

A photograph of a woman and a young child huddled together. The woman is wearing a light-colored knit beanie and a large, quilted purple puffer jacket. She has her arms around the child. The child is wearing a grey knit beanie and a dark maroon jacket. In the foreground, there is a red and green backpack. The background shows a metal railing and a blurred building. The overall tone is somber but intimate.

**SIX MONTHS AFTER  
THE RUSSIAN  
INVASION: OXFAM'S  
HUMANITARIAN  
RESPONSE TO THE  
WAR IN UKRAINE**



**OXFAM**

After eight years of armed conflict in the east of the country, the Russian Federation started a military offensive in Ukraine on 24 February 2022. The impact of this war has been devastating. It has so far caused **16,200 civilian casualties** and destroyed key infrastructure, such as hospitals, schools, homes, and water installations.

Since the beginning of the conflict, **nearly 14 million people** - a third of all Ukrainians - have been forced to leave their homes, 90% of them women, children, and elderly people. An estimated 6.2 million people are displaced within Ukraine, while more than 7 million sought safety in Poland, Romania and Moldova or passed through to other destinations in Europe. Some have returned to Ukraine. Another 13 million people are estimated to be stranded in or unable to leave affected areas within the country<sup>1</sup>.

#### **Our concerns for the most vulnerable**

Many people who have fled their homes are traumatized by war, separation, and travel. They are more vulnerable to violence and intimidation. They may face difficulties in finding transport, food, legal advice, and accommodation. They may face language barriers and accessing the right documentation to register themselves, and may even be confronted with pushbacks. As always in a crisis, those who are already marginalised or vulnerable are hardest hit.

As a humanitarian organization, Oxfam is **gravely concerned about the impacts of the crisis on those most at risk** among those who have fled and those who remain within Ukraine. A large majority are women, children (many unaccompanied), elderly people and people living with disabilities or chronic illnesses. Without the protections of their usual homes, sources of livelihood, family and community, they are at a greater risk of trafficking, extortion and gender-based violence. They can lack access to adequate health and psychosocial care.

We are also concerned about the **unequal treatment and lack of adequate protection of refugees from certain minority groups** such as Roma, LGBTQI+ individuals and people from third countries outside the EU, who often face discrimination and find it more difficult to access lifesaving assistance like shelter, food and healthcare.

#### **Oxfam's humanitarian response: partnering with local civil society organizations**

Oxfam is responding to this humanitarian crisis by primarily working with local civil society organizations who are already supporting displaced people and the communities that host them. Both in Ukraine and in neighbouring countries we have provided funding and technical assistance **to 23 organizations**. Our partnership model allows Oxfam to get its resources most quickly to local communities via established grassroots organizations who are nearer to those people who most need our help.

Our partners have been able to expand their operations to deliver emergency life-saving assistance and protection across different areas: water and sanitation, shelter, food, cash distribution, legal assistance, information and counselling (particularly on the risks of human trafficking and gender-based violence), mental health and psychological support, social cohesion activities, as well as offer a variety of other vital services, such as language classes or job search support.

**We are grateful to the incredible generosity shown by our supporters, across Europe and beyond. It has enabled us to help 610,228 people from March to August 2022 with vital humanitarian assistance across Ukraine, Poland, Romania and Moldova.**

<sup>1</sup> Sources: OCHA, Ukraine: Situation Report, 12 October 2022; UNHCR, Ukraine Situation Flash Update, 21 October 2022

## OXFAM'S PARTNERS IN UKRAINE

### Women's Consortium of Ukraine (WCU)

The WCU unites 45 women's non-governmental organizations and has 15 branches in Ukraine. It plays a coordinating role in advocacy, training, and education initiatives aimed at strengthening the principles of equal opportunities for women and men, as well as child rights, in the country.

### Rural Women Business Network (RWBN)

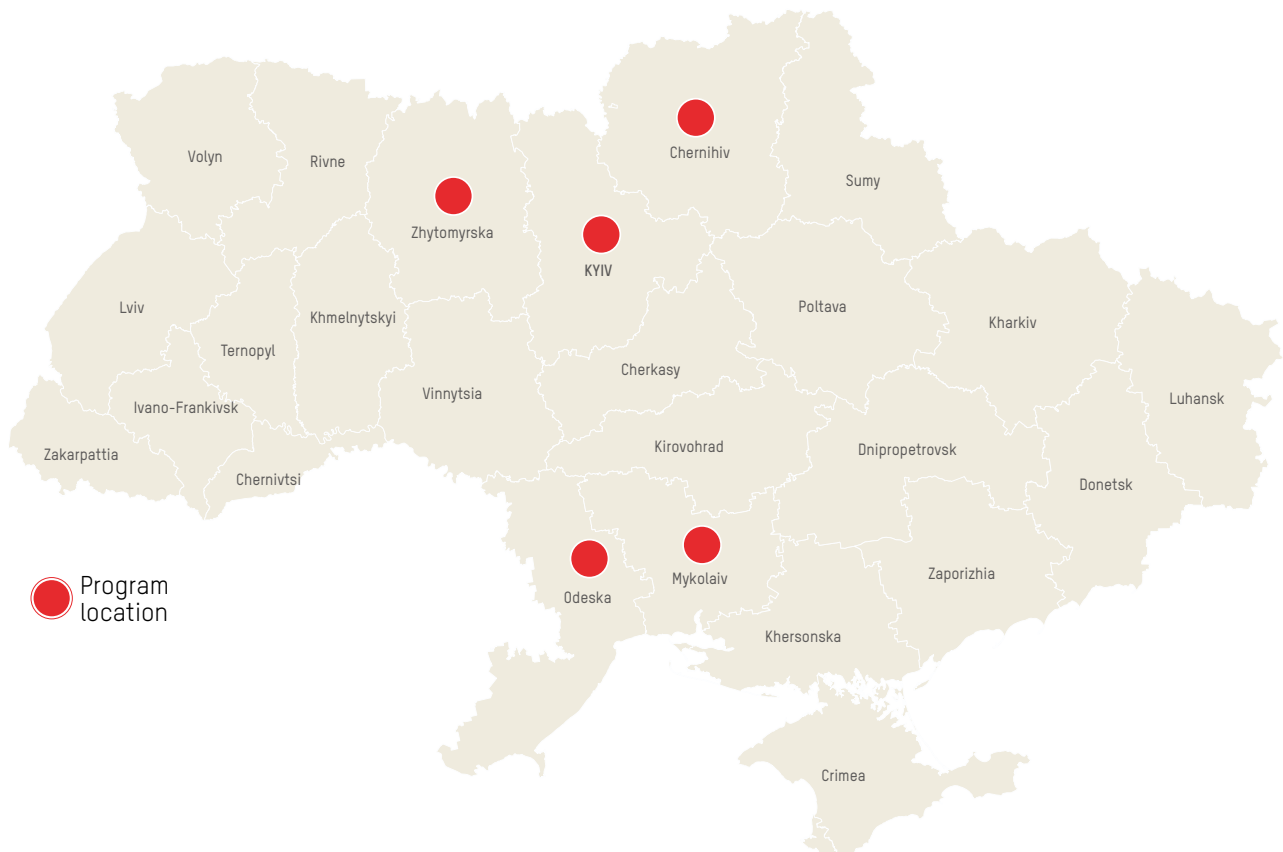
The purpose of the RWBN is to protect the rights and interests of rural women, to support their empowerment, equal economic participation, leadership, access to education and health care, and participation in local governments' decision-making processes.

