



Photo: Mamkin Oleksii / Logistics Cluster

UKRAINE

GAPS AND NEEDS ANALYSIS (GNA)

ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT

DECEMBER 2024



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Contextual Information

In 2024, Ukraine's humanitarian landscape remains shaped by ongoing war, creating significant operational challenges. While well-established systems are in place after three years of response, contextual changes this year have deepened existing gaps in humanitarian logistics. The shifting frontline and intensifying hostilities have increased security risks and displaced more people, straining response capacities and disrupting stable supply routes, particularly in frontline areas. Broader economic pressures, including currency devaluation, tax hikes, and funding shortages, have further stretched humanitarian budgets. Ongoing attacks on energy infrastructure have caused widespread power outages, delaying local production and procurement as suppliers struggle to meet deadlines. Labor shortages due to intensified mobilisation campaigns and stricter import regulations on dual-use items, like demining and energy equipment, have compounded logistical challenges.

Methodology. To address these issues, the Logistics Cluster conducted the 2024 Gaps and Needs Analysis (GNA), involving surveys and bilateral interviews with 45 organisations (60% international NGOs, 27% local NGOs, and 13% UN agencies). The findings combine quantitative and qualitative insights to provide a comprehensive understanding of logistics gaps and needs in Ukraine's humanitarian response.

Objectives: Assess the ability of the humanitarian logistics community to independently ensure effective and efficient logistics responses; review the effectiveness of implemented mitigation measures in addressing identified logistics gaps and needs; provide recommendations to guide the adjustment or closure of existing Logistics Cluster activities based on the analysis.

Identified Gaps

Coordination

- Lack of direct inter-action and clear communication between humanitarian responding community and government bodies.
- Limited use of bilingual communication during coordination meetings.
- Lack of enough awareness of the humanitarian architecture among national NGOs.

Information Management

- Challenges of maintaining the efficient channels for exchanging real-time data between humanitarians and government officials on humanitarian logistics related legislation and physical access.
- Limited access to available GIS capacity and services to enhance operational planning.

Logistics Infrastructure/ Services

- Ability to secure safe, suitable and secure warehouses for humanitarian operations, primarily in the eastern and southern oblasts.
- Availability of commercial trucks to deliver supplies and reluctance of drivers to go to hard-to-reach areas.
- Humanitarian organisations lack the local market capacity knowledge on how to access commercial services.

Other Areas

- Capacity of local suppliers to deliver at agreed time and contract prices due to energy infrastructure damage and increase in prices.
- Ability of organisations to comply with international donor procurement requirements

- Timely reporting and information on bureaucratic impediments and other access issues faced by humanitarian organisations
- Availability of training materials and resources in Ukrainian
- Limited humanitarian access due to the continuous hostilities, frontline shift and security situation.

Key Recommendations

Proposed Activities

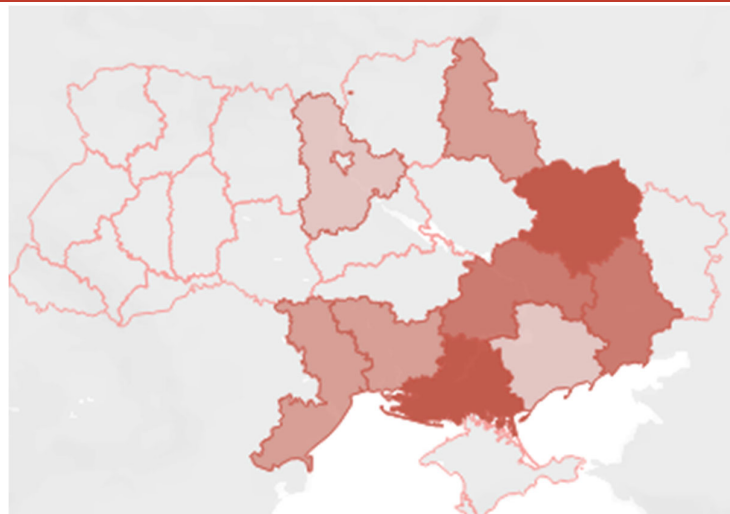
Coordination and Advocacy: remains essential to continue monthly Logistics Cluster meetings at national and sub-national level; ensure meetings have translation into Ukrainian available to engage national NGOs and improve inclusivity; provide guidance on humanitarian architecture structures to enhance collaboration and strengthen coordination, strengthening and enhancing the dialogue between responding organisations and state bodies.

