



UNITED NATIONS
UKRAINE

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ANNUAL REPORT 2025

UNITED NATIONS IN UKRAINE

UN Country Team

Resident



Non resident



This document is consolidated by the United Nations Resident Coordinator Office on behalf of the UN Country Team in Ukraine.

Front cover: UNOPS

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Foreword



On 24 February 2026, we marked four years since the Russian Federation's full-scale invasion of Ukraine and 12 years of war, amid the worst winter energy crisis so far. Millions of Ukrainians had to face winter months without water supply, reliable electricity or heating, caused by repeated attacks on energy infrastructure that have disrupted power supply across the country.

During my nearly two years of work in Ukraine, I have traveled East to West, North to South, and met farmers, teachers, children, women, veterans, and Roma people persevere. Even amidst extreme hardships, people in Ukraine keep going about their daily lives, fixing homes, learning, demanding justice, and helping each other.

Young people in Kharkiv, Mykolaiv, Lviv, and Sumy are actively creating solutions for their communities with creativity, innovation, and determination to build a better future. Amid the ongoing war, where uncertainty and loss have become part of everyday life, the Ukrainian people remind us of what truly matters – people, families, communities.

As we present the United Nations 2025 Annual Results Report against the backdrop of continuous attacks, disruptions of everyday life, deaths, injuries and trauma, we understand well that people must remain at the core of the work of the United Nations.

We will continue with lifesaving assistance to support frontline communities and those evacuating, as well as with first response after attacks, we will also support people and communities living as normal life as possible. This translates into children returning to inperson learning after everything has been disrupted, or families settling into a new home. Everyone, including the most vulnerable among us, must be supported with dignity.

As the first year of the 2025–2029 UN-Ukraine Cooperation Framework concluded, we can observe positive impact in the lives of millions of people across Ukraine. Aligned with national priorities and grounded in the Leave No One Behind principle, the UN system supported Ukraine's efforts to sustain essential services, strengthen resilience, advance recovery and reforms, and protect the most vulnerable populations, affected by the war.

Throughout 2025, the United Nations helped Ukraine protect and invest in its people while laying foundations for recovery during war. More than 700,000 children and young people accessed learning and skills development opportunities, while more than 3,000 health workers strengthened their capacity to respond to trauma and mass casualty incidents. Almost 350 Resilience Centers and Veteran Hubs expanded access to community-based psychological and social support. Digital innovations also helped make education and social protection services more accessible to vulnerable groups.

The UN helped communities withstand the impacts of continued attacks, displacement and consequent hardship. Nearly 7 million people benefited from strengthened electricity and heating services, and more than 2 million people, including 1.3 million children, received explosive ordnance risk education. Similarly, nearly half a million internally displaced people received targeted support, helping them access services, exercise their rights and participate more fully in the communities where they now live.

At the same time, the UN supported Ukraine in strengthening the institutions that underpin a resilient and democratic society. More than 200,000 people received legal assistance through a strengthened free legal aid system, while support to justice institutions, human rights monitoring and survivor-centered approaches helped expand access to justice and protection. The UN also supported reforms and capacity development across public institutions, including anti-corruption measures, local governance, labour standards and human rights protection.

Alongside direct support to people and communities, the UN provided strategic policy advice and technical expertise to advance reforms that align with Ukrainian national priorities. This included support for labour law compliance with international standards, opening more opportunities for women, including in mine action; strengthening environmental governance in areas such as waste, water and forestry management; and advancing housing and social protection reforms.

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Behind these efforts are millions of people rebuilding their lives under extraordinarily difficult circumstances.

This people-centered approach would not be possible without the strong leadership of the Government of Ukraine and close collaboration with donors, international financial institutions, and civil society. We are deeply grateful for the continued support and trust of our partners, whose contributions go beyond funding to help restore essential services, protect those most affected by the war and sustain resilience across communities. Behind these efforts are millions of people rebuilding their lives under extraordinarily difficult circumstances. The United Nations

remains committed to working alongside the Government of Ukraine and its partners to support a green recovery that is people-centred, inclusive and resilient, ensuring that no one is left behind.

Matthias Schmale,
Resident and Humanitarian
Coordinator in Ukraine



Photo: UNDP



Country context and Key Developments in 2025

Photo: UNICEF | Filippov

As Ukraine entered the fifth year of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the [Ukraine Country Analysis 2026](#) highlights how overlapping war-related shocks, demographic decline, and energy and economic disruptions are fundamentally reshaping the country's development trajectory. According to the [Fifth Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment \(RDNA5\)](#), direct physical damage has exceeded USD 195 billion, while recovery needs over the next decade, estimated at USD 587.7 billion, are equivalent to roughly three times Ukraine's annual GDP. Destruction continues to spread across critical sectors, severely constraining the restoration of essential services and economic activity. The ongoing war continues to place sustained pressure on public finances, institutional capacity, and social cohesion.

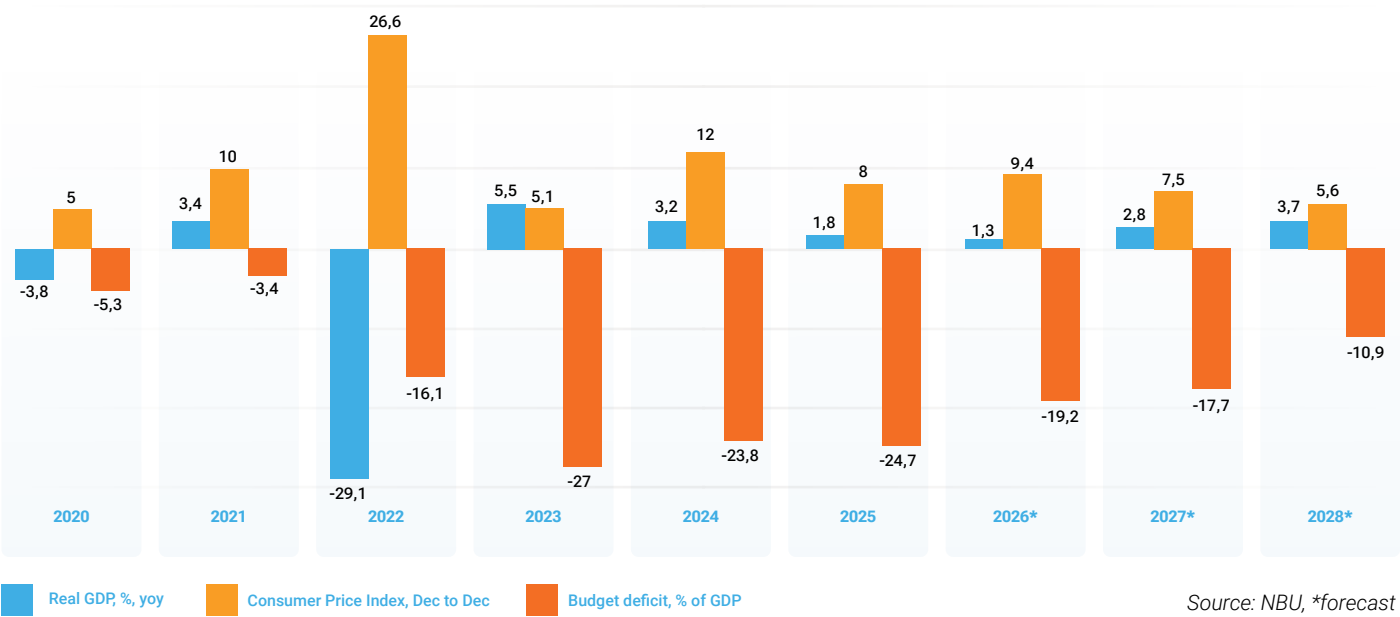
In 2025, the UN estimated that around 12.7 million people required [humanitarian assistance](#), including approximately 3.4 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 4.5 million [returnees within Ukraine](#), alongside around 5.9 million [refugees abroad](#). Since 24 February 2022, the UN has verified that conflict-related violence has killed more than 15,000 civilians and injured more than 41,000.

The prolonged war continues to adversely affect economic recovery, energy security, and social cohesion. Civilian casualties increased by 31% in 2025 compared with 2024 and by 70% compared with [2023](#). Intensified and targeted attacks on the energy system, particularly during the harsh winter 2025/2026, have further heightened risks to public service delivery, business continuity, and household resilience.

Demographic and labour market pressures are deepening. Refugee return intentions remain below [50%](#) amid ongoing insecurity, while labour shortages are intensifying due to displacement and outward migration. At the same time, the number of veterans is surpassing one million, creating large-scale reintegration needs across employment, health, and social protection systems.

Economic performance has stabilized at a lower growth trajectory. Real GDP expanded by approximately 2.0 per cent in 2025, with similar growth projected for 2026 under a continued war [scenario](#). However, macroeconomic prospects remain highly uncertain, driven by the unpredictable timeline of the war and ongoing infrastructure attacks.

Key Macroeconomic Indicators, 2020–2028



Ukraine's macroeconomic stability remains heavily dependent on sustained external support. International assistance, anchored by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the EU, and G7 partners, continues to finance a significant share of public expenditures and ensure macroeconomic stabilization. Ukraine has broadly maintained macro-financial stability and met key IMF and EU programme targets, demonstrating strong policy discipline under extreme conditions.

In 2025, the protracted war in Ukraine continued to disproportionately affected the most vulnerable people among

IDPs, older people, women and children, female-headed households, single caregivers, survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV), as well as persons with disabilities. With the national poverty rate remaining elevated at an estimated 36.9 per cent, these groups faced heightened economic hardship, compounded by severe energy shortages that distinctively disrupted their daily lives and access to essential services. The vulnerability of the IDP population was particularly acute; by the end of the year, there were over 4.6 million officially registered IDPs enduring prolonged displacement that exhausted their financial resources.

Partnerships for Recovery and Development



Matthias Schmale, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Ukraine, with Taras Kachka, former Deputy Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration of Ukraine, Mariana Betsa, Deputy Foreign Minister, after signing of the cooperation framework 2025-2029

As Ukraine continues to navigate the realities of war while simultaneously planning for its future, the UN has deepened its role as a convener, coordinator, and technical partner across government, civil society, and the international community. In 2025 this engagement translated into concrete frameworks, shared platforms, and inclusive dialogues that are shaping the foundations of a resilient and rights-based recovery.

The signing of the UN-Ukraine Cooperation Framework for 2025–2029 marked a defining moment in the partnership between the UN and the Government of Ukraine. Signed by UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator Matthias Schmale and former Deputy Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration Taras Kachka and co-signed by 21 heads of UN entities and their representatives, the Framework establishes a shared agenda for development cooperation aligned with national priorities and Sustainable Development Goals.

In parallel, the Government of Ukraine completed its first annual review of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) progress since Russia’s full-scale invasion in 2022 — a significant milestone for a country, given the formidable

wartime challenges. UN experts supported this process by providing line ministries and government agencies with practical, actionable recommendations for advancing SDGs commitments. The recommendations drew on existing good practices and scalable pilot initiatives, with a deliberate focus on Leave No One Behind and Build Back Better principles as guiding lenses for recovery.

Building on the work from previous years, the UN continued to strengthen platforms for international technical assistance coordination in Ukraine. Through Sectoral Working Groups, UN agencies supported in-country coordination notably in the demining, social protection, health, and education sectors.

Throughout 2025, the UN actively engaged civil society organizations, women’s rights organizations, academic institutions, and youth centers in dialogues on sustainable recovery, national priorities during wartime, youth participation, and Leave No One Behind commitments. An event organized jointly with [V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University](#) and [Lviv Polytechnic National University](#) brought together more than 200 students and young people to discuss Ukraine’s future recovery and role of the UN.



