

HUMANITAARTEGEVUSE ARUANNE

1. PÕHIINFO	
Aruande pealkiri	Humanitaarabi Ukraina sõja tõttu kannatanud inimestele Ukrainas ja Gruusias
Aruande pealkiri (EN)	Humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected people in Ukraine and Georgia
Taotleja nimi	Eesti Pagulasabi
Taotleja nimi (EN)	Estonian Refugee Council
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Tegevuste planeeritud kestus (kuupäevad)	Algusaeg: 01.06.2025
	Lõppaeg: 31.12.2025
Sihtriik	Ukraine, Georgia

2. LÄBI VIIDUD TEGEVUSED JA TULEMUSED

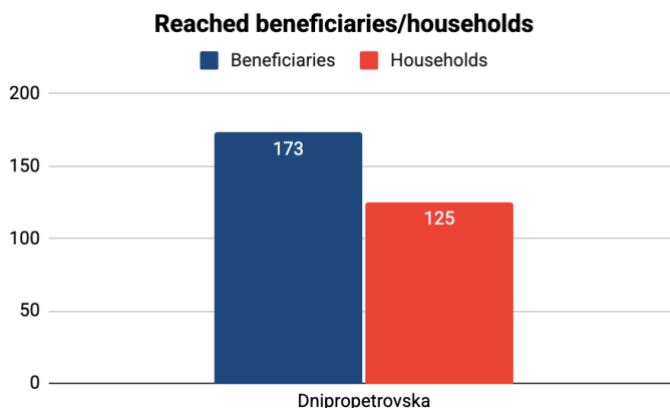
2.1. Kasusaajate arv ja tegevuste tulemused (kasusaajad või muu indikaator) vastavalt tulemuste hindamise süsteemile.

A) UKRAINE: Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance to conflict-affected populations in Donetsk, Kharkivska, and Zaporizka oblasts

Implementation Results:

Estonian Refugee Council implemented a Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) activity to

assist vulnerable individuals impacted by conflict, with a focus on frontline rural areas. The intervention aimed to support 150 individuals affected through the provision of essential cash assistance to meet their basic needs.



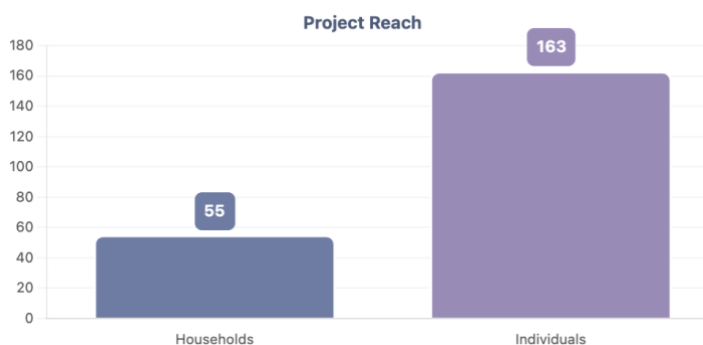
As a result of the activity, ERC supported 125 households (173 individuals) with MPCA against the planned target of 150 individuals. The target was overachieved due to significant currency fluctuations within the implementation period. The assistance amount was 3,600 UAH/person/month (74 EUR/person/month), paid in a one-off tranche to cover three months of assistance. All of the beneficiaries were identified and assisted through ERC’s Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), having been evacuated from areas with active hostilities, namely hromadas of Synelnykivskiy raion of Dnipropetrovska oblast, where mandatory evacuation had been announced by the local authorities, or directly impacted by missile strikes, and/or shelling.

In the beneficiary gender disaggregation, women comprised the majority, totaling 122 individuals (70.5%), while men accounted for 51 individuals (29.5%). In terms of age disaggregation, most beneficiaries were above 60 years old, with 83 individuals (47.98%) in this group, 69 individuals (39.88%) between 18-59 years old and 21 individuals (12.14%) under 17 years old.

100% of targeted beneficiary households were registered face-to-face in the Transit Center in Dnipro city. ERC conducted vulnerability assessments using a beneficiary selection methodology aligned with Ukraine CWG recommendations on MPCA targeting.