Information Management: gather data on gaps and needs to support advocacy and decision-making by key stakeholders; continue producing IM products in both English and Ukrainian to engage with and support national organisations; produce maps and make GIS services available for route and operational planning; monitor and share updates on changes to national legislation to support compliance and operational planning.

Common Services: remains essential to continue facilitating transport to hard-to-reach areas, keeping flexible approach and adjusting as frontlines shift; and to continue ensuring access to common storage facilities in key hubs, and encourage storage-sharing among organisations to optimise resources.

Capacity Strengthening: encourage sharing of training materials and courses among partners; keep providing access to trainings in Ukrainian and prioritise facilitation of in-person sessions for deeper discussions and knowledge exchange; facilitate both basic and advanced logistics capacity strengthening activities to fill in the gap in organisations' personnel capacity to deliver aid efficiently.

PERCEIVED NEEDS AND VERIFIED GAPS



LOGISTICS NEEDS BY OBLAST (GNA SURVEY RESULTS, 42 INPUTS)

Coordination

Perceived Needs	<p>There is a strong need to further strengthen the dialogue between humanitarian community and government entities to enhance the effectiveness of aid delivery. Survey data reveals that coordination with government bodies scored 3.3 out of 5, highlighting certain challenges in engaging with state institutions. With a score of 3.7 out of 5, there is also room for improvement in collaboration among humanitarian personnel. Effective coordination would involve not only clear communication channels but also addressing language barriers that often arise in meetings between national and international partners.</p> <p>Moreover, a lack of understanding of the humanitarian architecture and coordination structures among national NGOs limits their ability to effectively engage in coordination mechanisms, which in turn affects their capacity to deliver assistance.</p>
Identified Gaps	<p>There is a lack of direct inter-action and clear communication between humanitarian responding community and government bodies, which affects the efficiency of aid delivery. While the current Logistics Cluster coordination mechanism with the meeting locations and frequencies are perceived as effective, there is limited use of bilingual communication during coordination meetings. Following the recommendations of the GNA in 2023, the Logistics Cluster provided Ukrainian translation during the coordination meetings at sub-national level (south), however, this approach was not yet fully implemented across the country. In 2024, the Logistics Cluster launched a series of induction courses in several locations in both English and Ukrainian covering humanitarian architecture and trained 105 participants from 49 organisations. As a result, the number of national organisations joining coordination meetings and using common services have increased by 138% over the last 12 months. The collaboration among humanitarian personnel was enhanced through in-person training and evident increase in activity of the WhatsApp Group created for humanitarian logisticians at the start of the operation in Ukraine in March 2022.</p> <p>While the lack of awareness of the humanitarian architecture among some national NGOs remains, there are several other cluster and individual organisations who included this component in their training (for example, IOM Pipeline training) providing more opportunities to organisations to access this knowledge.</p>

Information Management

Perceived Needs	<p>Survey results underscore the importance of streamlined regulatory and operational information, with organisations rating the need for national logistics regulations support at 3.6 out of 5. The need for knowledge of national rules and regulations impacting supply chain management, including importation and customs procedures, underscores the complexity of navigating Ukraine's evolving regulatory landscape.</p> <p>The need for shared information among humanitarian logistics actors, such as contact lists, meeting minutes, and situation reports, was rated at 3.7 out of 5, showing the value of robust information-sharing platforms to avoid duplication and enhance coordination.</p> <p>There is a pressing need for centralised resources or coordination support that provides real-time updates and clear guidance on these procedures, ideally available in both Ukrainian and English. Organisations rated the need for data on logistics capacity in Ukraine, including suppliers, market prices, and market analysis, at 3.9 out of 5, emphasising the importance of accessible and accurate data to inform operational decisions.</p> <p>In addition to regulatory guidance, humanitarian actors have expressed a need for improved access to GIS and mapping services, which are essential for situational awareness and efficient route planning in conflict-affected areas. With GIS and mapping rated 3.4 out of 5, there is a clear demand for tools that can support logistics planning, resource allocation, and security risk</p>
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	assessment, particularly in high-risk regions where real-time data can inform safer and faster aid delivery.
Identified Gaps	The Logistics Cluster continues to share information on new regulations impacting supply chain, as well as logistics situation compiled from different sources and engaged with relevant stakeholders, including OCHA, NGO Forum, ACAPS, IOM DTM and others, to provide latest updates to partners during coordination meetings, and sharing timely and relevant information through the mailing list and dedicated country page. The Logistics Cluster continues compiling and sharing the logistics suppliers contact list and published the Logistics Capacity Assessment in December 2023. However, due to a very dynamic context, there is still a lack of efficient channels for exchanging real-time data between humanitarians on logistics, security, and road access. At a time of writing this report, the Logistics Cluster launched the mobile application which might improve the real time access to humanitarian logistics data in Ukraine, however, partners were not aware of it when responding to GNA survey. Moreover, current limitations in GIS availability and data sensitivity hinder route planning and risk assessment, particularly in conflict-affected areas where situational awareness is crucial.