### Caritas Odesa

Caritas Odesa is the Ukrainian member of the organizations Caritas Internationalis and Caritas Europe. With more than 30 branches in the country, its purpose is to assist the most vulnerable, regardless of their ethnicity, nationality, religion, social status or other characteristics.

### Gay Alliance Ukraine (GAU)

The main purpose of Gay Alliance Ukraine is to increase the level of tolerance in Ukrainian society, to promote the full realization of human rights for the LGBTQI+ community in Ukraine and beyond, and to promote the establishment of equality of all people and respect for people's freedom.



## OUR WORK IN UKRAINE

### Humanitarian needs and key concerns

As of October 2022, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) estimates that nearly 18 million people are in need in Ukraine including 6.2 million internally displaced people, 1.9 million of whom live in the more volatile Eastern region.

The 2022 food security report from the World Food Program (WFP) shows that one in three households is food insecure. In the east and the south of the country, this number rises to one in two. The report says that people are reducing their food portions and adults are cutting back on meals to prioritise their children. It estimates that 13 million people need water and sanitation assistance.

Many people have lost their jobs. Homes and property have suffered severe damage. The main sources of

livelihoods – agriculture and factory work – have been significantly disrupted. Unemployment is expected to rise across the board, pushing women further into the informal and unprotected parts of the economy. Gender-based violence has increased dramatically since the beginning of the war and is expected to increase further.

“We can't tell now how the war will impact the LGBTQI+ community in Ukraine, what the results will be in the end. But we know that this was a community that was discriminated against before the war, and they will be discriminated against even more after the war.”

Anna Leonova, Executive Director of Gay Alliance, Ukraine



Anna Leonova, Executive Director of Gay Alliance Ukraine, one of Oxfam's partners. GAU is doing legal, psychosocial and social work consultations for LGBTQI+ communities and conflict-affected populations, as well as food and hygiene items distribution. They are also running a campaign to amplify voices of LGBTQI+ people in southern regions of Ukraine by collecting stories and creating visual art pieces from 30 Ukrainian LGBTQI+ storytellers. Photo: Julia Krisztina Kende/Oxfam

# SIX MONTHS AFTER THE RUSSIAN INVASION OXFAM'S HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE TO THE WAR IN UKRAINE

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**6.2 MILLION** internally displaced people  
**9** local and international partners  
**146,820** people helped  
**11,353** people reached with cash assistance

Some particularly marginalised groups, including LGBTQI+ individuals and people with disabilities, are further restricted from accessing protection services and their basic needs.

## Our response

To quickly kickstart its response, Oxfam signed partnership agreements with four international NGOs already operational in Ukraine (HEKS/EPER, Action contre la Faim, People in Need and Norwegian Council for Refugees) in order to invest almost €3.9 million in helping them expand their operations and deliver humanitarian assistance on the ground.

These partners have provided food, water testing and treatment/disinfection, hygiene kits and

multi-purpose cash, from March to August 2022 reaching **26,665 people**.

Oxfam is operational in Ukraine and is building a multi-sector response both alongside civil society partner organizations and through direct implementation, all of which has reached **120,155 people** by the end of August 2022.



With funding from Oxfam, our partner HEKS/EPER has opened and supported community kitchens in Kharkiv, Ukraine, providing hot meals and food to vulnerable residents affected by the conflict  
Photo: HEKS/EPER



**Water and sanitation.** Oxfam is repairing water and sanitation facilities to ensure people have safe water to drink, as well as distributing hygiene kits and essential non-food items in war-affected areas. We work in collaboration with communal enterprises, municipalities, community-based groups, and other key public health stakeholders at the community level.



**Protection services.** We have established partnership with four local organizations in Northern and Southern Ukraine, providing cash assistance, access to safe protection routes for people fleeing within Ukraine and to neighbouring countries. We are also helping people to access protection services through safe modes of transport, mobile consultation and hotline services, legal and psychosocial assistance, and support for accommodation and resettlement.