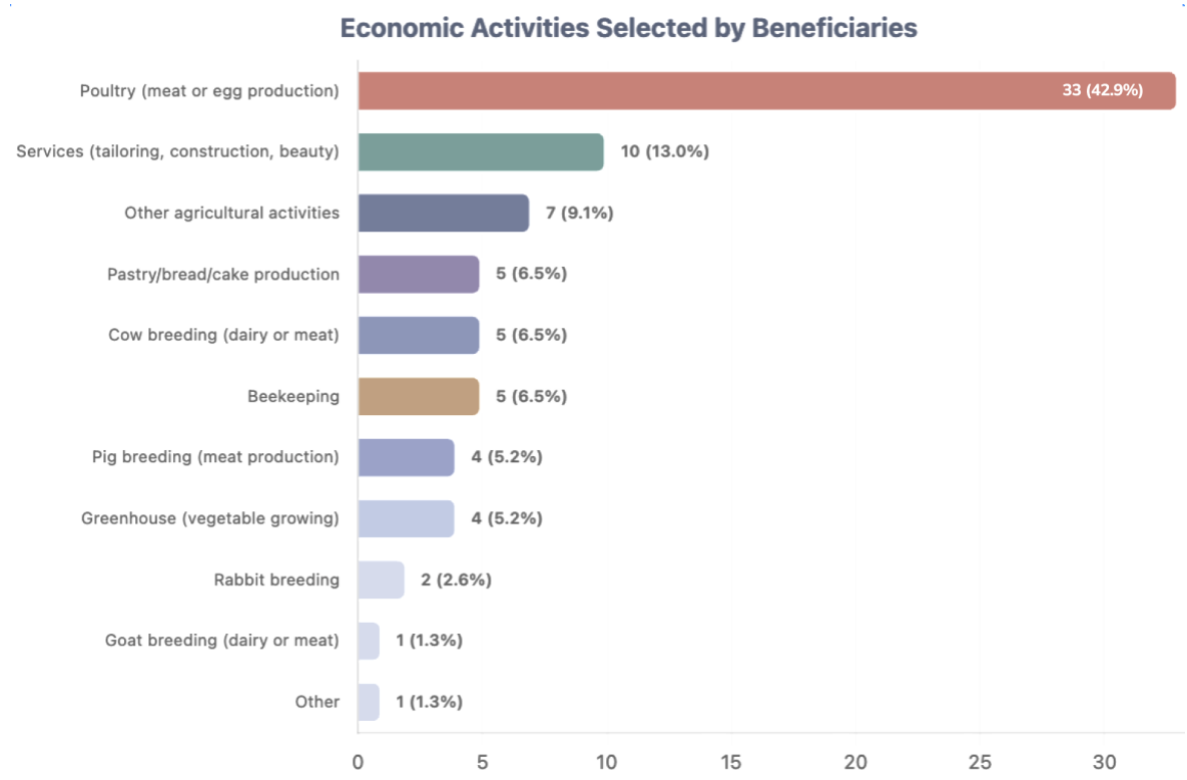
B) UKRAINE: Emergency Livelihoods Programme in Zaporizka and Dnipropetrovska oblasts

ERC Ukraine team delivered emergency livelihoods assistance to 163 individuals (123.5%), exceeding our initial target of 132 individuals. This support positively impacted 55 households, fully achieving our goal of providing aid to people in need. The program aimed to empower vulnerable



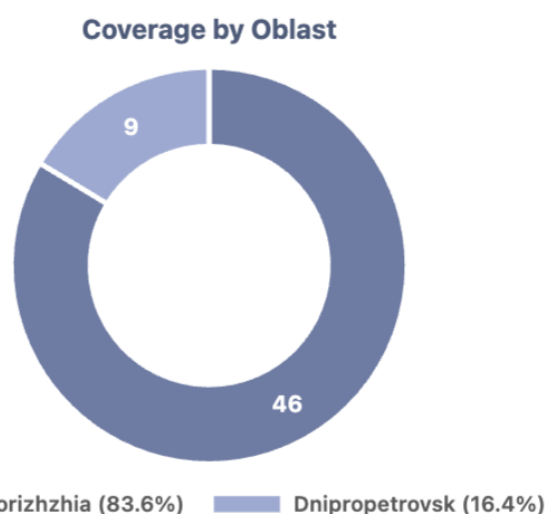
communities to rebuild their livelihoods and foster resilience during challenging times.

A list of economic activities is provided below. Note that several families chose to receive livelihood support for more than one economic activity, reflecting a needs-based approach and motivation to achieve resilience for their household.