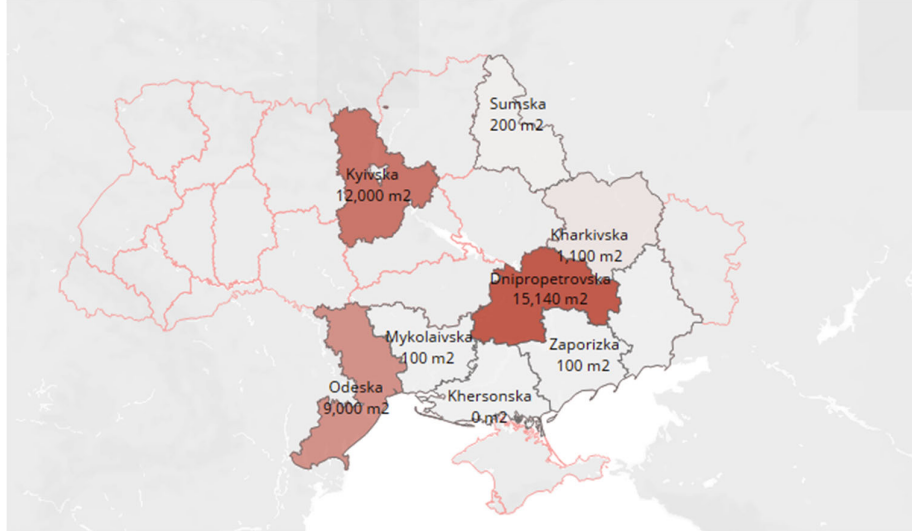
Common Services

Storage:

Perceived Needs	<p>The need for safe, secure and accessible storage facilities is significant and remains a concern across various regions in south, east and north of Ukraine, as indicated by survey data. The highest demand is seen in Dnipropetrovska oblast, where the need for storage space reaches 15,140 m2, reflecting its critical role as a logistical hub for distributing aid across conflict-affected areas. Kyivska oblast also shows a considerable storage requirement, underscoring its importance as a central base for nationwide coordination and support. Odeska oblast also holds strategic importance as an entry point for humanitarian goods in the south, requiring secure storage to maintain steady aid flows to affected areas nearby.</p> <p>While the commercial market for storage is functioning, 14 respondents indicated they are unable to identify a solution through either the commercial market, or not able to develop your own internal solutions in oblasts closer to the frontlines, such as Dnipropetrovska, Odeska, Kharkivska, Zaporizka, Sumska, Mykolaivska, Khersonska, and Donetsk oblast. There is a specific need raised for a common storage service in locations with a permanent UN and INGO presence, such as Kharkiv. The need for storage in these areas is not merely about capacity; it's about security - facilities must be safe and suitable for relief items.</p> <p>Overall, survey results rated storage infrastructure 4.1 out of 5, indicating availability storage facilities is overall satisfactory. In June 2024, the Logistics Cluster conducted a Humanitarian Storage Capacity Mapping update, which contributes to and at the same time aligns with the GNA findings and in-depth interviews. 46 organisations have contributed to the mapping exercise, reporting 131 warehouses with at least 204,777 m2 of partner-managed storage space. Notably, 29 warehouses with a capacity of 33,966 m2 are available for space sharing with other humanitarian organisations. While some partners are open to sharing their storage space to support efficient resource use and avoid duplication of efforts, others are unable to do so due to security concerns, liability issues, or lack of storage availability for other organisations' needs.</p>
Identified Gaps	Based on requests for storage received from the community over the past six months, there has been an increased number of requests for storage in Dnipro and Odesa, which aligns with the survey findings. While Odesa and Dnipro continue to serve as sub-national hubs for prepositioning and distribution of aid, with a substantial storage capacity available (5,000 and 3,000 m2, respectively), Kherson warehouse is used only for a storage before final distributions due to high-risk profile of the location. However, the high level of needs for storage in Kyiv does not align with the number of requests. In 2024, only four partners used the common storage services in Kyiv.