**Specialised support for vulnerable groups.** Our partners will support LGBTQI+ and other vulnerable communities through legal and psychosocial consultations, distribution of non-food items and hygiene kits. They will also support female farmers with production inputs and equipment, as well as for the expansion of income generating opportunities.

## OXFAM'S PARTNERS IN POLAND

### Homo Faber Association

Homo Faber is a human rights organization specialized in anti-discrimination and integration of migrants. They have two main programmes, which focus on providing legal advice to migrants and asylum seekers and integration for migrants in Lublin.

### Fundacja Centrum Badań Migracyjnych (Migrant Info Point - MIP)

Migrant Info Point is an information clearing house and assistance program for immigrants living in Poznan and vicinity. MIP offers legal advice as well as integration activities such as Polish language courses and professional counselling and training.

### Stowarzyszenie Interwencji Prawnej (SIP)

SIP is a human rights organization which supports refugees and migrants, including those held in detention centres. They provide legal aid and advice and seek social cohesion by promoting the equality of all people in the face of the law.

### Fundacja w Stronę Dialogu (Foundation Towards Dialogue)

Towards Dialogue is a Roma led organization working on integration and awareness raising related to Roma issues. They assist Roma and other marginalized and vulnerable groups at risk of exclusion and create educational programs about minorities.

### Fundacja Feminoteka (Feminoteka Foundation)

Feminoteka is a feminist and gender-based violence response organization. They run a helpline for women experiencing violence, offer free legal, psychological and therapeutic support and campaign to change the law and society.

### Stowarzyszenie Lepszy Świat (The Better World)

Better World provides social assistance, supports education and offers volunteer support. They have been involved in migration work since 2013, supporting refugees in Poland and around the world.

### Ukrainian House Przemysl

Ukrainian House is supporting the integration of migrants into Polish society. They work to preserve the cultural identity of Ukrainian minority, promote Ukrainian culture, organize language trainings, and offer legal support to Ukrainians arriving in Poland.

### Fundacja Aktywizacji i Integracji

FAI is member of a federation of organizations which works on integration and mobilization of people at risk of social exclusion (people with disabilities, seniors, people at risk of homelessness) and addresses the issue of homelessness for refugees.



## OUR WORK IN POLAND

### Humanitarian needs and key concerns

More than 6.4 million people have crossed the border into Poland since the start of the crisis, over 1.4 million of whom have applied for temporary protection in the country. 96% of those fleeing have been women, children, elderly and people with disabilities.

Initial assessments by Oxfam highlighted that water and sanitation, lack of access to reliable information, risk of gender-based violence and human trafficking, and long-lasting consequences of psychological stress and trauma, would all be major issues for these refugees.

"Our rapid change into an organisation providing aid to thousands of war refugees has been successful largely thanks to the help of large organizations, but also the tremendous work of a team of volunteers and the good organization of our own structures."

Tatiana Nakonieczna, Board Member of the Association of Ukrainians in Poland, Przemysł Branch



A handwashing point at a registration centre in Przemysł, Poland. Oxfam has started its response in Poland with implementing sanitation like handwashing stations, toilets and showers. "To adapt these facilities to the needs of the refugees we are applying innovative ways of working like installing stand-alone toilets. We have installed showers because people have already been on the move before they come here and need to be able to shower for hygiene reasons but also to relax and find comfort. In this way we also give them back their dignity after the traumatic experiences they have gone through." Angus Mc Bride, Oxfam WASH Coordinator. Photo: Tineke Dhaese/Oxfam

# SIX MONTHS AFTER THE RUSSIAN INVASION

## OXFAM'S HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE TO THE WAR IN UKRAINE

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Roma people have reported discrimination when they have tried to access the services they need, especially housing. People from third countries, especially from outside Europe, are also experiencing differential treatment, particularly at the Poland-Belarusian border where there have been consistent reports of pushbacks and other human rights violations of refugees. These raise concerns about double standards being applied to refugees from different ethnic and cultural origins.

On the 1 July the Polish government ended, with some limited exceptions, a housing assistance scheme which provided payments of 40 zloty (roughly €8) per day to families hosting Ukrainian refugees. Without this support, refugees' needs for shelter, food, and other assistance are expected to rise.

**1,436,558** refugees  
**8** partners  
**329,082** people helped  
**35** shower cabins  
**15** handwashing stations  
**6** water fountains installed

### Our response

Oxfam is directly implementing a water and sanitation (WASH) program in Poland, while also working with eight local organizations to lead protection activities. Our activities in Poland have reached **329,082 people** by the end of August 2022.



**Water and sanitation.** Oxfam is providing clean water, portable toilets and latrines, handwashing facilities, showers, laundry services and hygiene and cleaning items to reception centres and border crossing areas. We've helped 319,980 people at the Medyka border crossing and in reception centres in Przemyśl, Korczowa, Rzeszów and Budomeirz.



**Information points.** Oxfam is running two face-to-face information points at the Tesco reception centre in Przemyśl and on the Medyka border crossing, which are staffed by refugee volunteers who speak Ukrainian and Russian.



**Food and cash.** Our partner Homo Faber Association has distributed 5,514 packages of food to families in temporary shelters, each containing 20 kilograms of vegetables, fruit and dairy products. Oxfam and partners have also supported 5,200 households with cash to help them to buy their basic requirements.



**Targeted support for vulnerable groups.** Foundation Towards Dialogue is supporting Ukrainian Roma refugees with information, shelter, food, medicine and legal help. Feminoteka Foundation is providing psychological, medical and livelihood support to refugee women who have experienced sexual and gender-based violence.



## SIX MONTHS AFTER THE RUSSIAN INVASION OXFAM'S HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE TO THE WAR IN UKRAINE

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Our partners have long-established programmes to support the rights of migrants, women, Roma communities and other marginalised groups, and are part of a well-established civil society that was the first to step up to this humanitarian response.