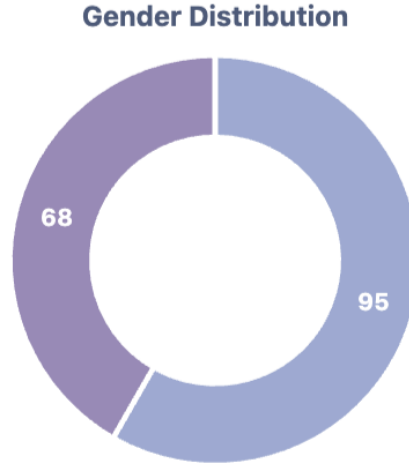
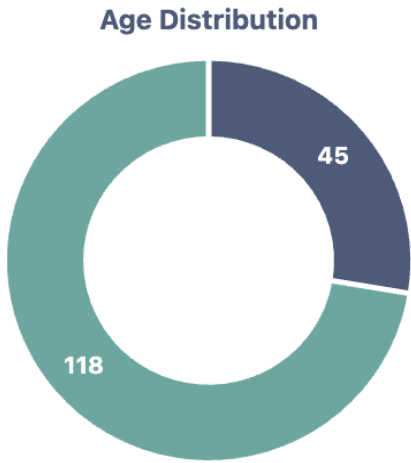


Among the households mentioned, the majority chose a single activity, with 38 households (69.1%) selecting one option, while 17 households (30.9%) opted for multiple activities. Poultry farming was the most popular choice, with 42.9% of households receiving assistance in this area. This quickly meets their food needs for meat and eggs.

The project was implemented in two oblasts: Zaporizhska (46 households across 13 hromadas) and Dnipropetrovska (9 households across 3 hromadas).

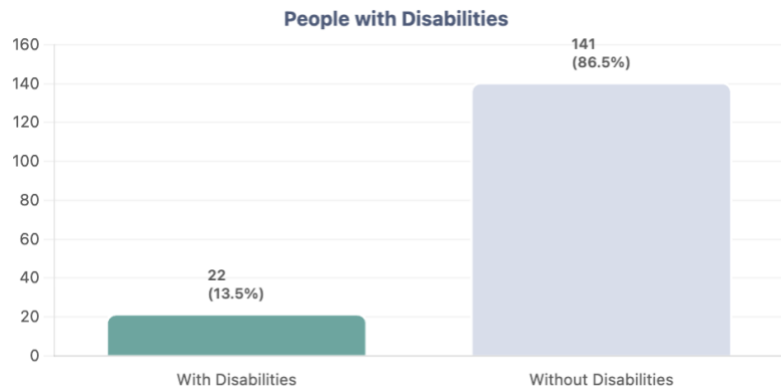


In the beneficiary gender distribution, women comprised the majority, totaling 95 individuals (58.3%), whereas men accounted for 68 individuals (41.7%). In terms of age distribution, most beneficiaries were under 50 years old, with 118 individuals (72.4%) in this group, while 45 individuals (27.6%) were aged 50 and above (see picture below).

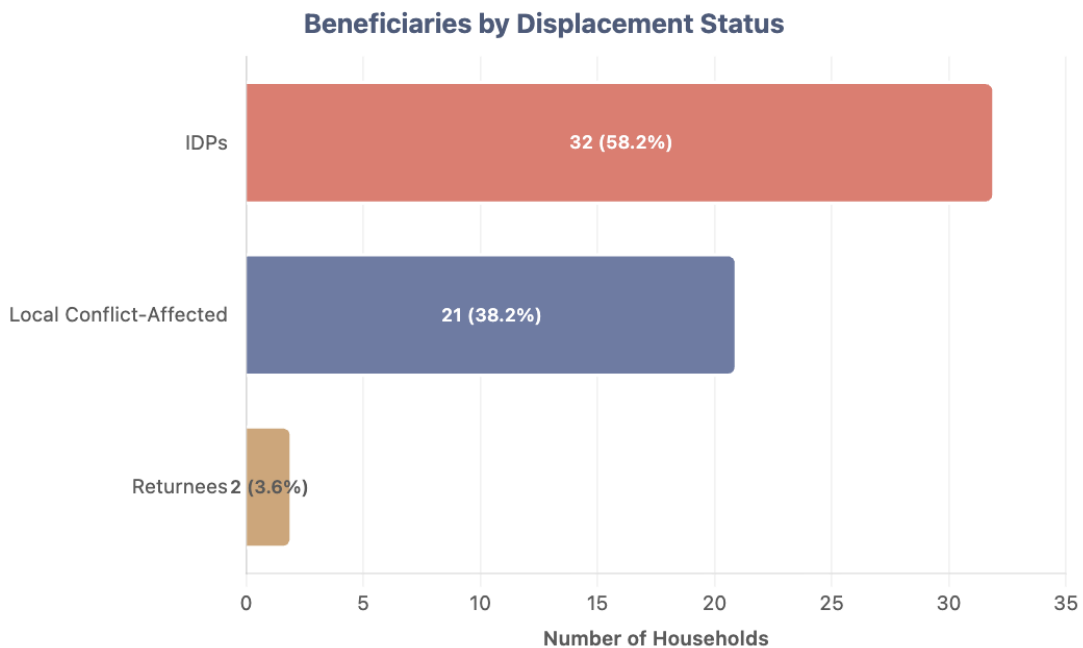


Age 50+ (27.6%) Under 50 (72.4%) Women (58.3%) Men (41.7%)

Out of all individuals assisted, 22 beneficiaries (13.5% of the total) were persons with disabilities, representing 18 households (32.7%) of the total assisted households.