In line with the principle of complementarity and to avoid duplication, Logistics Cluster does not offer common storage services in Kharkiv and Mykolaiv, as these locations are served by Atlas Logistique, and they also saw a significant number of requests for storage in these locations. Partners are encouraged to preposition in these key hubs for final deliveries to frontline oblasts, including Sum'ska and Zaporizka where long-term storage of supplies is not recommended due to volatile security situation.

The above confirms the continued gap in availability of suitable, accessible and safe storage facilities due to security situation close to the frontline in the eastern and southern oblasts.



STORAGE NEEDS BY OBLAST (GNA SURVEY RESULTS, IN M²)

Transport:

Perceived Needs

The humanitarian response in Ukraine reveals a pressing **need for reliable and secure transport services to reach high-risk locations**, particularly in frontline regions. 15 out of 44 organisations (34.1%) report that transport remains a gap, underscoring the ongoing challenges in humanitarian logistics. Although the commercial transport market is well-developed, issues related to the shifting frontline, security concerns, and economic instability have affected transport availability. High-priority areas for transport support include Kherson'ska, Kharkiv'ska, and Dnipropetrov'ska oblasts, with Kherson'ska oblast experiencing the highest demand due to its proximity to active conflict and significant access challenges.

There is also a **particular demand for logistics common transportation services in humanitarian hubs, such as Kharkiv and Kherson**, where UN agencies and large INGOs have presence or operations. Moreover, 3 national organisations have highlighted the **need for common transport services with vehicles under 10 mt**, as they have smaller quantities of goods, faster offloading, and are safer option for the volatile security situation close to the frontline.

The need for transport has been further impacted by inflation and rising fuel costs, straining the budgets of organisations that rely on previously contracted rates no longer viable in the current market. Many organisations report that, while trucks and fuel are generally accessible, drivers are increasingly reluctant to operate in high-risk areas due to security threats, conscription fears, and sudden frontline shifts. Additionally, 14 organisations stated they handle medical cargo, but only one stated it is a challenge to secure specialised transport for temperature-sensitive medical supplies. Survey results show transport services rated 3.9 out of 5, emphasising the demand for common transportation support that can respond to the evolving humanitarian landscape.

Identified Gaps

Based on the level of requests for transport received from the community in the last 6 months, the survey findings align with the demand for common services, and three top oblasts where transportation was requested are Kherson'ska, Kharkiv'ska and Donetsk'ska. This confirms the continued gap in the availability of safe transportation services to support humanitarian

organisations to deliver supplies to hard-to-reach areas, which is effectively served through the common services mechanism established in Ukraine. However, this also highlights a lack of knowledge of local market capacity on how to access commercial services among some humanitarian organisations.

Organisations that need to transport less than 10 mt of cargo can either hire smaller vehicles available in the commercial market or send their supplies to hard-to-reach areas via interagency convoys supporting cargo consolidation. Organisations are also encouraged to collaborate to consolidate their supplies and submit a joint request. This approach can further increase the efficiency of aid deliveries and improve collaboration among humanitarian organisations.

The Logistics Cluster is planning to engage smaller trucks which can be used in hard-to-reach areas due to access and security reasons, however, this modality will be used for interagency convoys only and not to accommodate regular transport of small volumes of supplies.



TRANSPORT NEEDS BY OBLAST (GNA SURVEY RESULTS, IN MT)