They provide food and cash support, legal aid, mental health and psychological support to Ukrainian refugees, as well as a variety of other services such as family assistance, language classes, job search support, housing and shelter support, and social cohesion programs.



Food distribution by our partner Homo Faber. Each month the team delivers boxes containing seasonal vegetables, fruits, dairy products and other food products for self-cooking to refugees staying in private apartments and accommodation facilities, childcare centres and hotels.  
Photo: Bartek Żurawski/Homo Faber

## OXFAM'S PARTNERS IN ROMANIA

### eLiberare

eLiberare is involved in prevention, early detection and awareness raising around human trafficking. It helps build the capacities of local authorities and civil society organizations to prevent and respond to cases of human trafficking.

### The Peace Action, Training and Research Institute of Romania (PATRIR)

PATRIR is one of the leading centres of expertise in peacebuilding and peace education and is involved in gender-based violence and anti-trafficking counselling, training and prevention, as well as the provision of hygiene items, food and other necessities.

### The Romanian Federation of Community Foundations (FFCR)

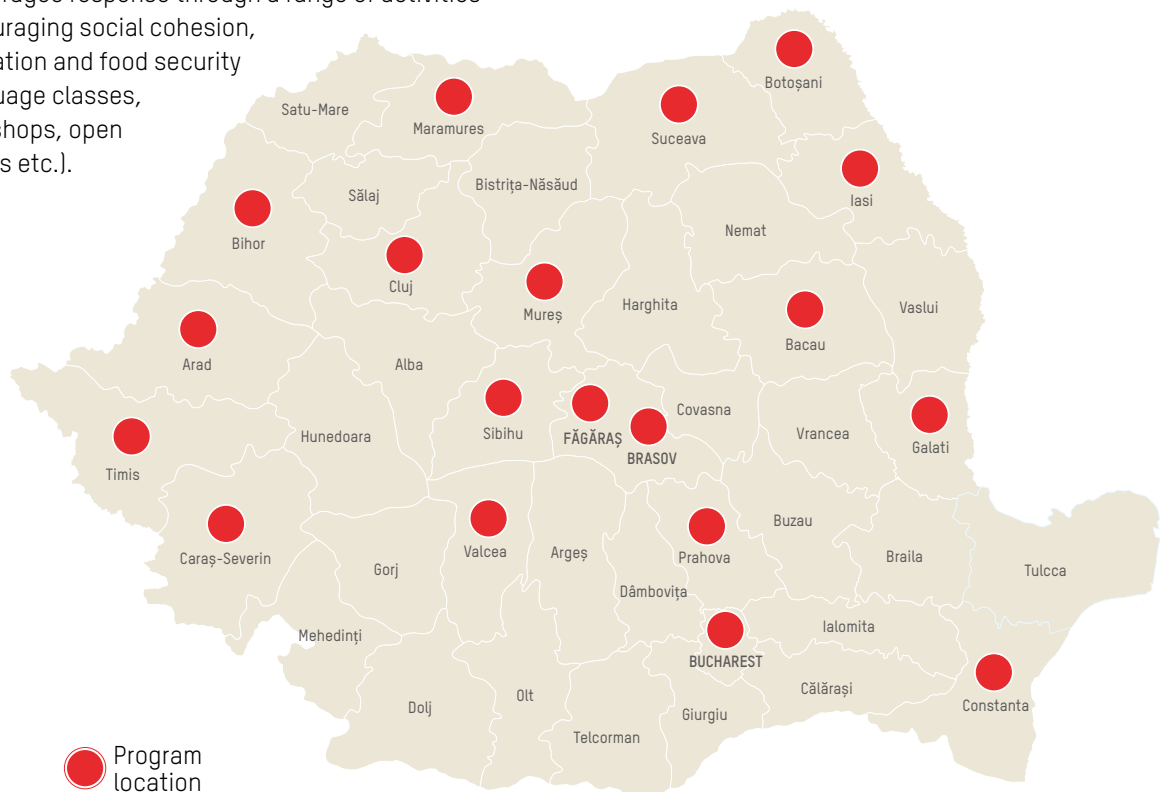
FFCR aims to contribute to the development of social collective responsibility in Romania and supporting the refugee response through a range of activities encouraging social cohesion, education and food security (language classes, workshops, open events etc.).

### Federation of Romanian NGOs (FONSS)

FONNS offer social services to vulnerable groups. Thirty-one of its 44 member organizations are involved directly in supporting refugees through a variety of actions including managing and providing services in large transit centres, as well as providing specialized centres for people with disabilities, chronic conditions and autism.

### FEM Consortium (Centrul Filia, MozaiQ, E-Romnja)

Centrul Filia is a feminist NGO focused on advocacy, research and activism on gender-based violence. MozaiQ is a community organization whose mission is to improve the quality of life for LGBTQIA+ people in Romania. E-Romnja is a Roma feminist organization whose mission is to promote and make visible the implication of Roma women in society. *(NB. These organizations have partnered with Oxfam until the end of August only).*



## OUR WORK IN ROMANIA

### Humanitarian needs and key concerns

Over 2.1 million Ukrainians and third-country nationals have entered Romania since the beginning of the conflict, roughly 80% of whom are women and children. Romania has largely remained a transit country: approximately 86,000 have chosen to remain, 88% of whom have applied for temporary protection which allows them to access healthcare, education and jobs.

An estimated 10,000-12,000 refugees per day continue to enter the country from Ukraine, mainly through Moldova and the northern border with Ukraine. Their most urgent needs are accommodation, healthcare, mental health support, education, trustworthy information, and security against sexual exploitation, abuse and human trafficking. Women in both refugee and host populations also

face challenges accessing sexual and reproductive health and rights including safe abortion, emergency contraception and family planning.