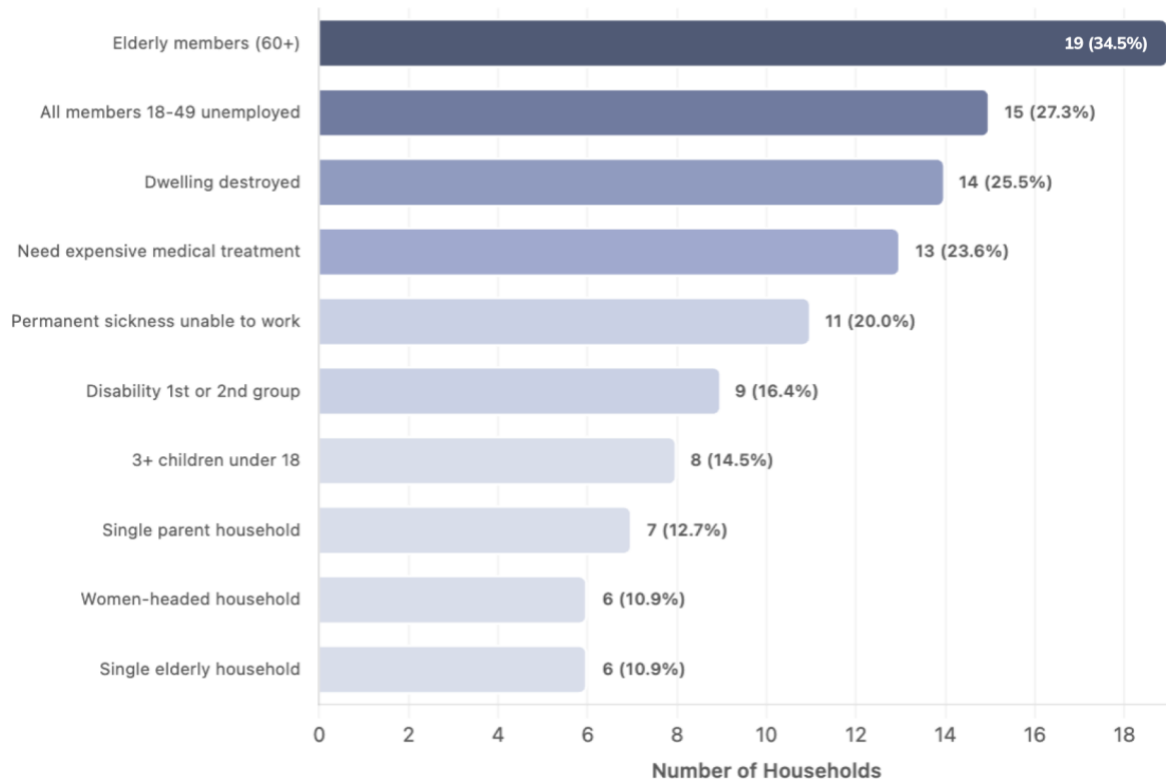
The majority of households that received support were internally displaced - 32 HHS (58.2%), 21 (38.2%) were local conflict-affected households, and 2 households (3.6%) were returnees.



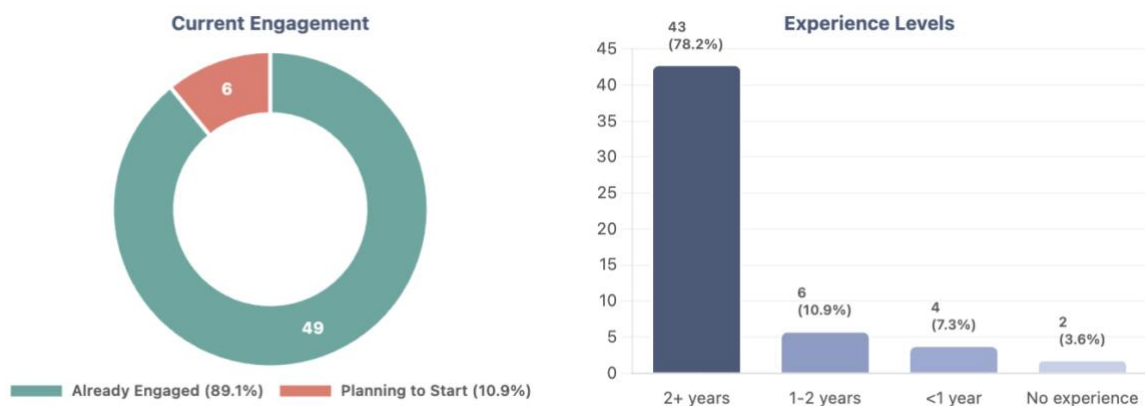
Among local conflict-affected households and households who returned, the most prevalent vulnerabilities included the presence of elderly members aged 60+ in 19

