

### 1. Summary<sup>i</sup>

<b>16</b>	<b>10.8 million</b>	<b>69 MSEK</b>	<b>0 MSEK</b>	<b>0 MSEK</b>	<b>69 MSEK</b>
Humanitarian crisis ranking (Sida's initial allocation analysis) <sup>ii</sup>	Number of people with humanitarian needs (Sida's initial allocation analysis) <sup>iii</sup>	Initial allocation for 2026	Additional allocation in 2026	Flexible funding in 2026	Total Sida funding in 2026

The humanitarian crisis in Ukraine is driven by Russia’s war of aggression on Ukraine. Even if the frontline is in constant motion, the crisis is becoming protracted ever since the full-scale invasion of the country in 2022. As a result, millions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) endure prolonged hardship, unable to return home due to ongoing insecurity and destruction. Tens of thousands of civilians, including children, have been killed or injured, leaving large-scale humanitarian needs unmet. Fighting continues to devastate civilian infrastructure, repeatedly damaging homes, schools, hospitals, and disrupting essential supplies of energy, water, and gas.

The 2026 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) identifies 10.8 million people in need of humanitarian assistance of which only 3.6 million people will be targeted for assistance in 2026. 2.8 million people need humanitarian assistance along the frontline area, which stretches from Kherson in the southeast to Luhansk in the northeast, while 500,000 people are expected to be displaced and/or evacuated from the frontline in 2026. 2 million IDPs across the country also need humanitarian assistance and it is expected that 2.7 million people will be affected by airstrikes in 2026. Close to 1 million people need humanitarian assistance in temporarily occupied territories (OTs). However, access is severely limited with high levels of insecurity.

Sida’s initial allocation in 2026 amounts to SEK 69 million. The overall guiding principle of Sida’s humanitarian allocation is to ensure an impartial distribution of resources based on severity of needs.

### 2. Humanitarian needs & affected population

In 2025, 12.7 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance, while 10.8 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance in 2026 according to the HNRP. This slight reduction of people in need is caused by a more vulnerability-driven analysis, according to United Nations Office for the

Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The figure of 10.8 million people in need includes 1 million people located in OTs. OTs include geographical territories of the oblasts of Luhansk, Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia and Kherson.<sup>1</sup> More specifically, 6.5 million people are in need of protection assistance, 6.4 million in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), 5.6 million in shelter and non-food items (NFIs) and 4.5 million in health. People in need and assessed as vulnerable residing in the frontline area include older persons and people with disabilities, women and girls, children and adolescents and IDPs that have been displaced multiple times. The most acute humanitarian needs are either in close proximity to the frontline, as well as in the OTs, or at the frontline where hostilities are on-going and basic services are either collapsing or under high strain. Access to the OTs continues to be severely limited with high levels of insecurity. Vulnerable populations in the OTs include older people, people with disabilities as well as children who face protection risks such as grave violation of their rights including trafficking, sexual exploitation, gender-based violence (GBV) and abuse.

Attacks on civilians and infrastructure, alongside the risks posed by mines and unexploded ordnance, drive urgent protection needs. Multiple forms of GBV are reported, with particularly high insecurity and risk for women and girls on the move, at border crossing points and in collective centres. In addition to physical destruction, the war has given rise to widespread psychological distress and trauma.<sup>2</sup> As of November 2025, 14,534 civilian deaths and 38,472 injuries had been recorded since the onset of Russia's full-scale invasion on February 24, 2022, according to the United Nations Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine.<sup>3</sup> The actual number is likely to be significantly higher. The main cause of civilian deaths are explosive weapons with wide area effect. In June and July 2025, the World Health Organisation (WHO) recorded 91 verified attacks on health care facilities, leaving communities with fewer options for care. 240 attacks against education facilities were recorded between January and June 2025, putting children out of school.<sup>4</sup>

### 3. The humanitarian response

The 2026 HNRP aims to target 4.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance and is developed along four strategic priorities: supporting the most vulnerable who remain close to the frontline, evacuations from the frontline, emergency response post air strikes and to provide humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable IDPs, including those residing in collective centres. USD 2.3 billion is needed to assist the target population of 4.1 million. The 2026

<b>4.1</b> million	<b>\$2.3</b> billion	<b>26.9%</b>
People targeted in the response plan (HNRP 2026)	Required to reach the target (HNRP 2026)	Of the funding secured [HNRP 2026]

<sup>1</sup> OCHA. Draft GHO 2026 (accessed informally via e-mail 2025-12-08)

<sup>2</sup> UNHCR, [ukraine\\_protection\\_analysis\\_update\\_-\\_july\\_2024-compressed.pdf](#) (accessed 2025-12-08)

<sup>3</sup> UN, [Ukrainian civilian casualties rise 27 per cent compared to last year | UN News](#) (accessed 2025-12-08)

<sup>4</sup> OCHA, [Ukraine: Situation Report, September 2025 \[EN/UK\] | OCHA](#) (accessed 2025-12-08)

HNRP is designed on the basis of agility and flexibility to be able to target those most in need based on the four strategic priorities outlined above. The geographical scope of the HNRP is mainly along the frontline where the humanitarian needs are the most severe including in the OTs. The only strategic priority where people in need are targeted nation-wide based on severity of needs is within the priority of providing assistance to the most vulnerable IDPs.<sup>5</sup> Main response gaps in 2026 include assistance to those with less severe needs of humanitarian assistance not residing in close proximity to the frontline. The Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) has indicated the need for durable solutions, including early recovery activities, to address those gaps.