As the refugee crisis in Romania seems to have reached a plateau, local civil society organizations

"We're proud that we adapted very fast to this context, which was so new for us, and we are proud that we succeeded to offer these people a decent quality of life in such a crisis in their lives and in a moment where their world collapsed."

Diana Chiriacescu, National Director of FONSS, Romania



Ukrainian refugee children playing games during summer school classes outside the Centre for Humanitarian and Social Aid, in Romania. The centre, an initiative of FONSS - Federation of Non-Governmental Organisations for Social Services - was opened on March 24th, this year. It provides refugee families with a medical point, language courses, psychological support, and activities for children. Photo: Ioana Moldovan/Oxfam

86,206 refugees  
7 partners  
66,697 people helped  
200,000 meals distributed

anticipate that their funding could be massively reduced in 2023. Organizations are already struggling to find long term accommodation and support for refugees to livelihoods and employment. Organizations are worried, if their funds dry up, about what will happen to those people in need of permanent support.

### Our response

In Romania, Oxfam has been supporting seven well-known local organizations and 57 of their sub-grantee organizations. They have an extensive knowledge and track record on anti-trafficking, protection, conflict mediation and giving support to survivors of gender-based violence.

With Oxfam's support, they are providing emergency life-saving assistance and protection to people on the move across different areas (water and sanitation, shelter, food security, protection, gender-based violence and anti-trafficking counselling) and locations.

Partners began to deliver activities in April and May and have reached **66,697 people** across Romania by the end of August 2022.



**Training, distributing information and building resources.** Our partners eLiberare and FFCR have deployed mobile teams to deliver multi-disciplinary support to refugees, providing capacity building workshops on prevention and response to human trafficking and gender-based violence, information sessions for refugees and distribution of informative material (20,000 'infocards' distributed) and online information services.



**Distribution of food and other necessities.** Our partners have provided food packages, hot meals, non-food items and voucher assistance in private and public state shelters and centres. PATRIR also delivered three shipments of food to cover the needs of displaced people across the border in Ukraine and worked on shelter rehabilitation.



**Supporting transit centres.** Oxfam has supported seven transit centres in Romania via partners who have delivered essential services including short and medium-term accommodation, food, clothing, hygiene items, medical care, mental health and psychosocial support, legal aid and educational activities.



**Promoting cohesion and social integration** among local communities and refugees, including helping them to access education and job opportunities. The Community Foundations from the FFCR federation have started to implement various activities such as language classes, after school activities, day-care centres, counselling and events.



**Providing specialised services to vulnerable or marginalised groups.** Our partners from the FEM consortium have provided information services, food and non-food items, safe relocation as well as legal, medical and psychological support to Roma and LGBTQIA+ communities, women and survivors of gender-based violence.

## OXFAM'S PARTNERS IN MOLDOVA

### Women's Law Center (WLC)

The WLC's mission is to contribute to the promotion of gender equality and to prevent and combat gender-based violence in Moldova by raising public awareness, building the capacity of relevant actors, providing services to assist and protect women, and conducting research and analysis.

### Amici dei Bambini (AiBi)

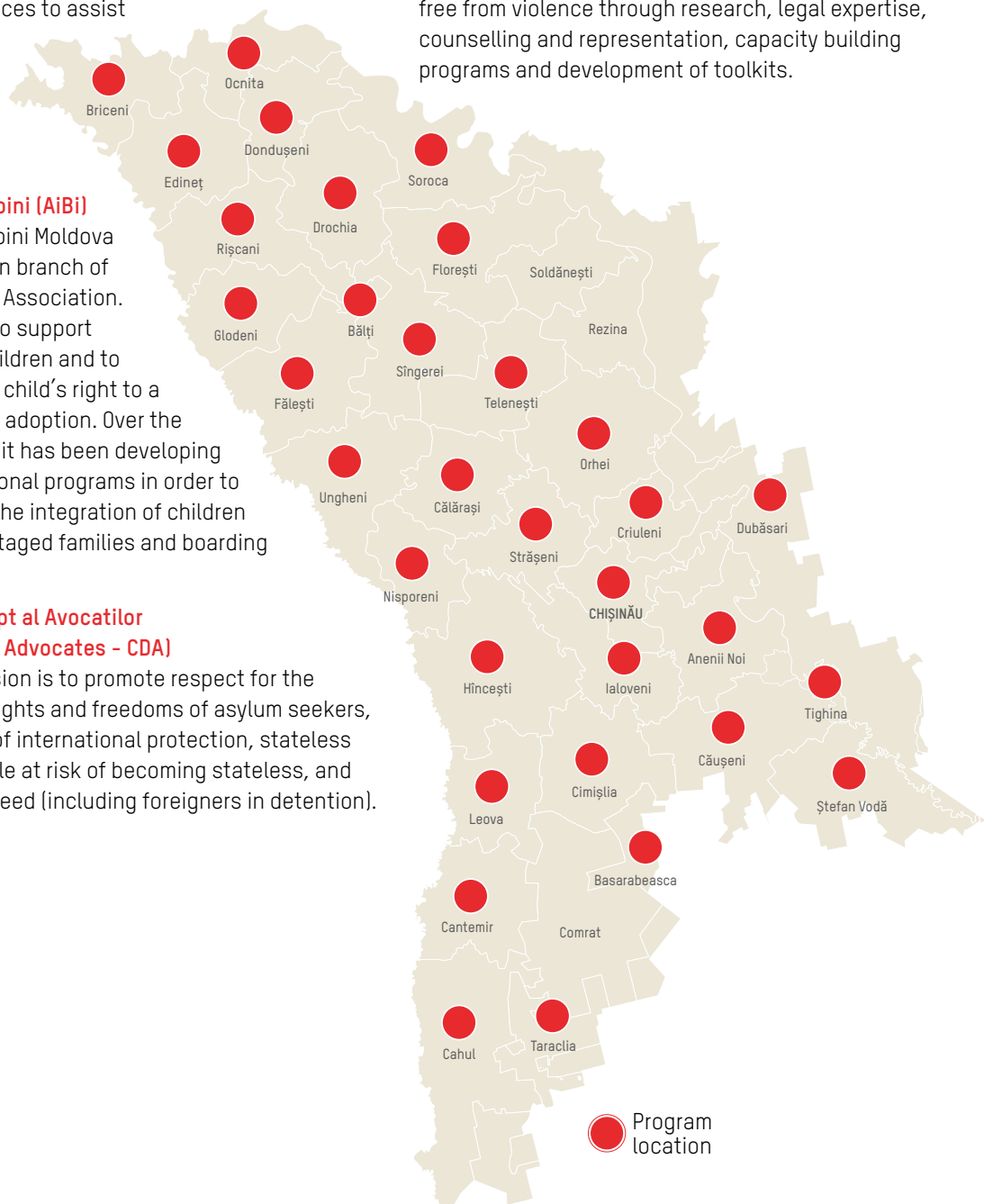
Amici dei Bambini Moldova is the Moldovan branch of the Italian AiBi Association. Its mission is to support abandoned children and to promote every child's right to a family through adoption. Over the past 15 years, it has been developing socio-educational programs in order to contribute to the integration of children from disadvantaged families and boarding schools.