Ukraine Community Recovery Fund

The [Ukraine Community Recovery Fund](#), an UN-supported, multi-partner initiative, is helping address these interconnected needs. Through the Fund’s joint action, communities in Mykolaiv and Kherson regions are receiving multi-sector support, including mine action and debris clearance, rehabilitation of homes and key infrastructure, restoration of essential services, and access to protection and legal assistance.

Mariia fled her village of Zavodske in Mykolaiv region in March 2022 with her 11-year-old daughter, escaping Russia’s full-scale invasion. After months of displacement in central Ukraine and Poland, she returned to find her village largely deserted, her home severely damaged, and daily life extremely difficult.

In Zavodske, the rehabilitation of the damaged community and village council building has enabled administrative services to resume, helping restore a vital point of contact between residents and local authorities. Mariia’s apartment building has also received support, including roof repairs, while she receives legal aid to apply for state compensation for further repairs. In Mariia’s building, five of the original 16 families have now returned.

Though the war continues, Mariia says the progress gives her hope.



We are on the right path. Things are being rebuilt. I hope that everybody will come back eventually.

UN Cooperation Framework 2025-2029

The [United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework \(UNSDCF\) 2025–2029](#) is the principal strategic instrument guiding the partnership between the Government of Ukraine and the United Nations. It aligns with the collective operational capacity of more than 20 UN agencies with national development priorities, establishing a coordinated roadmap for the next five years. The Framework is designed to bridge immediate recovery requirements with long-term sustainable development, focusing on strengthening state resilience, advancing struc-

tural reforms, and accelerating the implementation of the SDGs.

Moving beyond isolated programmes, the Cooperation Framework targets systemic recovery across critical infrastructure, inclusive economic revitalization, and the restoration of essential social services for war-affected populations. The operational strategy is structured around four mutually reinforcing priorities:

1	2	3	4
People - Human Capital	Inclusive Economic Growth	Environment	Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
Rebuilding health, education, and social protection systems, with targeted support for vulnerable demographics.	Fostering decent work, livelihoods, small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) recovery, skills development, and the reduction of regional disparities.	Advancing green recovery, sustainable natural resource management, and climate resilience.	Consolidating the rule of law, human rights, civic participation, accountability mechanisms, and social cohesion.

In line with Cooperation Framework principles, the UN is intensifying human rights-based and gender-responsive programming. This includes strengthened support to local authorities to reduce regional disparities, enhance social cohesion, and improve monitoring of the 183 national SDG indicators, ensuring that those furthest behind remain at the centre of recovery efforts.

People

Human Capital

1

Photo: Ivan Antypenko | UNDP in Ukraine

Agencies



SDGs



In 2025, the United Nations assisted Ukraine in protecting vulnerable groups while strengthening the government systems required to provide essential services during the war. The war, displacement, damage to critical infrastructure, demographic change and growing care needs continued to strain access to essential services. In response, the UN focused on sustaining health, social protection, and education services for those most at risk, guided by the principle of Leave No One Behind. Simultaneously, the UN worked with national and local authorities to strengthen

capacities for better and inclusive service delivery, including community-based service delivery models; provided technical assistance on policy development and reforms as well as financing, robust workforce planning, digital tools and data systems.

This dual approach positioned the UN as a reliable partner to Government and donors: helping meet urgent needs of people while investing in more inclusive, resilient and people-centered systems.



| Health

3000

health workers trained in trauma, mass casualty, and emergency response.



167,000

people benefited from assistive medical devices.

18,000+

women accessed basic sexual and reproductive health services.



51,000

children and caregivers accessed integrated Early Childhood Development services.



35

health facilities received WASH-related supplies and institutional support.

Vaccine confidence among caregivers rose to

82%

up from 67% in 2023.



Mental health support was integrated into primary care benefits and standard patient financing.

In health, the UN supported Ukraine to maintain essential medical services during ongoing war for affected populations while strengthening the financing, workforce, standards, digital tools and preparedness capacities that underpin a more resilient health system. UN support addresses emergency and trauma care, rehabilitation, primary health care, immunization, sexual and reproductive health, HIV, TB and hepatitis services, health information system and public health readiness. Across these areas, the UN combined direct service support with policy and institutional assistance to help Government systems continue functioning under pressure.

Emergency and trauma care remained a priority. The UN supported pre-hospital and hospital emergency services through training of more than 3,000 health workers in trauma care, mass casualty management, and emergency medical response. Additional training strengthened practical skills in emergency medical technician functions, basic life support, pediatric life support, management of mass casualty admissions, and bleeding control. These investments increased the capacity of health workers and facilities to respond to conflict-related injuries and large-scale incidents, particularly in frontline and war-affected areas.

The UN also supported rehabilitation as a core medical area of investment, helping people affected by injury, disability and illness regain functionality and independence. Eleven frontline health facilities delivered more than 1,100 rehabilitation services with outreach and mentoring support, while around 167,000 people across 35 facilities benefited from donated assistive medical devices, including wheelchairs, walkers and prosthetics. At system level, the UN supported rehabilitation workforce assessments, professional fora and financing analysis that informed proposed changes to the Programme of Medical Guarantees, including stroke care and priority trauma conditions.

Primary health care and financing support helped strengthen access for underserved populations. A primary health care costing study, developed with national authorities and family doctors, provided evidence on the real cost of service delivery and contributed to an increased primary health care budget for 2025, including additional support for family doctors serving more than 5 million people in rural, underserved and war-affected areas. Mental health services were also integrated into the core primary health care benefits package, making first-contact mental health support part of standard patient financing.

The UN helped scale mental health and psychosocial support across Ukraine's health system and communities. At primary care level, 23,396 family doctors provided mental health services, with more than 1 million people receiving support from their family doctors since 2023. This was reinforced by mental health training for 8,700 primary health care workers, the operation of more than 152 community mental health centres, and national coordination involving over 450 organizations.

The UN contributed to stronger prevention systems through immunization support, policy advice, training, and risk communication. Ukraine advanced implementation of the national immunization strategy, added HPV vaccination to the national schedule and expanded the pentavalent schedule to include Hepatitis B. More than 20,000 health workers were trained, measles response teams were deployed to 8 oblasts, and risk communication on immunization reached more than 1 million caregivers and adolescents. Positive attitudes toward vaccination among caregivers increased to 82 per cent, compared with 67 per cent in 2023. Nationwide rollout of the Preventive Child Health Examinations model strengthened developmental screening and integrated Early Childhood Development services for more than 51,000 children and caregivers.

Sexual and reproductive health services were strengthened through updated national protocols, improved referral pathways, and outreach in conflict-affected communities. National protocols on cervical cancer screening and family planning were updated and aligned with international standards. More than 18,000 women accessed basic sexual and reproductive health services, over 350 health workers were trained at primary care level, and 153 hospitals provided integrated, barrier-free sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence (GBV) related services through formal referral pathways. The UN also supported procurement of 84,000 doses of HPV vaccine for planned nationwide rollout in 2026.

Digital health and public health preparedness were strengthened as part of Government system transforma-

tion. A unified digital pre-hospital reporting tool was rolled out nationwide across all 24 regions, generating more than 8,500 notifications in its first year. Dashboards were developed for mental health, stroke, noncommunicable diseases and outreach planning.

In frontline areas, 35 health facilities were supported with WASH-related supplies, 15 hospitals received water treatment stations, and heating units and generators helped maintain service continuity during winter and attacks on energy infrastructure. Preparedness for cholera and other public health risks was reinforced through training, risk assessment and simulation exercises.

Enabling safe and uninterrupted healthcare in frontline hospitals of Ukraine

Hospitals in Ukraine continue to operate under immense pressure. For doctors and nurses, access to clean water, proper sanitation and safe waste management is essential and oftentimes is a matter of life and death.

To support the hospitals, the WHO, together with the Asia-Europe Foundation and the Government of Japan, delivered water heaters, water storage tanks and equipment for the safe management of hazardous medical waste to

24 hospitals in frontline regions. Five additional hospitals received modern laundry and drying systems.

This support will significantly strengthen the resilience of health facilities, help maintain hygiene standards, ensure the sterilization of medical instruments, support infection prevention and continuity of medical procedures, and enable hospitals to continue operating even during prolonged disruptions to utility services.



Photo: WHO



| Social Protection

84,000

IDPs restored or obtained key documents to access social benefits and social services.



2.75 mln+

civil status records were digitized to maintain access to essential documents and services amid displacement and insecurity.



322

Conflict-Related Sexual Violence response actors were trained, while 14.32 million people were reached through a nationwide campaign, promoting the government-led Survivor Relief Platform.



Over

732,000

people reached through UN supported cash-based social protection assistance.

The UN helped vulnerable households meet immediate needs and cope with the impacts of the war. At the same time, it supported reforms and strengthened national and local social protection systems to make assistance more inclusive, accessible and shock-responsive. Support focused on cash assistance, care reform, digital case management, administrative services, documentation, legal access, GBV and CRSV response, veterans' services, labour rights and livelihoods.

The UN supported reforms to make social protection more child-sensitive, evidence-based, and inclusive. Technical support was provided to government counterparts at national and subnational level on child and gender-related budget analysis and contributed to the integration of child rights, equity and public finance for children principles into major public finance reforms, including the Public Financial Management Reform Strategy 2026–2030.

UN supported cash assistance in 2025, reached over 732,000 people, while simultaneously strengthening government systems to be shock responsive to deliver such assistance.

Introduction of digital tools improved access to information and strengthened service delivery. The new official website of the Ministry of Social Policy, Family and Unity was re-designed to be accessible for people with disabilities, older users and other vulnerable groups with more user-friendly architecture and content organization, with more than 3.8 million visits in first three months.

Administrative Service Centres (ASC) were strengthened to ensure people could more easily access administrative and social protection services. In Mykolaiv Oblast, 50 remote ASC workplaces were established across 10 territorial communities, allowing people in these remote areas to receive key administrative support in rural areas.

Documentation and legal identity remained essential gateways to rights and services. The UN supported 84,000+

internally displaced people to restore or obtain documents required to access pensions, compensation schemes and social services. Legal assistance was also provided to stateless persons, refugees and asylum seekers, as well as support to access housing, land, property and identity documents to enable affected people to be identified with state systems. Scanning of more than 2.75 million civil status records from regional archives helped people obtain vital documents to be able to access social benefits, and social services, even while facing displacement, damaged infrastructure, and ongoing security challenges.

To ensure equitable access to critical social services, the UN delivered tailored protection case management and social accompaniment to over 14,500 individuals facing heightened vulnerabilities. This targeted assistance was instrumental in helping older persons, individuals with disabilities, single parents, and trauma-affected households, to overcome systemic barriers and successfully navigate complex administrative procedures. Furthermore, by systematically integrating localized vulnerability assessments with routine post-distribution monitoring, UN response teams were able to rapidly identify emerging service gaps and dynamically adapt their case management interventions to reach those at the highest risk of exclusion.

Protection systems for people at risk of violence, exploitation, and exclusion were also strengthened. With UN technical support, the National Programme on Domestic and Gender-Based Violence 2025–2030 was developed, and the specialized GBV service network expanded to 1,126 service providers. Interagency work on CRSV trained 322 response actors and reached 14.32 million people through a nationwide information campaign. Furthermore, the UN partnered with the Ministry of Health to embed a survivor-centered approach across the national health system. This included updating key regulatory frameworks, facilitating amendments to Order No. 278 (1 February 2019), to standardize and enhance the clinical management, forensic documentation, and comprehensive care of GBV and CRSV survivors in alignment with international standards.