Procurement

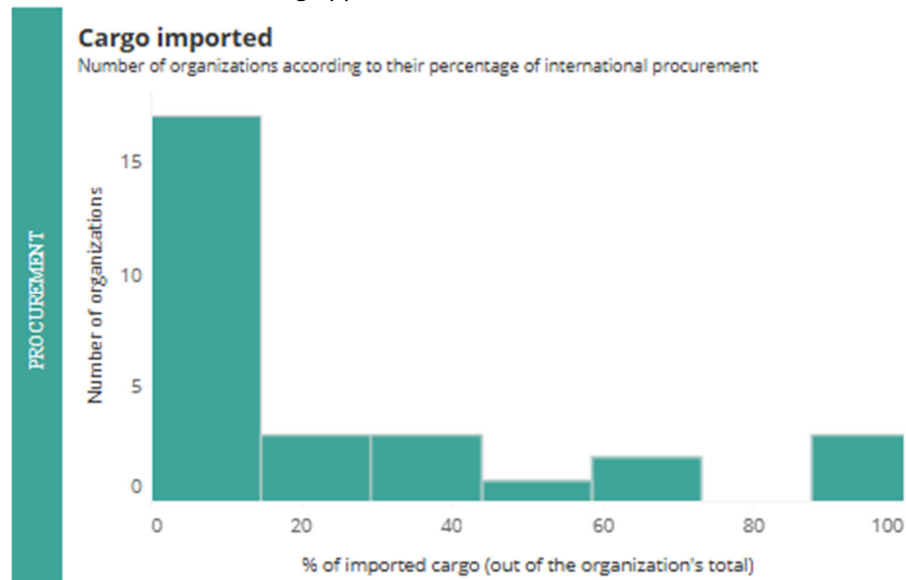
Perceived Needs

The shift toward local procurement in Ukraine's humanitarian response, with 17 out of 44 organisations now procuring exclusively within the country, reflects a growing preference for sourcing supplies locally. This trend not only supports the local economy but also helps organisations avoid the complexities of international importation, reducing delays caused by customs and regulatory hurdles. However, as infrastructure attacks have intensified in 2024, leading to widespread electricity shortages, local procurement faces new challenges. These disruptions in the energy supply have caused delays in production and delivery timelines, impacting the ability of local suppliers to meet deadlines and, in turn, causing programmatic delays. **Organisations relying on local procurement now require stable infrastructure support and contingency plans to mitigate supply chain disruptions linked to energy shortages.** Moreover, price increases and fluctuations have impacted the procurement process, as existing agreements with suppliers are often based on rates set prior to these changes, challenging organisations' ability to maintain budget consistency and secure reliable supplier agreements. Additionally, **complex and bureaucratic donor and UN procurement requirements** pose challenges for smaller national NGOs, limiting their ability to meet compliance standards and manage procurement efficiently.

Identified Gaps

There is a gap in the reliability of local suppliers affected by the ongoing energy shortages due to attacks on energy infrastructure and price fluctuations. The lack of organisational capacity to

comply with international donor requirements is another gap affecting the ability of humanitarian organisations to access funding opportunities.



GNA SURVEY RESULTS ON CARGO IMPORTED - PERCENTAGE OF INTERNATIONAL PROCUREMENT

Advocacy Needs

Perceived Needs

There is a pressing **need for advocacy efforts to improve communication and accessibility of information from the government, specifically in making documents, guides, and other materials** related to humanitarian fieldwork available in both English and Ukrainian.

Additionally, 8 organisations stated they experience significant challenges to import aid. The challenges are particularly pronounced for organisations importing items deemed dual-use, such as generators and demining equipment, which are critical for operational capacity but face additional scrutiny due to their potential non-humanitarian applications. Similarly, the importation of vehicles for organisational use is restricted by complex requirements, making it nearly impossible to use the simplified procedures, posing a barrier to operational mobility and responsiveness. Complications also extend to the importation of medical supplies, as the declaration process for medicines involves intricate legal steps that are not clearly defined, further complicating compliance for organisations unfamiliar with these requirements. This legal uncertainty delays aid delivery and the operation flow. Therefore, there is **a need to advocate for improvements to the legislative framework for aid importation**, particularly for international organisations without a legal presence in Ukraine and those importing critical items needed to maintain operational capacity, such as vehicles, demining and energy support equipment. Advocacy is also needed to address taxation policies for humanitarian organisations, including efforts to reduce tax burdens and secure VAT reimbursement. Further, there is **a need to engage with authorities to facilitate humanitarian access negotiations to reach affected populations in frontline areas**. Ensuring safe and consistent access to these high-risk regions is essential for delivering timely assistance to those most impacted by the conflict.

Identified Gaps

While there are ongoing advocacy efforts to improve importation and taxation regulations for humanitarian organisations operating in Ukraine, there is a gap in reporting timely information on bureaucratic impediments and other access issues faced by partners.