### Centrul de Drept al Avocatilor (Law Center of Advocates - CDA)

The LCA's mission is to promote respect for the fundamental rights and freedoms of asylum seekers, beneficiaries of international protection, stateless persons, people at risk of becoming stateless, and foreigners in need (including foreigners in detention).

### La Strada Moldova

La Strada Moldova is the Moldova member of the European network La Strada International, a non-governmental human rights organization that supports the rights of women and children to stay free from violence through research, legal expertise, counselling and representation, capacity building programs and development of toolkits.



## OUR WORK IN MOLDOVA

### Humanitarian needs and key concerns

Since 24 February, more than 620,000 people have entered Moldova and roughly 92,000 have remained there. Moldova currently hosts more refugees than Romania, a country with seven times its population. 65% of refugees in Moldova are women.

Moldova is primarily a transit country with most refugees choosing to move on to third countries, predominantly in the European Union. As a result, departures from Moldova range between 1500-4000 people a day. However, many of the refugees are not registered, making it more difficult to identify the true number of refugees remaining in country and their needs.

Most refugees – an estimated 85,000 people – are staying in private accommodation, either hosted or paying rent. 71% of the households are not working and savings were their main source of income -

"I've been living in Moldova together with my 3 children since the 3rd of March. Everything is a challenge, especially the fact that I have no income and no future prospects. I have no idea how we would survive without the help we are getting from the local people. [WLC] mobile team helped me to register for help and we received food packages three times already, and that made a huge difference."  
Natalia, 35, refugee from Kiev, Moldova

almost eight out of ten families reported having spent all their savings to cover for their main needs in April/ May. The country currently has the highest inflation rate in Europe - by this winter, 45% of Moldovans' income will be spent on energy.



Food distribution by partner AiBi at the border crossing point in Palanca – as the first stop for refugees before entering Moldova. Based on needs expressed by refugees themselves, this first emergency response measure was followed by the distribution of “travel boxes” containing one warm traditional pie per person, water, wet and dry towels, fresh fruit, juice for children and a pre-paid SIM card. Photo: AiBi

92,443 refugees  
4 partners  
67,629 people helped  
50,470 travel boxes distributed

It has also been reported that there has been a segregated response to Roma refugees in Moldova, with Roma people being directed to different reception centres – often offering a lower standard of service – from other refugees.

### Our response

Oxfam works with four well-established local civil society organizations operating across Moldova, providing protection, legal assistance, information and counselling to refugees, particularly on the risks of human trafficking and gender-based violence.

Our program is reaching refugees who are living in private accommodation. It supports refugees with social cohesion and in accessing legal assistance, particularly to those living in under-serviced rural areas where our partners can rely on informal networks to help identify the most vulnerable amongst both host and refugee communities.

We have reached **67,629 people** across Moldova by the end of August 2022.



**Legal and psychosocial support.** Our partners Women's Law Center (WLC), Law Center of Advocates (CDA) and La Strada have deployed multi-disciplinary mobile teams of lawyers, psychologists and social workers to border crossings and refugee accommodation centres, and established on-site legal helpdesks. They have provided counsel and support to 8,206 individuals so far - in person and through a psychosocial support hotline managed by partner AiBi.



**Distribution of food and travel boxes.** Refugees arriving at border crossings are supported with travel boxes consisting of food and SIM cards. Our partner AiBi distributes between 300-500 boxes a day, so far more than 50,470 boxes in total at Moldova's main border crossing point with Ukraine. AiBi also provides food to a refugee accommodation centre, reaching 70 people per week.



**Training and information sharing.** CDA, WLC and La Strada work closely with local authorities in strengthening their knowledge on refugee law, asylum procedures and the rights of refugees, and in developing better counter-trafficking policies in the country. La Strada, for instance, has done specialised training of regional police on anti-trafficking in a number of different cities throughout September.



**Trust building and social cohesion.** CDA and WLC are also working on building trust and acceptance between local communities, authorities and refugees. They all have social cohesion activities planned for the coming months, including for instance small cash grants or communal spaces rehabilitation projects, particularly in underserved rural areas where host communities also have little access to basic services.

**As the war drags on, a more durable response is needed**

The solidarity from the people and governments of European countries with Ukrainian refugees has been impressive. People's suffering has triggered immense support particularly from volunteers, community groups and local NGOs, all of whom have made massive contributions to the humanitarian response in Ukraine and neighbouring countries.