Bringing support and social connection to isolated war-affected people in Ukraine

A community initiative from UNHCR and its NGO partner the Tenth of April help to ensure that people are not left behind.

In the village of Chervona Dolyna in the Mykolaiv region, social facilitators have become a vital part of daily life for many residents.

"Imagine, I am 77 years old. It is no longer easy for me to carry water buckets. Once a week, Lyudmyla comes, and I am so glad about this. She helps me to carry coal and firewood, bring water, or pick up my medicine. When someone comes to visit me, it means a lot," says Lyudmyla who lives in Chervona Dolyna alone, taking care of the village house.

Social facilitation complements state social services and provides basic, tangible assistance that makes daily life more manageable. The social facilitators are trained volunteers from the same communities who ensure that the most vulnerable people impacted by the war are not isolated or forgotten.

"I take care of six people in our village—mostly elderly, and two of them have disabilities. Of course, they need practical help with everyday things," explains social facilitator in Chervona Dolyna.



Communication is vital. It helps people, and it gives them the connection they are missing.



Photo: UNHCR



| Education

730,160+

children and young people accessed quality learning and skills development.



811,700+

students and

225,215

teachers used quality-controlled online curriculum materials.



500,000

educators were certified in inclusive education and developmental disorders through online training.



800

General Secondary Schools received cash grants for winterization, improving learning conditions for 490,626 students during winter months in 2025.



32

educational institutions were repaired, benefiting

31,000+

children and 2,200 education staff.

In education, the UN supported learning continuity for children and young people while helping strengthen the systems, standards, platforms and workforce needed for quality, inclusive and resilient education. Support focused on infrastructure recovery, digital learning, early childhood education and care, teacher professional development, inclusive education, school safety, school feeding and workforce development. These efforts helped protect children's right to learn while supporting Government-led education reform.

The UN supported equitable access to quality learning and skills development for more than 730,000 children and young people across the country, including in frontline regions. This assistance advanced learning recovery and education transformation through national frameworks, digital tools, teacher training, caregiver engagement and inclusive learning support. UN technical support contributed to the development of the Early Childhood Education, Care Strategic Framework and a new State Standard for Preschool Education, helping establish a unified vision for quality and inclusion in early learning.

Digital learning helped maintain continuity and quality of education despite insecurity and disruption. Technical support to the All-Ukrainian School Online platform enabled more than 811,000 students and 225,215 teachers to use quality-controlled curriculum materials. The UN also supported the launch of a Centre of Excellence to test and scale digital solutions for children's learning recovery.

To support winterization, 800 General Secondary Schools received grants to improve heating and energy resilience. Through this effort, more than 490,000 students were able to learn in improved school facilities over the winter months. Over the course of 2025, 12,500 parents of preschool children participated in sessions on supporting

their children's mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), while 10,000 preschool teachers were trained on curriculum-based social and emotional learning.

Teacher professional development and curriculum reform advanced through support to the New Ukrainian School reform. The UN supported online courses and training for grades 7–9, through which almost 19,000 teachers from all regions were trained. This strengthened implementation capacity for curriculum reform and helped maintain professional development opportunities for educators during war.

Inclusive education was strengthened through new curricula, training and professional communities. Two curricula on inclusive education and developmental disorders were developed, and online webinars certified more than 5,000 educators. Training was also provided to teacher-assistant trainers, while more than 36,500 educators and school psychologists continued to benefit from professional resources and materials through a community of practice. These investments strengthened the education system's capacity to support children with diverse learning needs.

The UN helped make schools safer and more functional. Technical security measures were installed in selected schools, while 1,005 schools and kindergarten staff were trained on emergency and evacuation protocols. Repairs in 32 educational institutions benefited more than 31,000 children and 2,200 education staff. While the physical reconstruction of these facilities is captured in the infrastructure data, the true impact of these rehabilitated shelters lies in returning a sense of normalcy, safety, and community to children whose lives have been deeply disrupted.

School feeding remained a critical intervention to support children's well-being, sustain learning outcomes, and

bolster household economic resilience. Working in close partnership with national and local authorities, the UN actively supported the national school feeding programme. This collaboration enabled 276,000 students across more than 2,500 schools in eight frontline regions to receive nutritious meals during the 2025/2026 academic year. To guarantee the uninterrupted provision of these meals,

particularly during the winter months, the UN provided ninety-four schools with vital infrastructural upgrades, including IT systems, modernized kitchen equipment, generators, and fuel. Furthermore, participating schools were selected jointly with Government partners, ensuring strict alignment with national recovery priorities and directing resources to the most conflict-affected communities.

A real desk and real joy back at school

Seven-year-old Alessa couldn't wait for school to begin. A week before the first day, she persuaded her mother to take her to the classroom, where she drew a fluffy cat named Zhora on the class chalk board and signed it proudly. After years of online learning, she longed for simple things: a real desk, classmates, and a teacher she could talk to in person.

In Zlatopil, Kharkiv region, schools have been cautiously reopening their classroom doors thanks to rehabilitated child friendly shelters. The Ministry of Education and Science, with UNICEF support, have been prioritizing getting children back into class safely to improve learning and children's holistic development.

At School 6, children are now learning in shifts inside a renovated underground shelter. For many, especially younger students, this will be their first real experience of school. Children should never have to go to classes below ground but at least they can connect again safely with teachers and their friends.

The goal is now to catch up with lost learning and to not only improve learning but restore social skills and a sense of normal childhood. For Alessa, last year meant lonely days at home with her cat, and her fish. Her sister Violetta tried to help, sometimes even finishing her homework. But both girls missed friends, structure, and real learning. Walking through bright, carefully prepared underground classrooms, their excitement is unmistakable.

“

There's no gloomy impression that it's underground – everything looks like real classrooms where you want to study. And the girls are really excited. They can't wait to hold real pens, hug their friends, and even tease their teachers a little.

Viktoriia, the school Principal



[Watch the story](#)



Mental Health, Participatory Governance and WASH

326

Resilience Centres supported integrated services across 305 communities, with capacity to reach up to 2.5 million people.



WASH interventions enabled

133

service providers to restore and sustain services for

3.6 million people



31

Inclusive Resource Centres were strengthened, enabling services for

220,000+ children.



23

e-services and digital tools were launched, generating 2.35+ million uses by year-end.



The UN supported the advancement of critical data infrastructure, digital tools, and participatory mechanisms to further enhance the responsiveness and sustainability of essential public services. These joint efforts helped expand comprehensive mental health and psychosocial support, advance national digital transformation, and increase equitable access to water, sanitation, and hygiene. Furthermore, the UN stood alongside local communities to support the removal of physical and systemic barriers, championing full social inclusion and access for persons with disabilities. These collaborative interventions complemented existing national frameworks, backing Ukraine in its ongoing commitment to empower local communities and protect its most vulnerable populations.

The UN supported the expansion of mental health and psychosocial support services across communities, education, child protection, workplaces and services for people affected by violence. Integrated service delivery was advanced through 326 Resilience Centres across 305 communities, with capacity to reach up to 2.5 million people. The UN also strengthened 31 Inclusive Resource Centres, enabling services for more than 220,000 children, while workplace-based psychosocial support was advanced through the approval of a national occupational standard on managing psychosocial risks.

The UN further supported the nationwide Psychological Support Hotline, operated by the National Psychological Association, through which 3,856 people received mental health and psychosocial support services. In addition, the UN supported the 2025 Mental Health Forum, which brought together over 1,500 participants and convened representatives from five ministries to review progress and address the wellbeing of mental health workers. With UN support, the Mental Health Gap Action Programme — mhGAP was integrated into the curricula of all medical universities, with 395 faculty members trained, helping to institutionalize the referral workforce pipeline through medical education.

As part of institutional capacity strengthening for social sector governance, local planning capacities were reinforced through tools enabling municipalities to better

assess needs and target services. The UN supported 35 hromadas to develop Social Passports, mapping population profiles, vulnerabilities, service coverage and institutional gaps. These tools strengthened municipal planning and budgeting, particularly in communities experiencing displacement, population inflows and increased service pressures.

Updated methodologies on youth well-being, alongside support for childcare and early childhood development planning, further enhanced evidence-based decision-making for human capital investments. This included improving the allocation of local budgets at both hromada and oblast levels to finance and co-finance interventions targeting young people, as well as young children and their families, while leveraging localized private sector engagement (e.g. corporate kindergartens).

To reinforce institutional capacities for social sector governance, including digitalization of state registers, assessment and planning tools, information management systems, the UN supported the launch of 23 new e-services and digital tools, generating more than 2.35 million uses by year-end. Three key state registers and information systems in health, social protection and international assistance were modernized, improving data quality, interoperability and coordination among institutions. More than 2,500 public officials improved practical skills in digital accessibility standards, inclusive communication and human rights-based service delivery, while 16,500 visitors improved their digital skills through Digital Education Hub activities.

UN-supported WASH interventions enabled 133 service providers to restore and sustain services for 3.6 million people, ensuring continuity of water and sanitation services amid conflict and energy disruptions. Local capacities to upgrade water safety standards, and operational procedures for drinking water quality testing and monitoring, assessments of water and land contamination were strengthened, to align with EU standards, while WASH preparedness contributed to safer health facilities, education institutions and public health readiness.

Inclusive Economic Growth

2



Photo: WFP | Sayed Asif Mahmud

Agencies



SDGs



In 2025, the UN supported Ukraine's inclusive economic recovery by helping make land, workplaces and communities safer; expanding access to decent work and livelihoods; and strengthening systems for reconstruction, enterprise resilience and sustainable growth. As the war continued to affect productive assets, labour markets, housing, infrastructure, cultural heritage and local services, UN support combined direct assistance to people, businesses and communities with investments in policy, institutions, skills, data and recovery planning.

This support was delivered in close partnership with the Government, linking immediate recovery needs with longer-term reforms and capacities. Efforts focused on enabling safer and more productive local economies, strengthening pathways into employment, supporting women's economic empowerment and enterprise recovery, rehabilitating essential housing and infrastructure, protecting cultural heritage, and promoting sustainable management of natural resources.



Demining Homes, Communities and Agricultural Land

Explosive ordnance risk education campaigns reached more than

2 mln people

including 1.3 million children.



7,000+ ha

of land were cleared or certified, enabling a return to productive use.



1,350+

mine accident survivors received assistance, including improved access to medical, rehabilitation, psychosocial and social support.

More than

1.6 mln ha

of war-affected farmland were surveyed and mapped.



1,325+

deminers were trained in non-technical survey and clearance, explosive ordnance and improvised explosive device disposal, medical response, underwater demining.



In 2025, mine action remained a prerequisite for safe return, agricultural recovery, infrastructure rehabilitation and local economic activity. Transitioning from immediate emergency relief to sustainable economic recovery required a focus on high-value sectors, ensuring that small-holder farmers and agricultural enterprises could safely return their land to productive use. Assistance combined explosive ordnance risk education, child-centred survivor assistance, farmland mapping, non-technical and technical survey, land release, equipment provision and support to a more inclusive mine action workforce.

