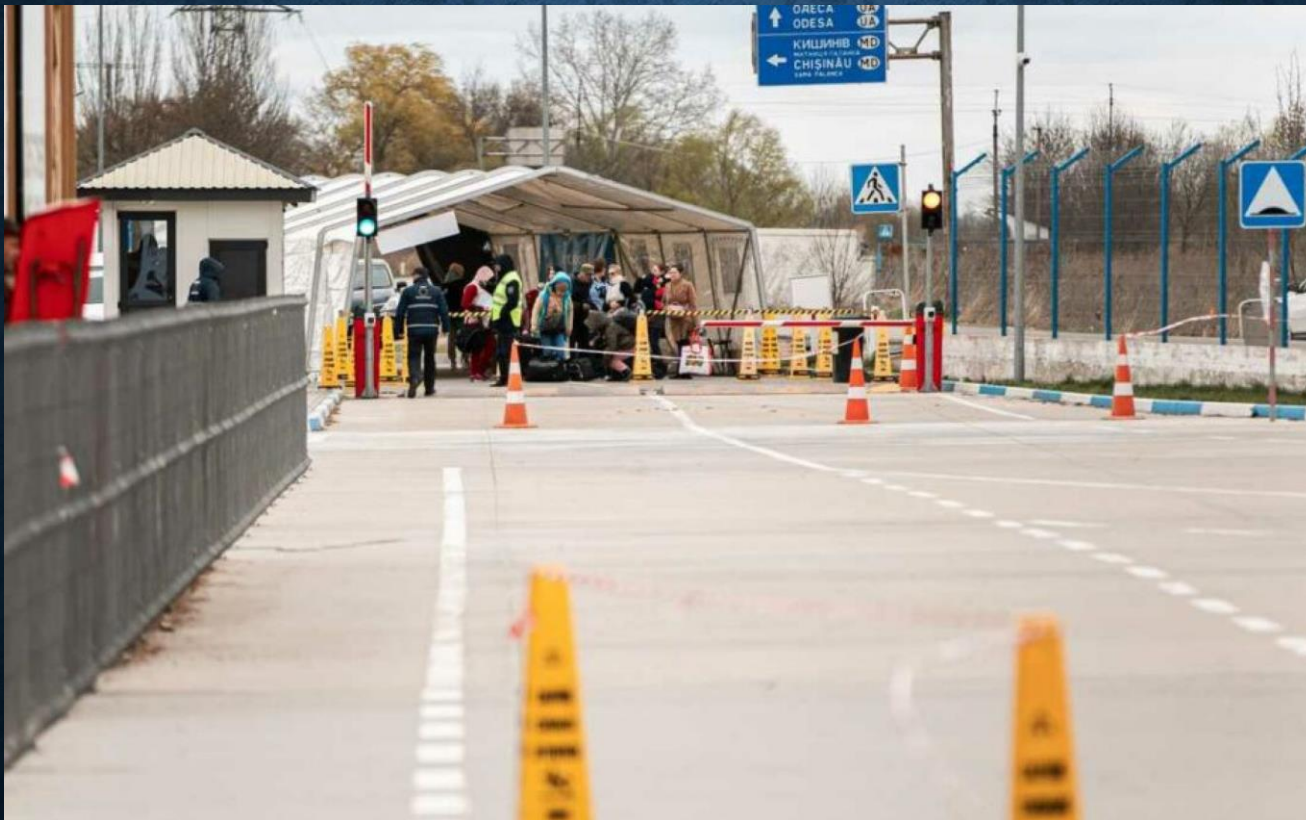


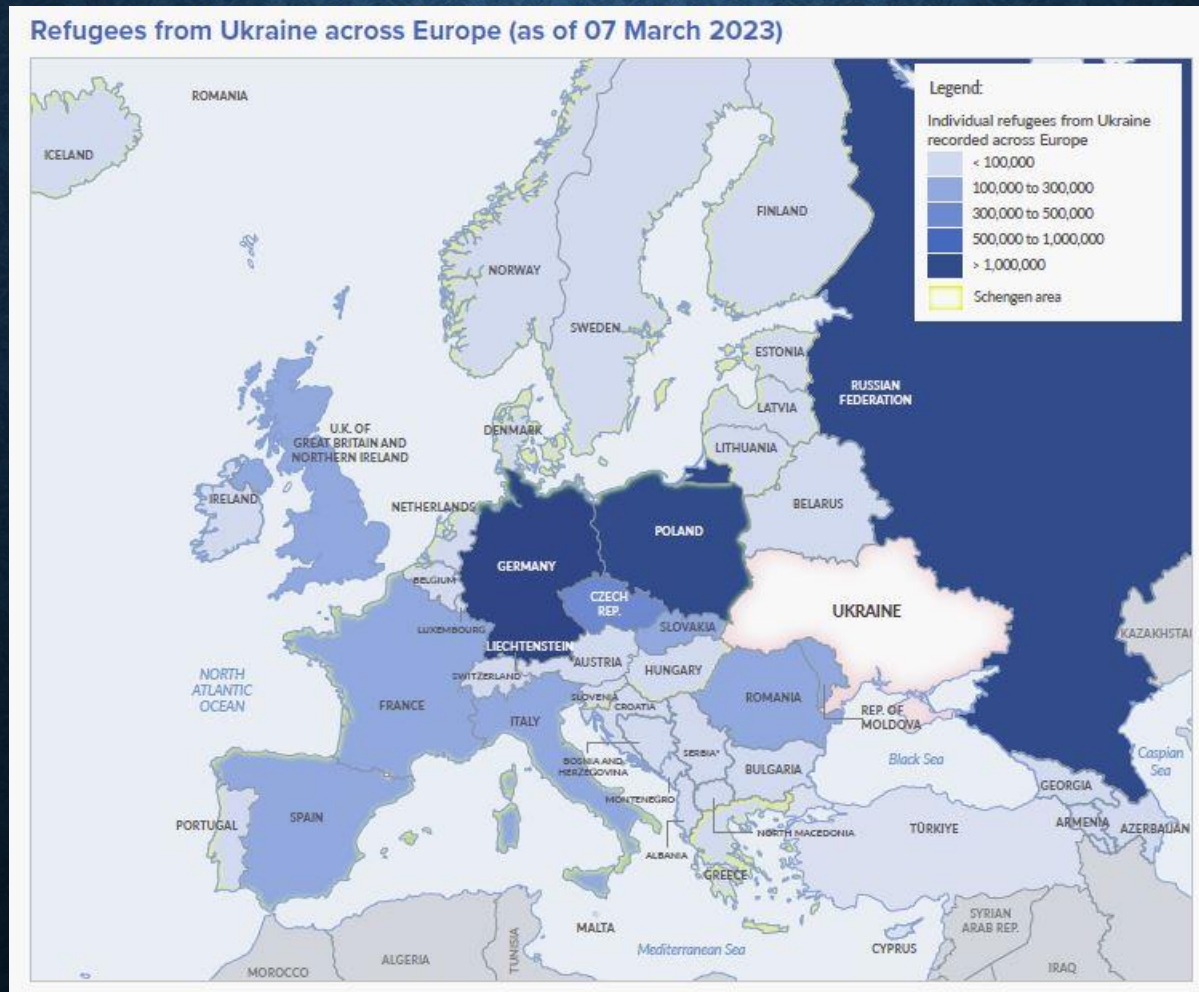
UKRAINIAN REFUGEES: THE EU'S LATEST REFUGEE CRISIS

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SETTING THE CONTEXT: UKRAINIAN REFUGEES IN EUROPE

Since the start of the war, the UNHCR has recorded over 8 million refugees from Ukraine.