households (34.5%) and households where all members aged 18–49 were unemployed (15 households, 27.3%). Dwelling destruction and the need for expensive medical treatment were reported by 25.5% and 23.6% of households, respectively, while permanent sickness preventing the ability to work affected 20.0%. Additional vulnerabilities among local households included disabilities, large families with three or more children, single-parent households, and women-headed households.

Top 10 Vulnerabilities (Excluding Displacement Status)

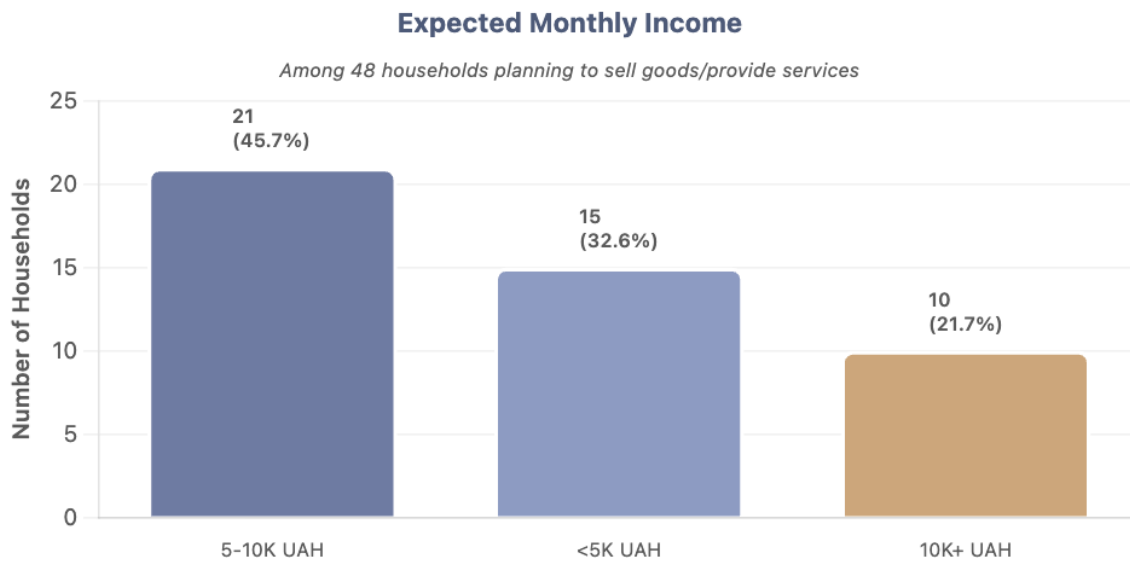


The majority of households (49 households, 89.1%) were already engaged in economic activities before, while 6 households (10.9%) were planning to start. In terms of experience, the majority reported more than two years of experience (43 individuals, 78.2%), whereas only a small proportion had less than one year of experience or none at all.