Country-wide explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) campaigns reached more than 2 million people, including 1.3 million children, with safety messages designed to prevent injury and death in contaminated areas. Targeted operational EORE sessions in eight oblasts reached more than 38,000 people, with surveyed participants reporting improved knowledge and safer behaviour. In parallel, over 5,000 farmers were reached through in-person sessions and peer educator training, helping farming communities better understand risks, adopt safer practices, and continue agricultural activities where conditions allowed. The UN also supported the development of national Explosive Ordnance Risk Education standards, helping to improve the consistency and quality of risk education across the country.

The UN also strengthened child-centred survivors assistance and referral pathways. Frontline workers were equipped with trauma-informed skills, while 222 children affected by explosive ordnance accessed specialized case management and psychosocial support. Broader assistance services improved access to medical, rehabilitation, psychosocial and social support for 1,350+ mine accidents survivors.

The UN supported the integration of mine action with agricultural recovery by advancing farmland mapping, farmer assistance, survey, and land release. More than 1,617,100 hectares of war-affected agricultural land were mapped across Kharkiv, Mykolaiv and Kherson oblasts, including over 285,100 hectares of uncultivated arable land identified and prioritized for demining.

In addition, activities conducted in 2025 in Sumy and Chernihiv oblasts resulted in the mapping of a further 888,500 hectares and the identification of 20,800 hectares of uncultivated arable land. Across the five oblasts, more than 30,000 farming plots requiring clearance were identified, helping authorities prioritize areas where mine action could have the greatest impact on livelihoods, food production and rural recovery. Through UN-supported partnerships, over 7,000 hectares of land were cleared or certified.

Remote sensing and geospatial analysis further informed prioritization across 10.65 million hectares of potentially contaminated territory, supporting transparent, needs-driven demining and recovery planning.

The UN supported capacity development for 24 national and international mine action actors, including state institutions, national authorities, line ministries and humanitarian organizations. This included the training of over 1,325 deminers in non-technical survey and clearance, explosive ordnance disposal, explosive ordnance risk education, medical response, underwater demining, GIS, and information management. A portion of newly trained deminers also benefited from UN mentoring support, including on-the-job guidance and refresher training, to enhance the safety and quality of operations.

UN support also included substantial procurement, alongside training, of a wide range of specialized equipment to strengthen State humanitarian demining and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) response. This ranged from mechanical assets to individual demining and medical kits, vehicles and ambulances, IT equipment, as well as detectors and EOD/IEDD protective suits and tools.

The State Special Transport Service (SSTS) training centre was upgraded for year-round functionality, strengthening

sustainable national training capacity. Additional support was provided to the SSTS Mine Action Center to enhance coordination, including through the provision of training and equipment. These efforts contribute to building a sustainable, Ukraine-led mine action response, while supporting the scale-up of national efforts in line with the Ukraine National Mine Action Strategy.

In a village scarred by war, farmers start slowly to rebuild their life

Before the war, Olha Khotenko, 42, and her husband built a thriving farm in Snihurivka, Mykolaiv region, turning four hectares into a busy operation growing onions, beets, tomatoes, and peppers. At peak season, up to 17 workers supported the farm, and their produce reached nearby cities and even distant regions. “We built a community. It was fun,” she recalls.

Then came the war. Shelling devastated their village, forcing Olha to hide in an underground pit for weeks. Their workers fled, and the once-busy farm fell silent.

After the occupation, they received agricultural training and a greenhouse from WFP, which helped them start rebuilding the once vibrant farm.

In 2025 WFP supported more than 28,000 people through its Quick Impact and Self Reliance Programme, designed to promote economic and agricultural recovery in areas most affected by the war. WFP provides cash grants, agricultural kits, vocational training, and legal consultancies on land tenure. 66 per cent of project participants were women.



I just want this war to end. I want peace to come back. And for people to be like they used to be.





Decent Work, Economy and Labour Market



23,000+

young people, including internally displaced youth, improved employability through training and work-based learning.



25,600+

people, 136 micro and small businesses and 105 smallholder farmers supported to move toward self-reliance and local economic recovery.



522,000+

people reached through campaigns challenging restrictive gender norms in recovery livelihoods.

In 2025, the UN supported decent work and economic strengthening by helping people acquire market-relevant skills, access employment and entrepreneurship opportunities, and by supporting businesses and labour market institutions to endure during wartime conditions. Assistance prioritized young people, women, internally displaced people, persons with disabilities, veterans, vulnerable workers, entrepreneurs, smallholder farmers and micro and small businesses.

Youth employability was a central area of support. The Youth Window one-stop-shop gave young people access to career guidance, skills development and psychosocial services. More than 23,000 young people, including internally displaced youth, improved their employability through non-formal training and work-based learning.

The UN also supported vocational education and training systems to better respond to labour market demand. Local Employment Partnership models helped revamp 14 curricula for in-demand occupations, introduce short-term training in construction-related skills and upgrade 13 training facilities, including facilities adapted for persons with disabilities.

Cultural and creative sector skills were also supported as part of broader recovery. An ISO–EU restoration training programme was launched, scholarships were provided to students, and the Leadership and Partnership Building course was developed for cultural-sector managers. Webinars and in-person training for teachers and cultural heritage professionals strengthened capacity to integrate living heritage into education and improve disaster-risk management. This contributed to employment-relevant skills while supporting the protection and recovery of Ukraine's cultural assets.

In line with Leave No One Behind, the UN advanced women's economic empowerment and access to decent work. Through the Women's Empowerment Principles platform, 547 representatives from 76 companies received training on gender-responsive recruitment, retention and equal pay practices. The WEPPs Award and networking events engaged 38 companies in self-assessment and peer learn-

ing, strengthening private sector accountability for inclusive labour practices.

The UN also supported reforms and initiatives that expanded women's access to non-traditional sectors. Legislative changes removed restrictions on women's employment in mining and metallurgy, opening previously restricted occupations. Communication campaigns reached more than 522,000 people, helping challenge restrictive gender norms in transport and recovery-focused livelihoods.

Active labour market measures also expanded access for vulnerable groups. Inclusive employment services were strengthened through trainer preparation, career guidance and workplace adaptation for persons with disabilities. Labour market research in Odesa and Mykolaiv, together with evidence platforms such as the Return Intentions Survey and Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment, helped inform local employment strategies and strengthen evidence-based planning. The UN developed analytical and policy support to help Ukraine implement the Industrial Accidents Convention and identify priority infrastructure projects for SDG-aligned evaluation.

The UN supported businesses and entrepreneurs to adapt, recover and compete. The Women's Entrepreneurship EXPO connected women-owned enterprises with technical assistance, advisory services and market linkages. A digital industrial platform processed requests from more than 150 enterprises for over 500 pieces of equipment, facilitating business matchmaking for war-affected companies and informing Government support measures. This contributed to the adoption of a new grant mechanism for manufacturing industries.

The UN-supported green industrial recovery by advancing inclusive, demand driven skills development. More than 670 vulnerable individuals, including women, young people, internally displaced persons and returnees, were equipped with entrepreneurship, digital and business development skills, leading to the creation of 80 new businesses and more than 320 jobs across western regions. A further 1,500 individuals benefited indirectly through expanded economic opportunities.

Sustainable training approaches were institutionalized through partnerships with more than ten local business support and educational institutions. To strengthen export competitiveness, the UN supported the modernization of national quality systems, including the digitalization of quality infrastructure. As a result, more than 800 specialists enhanced their expertise in standards and compliance, while nearly 900 enterprises improved management practices to meet international requirements.

Agrifood systems and small business resilience remained central to inclusive recovery. An integrated assistance package supported female headed households in Mykolaivska oblast with agricultural input vouchers, greenhouses, irrigation kits and business training to restore vegetable production.

A matching grant scheme, implemented with the Government of Ukraine and European Union funding, was piloted across five oblasts, including four in western regions and one in the east. The scheme targeted micro and small producers across key value chains, including aquaculture, berries, dairy, honey, traditional cheeses, non wood forest products, vegetables, wine and aggregation. Through

three grant cycles, 383 grantees received investment support, including for aggregation activities, with a total of USD 5.53 million approved. Overall, resilience programmes reached more than 25,000 people, supporting a shift from humanitarian assistance to self reliance and contributing to local economic recovery.

More than 50,000 people benefited from improved business support services through the Made in Ukraine offices, Resilient Business Hubs and advisory business points established and equipped at Administrative Service Centres. These platforms expanded access to information, advisory support and business-enabling services, helping entrepreneurs and local businesses adapt and grow during recovery. More than 315,000 residents across nine communities, at least 60 per cent women, benefited from grant-funded local initiatives that improved access to quality education, administrative services, socio-psychological rehabilitation and professional skills development. The initiatives also supported environmental improvements, cultural heritage preservation and tourism development, strengthening social, economic and environmental conditions in participating communities.

A support program for women empowers Olena to launch her dream business

Olena is an entrepreneur, mother, and internally displaced person from Kharkiv who is rebuilding her life in Kalush, Ivano-Frankivsk region. With a PhD in Technical Sciences and a background in metrology, her journey took an unexpected turn when displacement forced her to start anew.

She joined a UNIDO-supported program focused on economic empowerment, where she gained essential business skills, mentorship, and encouragement that helped her launch and grow her venture. She transformed a life-

long passion for baking into a meaningful business, creating handcrafted gingerbread cookies and sweet bouquets that bring warmth and joy to others.

However, her vision goes beyond entrepreneurship:

"I dream of opening a culinary studio, a warm, welcoming space where women can not only learn to cook but also find emotional support, communication, and rest," she explains.

“

I know how vital it is to feel supported. That's the kind of space I want to create.





Community Reconstruction and Recovery: Housing, Energy and Infrastructure

6.6 mln+

people benefited from strengthened electricity and heating services.



8,000+

IDPs received improved accommodation through shelter upgrades, repairs and temporary housing.



44

educational institutions and 12 cultural sites were stabilized or restored.

Damage to

514

cultural sites was verified, supporting conservation and recovery planning.



51,000

plant seed accessions were preserved through the Ukraine Genebank "Doublet" Centre.



In 2025, the UN supported community reconstruction and recovery by combining policy advice, housing and infrastructure support, cultural heritage protection, energy, agrifood infrastructure assistance and environmental governance. Support helped national and local authorities address urgent needs while strengthening systems for inclusive and sustainable reconstruction. Assistance prioritized internally displaced people, conflict-affected populations, farmers, communities affected by damaged infrastructure and institutions responsible for recovery planning.

Following repeated attacks on the national grid in 2025, energy resilience became a central priority. Through a multi-donor recovery framework, collaborative efforts focused on restoring generation, strengthening transmission networks, and safeguarding critical public utilities during disruptions. To decentralize and stabilize the system, new cogeneration units in Kharkiv and Odesa added 31.5 MW of local electricity and heat production. Concurrently, the installation of three high power autotransformers at the national level significantly enhanced grid stability and load management. Furthermore, the delivery of 419.5 MW of specialized energy equipment, alongside an additional 542.3 MW currently in the pipeline, directly fortified municipal infrastructure. By reducing reliance on vulnerable centralized supplies, these combined interventions secured reliable electricity, heating, and uninterrupted water and wastewater operations for more than 6.6 million residents.

Contributions to the State Housing Strategy and related legislation strengthened the national housing framework. UN support also helped embed the needs of internally displaced people and conflict-affected populations in the Law

on Basic Principles of Housing Policy and the State Housing Policy Strategy, while expert support to the Ministry for Development of Communities and Territories strengthened institutional capacity.

Housing and legal documentation support helped people access services and move toward durable solutions. Accommodation was improved for more than 8,000 internally displaced people through shelter upgrades, repairs and temporary housing. The UN also helped recover 2,061 housing, land and property documents for affected people, supporting access to services, compensation processes and legal protection. This combination of housing assistance and documentation strengthened both immediate support and access to rights.