Reform of the UN-led coordination structure has taken place in 2025, as an outcome of the humanitarian reset. As of now, coordination is mainly happening at three levels; through the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) at national level, Humanitarian Operational Coordination Groups (HOCG) at regional level and through Area Based Coordination (ABC) at local level. The overall aim is to facilitate and make coordination more efficient, a process that has been expedited under the leadership of the RC/HC.

Since Russia's full-scale invasion, local and national NGOs, alongside volunteer networks, have grown significantly in capacity, becoming essential to delivering humanitarian assistance and protection services. The humanitarian response relies heavily on these actors. There are mainly two coordinating platforms for civil society in Ukraine: the NGO Platform and CSO Alliance. The NGO Platform representative holds a seat on the HCT.

According to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), top humanitarian donors to Ukraine in 2025 included the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Norway, the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Germany, and the United Kingdom. The majority of the donor community tightly earmark their funding to sectors and/or geographical areas. Multisector, Food Security, Emergency Shelter and NFI, Health, Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) and Protection belongs to the most well-funded sectors while Education and WASH are less funded sectors.<sup>6</sup>

## 4. Sida's humanitarian allocation

The 2025 HNRP of Ukraine is the best-funded response plan globally, with 90.7 per cent of funding needs covered.<sup>7</sup> Sida is the 23<sup>rd</sup> largest humanitarian donor based on 2025 financing figures.<sup>8</sup> This figure does not include earmarked core support to Ukraine from Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA).

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<sup>5</sup> OCHA, [Global Humanitarian Overview 2026](#), 5 December 2025

<sup>6</sup> OCHA, Financial Tracking System, [Ukraine 2025 | Financial Tracking Service](#), (accessed 2026-03-24)

<sup>7</sup> [Ibid.](#)

<sup>8</sup> [Ibid.](#)

The overall focus of Sida's allocation in 2026 has been to prioritise partners that respond in a multisectoral way, through quality funding allowing for flexibility, based on the most severe humanitarian needs in frontline areas and in the OTs. Due to the volatile nature of the conflict in the frontline areas, partners need flexibility to be able to respond to sudden onsets or deteriorated situations. Partners actively promoting a locally-led humanitarian response have been prioritised and Sida will continue to urge all partners to enhance quality partnerships with local actors and to increase the level of funding to local partners. In general, there is access to functional markets in communities close to the frontline area, and MPCA is therefore a modality that will be encouraged. However, partners remain best placed to decide on the most appropriate response modality, including drawing on and designing the response based on beneficiary feedback. Overall, in-kind assistance and services has constituted approximately 80 per cent of the response and cash 20 per cent. The humanitarian donor community is actively engaging the RC/HC to push for an increased level of MPCA as long as there is access to functional markets, as there is evidence that cash enhances freedom of choice and stimulates local economies. The humanitarian response of Ukraine is heavily reliant on local Ukrainian organisations as many of these organisations are assessed by Sida to have relatively strong capacity and access to the frontline areas. Sida has an on-going agreement with a local partner called East SOS, which works with evacuations from the frontline and provides temporary shelter, psychosocial support, and assistance with lost documents. Sida will explore the possibility to enter into additional local partnerships in 2026, either through direct funding to local partners or through a pooled fund mechanism that allocates funding to local partners. The conditions to deliver more long-term humanitarian assistance in frontline areas are limited due to the volatile nature of the conflict, with regular attacks carried out.

PARTNER	INITIAL ALLOCATION
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	25,000,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	10,000,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	9,000,000
Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF)	25,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>69,000,000</b>

<sup>i</sup> The 2026 initial allocation of humanitarian funding is based on Sida's humanitarian allocation analysis methodology. The analysis reflects the current humanitarian situation across crises and is being updated continuously with the latest available data. The information in the HCA is based on reports, data, and information from partner organisations and other entities, as well as observations from field visits and dialogue with partners.

<sup>ii</sup> Sida's initial allocation analysis consists of three dimensions that are assessed for each crisis-affected country: 1) magnitude and severity of humanitarian needs 2) capacity of the humanitarian system to respond to needs and 3) capacity of the crisis-affected country to respond to needs. The qualitative and quantitative analysis produces an index scoring for each country, where the highest ranked country is found to have the greatest proportion of unmet severe humanitarian needs globally, based on available data. Sida's initial allocation for 2026 includes a total of 25 countries with the highest scores. For more information please see Initial Allocation Methodology.

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<sup>iii</sup> The number of people with humanitarian needs according to Sida's allocation analysis is based on the most inclusive estimate of humanitarian needs that is available from recent sources and supported by triangulation. For Ukraine, the selected source is GHO 2026.