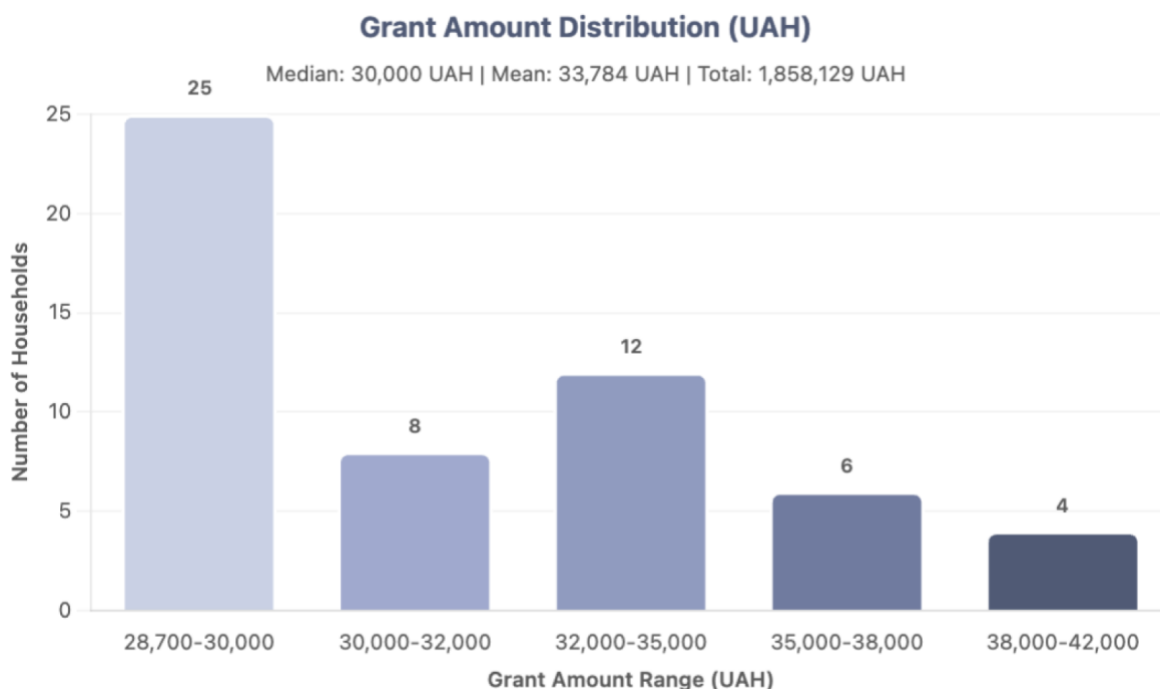


Among the 48 households (87.3%) that reported plans to sell goods or provide services, expected monthly income was assessed exclusively for this group. Of these households, 21 (45.7%) expected to earn between 5,000–10,000 UAH per month, 15 households (32.6%)

anticipated earnings below 5,000 UAH, and 10 households (21.7%) expected monthly income exceeding 10,000 UAH.



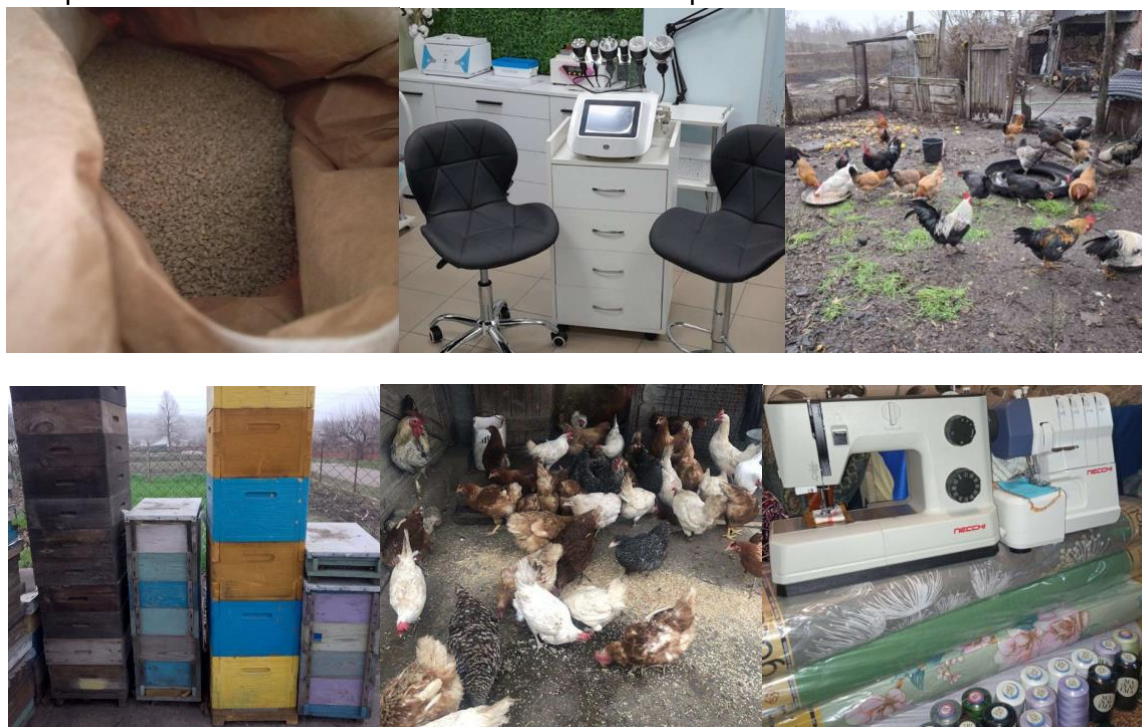
The average grant amount per household was 33,784 UAH, with a median grant value of 30,000 UAH. The maximum grant amount distributed reached 42,000 UAH, while the minimum grant amount was 28,700 UAH. In total, 38,296.87 EUR (1,858,129 UAH) in assistance was distributed.