Community infrastructure was rehabilitated to restore essential local services. The UN supported the rehabilitation of 29 social infrastructure facilities and launched a Community Recovery Fund project combining mine action with housing repairs and infrastructure rehabilitation in southern Ukraine. These interventions helped communities affected by conflict, displacement and infrastructure damage restore service delivery and improve conditions for recovery.

The UN also supported the recovery of educational, cultural and heritage assets as part of community reconstruction. Support helped stabilize and restore 44 educational institutions and 12 cultural sites across several regions. Damage to 514 cultural sites was verified, while conservation plans and diagnostic studies were completed for major heritage buildings. Additional support included

emergency-preparedness guidance for World Heritage properties and improvements to critical systems in cultural institutions. These actions helped protect national identity, preserve cultural assets and strengthen community resilience.

Agri-food infrastructure and rural enterprises received targeted support to maintain production and safeguard jobs. The UN procured 615 modular storage units for farmers in frontline oblasts, with a total capacity of 615,000 tonnes, and provided generators to agri-food enterprises. This support helped ensure that more than 98 per cent of assisted enterprises remained operational, safeguarding an estimated 9,000 to 12,000 jobs. It also contributed to sta-

bilizing food related value chains and sustaining economic activity in communities affected by energy disruptions and conflict related damage.

Strategic agricultural and natural resource systems were also strengthened. The Ukraine Genebank “Doublet” Centre was established as a permanent facility to preserve 51,000 plant seed accessions relocated from war-affected areas. It now forms part of a broader national conservation network preserving more than 154,000 samples representing 2,002 plant species. This strengthened long-term agricultural resilience, research capacity and food-system sustainability.

From destruction to prosperity: how Irpin is planning the future for flourishing community

After 30 days of occupation in 2022, Irpin hromada faced damages on an overwhelming scale. Yana Zhyhan, Head of the Department of Economics and Strategic Planning of Irpin City Council, was at the centre of the effort to restore basic services – water, electricity, gas. But as the immediate crisis stabilized, a harder challenge emerged: how to plan rebuilding strategically.

In 2025, with the support of UN-Habitat Ukraine, Irpin hromada finalized its Comprehensive Recovery Programme – a structured framework for sustainable recovery, built on geospatial data, expert analytics, and participatory planning methodology.

“

Honestly, the hardest thing for a municipality is truly reaching out to the community, building trust and showing that we are open. For me, this experience during this process was the most valuable, even beyond all the analytics we received.

Today, Irpin has a strategic recovery roadmap, a pipeline of funded projects, and a new culture of openness between the local government and its communities.



Photo: UN-Habitat

Environment

Photo: UNICEF

Agencies



SDGs



In 2025, the UN supported Ukraine to advance green recovery and environmental resilience by strengthening decentralized energy systems, sustainable environmental management and financial mechanisms for reconstruction. As attacks on energy infrastructure, war-related debris, damaged water systems and pressure on natural resources continued to affect communities and public services, UN support combined immediate recovery investments with long-term system transformation.

Working with national and local authorities, the UN helped strengthen energy planning, renewable and hybrid energy solutions, circular waste management, water-sector diagnostics, sustainable industrial practices, and green finance mechanisms. This support helped maintain essential services, reduce environmental risks, and bring recovery systems closer to international standards for resilient, low-emission and sustainable development.



Decentralized, Decarbonized and Efficient Energy System

Energy Sustainability
Passports were applied across

13 oblasts
to strengthen energy planning.



**70 ESCO
contracts**

were implemented across 53 municipalities, mobilizing
around USD 20 million in private investment.



30.95 MW

of total generation capacity installed and
operationalized, comprising 18.07 MW of
combined electrical/thermal generation and
12.88 MW of backup power.



Law No. 9381

and related work on green reconstruction and
hydrogen guarantees strengthened the enabling
environment for renewable energy.



In 2025, the UN supported Ukraine to reduce vulnerability to disruptions in centralized energy infrastructure by strengthening decentralized generation, hybrid renewable systems, municipal energy planning and private investment in energy efficiency. Support focused on keeping essential services operational under wartime conditions while helping national and local institutions plan for a more resilient, efficient and lower-emission energy system.

At national and municipal levels, energy planning and coordination capacities were strengthened through integrated information management systems and analytical tools. These systems enabled real-time aggregation and analysis of data on distributed generation, winterization measures and recovery investments, supporting evidence-based decision-making and prioritization of resilience interventions. Energy Sustainability Passports were applied across 13 oblasts, while resilience modelling extending to 2050 helped authorities assess long-term energy needs, risks and investment options. Complementary analytical work provided municipalities with data-driven options for district heating modernization, renewable energy integration and energy-water efficiency.

Hybrid renewable energy systems significantly expanded the resilience of critical public infrastructure. To ensure continuity of essential services, solar photovoltaic systems equipped with battery storage were commissioned across multiple facilities, while procurement advanced for an additional 8.8 MW of solar generation and 12.2 MWh of storage in frontline communities. Within the water, sanitation, and hygiene sector, the installation of 0.9 MW of hybrid solar and battery capacity at three critical facilities secured

continuous access for 60,000 residents and internally displaced persons. By enabling autonomous operation during grid outages, this targeted intervention drastically reduced reliance on diesel generators and generated projected annual savings of approximately UAH 5 million. These successful operational models demonstrated how renewable integration effectively bridges immediate emergency resilience with enduring decarbonization goals. Overall, these collaborative energy interventions successfully operationalized 30.95 MW of total generation capacity, consisting of 18.07 MW of combined electrical and thermal generation alongside 12.88 MW of vital backup power.

Market-based mechanisms further supported energy transformation. The UN helped mobilize private investment for energy efficiency through performance-based contracting, with 70 Energy service companies (ESCO) contracts implemented across 53 municipalities, mobilizing approximately USD 20 million in private investment. This helped public institutions improve energy performance without relying only on public budgets. In parallel, industrial facilities adopted international energy management standards, improving efficiency, lowering operating costs and strengthening competitiveness.

Together, these interventions helped embed decentralization, efficiency and lower-emission energy solutions into Ukraine's recovery. By combining planning tools, municipal investment preparation, decentralized generation, hybrid renewable systems and private-sector energy efficiency mechanisms, the UN supported a more resilient energy system that can better protect public services and communities from future shocks.

Quiet work behind keeping people of Odesa warm during power cuts

For over 24 years, Olena has been working as a boiler plant operator at the Heat Supply of Odesa City Utility Company. "We bring people heat, and that brings us joy," she says, reflecting the quiet resilience of those who keep essential services running.

During missile threats and repeated blackouts, Olena and her team continue operating the plant, supplying heat to over 250,000 residents. With no internal power generation in Odesa, outages caused by attacks can disrupt operations.

Through a UNDP distributed generation initiative with the Odesa City Council, funded by Japan, Norway and Sweden, the plant is being equipped with autonomous power to help ensure uninterrupted heat supply.



We bring people heat,
and that brings us joy.



Credits: Svoe Kino / UNDP in Ukraine



[Watch the story](#)



Sustainable Practices in Industrial, Water, Waste, Agriculture and Forestry Sectors

UAH 9.2 bln

in annual non-revenue water losses were identified, informing efficiency improvements and investment planning.



600,000+
tons

of debris were cleared, sorted and temporarily relocated.



15

water storages established to ensure a reliable and uninterrupted supply of safe drinking water.

14,300 m

of water pipeline procured and installed to restore damaged distribution networks.



75

water utilities serving over 16 million people were assessed for water quality, efficiency, and wastewater treatment.



In 2025, the UN helped Ukraine turn urgent environmental recovery needs into more sustainable regulatory, operational and investment practices across waste, water, industry, agriculture and forestry. Support focused on reducing environmental risks, strengthening institutional capacity and moving from emergency response toward circular, resource-efficient and standards-based approaches aligned with international standards.

A major area of progress was debris, waste and asbestos management. In response to unprecedented war-related destruction, the UN supported national and local systems to clear, sort and temporarily relocate more than 600,000 tonnes of debris. This included the safe handling of over 500 cubic metres of hazardous asbestos-containing waste. These interventions reduced immediate risks to communities and workers while creating a foundation for safer and more sustainable recovery in affected areas.

Beyond emergency clearance, the UN helped strengthen the policy and technical systems needed for long-term waste management. EU and ISO-aligned standards, standard operating procedures and specialized laboratory capacity were developed to improve regulatory enforcement and environmental monitoring. These tools supported a shift from disposal-based approaches toward circular economy models for recycling and reuse across eight oblasts. This helped transform debris and waste management from a short-term emergency response into a more durable system for environmental recovery and resource efficiency.

Water-sector resilience and efficiency were also strengthened through comprehensive diagnostics. National assessments covered 75 major water utilities serving more than 16 million people, examining drinking water quality, non-revenue water, energy efficiency and wastewater treatment. These assessments identified structural efficiency gaps, including UAH 9.2 billion in annual non-revenue water losses. The evidence generated through this work informed policy dialogue, investment prioritization and alignment with EU water standards. System strengthening enabled 133 service providers to restore and sustain access to water and sanitation services for 3.6 million people, supported by improved utility performance and sector coordination.

Water networks were rehabilitated and community water reserves established, reducing system losses, preventing service disruptions, and securing a reliable supply of safe drinking water for vulnerable populations, thereby strengthening the overall sanitary and environmental resilience of affected communities. In total, 14,300 meters of water pipelines were procured and installed to restore damaged distribution networks, alongside the establishment of 15 water storage facilities to ensure a stable and uninterrupted supply.

A solar energy feasibility assessment across water utilities showed potential annual savings of approximately USD 28 million and a 10 per cent reduction in CO² emissions, informing national solar integration planning.

The UN supported structured partnerships between water utilities and international mentors to strengthen operational performance, governance and digitalization. These partnerships enabled utilities to identify and implement practical measures to reduce losses, improve energy efficiency and enhance service reliability. By linking technical diagnostics with institutional capacity development, the UN supported a transition toward more sustainable water management and investment planning.

A comprehensive capacity building programme on sustainable water management, with a focus on standards and energy efficiency, was implemented. This included a national baseline assessment of wastewater treatment and targeted training on international technical standards, reaching 1,867 professionals, including 802 women. These efforts strengthened sector capacity and advanced the alignment of water services with international standards.

Industrial sustainability advanced through support to eco-industrial park standards and the integration of circu-

lar economy principles into regional development strategies across six regions. These efforts helped industries and local authorities identify more efficient production models, reduce waste, improve resource use, and align industrial development with environmental standards. This contributed to a recovery model that supports competitiveness while reducing environmental pressure.

Support also contributed to environmental governance reforms, including the adoption of the Strategy for Reforming Environmental Control, the establishment of a Coordination Centre on Environmental Damage Assessment, and technical preparation for alignment with international environmental standards.

Efforts further strengthened sustainable practices in forestry and agrobiodiversity through support to the implementation of the Forest Support Strategy 2023–2027 and the launch of Ukraine's first Plant Genetic Resources Strategy 2024–2028. These initiatives reinforced biodiversity conservation, climate resilience and alignment of agrifood systems with international standards.

Solar power to support community water supply

With financial support from France, IOM installed solar power stations in one of the cities in the Odesa region to run water pumping and treatment facilities, shifting operations to clean, renewable energy.

These solar-powered stations now provide a reliable water supply to around 30,000 people, even during electricity outages, while cutting costs and reducing environmental impact.