These organizations have had to quickly expand their work and capacities to keep up with the large numbers of people displaced from Ukraine in the past six months. Few had any experience of working on humanitarian aid delivery before this and they need to contend with burnout and potentially dwindling volunteer support.

As the war stretches on, they will need support in a more structured way by their governments and the international aid community to respond to the prolonged crisis and to protect the most vulnerable groups, especially throughout the difficult winter season that is approaching.

Integration of refugees in hosting societies and continued funding, including of civil society organizations in these countries, needs to be provided by donors to support these efforts in countries that are carrying the bulk of responsibility and costs for the response. This funding should however not come at the cost of other crises in the world, as inequality, climate change impacts and conflicts put unprecedented numbers of people at risk of deep poverty and violence.



eLiberare team holding counselling sessions with Ukrainian refugees. The association fighting against human trafficking and sexual exploitation has a mobile unit meant to travel around the country offering counselling sessions and prevention training to Ukrainian refugees in Romania, August 5th, 2022. Photo: Ioana Moldovan/Oxfam



Durable solutions to this crisis must address humanitarian needs while linking to development and long-term support, including peace-building efforts. The war has exacerbated the pre-existing, systematic and structural barriers facing the most vulnerable people, which is leading to their further marginalisation and discrimination. These groups should be given their rightful space to represent themselves, and to meaningfully participate and lead on the decisions that affect their lives and their future.

**The global repercussions of the Ukrainian crisis are affecting us all**

The Ukraine crisis has caused massive disruption and inflation for instance in the global food system. This has affected us all, but the most vulnerable people are being hit first and hardest. Ukraine and Russia are top wheat producing countries for the global market and food prices, already high, have soared as a result of the war. Countries where millions of people are already hungry, like Eritrea, Somalia and Yemen, rely heavily on these wheat imports. Another 47 million people are now being pushed into acute hunger.

Global hunger is not a new crisis. While the war in Ukraine has been an important contributing factor on global food insecurity, it is but an additional layer to the existing, long-standing failures in the global food system. Increasing global food production is not the solution to ending global hunger. We need to rethink how we feed our world. Governments must build a sustainable and just food system that does not harm the planet or already vulnerable people, and that can withstand economic shocks and supply disruptions.

The Ukrainian war also illustrates the importance of a functioning and humane asylum system for everyone. The European Union took swift action to welcome people fleeing the conflict. It adopted new rules that granted them the right to live and work in the EU for up to three years – the so-called Temporary Protection Directive - allowing people to access healthcare, apply for jobs and to send their children to school.



Women's Law Center has set up 9 mobile teams which provide psychological, social, and legal support to refugees and hosting communities in Moldova. Photo: WLC

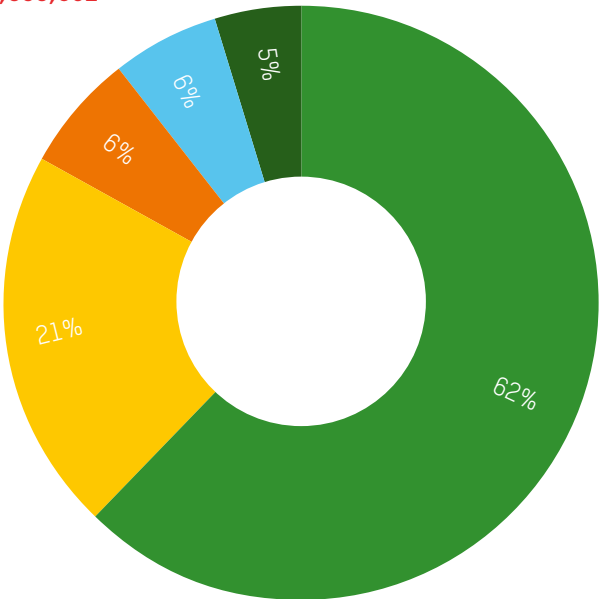
However, while support for Ukrainian refugees is strong, European leaders continue to turn their backs on asylum seekers from countries like Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan and Nigeria. Pushbacks continue to be reported along all the European borders. Europe is applying a double standard for the treatment of asylum seekers and refugees depending on where they come and this is deeply troubling. It runs contrary to international human rights and refugee law, to which all EU member states are parties.

The EU's response to those fleeing Ukraine, compared to other nationalities, has shown that providing protection for people is a matter of political will. The EU must extend the same support for all refugees, irrespective of where they are from.

# FUNDING AND EXPENDITURE

Total funding for 3 years: €53,838,592

- **Oxfam GB\***  
€33,535,256
- **Oxfam Novib**  
€11,214,953
- **Oxfam Belgium**  
€3,331, 636
- **Oxfam Germany\*\***  
€3,187,614
- **Other Affiliates\*\*\***  
€3,331, 636



\*Oxfam Great Britain’s contribution includes funds received through the Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) (€31.3m) and Ukraine Response Appeal Funds including Waterstones & Klub (€2.1m)

\*\*Oxfam Germany’s contribution includes funds received through the consortium appeal fund BEH (Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft)

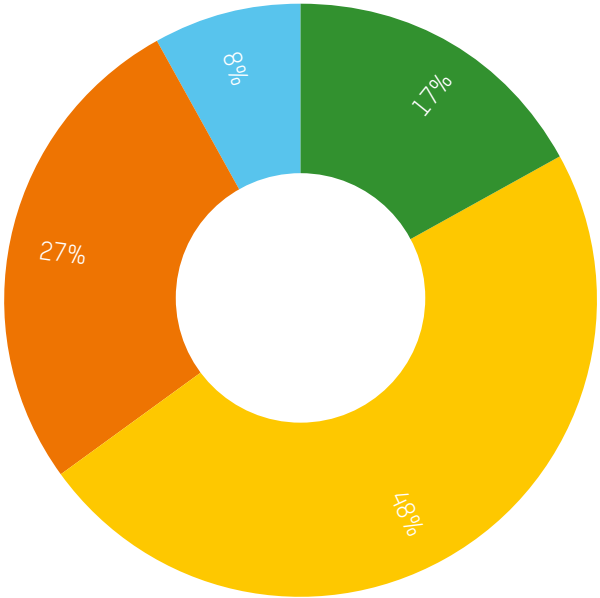
\*\*\*Other affiliate contributions came from Oxfam Australia, Oxfam Quebec, Oxfam Canada, Oxfam Intermon, Oxfam Denmark, Oxfam France, Oxfam New Zealand, Oxfam Ireland, and Oxfam America.