To ensure that assistance is utilized according to the program's conditions, ERC signed a grant agreement with each beneficiary that outlines a list of agreed-upon assets for implementation of selected economic activities. To maintain programme quality and accountability, the ERC Livelihoods team is collecting reports from beneficiaries to document their expenditure of assistance over a three-month monitoring period following

distribution. All supporting documentation, including receipts and photographic evidence, is required under the accountability framework.

Examples of how the assistance has been utilized are provided below.



C) GEORGIA: Multi-purpose cash assistance to Ukrainian refugees

During the reporting period, one-time Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) was delivered to vulnerable Ukrainian refugee households in Georgia to help them meet urgent basic needs in a flexible and dignified way. In total, 154 households were reached, covering 395 individuals based on household composition reported in beneficiary applications. This exceeded the planned reach of 143 households (planned average household size: 2.5, approximately 358 individuals), demonstrating strong demand and ERC's capacity to deliver assistance at scale while maintaining the agreed targeting approach.

The supported caseload reflected multiple vulnerability factors. Across assisted households, 75.3% included children (0–17), 39.0% included at least one older person (60+), 21.4% included at least one person with a disability, and 26.6% were larger households (4+ members). The majority of the main applicants were women (90%), and most were aged 18–49 (72%), followed by 60+ (20%).

The transfer value was aligned with the subsistence minimum: 265 GEL per person, capped at a maximum of three household members to ensure equitable coverage across households and enable support to reach a larger number of vulnerable families. As a result, each eligible household received assistance reflecting its reported household size up to the cap, with a maximum transfer of 795 GEL per household.

Early post-distribution monitoring findings confirm that the assistance supported essential expenditures, with beneficiaries most commonly reporting spending on medication, food,

hygiene products, utilities, clothing, and rent - reflecting priority needs and the continued cost pressures faced by refugee households in Georgia.

2.2. Hinnang tegevuste elluviimisele ning eesmärkide ja tulemuste saavutamisele. Vajadusel põhjendus kavandatud ja tegelike tegevuste ning tulemuste erinevuste kohta.

A) UKRAINE: Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance to conflict-affected populations in Donetsk, Kharkivska, and Zaporizka oblasts

The MPCA activity was implemented in line with its overall objective to provide timely and flexible support to conflict-affected populations. During implementation, the geographical scope of the activity was adjusted to focus on Dnipropetrovska oblast, following approval from the Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This adjustment reflected the evolving displacement dynamics and the urgent needs arising from mandatory evacuations in the area.

As a result of this change, ERC successfully reached 100% of the planned caseload among evacuees in Dnipropetrovska oblast. The use of ERC's Rapid Response Mechanism enabled swift identification, registration, and assistance of households evacuated from areas with active hostilities and arriving at the transit center. Despite the constrained implementation timeframe, the activity achieved its intended results by enabling beneficiaries to meet immediate basic needs during acute displacement. Due to time constraints PDM results will be shared at a later date.

B) UKRAINE: Emergency Livelihoods Programme in Zaporizka and Dnipropetrovska oblasts

The Emergency Livelihoods Programme was implemented successfully and exceeded its planned individual target and fully achieved the household target. The high uptake and selection of livelihood activities—particularly poultry farming—demonstrated strong relevance to beneficiary needs and local market conditions.

The programme's flexible, needs-based approach allowed households to select one or multiple economic activities, supporting both immediate food security and income generation. The strong participation of women, internally displaced persons, and persons with disabilities confirms that the targeting approach effectively reached vulnerable groups.

Early monitoring indicates that most households had prior experience in their selected activities, increasing the likelihood of sustainability and income generation. Overall, the programme contributed to strengthening household resilience and restoring livelihoods in conflict-affected areas.

Due to time constraints and the nature of the activity, where a longer timeframe is required to meaningfully assess results, PDM results will be provided at a later date.

C) GEORGIA: Multi-purpose cash assistance to Ukrainian refugees

ERC implemented the MPCA intervention in line with the programme objective to reduce immediate financial strain and support refugee households to prioritize their most urgent needs. After more than three years of displacement, many Ukrainian refugees in Georgia continue to face unstable income opportunities and high living costs, with vulnerability often compounded by health conditions, caregiving responsibilities, and limited access to stable employment. In this context, cash assistance remained a highly appropriate modality, enabling households to allocate support according to their individual priorities—such as food, rent, utilities, hygiene items, transport, or healthcare.