In March, the Humanitarian Access Working Group and Logistics Cluster collected feedback on the Automated Humanitarian Aid Registration System (AHARS) that became functional as of 1 December 2023 under Resolution 953 to better monitor partners' changes and their potential impact on the delivery of humanitarian aid. The survey revealed that most respondents were

aware of the legal requirements. The challenges they faced were mainly technical issues, difficulties for non-registered entities, e-signature concerns, and reporting through smaller partners. Additionally, half of the organisations that imported aid were unable to submit distribution reports, primarily due to ongoing distributions or technical problems.

Another survey was launched by the Logistics Cluster upon the request of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MoSP) to get partners' insights on the user-friendliness of system. 71% of respondents expressed satisfaction with the system. However, several challenges were highlighted, including limitations on user access, difficulties navigating the menu, and unclear item categorisation. The main suggestions for improvement included enabling the system to be used in English, adding a field for surplus shipments to account for additional quantities sent as replacements for potential damage or loss during shipping, etc.

To support advocacy for improved regulations for humanitarian organisations operating in Ukraine, the Logistics Cluster, through its Information Management function, shares relevant resources and timely updates through its mailing list and website.

Capacity Building / Training

<p>Perceived Needs</p>	<p>15 organisations have identified training and capacity development as a gap, emphasising a need for capacity-strengthening support for national organisations involved in humanitarian efforts in Ukraine. Overall, partners rated 3.5 out of 5 for the availability and accessibility of trainings for the humanitarian personnel. While many organisations seek advanced, practical trainings for the access that go beyond the introductory level to address complex operational needs, there is also a significant demand for foundational trainings that build essential skills for newer or, smaller or national organisations entering the sector.</p> <p>To enhance the participation of national organisations and their operational effectiveness, humanitarian actors express a need for training materials and guidance in Ukrainian, which would make the information more accessible and inclusive, strengthening national organisations.</p> <p>In addition, there is a growing need for in-person, offline training sessions, as most current offerings are online, which will help facilitate discussions and encourage experience-sharing among humanitarian actors, allowing for knowledge exchange and networking.</p>
<p>Identified Gaps</p>	<p>The Logistics Cluster provided 5 Logistics Cluster Induction (LCI) in-person trainings to 105 participants in 2024 in both English and Ukrainian languages, aiming to strengthen the capacity of international and national organisations, and is planning to continue the roll-out of more training sessions on various logistics-related topics in 2025.</p> <p>Atlas Logistique also offered in-person courses in both English and Ukrainian for humanitarian organisations on managing storage, transport, and cold chain operations for basic and advanced levels. There are several other organisations providing training on basic logistics to partners who implement projects on the ground on their behalf.</p> <p>However, the majority of training materials and resources are available only in English, which limits accessibility for national organisations. The lack of Ukrainian-language resources reduces engagement and excludes local actors who would benefit from these learning opportunities. Some national organisations lack the capacity to create procurement manuals and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) aligned with the standards of international donors due to their complexity and specificities.</p>

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall Conclusions and Observations

The humanitarian situation in Ukraine in 2024 has become increasingly complex due to the ongoing conflict and shifting frontlines, particularly impacting the oblasts of Khersonska, Kharkivska, Sumska, Zaporizka, Donetsk, and Mykolaivska. These changing conditions have led to an overall reduction in the availability of transporters and secure storage facilities in these critical regions. The Logistics Cluster acknowledges the need for enhanced coordination among humanitarian actors and government bodies. Significant gaps persist due to bureaucratic hurdles and language barriers, which hinder effective alignment and collaboration. Supporting capacity development is also a key need. While there is a clear and identified gap in partners' ability to access key locations, many of the restrictions on access stem from bureaucratic impediments that are beyond the immediate control of humanitarian organisations. Though the Logistics Cluster cannot actively support importation processes or directly alter governmental policies, it recognises an important role it can play in advocacy, coordination and information management.

Proposed Activities

Based on the 2024 Gaps and Needs Analysis (GNA) findings to address the identified gaps and enhance the effectiveness of the humanitarian logistics response in Ukraine, the following recommendations are proposed across four main Logistics Cluster activities:

1. Coordination and Advocacy

- **Recommendation:** Remains essential to hold the Logistics Cluster coordination meetings at national (Kyiv) and sub-national levels (Dnipro/Kharkiv and Odesa/Mykolaiv), exploring additional locations with a high number of responding organisations in frontline oblasts for ad-hoc coordination meetings.
- **Recommendation:** Facilitate and conduct coordination meetings with simultaneous translation into Ukrainian to encourage greater engagement from national NGOs and ensure inclusive communication.
- **Recommendation:** Support partners in navigating in the humanitarian coordination structure which will help them find funding opportunities and foster useful collaborations.
- **Recommendation:** Continue gathering data on logistical gaps and challenges and supporting advocacy efforts and informed decision-making by the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), OCHA, NGO Platform and other stakeholders.

