariupol centers;

meeting with the Minister of Education Serhiy Shkarlet and the head of the Kyiv Regional State Administration Oleksiy Kuleba, receiving 5,000 blankets, 12 large tents, sanitary equipment from Dubai for delivery to Zaporizhzhia, Poltava and Pavlograd.

The organization actively encourages people to donate money for their activities. Reports on how much money was raised and how it was spent were not found on the site.

Mercy Corps

Mercy Corps operates in Ukraine, Romania and Poland. The organization does not have a strategy to help Ukraine during the war waged by Russia. It emphasizes its concern that elderly people and people with disabilities face difficulties, particularly during evacuation.

- ☉ “We are currently funding local organizations that know best the needs of their community and are already working quickly to help refugees and Ukrainians within the country. The local organizations we support distribute items such as medical supplies and food, including in eastern Ukraine, and support vulnerable groups, such as third-country nationals and members of the Roma community in Ukraine, who are moving to neighboring countries”, – is mentioned on the website.



The organization actively encourages people to donate money for their activities. Reports on how much money was raised and how it was spent were not found on the site.

There are general financial reports of the organization for each year, including 2021.

Summary and recommendations

We analyzed 16 international humanitarian organizations and cluster groups that claim to provide humanitarian aid to Ukraine during the Russian aggression. The analysis criteria were: the availability of a strategy for helping people with disabilities, the availability or absence of a transparent aid budget for Ukraine, reports on how these funds were used, and whether the organization publishes reports on how much donations were collected and what they were spent on, including helping people with disabilities.

Among the organizations analyzed, most do not have a separate strategy for helping people with disabilities in crisis or during military operations. The vast majority of organizations limit themselves to the message that they prioritize women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities in their assistance to Ukraine. At the same time, among the work results, there is no information on how many people with these categories received aid or how prioritization takes place.

All organizations have open information about the amount that was allocated to help Ukraine. The regularity with which they report on the spending of funds is different - from once a week to (as it seems from the websites of certain organizations) once a year. There are organizations that at the time of writing the report (end of April - beginning of May) did not report at all on the spending of funds for assistance to Ukraine. Organizations of the UN system report most regularly - they publish information about the situation in their sphere of activity every week or every two weeks. None of the organizations provides separate information on how much money was spent on assistance to certain groups of people, in particular people with disabilities.

Many of the analyzed organizations encourage private individuals to donate funds for their activities. Call to action buttons are in most cases very visible on websites. But at the same time, there is no information about how much money has already been collected and how these funds are spent. Some organizations have financial reports only for the past year, and the amount of collected donations is not always indicated there. Such lack of transparency can discourage people from donating to such organizations.

Key recommendations:

1. Build separate strategies or at least sections in the general strategy dedicated to targeted assistance to specific groups of people, including people with disabilities. Construction of such targeted strategies is the key to focusing work in those areas and on those groups that suffer the most from the consequences of war.

2. When developing and implementing assistance strategies for Ukraine and especially work directions for certain groups of people, conduct regular consultations with Ukrainian civil society organizations and take into account the opinion of communities about where exactly and what kind of assistance is needed.

3. Regularly report on the spending of the budget for aid to Ukraine, distinguish what the funds are allocated to, what part of the budgets are administrative costs, and what part is directed to direct support of various categories of persons, including people with disabilities, as a separate category of aid recipients.

4. Be transparent when collecting donations from private individuals – publish regular reports on how much money has been collected and where it has been spent.