Registration was conducted through [ERC's humanitarian assistance platform](#), where households provided key socio-economic and vulnerability information, including household composition and priority needs. ERC applied a structured verification and selection process to prioritize the most vulnerable applicants, and assistance was delivered through direct bank transfers (IBAN) to support timely and safe distribution. De-duplication procedures through the RAIS system (UNHCR) were applied to strengthen accountability and promote complementarity with other assistance actors.

The programme exceeded the planned household caseload (154 households reached/143 planned) while maintaining the agreed transfer logic (265 GEL per person, capped at three household members). The vulnerability profile of supported households - particularly the high share of families with children, older persons, and disability - also aligns with the post-distribution spending patterns, where basic consumption and health-related costs were most frequently reported.

Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) findings reinforce the relevance and effectiveness of the support. 97.5% of respondents reported that the assistance increased their ability to meet their household's immediate basic needs according to their priorities. Reported spending patterns further highlight the essential nature of expenditures, with the most common categories being medication (60%), food (55%), hygiene products (45%), utilities (45%), clothing (37.5%), and rent (35%) (multiple responses permitted). Satisfaction with the cash modality was very high, with 97.5% reporting they were satisfied with receiving assistance in cash.

At the same time, the PDM results indicate continued financial pressure: while 60% of respondents reported the amount was sufficient either fully (15%) or mostly (45%), 37.5% reported it was not really sufficient to cover priority needs. This suggests that although the transfer provided meaningful short-term relief and flexibility, a portion of households still face significant unmet needs-particularly for recurring and high-cost items such as rent, utilities, and healthcare.

Overall, the MPCA intervention in Georgia achieved its objective by delivering timely support to vulnerable households and enabling them to address urgent needs with dignity and choice. The findings also underline that basic consumption and health-related costs remain the primary expenditure priorities for refugee households in Georgia.

2.3. Finantsülevaade.

Planeeritud eelarve ja tegelikult kulunud vahendid (s.h. jääk). Vajadusel põhjendus kavandatud ja tegelike kulude erinevuste kohta.

The activities were completed with an actual expenditure of €150 000.

3. TEAVITUSTEGEVUS

Koduleht, sotsiaalmeedia jm.

ERC shared general programme updates through its social media channels, including Facebook, Instagram, Bluesky and LinkedIn, to support transparency, public awareness, and visibility of the assistance provided. In addition, project updates are included in ERC's monthly overviews, which are published on the ERC website and distributed to the Estonian press. Donor visibility requirements were consistently respected: public-facing communication related to the programme clearly acknowledged the support of the Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the MFA logo was displayed alongside ERC's logo on relevant materials and posts.

A) UKRAINE: Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance to conflict-affected populations in Donetsk, Kharkivska, and Zaporizka oblasts

ERC disseminated project information and details of the complaints and feedback mechanism through multiple channels, including printed leaflets, the web-based registration platform, outreach on social media, and announcements at sites. Because all target beneficiaries completed registration face-to-face at the transit center, in-person communication remained the primary channel for explaining program eligibility, distribution procedures, and feedback options, supplemented by ongoing remote updates and accessible materials to ensure inclusion and clarity.

B) UKRAINE: Emergency Livelihoods Programme in Zaporizka and Dnipropetrovska oblasts

ERC disseminated information on project details and the complaint-feedback mechanism through leaflets and the web-based registration platform. Given the limited target population for the Emergency Livelihoods component, the information campaign was deliberately scaled to manage community expectations and avoid generating false hope. The primary communication modalities for programme implementation and beneficiary support were direct phone communication and the web-based livelihoods platform.

C) GEORGIA: Multi-purpose cash assistance to Ukrainian refugees

Information about the MPCA programme - including eligibility criteria, key dates, and the application link - was published through [ERC's Humanitarian Assistance Platform](#), which served as the primary channel for registration and applicant communication. To ensure broad and timely outreach to the intended beneficiaries, programme information was mainly disseminated through the UNHCR-led inter-agency Cash Working Group in Georgia, enabling coordinated sharing among cash actors and partner organizations. Through this mechanism, UNHCR and partners circulated the call within relevant community networks and beneficiary groups, contributing to strong outreach and a high number of applications received.

Overall, the communication approach ensured that information was accessible through both digital channels and trusted humanitarian coordination structures, helping reach vulnerable households efficiently and at scale.

ARUANDE KINNITAMINE

Kinnitan kõigi esitatud andmete ja dokumentide õigsust ning annan loa neid kontrollida. Kinnitan, et vastan kõigile aruande kohta esitatud küsimustele.

Taotleja esindusõiguslik isik

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