Today we saw a great example of how we can contribute to saving money for the authorities, because solar energy means they are less dependent on the electricity grid. It helps individuals with managing their finances because of the stable tariffs and, of course, it's an investment into green recovery.

Matthias Schmale, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Ukraine



Financial Mechanisms for Green Recovery

USD 47.1 mln

allocated and USD 11.8 million disbursed for green recovery investments resulting in 139 subprojects launched across 69 communities.



Established a national green recovery financing architecture and advanced key policy frameworks, including the National Green Finance Strategy, the Draft Law on the Principles of Green Reconstruction.



In 2025, the UN strengthened institutional capacities for green recovery financing at national, sectoral and local levels, responding to large scale reconstruction needs and constrained public finances. Efforts focused on linking policy reform with practical financing instruments and investment pipelines, supporting a transition toward an integrated green recovery.

At the system level, support to the Ukraine Green Recovery Platform advanced green finance governance. This included the development of five priority project proposals and the launch of a flagship initiative on green investment development and financing. Work on a Single Project Pipeline and green criteria established procedures for prioritising and sequencing investments in line with national priorities, international frameworks and social inclusion principles. Analytical work on green jobs identified priority sectors and barriers to labour market entry, including for veterans, ensuring that financing frameworks integrate inclusive employment outcomes.

At the policy level, the UN supported the development of a National Green Finance Strategy, contributed to the Draft Law on the Principles of Green Reconstruction, and advanced preparatory work on biodiversity financing to address funding gaps and align with global commitments.

At the investment level, reformed financing instruments delivered measurable results. USD 47.1 million was allocated, USD 11.8 million disbursed and 139 subprojects launched across 69 communities for energy efficiency upgrades in public buildings. These investments applied green conditionality, ensuring that at least 50 per cent of each intervention delivers energy savings while integrating accessibility, safety and social safeguards.

Sector interventions demonstrated how financing frameworks translate into investments. In industry, de-risking instruments mobilized more than USD 9 million in private finance for energy efficiency and decarbonisation. In the water sector, recovery needs were converted into bankable, IFI aligned investment plans, including utility roadmaps with efficiency gains of up to 29 per cent and the introduction of standardised templates to support national scale up.

Overall, the UN combined governance reform, capacity development and financing tools to build a pipeline of viable green investments, mobilize public and private finance, and align recovery with long term climate, environmental and economic objectives.

Scientists continue their work despite displacement in Askania-Nova

After being forced to leave their home base due to the war, the team of the Biosphere Reserve “Askania-Nova” continues its work from a temporary location in southern Ukraine. Despite occupation and displacement, researchers are still monitoring ecosystems and protecting rare species.

To support this work, UNESCO provided specialised equipment in 2025, enabling scientists to carry out field research, environmental monitoring and data analysis under challenging conditions.

The new equipment — including cameras, environmental sensors, IT tools and power supply systems — allows the team to restore regular observations and respond quickly to emerging risks.

For the Reserve’s director, Viktor Shapoval, this support is essential.

“The equipment helps the team of Askania Nova continue systematic monitoring and protect biodiversity while access to the main territory remains impossible.”



We can now analyse the chemical composition of soils damaged by the war. In the future, this will help restore the Reserve’s natural environment.

Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Photo: OHCHR

Agencies



SDGs



In 2025, the UN supported Ukraine to strengthen accessible, accountable and rights-based institutions under wartime conditions. As displacement, conflict-related violations, social fragmentation and institutional pressures continued to affect people's ability to claim rights and participate in recovery, UN support focused on strengthening justice services, inclusive participation, human rights protection, public trust and institutional integrity. The UN supported legal reform, capacity development, service delivery, monitoring, accountability and alignment with inter-

national human rights standards and relevant international standards for transparent, accessible and rights-based institutions. The UN's verified human rights monitoring and analysis continued to inform protection, accountability and policy engagement, including through evidence-based reporting, legal analysis and standards-based recommendations on conflict-related violations, protection of civilians, detention, civic space and the rights of people at risk of being left behind.



Access to justice and free legal aid for people at risk of being left behind

213,000+

people received effective legal assistance, while 644,000 claims were processed with 90% positive feedback.



400+

Free Legal Aid specialists strengthened capacities to identify protection needs and provide people-centred support.



500+

prosecutors were trained to strengthen justice responses to crimes against journalists and media professionals.



800 judges and **200+**

legal actors were trained to apply international labour standards in judicial and administrative processes.



In 2025, the UN supported Ukraine's justice system to remain accessible and people-centred despite wartime pressures, rising legal needs and continued reform demands. Support focused on strengthening the Free Legal Aid system, improving access to justice for displaced and stateless populations, protecting fundamental freedoms, advancing survivor-centred justice pathways, strengthening trafficking accountability and supporting the application of international labour standards.

The free legal aid system remained a key entry point for people at risk of being left behind. With UN support, more than 400 free legal aid specialists strengthened their capacities in human-centred communication, gender-sensitive approaches and identification of protection needs. This contributed to improved legal assistance for more than 213,000 people, while the system processed 644,000 claims and maintained 90 per cent positive feedback from users. Complementary community-based paralegal networks expanded outreach and referrals in remote and war-affected areas, helping people access legal information, documentation support and remedies closer to where they live.

The UN also supported the protection of fundamental freedoms by helping integrate international standards on freedom of expression into prosecutorial practice. Training programmes reached more than 500 prosecutors, strengthening the justice system's ability to respond to crimes against journalists and media professionals. This contributed to stronger institutional capacity to safeguard freedom of expression and protect those carrying out public-interest reporting under wartime conditions.

Justice pathways for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence were strengthened through survivor-centred, trauma-informed and coordinated approaches. In three pilot oblasts: Dnipropetrovska, Sumska and Odeska, UN support improved referral, legal and psychosocial support systems and strengthened cooperation among frontline justice and protection actors. Capacity development and support to survivor-led organizations helped improve the quality, accessibility and accountability of services, while reinforcing the principle that survivors should be able to access justice and support safely and with dignity.

The UN supported fair and independent procedures for displaced persons, asylum seekers, refugees and stateless persons. Legal representation, monitoring at 30 border points and judicial capacity development helped strengthen the application of international protection standards. These efforts supported more than 565 asylum seekers and refugees, contributed to nine releases from detention, and resulted in 70 per cent favourable judicial decisions compelling access to asylum procedures. This helped ensure that people in vulnerable legal situations could access protection and remedies through national systems.

Ukraine's capacity to investigate and prosecute serious crimes affecting vulnerable groups was also strengthened. UN support to national authorities contributed to a 141 per cent increase in identified trafficking in persons suspects, alongside 56 indictments and 29 convictions. These results indicate improved institutional capacity to detect, investigate and prosecute trafficking-related crimes, while reinforcing accountability for violations that disproportionately affect people facing vulnerability and exploitation.

The justice system's alignment with international labour standards was also advanced. Targeted training reached 80 judges and more than 200 legal actors, strengthening capacity to apply international labour norms in judicial and administrative processes. Support to transparent and evidence-based labour law reforms contributed to more consistent alignment with international standards and improved the institutional basis for decent work, equality and safe labour conditions.

Anti-corruption and integrity systems were strengthened to support a more accountable recovery. UN support contributed to evidence-based policy development at national level, including assistance to the National Agency on Cor-

ruption Prevention in drafting whistleblower protection provisions for the 2026–2030 National Anti-Corruption Strategy. At local level, 20 communities were supported to develop anti-corruption programmes, alongside the rollout of a Model Anti-Corruption Programme for local governments. Support to regional recovery offices also strengthened digital readiness for transparent, data-driven recovery planning aligned with EU standards.

Ukrainian Activist Daria Zymenko Speaks Out on Survival, Art, and Recovery

Daria Zymenko is a member of the NGO “SEMA Ukraine”, which brings together women who have experienced sexual violence in captivity or during the occupation. Daria combines art and activism in her work. In her creative projects, she explores personal and socially significant topics, including sexual violence and its consequences.

In 2023, she began speaking openly about her experience at conferences and interviews. “It’s certainly not always easy, especially the first time you share your story,” says Daria. “For me, public advocacy has become a form of therapy. It’s easier for me to express myself than to keep everything inside.” “But this is just my journey, everyone has their own path,” she adds.

“

It’s certainly not always easy, especially the first time you share your story.

Photo: UN Women



Social cohesion and inclusive participation



47,150

people regained access to essential services across 56 communities.

466,000+

internally displaced people received targeted and integrated support to access essential services.



1,280+

women, including 615 from highly marginalized groups, strengthened their leadership and decision-making skills.



22

veteran spaces supported

3,000+

veterans and 5,500 family members across 10 oblasts.

In 2025, the UN supported social cohesion and inclusive participation by strengthening the capacities of civil society, local authorities and community actors to engage people in recovery and public decision-making. As war continued to affect trust, demographic stability and community relations, support focused on community engagement, IDP participation, veteran reintegration, women's leadership, youth civic engagement, cultural dialogue, public integrity and inclusive local governance.

Community-based mechanisms linking people with institutions and essential services were expanded. Community engagement structures in 74 municipalities enabled authorities, service providers and civil society to jointly identify needs and coordinate responses. These mechanisms helped ensure that more than 466,000 internally displaced people received targeted and integrated support. Essential services were restored for 47,150 people in 56 communities, while local providers received practical tools and training to strengthen responsive governance and community trust.

The UN also supported the meaningful participation of displaced residents in community life. Through 339 community facilitators and 90 initiative groups across 357 collective sites, displaced people contributed to problem-solving, service delivery improvements, and community planning. This strengthened cooperation between affected populations, local authorities and service providers, while helping ensure that displacement-related needs informed local recovery decisions.

Veteran reintegration was advanced as a core dimension of social cohesion. Twenty-two veteran spaces across ten oblasts provided integrated assistance to more than 3,000 veterans and 5,500 family members. The rollout of six veteran-focused e-services, including an end-to-end benefits access tool, simplified procedures and improved ac-

cess to support nationwide. Economic participation was also strengthened through entrepreneurial and vocational training for more than 1,000 veterans, supporting their transition into community and economic life.

Inclusive local governance and public investment capacities were strengthened. Updates to the State Regional Development Strategy, support to 20 communities in developing local strategies, and training for 3,500 officials in public investment management improved institutional capacity for evidence-based and inclusive decision-making. Local integrity systems were reinforced through anti-corruption programming in 20 communities and the launch of a model local anti-corruption programme, helping strengthen public trust and accountable governance.

Women's leadership and participation in public affairs expanded. More than 1,280 women strengthened their leadership and decision-making capacities, including 615 women from highly marginalized groups who completed training on civic participation and electoral engagement. Networks for women's leadership and peacebuilding supported dialogue with authorities, while youth activists developed advocacy plans challenging stereotypes and promoting inclusive recovery. Additional initiatives supported women's leadership trajectories in conflict-affected communities and strengthened engagement of women's rights organizations in global advocacy for Ukraine's recovery.

Youth civic engagement and critical-thinking capacities were also strengthened. Media and information literacy campaigns reached more than 500,000 people, while over 4,500 participants built critical-thinking skills. Youth engagement formats, including 25 Critical Thinking Evenings involving more than 1,000 young people, supported civic awareness, dialogue and participation. Creative formats, including cultural podcasts and public events celebrating the contributions of Ukrainian women artists, expanded

civic engagement through accessible cultural platforms. Youth participation was further institutionalized through strengthened platforms and networks, including engagement of over 236,000 young people in civic and community activities, reinforcing the role of participation in recovery and social cohesion.