2. Information Management

- **Recommendation:** Continue key communication with partners (through the mailing list) and key Information Management (IM) products (e.g., Concept of Operations, meeting minutes, Standard Operating Procedures, instructions) are translated into Ukrainian to enhance accessibility for all partners.
- **Recommendation:** Continue providing updated maps and GIS services when requested by partners to support route planning and situational awareness, especially in hard-to-reach/conflict affected areas.
- **Recommendation:** Continue to regularly monitor changes in national legislation affecting humanitarian operations (importation, customs, taxation, vendor regulations etc) and promptly inform partners to facilitate compliance and operational planning.

3. Common Services

Road Transport:

- Recommendation: Remains essentials to facilitate common transport services to hard-to-reach areas in eastern, northern, and southern oblasts, as close as possible to frontline locations, and be ready to adjust services transporting cargo from hard-to-reach locations in case of further frontline shift.

Temporary Storage:

- Recommendation: Remains essentials to facilitate access to common storage facilities in key logistics hubs - Dnipro, Kherson, Kyiv, and Odesa - to support organisations' needs for safe and secure storage.
- Recommendation: Encourage partners to share existing storage space with other humanitarian responders to avoid duplication and optimise resource utilisation.

4. Capacity Strengthening

- Recommendation: Encourage partners to share information on available training courses and materials to improve accessibility and coordination of capacity-building efforts.
- Recommendation: Continue translating training materials and conduct training sessions in Ukrainian whenever possible to enhance inclusivity for national organisations.

Recommendation: Develop and deliver both basic humanitarian and advanced logistics-specific trainings, prioritising in-person sessions to facilitate deeper discussions, knowledge exchange, and networking among partners.

Should the Cluster remain Active

Yes

ANNEXES

List of Organisations contributed to 2024 Gaps and Needs Analysis (GNA):

1	All-Ukrainian Charitable Foundation "Stribog"	National/Local NGO
2	Caritas Ukraine	National/Local NGO
3	Charitable Foundation "ARTAK Together for Dream"	National/Local NGO
4	Charitable Foundation "Blagorob"	National/Local NGO
5	Charitable Foundation "Angels Of Salvation"	National/Local NGO
6	Charitable Organisation "100 Percent Life Dnipro Region"	National/Local NGO
7	Charitable Organisation «Charity Foundation "Stabilization Support Services"	National/Local NGO
8	East SOS	National/Local NGO
9	Kherson Charitable Organization "Mangust"	National/Local NGO
10	New Dawn	National/Local NGO
11	Ukraine Red Cross Society in Kherson oblast	National/Local NGO
12	Yashchenko Foundation	National/Local NGO
13	HEKS/EPER	International NGO
14	Action Against Hunger France	International NGO
15	Cadus e.V.	International NGO
16	CARE Representative in Ukraine	International NGO
17	Cuamm - Doctors with Africa	International NGO
18	Emergency NGO	International NGO
19	FHI 360	International NGO
20	German Red Cross	International NGO
21	Global Empowerment Mission (GEM)	International NGO
22	HALO TRUST	International NGO
23	humedica e. V.	International NGO
24	Hungarian Interchurch Aid in Ukraine	International NGO
25	International Rescue Committee	International NGO
26	IsraAID	International NGO
27	La Chaîne de l'espoir	International NGO
28	Mercy Corps	International NGO
29	Norwegian People's Aid	International NGO
30	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	International NGO
31	Peace Winds Japan	International NGO
32	People in Need (PIN)	International NGO
33	Polish Humanitarian Action (PAH)	International NGO
34	Save the Children International (SCI)	International NGO
35	Solidarités International (SI)	International NGO
36	Swiss Red cross	International NGO
37	UK-Med	International NGO
38	Welthungerhilfe	International NGO
39	WeWorld G.V.C. O.N.L.U.S. IN UKRAINE	International NGO
40	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	UN Agency
41	United Nation Children Fund (UNICEF)	UN Agency
42	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	UN Agency
43	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	UN Agency
44	World Food Programme (WFP)	UN Agency
45	World Health Organization (WHO)	UN Agency