

9 September 2026

1. Summaryⁱ

16	10.8 million	69 MSEK	23.9 MSEK	3.9 MSEK	96.8 MSEK
Humanitarian crisis ranking (Sida's mid-year allocation analysis) ⁱⁱ	Number of people with humanitarian needs (Sida's mid-year allocation analysis) ⁱⁱⁱ	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 with a shifting frontline, 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, with a sharp increase recorded this year. Fighting continues to devastate civilian infrastructure including fuel stations and warehouses, 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 4.1 million people will be targeted for assistance in 2026. 2.8 million people need humanitarian assistance along the frontline areas, which stretches from Kherson in the southeast to Luhansk and Kharkiv in the northeast, while 500,000 people are expected to be displaced and/or evacuated from the frontline in 2026. 2.5 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 and mid-year allocations in 2026 amount to SEK 91 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.¹ 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 (NFI) 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. Humanitarian vulnerabilities and needs have become even more complex in the second quarter of 2026 due to the humanitarian situation deteriorating sharply as a result of intensified and expanded attacks. 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, coupled with displacement, housing insecurity, psychological distress and 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 experiencing declining livelihood opportunities, prolonged displacement, housing in collective centres and financial insecurity. In addition to physical destruction, the war has given rise to widespread psychological distress and trauma.² As of August 2026, 16,874 civilian deaths and 51,273 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.³ The actual number is likely to be significantly higher. The increased use of, short-range drones, missiles and drones in urban centres and glide-bombs in areas close to the frontline is the main cause of civilian deaths. The number of attacks on energy, health, education, water and railway infrastructure has increased from 700 at the end of 2025 to 1,500 in mid-2026 which, among other things, leads to fewer options for care and puts children out of school.⁴

¹ OCHA, [Ukraine Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026 \(January 2026\)](#) (accessed 2026-09-08)

² DRC, [Quarterly Protection Monitoring Report - April - June 2026 - Ukraine](#) (accessed 2026-09-08)

³ UNHRMMU, [UN human rights monitors report the highest monthly number of civilian deaths and injuries in Ukraine since March 2022](#) (accessed 2026-09-08)

⁴ OCHA, [Ukraine: Humanitarian Needs and Response Review \(Mid-Year 2026\)](#) (accessed 2026-09-08)

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

4.1 mn	\$2.3 bn	72.3%
People targeted in the response plan (HNRP 2026)	Required to reach the target (HNRP 2026)	Of the funding secured [HNRP 2026]

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 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.⁵ Main response gaps in 2026 include assistance to those displaced or evacuated from frontline areas beyond the initial emergency assistance and 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 and number, 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 Humanitarian NGO Platform and Alliance of Ukrainian CSOs. The NGO Platform representative holds a seat on the HCT.

According to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), top humanitarian donors to Ukraine to date in 2026 included the United States of America, the European Commission, Norway, the United Kingdom and Germany. The majority of the donor community tightly earmark their funding to sectors and/or geographical areas. Logistics, Health, Protection, WASH and Education belongs to

⁵ OCHA, [Global Humanitarian Overview 2026](#), 5 December 2025

the most well-funded sectors while Shelter and Non-Food Items and Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) are less funded sectors.⁶

4. Sida's humanitarian allocation

The 2026 HNRP of Ukraine is the best-funded country response plan globally, with 72.3 per cent of funding needs covered.⁷ Sida is the 30th largest humanitarian donor based on 2026 financing figures.⁸ This figure does not include earmarked core support to Ukraine from Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA).

Sida initially allocated SEK 69 million and the overall focus was, and continues to be, 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. In light of evolving needs, Sida is allocating an additional 22 MSEK to Ukraine in September 2026. The allocation will focus on the most severe humanitarian needs in frontline areas and in occupied territories.

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 entered into an additional local partnership in September 2026 with Unity for the Future.

⁶ OCHA, Financial Tracking Service, [Ukraine Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026 | Financial Tracking Service](#), (accessed 2026-09-08)

⁷ OCHA, Financial Tracking Service, [Coordinated plans 2026 | Financial Tracking Service](#) (accessed 2026-09-08)

⁸ OCHA, Financial Tracking Service, [Ukraine Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026 | Financial Tracking Service](#), (accessed 2026-09-08)

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
TOTAL	69,000,000

FLEXIBLE FUNDING & ADDITIONAL ALLOCATIONS (SEK)		
PARTNER	FLEXIBLE FUNDING ⁹	ADDITIONAL ALLOCATION
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	-	15,000,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	-	7,000,000
OCHA	3,900,000	-
Unity for the Future	-	1,915,516
TOTAL	3,900,000	23,915,516

ⁱ The 2026 mid-year 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.

ⁱⁱ Sida's mid-year allocation analysis consists of three dimensions that are assessed for each of the 25 crisis-affected countries that were included in the initial allocation for 2026: 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. 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 based on available data. For more information, please see Mid-Year Allocation Methodology.

ⁱⁱⁱ Sida uses the most inclusive estimate of humanitarian needs which is available from recent sources and supported by triangulation. For Ukraine, the source is the 2026 HNRP.

⁹ Flexible funding includes a mix of allocations such as Rapid Response Mechanism and other flexible funding mechanisms.