Cultural diversity and social dialogue were reinforced through support to public cultural spaces, heritage institutions and digitization. National institutions received IT and digitization support to secure and preserve cultural heritage, including archival collections across multiple regions. Public cultural spaces hosted more than 130

events, reaching over 3,500 people, and served as hubs for dialogue, learning and civic engagement. These efforts helped preserve cultural diversity while strengthening community connection and participation.

The UN also strengthened skills for a modern economy and public administration. Nearly 2,500 media professionals were trained, including on gender-sensitive journalism and social cohesion. Media and Information Literacy and Artificial Intelligence Literacy courses reached 1,450 civil servants, strengthening digital and analytical capacities relevant to recovery, governance and labour market modernization.

The Culture of Understanding: How Labour Mediation is Rewriting the Rules of Ukraine's Labour Market

In 2025, the ILO, in partnership with the EU and the National Mediation and Conciliation Service, took a significant step by establishing Ukraine's first certified community of labour mediators. 24 specialists completed a program designed to translate international standards into suitable practical tools.

Labour mediation is a neutral process that helps parties find mutually beneficial solutions outside of court, focusing on real-world cases to show the impact of disputes on

businesses and employees. Establishing a national registry of mediators will improve access to this vital resource for businesses.

This initiative operationalises the ILO's mandate for social dialogue and collective bargaining. By aligning mediation with international best practice, the ILO fosters a modern, predictable labour market. In a nation rebuilding, achieving agreements without escalating conflicts is vital for economic growth.



Photo: ILO



Human rights and institutional and legal reforms

11,000+

officers were trained on the Nelson Mandela Rules, supported by new guidance on trafficking, prison management and anti-corruption standards.



4 labour laws, 2 national policies and 1 institutional framework

were strengthened to promote decent work, equality and safe labour conditions.



In 2025, the UN supported Ukraine to strengthen normative and institutional frameworks for a rights-based, inclusive and accountable recovery. Support focused on legal reform, human rights protection, gender equality, survivor-centred procedures, penitentiary standards, labour legislation, anti-corruption safeguards, cultural governance and alignment with relevant international standards.

A flagship achievement was progress in establishing a coherent national framework for responding to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence. With UN support, Ukraine adopted its first legal framework recognizing urgent interim reparation rights for survivors, updated criminal legislation to reflect international standards, and introduced survivor-centred procedural instruments for police, investigators and service providers. Embedded expertise across six institutions and training for more than 1,400 professionals helped translate these reforms into practice, contributing to a 40 per cent increase in referral efficiency in pilot oblasts and improved conditions for disclosure, referral and investigation. Nationwide mapping of more than 1,100 CRSV and GBV services further informed service delivery improvements, including specialized interview rooms for safe reporting.

Within this mandate, the CRSV Working Group ensured coherence and alignment of UN technical support related to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence across national legislation, policies and strategic frameworks. It facilitated coordinated UN inputs to the implementation of Law No. 4067, the Women, Peace and Security agenda, state policies on trafficking in persons, and frameworks for specialized social services under the National Social Service, ensuring consistency of UN analysis and complementarity with sectoral leads and national implementation mechanisms.

Broader human rights monitoring and accountability capacities were reinforced. National oversight mechanisms were strengthened by expanding the Ombudsperson's ability to monitor documentation barriers, IDP rights, pension access and conflict-related violations. UN support also advanced statelessness-prevention efforts and rights-based legislative reforms related to asylum, minority inclusion and solutions planning. This strengthened the capacity of institutions to identify protection gaps and address barriers affecting people at risk of being left behind.

The penitentiary system's normative foundation was strengthened through alignment with international standards. More than 11,000 officers were trained on the Nelson Mandela Rules, while new national guidance on trafficking in persons, prison management and anti-corruption standards was supported. These measures contributed to more rights-based prison management, improved institutional accountability and stronger safeguards for people in detention settings.

Gender-responsive and inclusive governance advanced through legal, policy and budget reforms. Two laws implementing the Istanbul Convention entered into force, strengthening Ukraine's framework for preventing and responding to violence. Gender-responsive budgeting was embedded into the fiscal framework, with at least UAH 14.3 million allocated in the 2026 State Budget for related services and programmes, and capacities strengthened across national and subnational institutions, including through support to the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security. Labour legislation reforms further promoted decent work, equality and safe labour conditions.

Anti-corruption and transparency principles were integrated across normative and institutional reform efforts. Support to national integrity institutions, development of local anti-corruption frameworks, and roll-out of the Model Anti-Corruption Programme and Model Code of Conduct strengthened institutional integrity and public trust. These efforts helped ensure that rights-based reforms were accompanied by transparent, accountable governance processes aligned with international standards.

Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

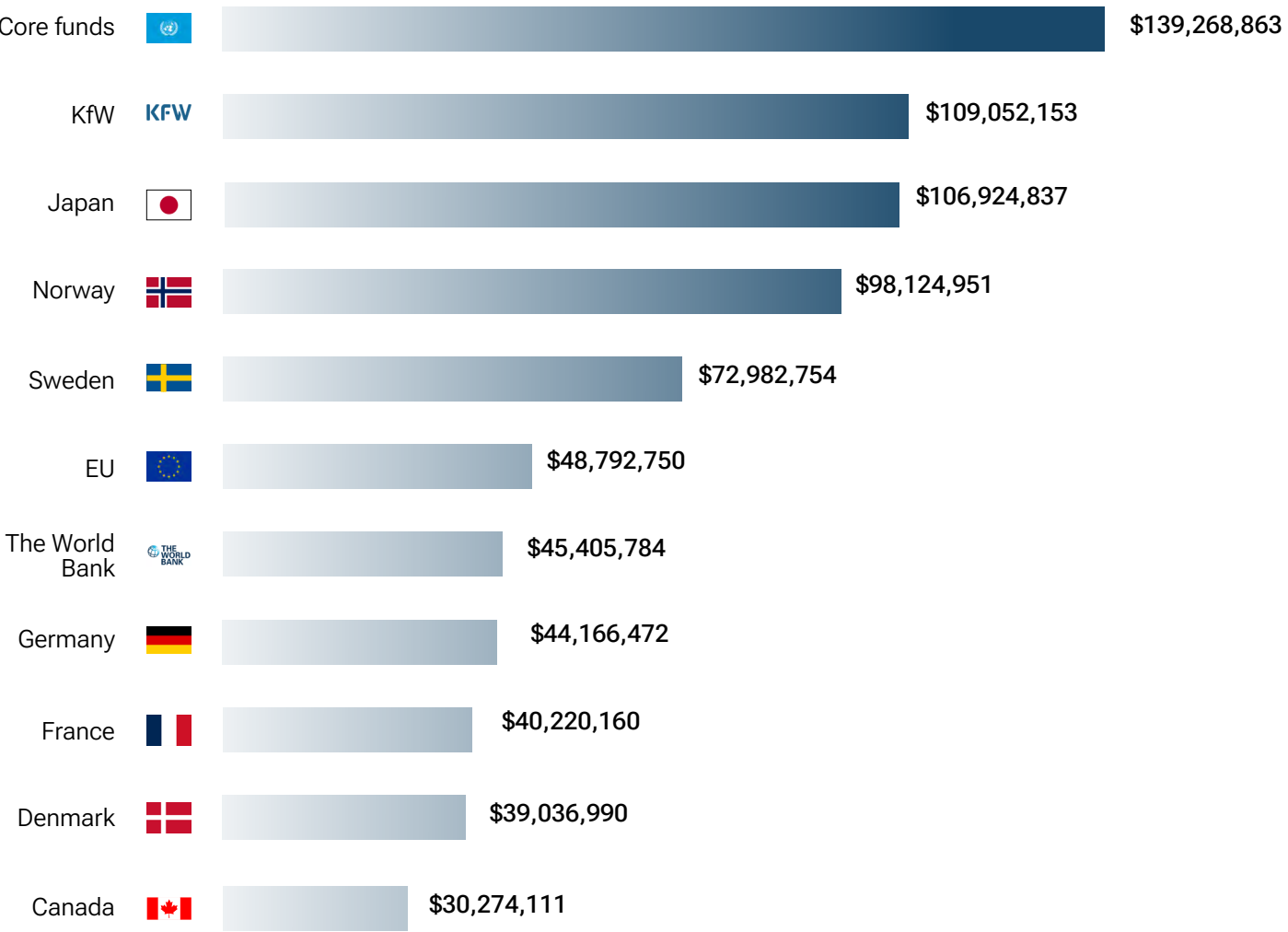
Development partners made available approximately USD 914.4 million to the United Nations development system in Ukraine in 2025. This funding supported the inaugural year of the 2025–2029 UN-Ukraine Cooperation Framework, directed toward scaling recovery, infrastructure resilience, and social stability. While international support remained robust, the year was defined by a significantly increased resource requirement of USD 1.66 billion to address the country's and people needs, resulting in a funding gap of USD 751 million (approximately 45%).

The United Nations acknowledges the pivotal role of Core Funding, which totaled USD 139.2 million in 2025. These resources are allocated through UN agency headquarters and represent contributions of our diverse donor base at

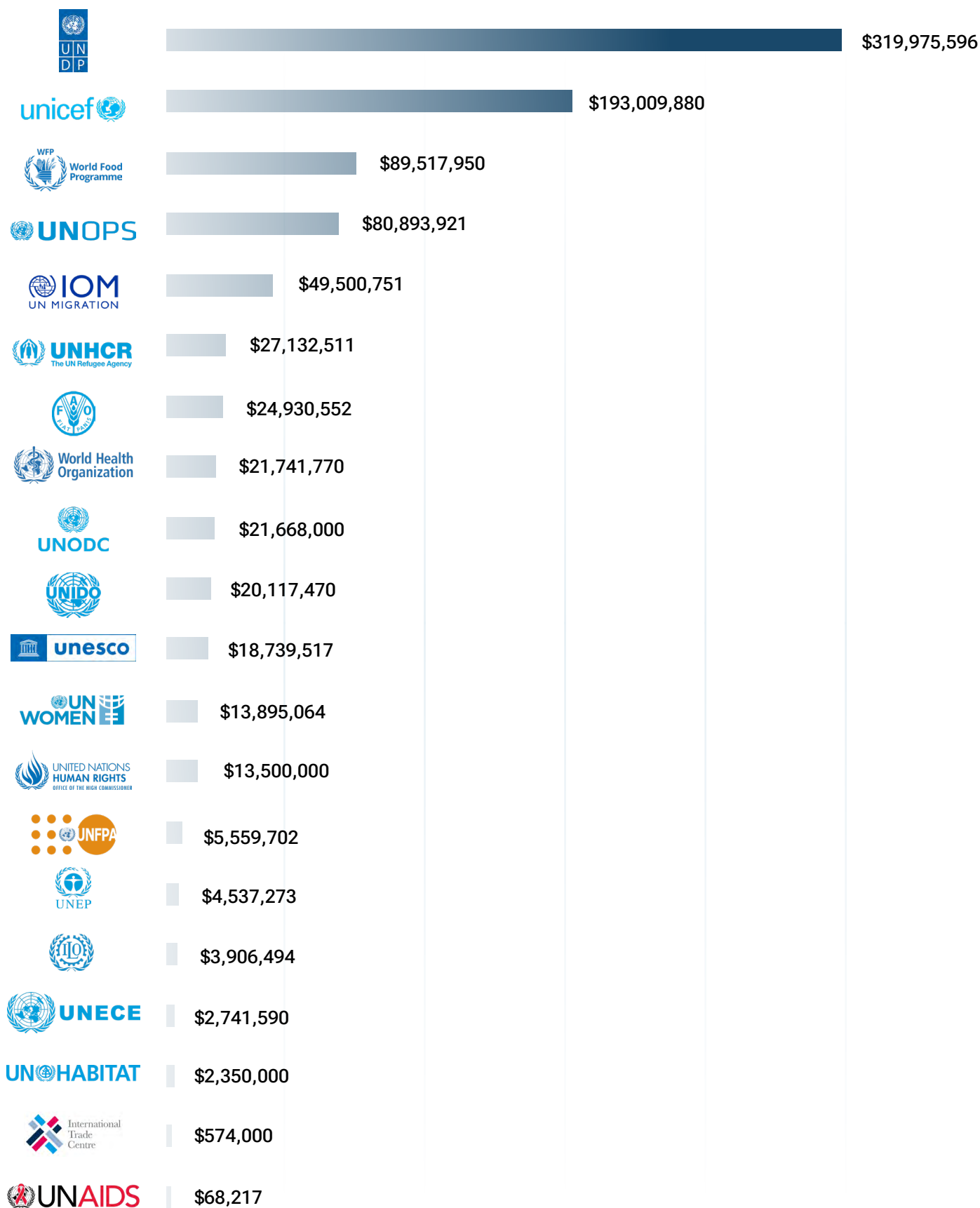
global or regional levels. While these funds are not disaggregated by individual contributors at the country level, this collective support remains at the bedrock of our operational agility, enabling the UN to bridge funding gaps and maintain essential services.