Total expenditure as of 31st of August: €9,362,347

Oxfam: 3,030,840 (32%) Partners: 6,331,507 (68%)

### Per country

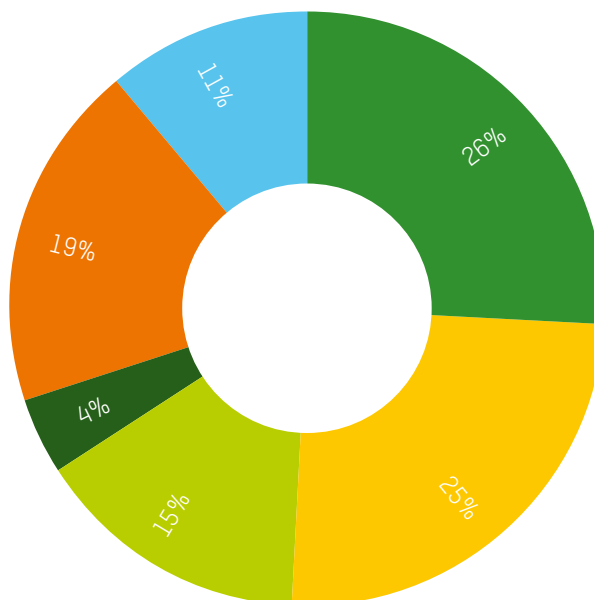
- **Poland**  
€1,546,441
- **Ukraine**  
€4,481,889
- **Romania**  
€2,576,926
- **Moldova**  
€757,091



SIX MONTHS AFTER THE RUSSIAN INVASION  
 OXFAM'S HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE TO  
 THE WAR IN UKRAINE

Per sector

- **Water and sanitation, food, shelter and livelihoods**  
€2,463,511
- **Cash distribution**  
€2,284,255
- **Protection\***  
€1,440,300
- **Training, advocacy, monitoring, translations**  
€342,672
- **Staffing, compliance, and support (Oxfam)**  
€1,769,236
- **Staffing and support (partners)**  
€1,062,373



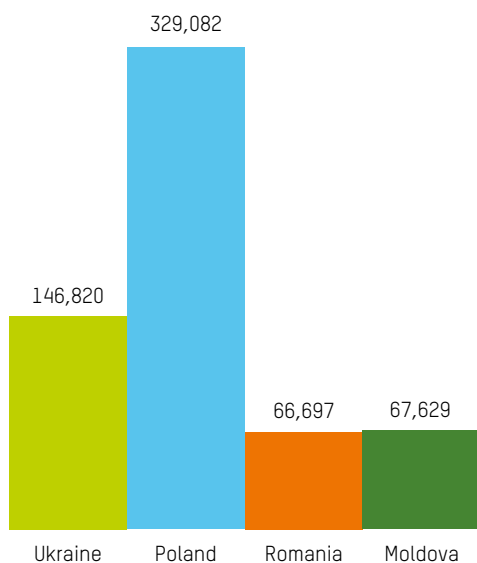
\*Protection includes specific activities to help people stay safe, recover from harm and secure access to their rights. It can involve giving information and referring people to services, providing psychosocial support, specialised support for gender-based violence survivors, or cash to cover emergency needs for people at risk.

## PEOPLE ASSISTED

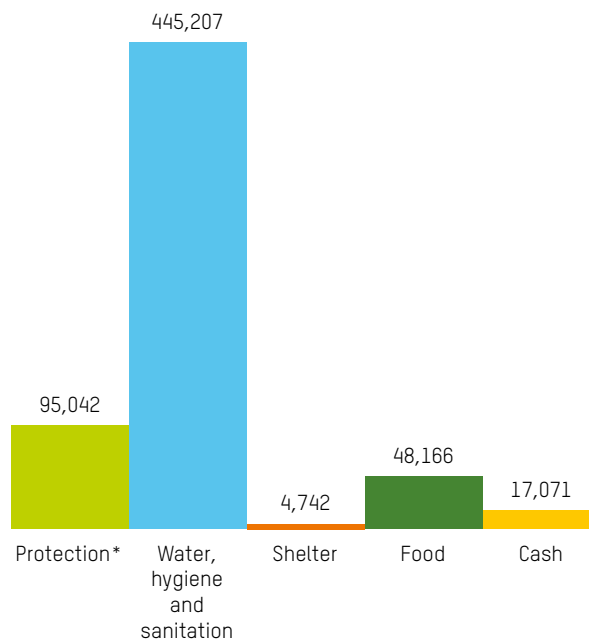
Total number of people assisted as of 31st of August: 610,228

64% women, 36% men

Per country



Per sector





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Front cover photo:

Julia, 44, and her son, from Kharkiv, at the Halo Kijowska reception centre for refugees from Ukraine. Korczowa, Poland.

Photo: JB Russell/Panos/Oxfam

Back cover photo:

Aleksandra Ola Perczynska, Oxfam Protection Coordinator, at the Polish-Ukrainian border. Medyka, Poland.

Photo: Tineke Dhaese/Oxfam



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