The UN extends its sincere gratitude to all donors for their continued commitment to Ukraine's recovery. Among the top ten contributors in 2025 were Germany & KfW, Japan, Norway, Sweden, the European Union, the World Bank, France, Denmark, and Canada. This sustained partnership ensures that the UN's impactful programs remain fully aligned with Ukraine's national priorities and the 2030 Agenda.

Top 10 Donors 2025, USD



UN Entities available funding in 2025



Humanitarian Response

Despite growing insecurity and access constraints, humanitarian partners delivered life-saving assistance under the 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP), which was reprioritized in April in line with the Humanitarian Reset to focus limited resources on the most urgent needs and the most vulnerable people. Partners prioritized four areas: supporting people near the front line, assisting those fleeing violence, responding to the impacts of strikes, and supporting vulnerable groups at risk of being left behind.

By the end of the year, humanitarian partners had reached 5 million people with at least one form of assistance, including 3.1 million reached under the reprioritized target. The original plan received USD 1.4 billion, 52 per cent of the request. In line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 2, partners provided life-saving assistance to about 4 million people and helped around 3 million people access essential services.

Front-line response — including in-kind food, emergency water supply, winter heating—was one of the key priorities, with 878,000 people reached in front-line areas. The highest numbers of people reached were recorded in front-line and neighbouring Dnipropetrovska, Kharkivska, Mykolaivska, Zaporizka, Sumska, Donetsk and Khersonska oblasts. At the same time, access constraints to people most in need persisted, particularly in occupied and highly insecure areas. Combined with funding gaps, this continued to limit coverage, especially for protection services, water and shelter support.

Support for internally displaced people remained a priority, including 257,000 recently evacuated people assisted. Over 870 collective sites, particularly those facing additional challenges in Kherson city due to their proximity to the front line, received humanitarian support. In spite of the ongoing response, in some collective sites, living conditions required further improvements, with major gaps still reported in accessibility for people with disabilities and those with limited mobility.

PEOPLE REACHED BY CLUSTER

CLUSTER/SECTOR		PLANNED REACH	PEOPLE REACHED¹	REACHED PLANNED REACH	% REACHED
	Camp Coordination & Camp Management	79K	56K		71%
	Education	830K	553K		67%
	Food Security & Livelihoods	2.3M	2.1M		92%
	Health	3.0M	2.3M		78%
	Protection	2.6M	1.7M		66%
	Child Protection	2.1M	1.4M		70%
	Gender-Based Violence	712K	434K		61%
	Mine Action	1.4M	744K		52%
	Shelter & Non-Food Items	3.0M	1.5M		49%
	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	4.3M	4.0M		93%
	Multipurpose Cash Assistance	1.4M	628K		45%

Humanitarian partners responded to emergency needs following attacks across the country. By the end of the year, around 627,000 people had received post-strike emergency assistance, including rapid shelter support, medical supplies, cash assistance and protection services. Furthermore, in response to escalating strikes on energy infrastructure, humanitarian partners scaled up support for those affected by disrupted electricity, heating, water and gas supplies.

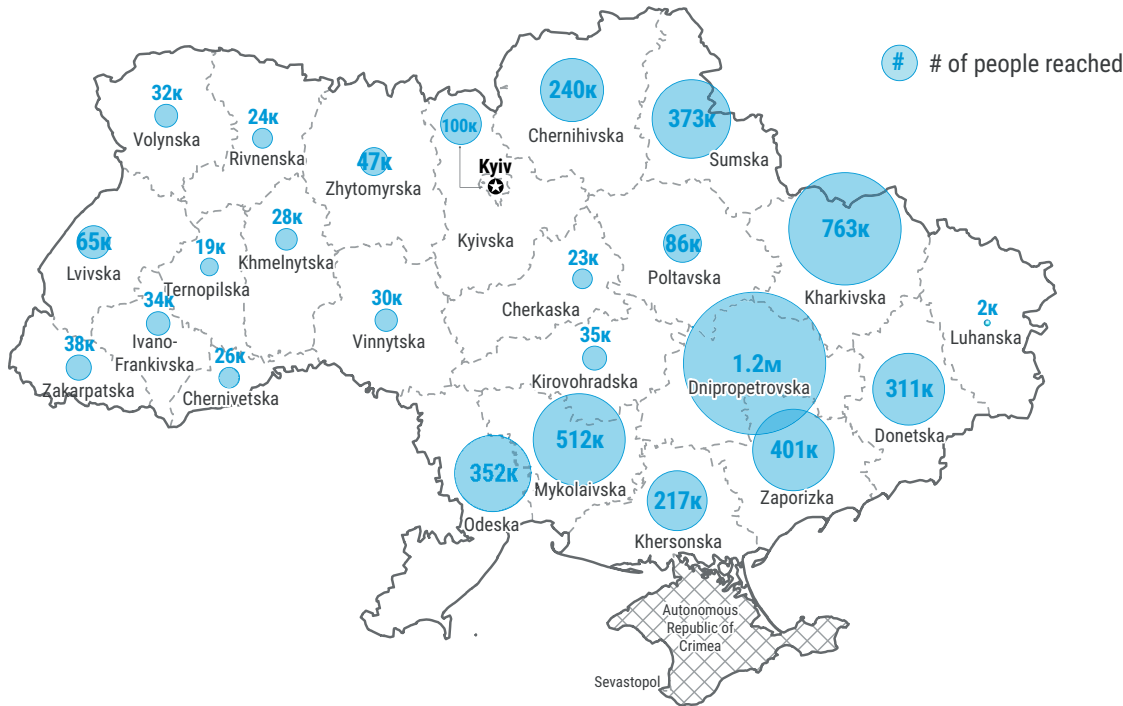
Humanitarian partners reached 994,000 vulnerable internally displaced people with essential assistance with a protection focus, including protection services, multipurpose cash, health care and basic items. Coverage varied across oblasts, and persistent funding constraints limited sustained support – particularly for collective sites, accessibility adaptations and longer-term needs among older people and persons with disabilities.

Winter response activities reached around 1.5 million people by the end of December, including over 1.1 million assisted through district heating interventions and 500,000

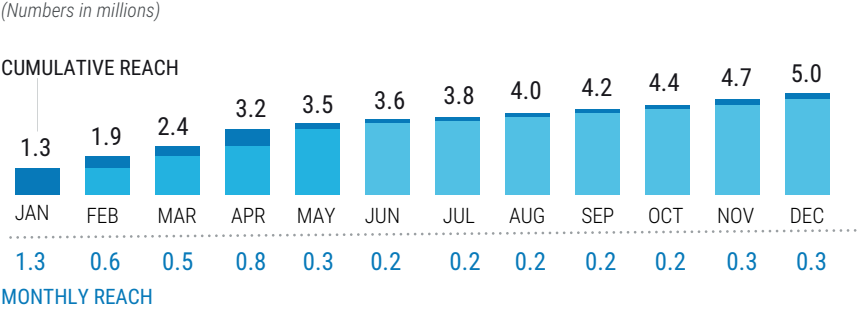
with winter heating support. As needs evolve in early 2026, due to the impact of strikes on energy infrastructure in large cities like Kyiv, it is fundamental to have sustained and flexible donor support to protect the most vulnerable and maintain essential services. The Winter Plan was launched in mid-summer to reach 1.7 million people with winter-related assistance by the end of March 2026.

In January 2025, the humanitarian community launched the 2025 HNRP, aiming to assist 6.0 million people in need. As the situation evolved over the year, the Plan was reprioritized to adjust to changing operating conditions, including reduced funding, and to align with the Humanitarian Reset. To ensure accountability for the effective use of humanitarian resources, implementation monitoring reflects both the original and reprioritized targets. In addition, to account for the diversified nature of response activities, beyond the percentage of people reached, the implementation metrics also include a “coverage” parameter. This provides an estimate of the average level of assistance delivered against the planned reach, taking into account multiple types of interventions.

PEOPLE REACHED BY OBLAST



MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE REACH BY MONTH



ORGANIZATIONS BY TYPE



Into the future



Photo: UNICEF

In the second year of the 2025–2029 Cooperation Framework, the UN's support will continue to respond to the realities of prolonged war while helping the country prepare for recovery, reform and long-term resilience. The path ahead will be shaped by demographic pressures, infrastructure damage, constrained resources and evolving needs. Yet Ukraine's resilience, the strength of its institutions and the UN's continued presence across the country provide a clear foundation for future partnership.

The UN will continue to place investment in people at the centre of recovery. This means supporting community-based mental health and psychosocial services and the most vulnerable among veterans, internally displaced people, persons with disabilities, children, older persons and other groups at risk of being left behind. The UN will also help modernize health, education, water and social protection systems so they are more inclusive, resilient and aligned with international standards.

The UN will support Ukraine in building an economy that creates opportunity for people and communities affected by war. This includes expanding vocational training and skills development for youth, women, internally displaced people and veterans, while strengthening micro, small and medium-sized enterprises as engines of local job creation. The UN will continue to support women's economic participation, the care economy, digital business services, innovation and local livelihoods that help people move from vulnerability toward self-reliance.

Repeated attacks on energy infrastructure have shown the importance of decentralized and resilient systems. The UN will continue supporting local renewable energy generation, energy efficiency and solutions that keep hospitals, schools, water systems and other critical services functioning during disruption. Support will also focus on circular economy approaches, sustainable water and waste management, climate resilience and green recovery financing that help Ukraine rebuild in ways that reduce future risks.

Sustained recovery depends on transparent, accountable and trusted institutions. The UN will continue supporting justice and governance systems, oversight and anti-corruption measures, human rights monitoring, digital transparency tools and local government capacity for community-driven recovery. Meaningful public participation will remain essential to rebuilding trust, strengthening social cohesion and ensuring that recovery reflects the needs of people and communities.

Across all areas of work, the UN will continue to support nationally led recovery that protects people, strengthens institutions and keeps the principle of Leave No One Behind at the centre of Ukraine's path forward.



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