SETTING THE CONTEXT: UKRAINIAN REFUGEES IN EUROPE

Countries featured in the Refugee Response Plan

Country	Data Date	Refugees from Ukraine registered for Temporary Protection or similar national protection schemes	Refugees from Ukraine recorded in country	Border crossings from Ukraine*	Border crossings to Ukraine**
Bulgaria	3/14/2023	154,590	49,610	Not applicable	Not applicable
Czech Republic	3/19/2023	499,887	501,540	Not applicable	Not applicable
Estonia	2/27/2023	43,485	67,601	Data not available	Data not available
Hungary	3/21/2023	34,248	34,248	2,384,203	Data not available
Latvia	2/27/2023	46,048	35,243	Data not available	Data not available
Lithuania	2/27/2023	75,197	75,197	Not applicable	Not applicable
Poland	3/21/2023	1,573,267	1,573,267	10,311,901	8,047,761
Republic of Moldova	3/19/2023	Not applicable	107,277	791,054	427,178
Romania	3/19/2023	122,362	110,012	2,121,569	1,729,431
Slovakia	3/19/2023	112,154	112,362	1,252,162	983,744
Total		2,661,238	2,666,357	16,860,889	11,188,114

Other countries neighbouring Ukraine

Country	Data Date	Refugees from Ukraine registered for Temporary Protection or similar national protection schemes	Refugees from Ukraine recorded in country	Border crossings from Ukraine*	Border crossings to Ukraine**
Belarus	3/14/2023	Not applicable	21,547	16,705	Data not available
Russian Federation	10/3/2022	Not applicable	2,852,395	2,852,395	Data not available
Total		Not applicable	2,873,942	2,869,100	Data not available

SETTING THE CONTEXT: UKRAINIAN REFUGEES IN EUROPE

Other European countries

Country	Data Date	Refugees from Ukraine registered for Temporary Protection or similar national protection schemes	Refugees from Ukraine recorded in country
Albania	1/31/2023	Not applicable	2,686
Armenia	3/20/2023	Not applicable	548
Austria	3/20/2023	94,984	94,984
Azerbaijan	3/13/2023	Not applicable	5,031
Belgium	3/20/2023	68,977	69,727
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3/19/2023	Not applicable	167
Croatia	3/20/2023	21,352	21,352
Cyprus	3/12/2023	21,842	16,281
Denmark	2/26/2023	38,538	40,613
Finland	2/20/2023	50,692	47,067
France	10/31/2022	118,994	118,994
Georgia	12/31/2022	Not applicable	25,701
Germany	1/31/2023	881,399	1,055,323
Greece	12/6/2022	20,955	20,955
Iceland	1/3/2023	2,239	2,239
Ireland	3/14/2023	77,685	78,121
Italy	2/24/2023	171,739	171,739
Liechtenstein	1/18/2023	536	410
Luxembourg	10/25/2022	6,756	6,756
Malta	2/19/2023	1,744	1,744
Montenegro	3/20/2023	8,248	34,866
Netherlands	2/10/2023	89,730	89,730
North Macedonia	3/19/2023	Not applicable	6,538
Norway	2/27/2023	41,519	41,519
Portugal	2/26/2023	58,242	58,242
Serbia and Kosovo: S/RES/1244 (1999)	3/20/2023	1,260	3,085
Slovenia	3/19/2023	8,885	9,119
Spain	3/16/2023	170,973	170,973
Sweden	2/23/2023	52,325	52,325
Switzerland	3/17/2023	82,952	82,952
Türkiye	1/26/2023	Not applicable	95,874
United Kingdom	3/13/2023	191,000	191,000
Total		2,283,566	2,616,661

SETTING THE CONTEXT: UKRAINIAN REFUGEES IN EUROPE

The UNHCR estimates that 90% of Ukrainian refugees are women and children.



“ The Ukrainian refugee crisis is a protection crisis for women and children. ”

Gillian Triggs
UNHCR's Assistant High Commissioner for Protection



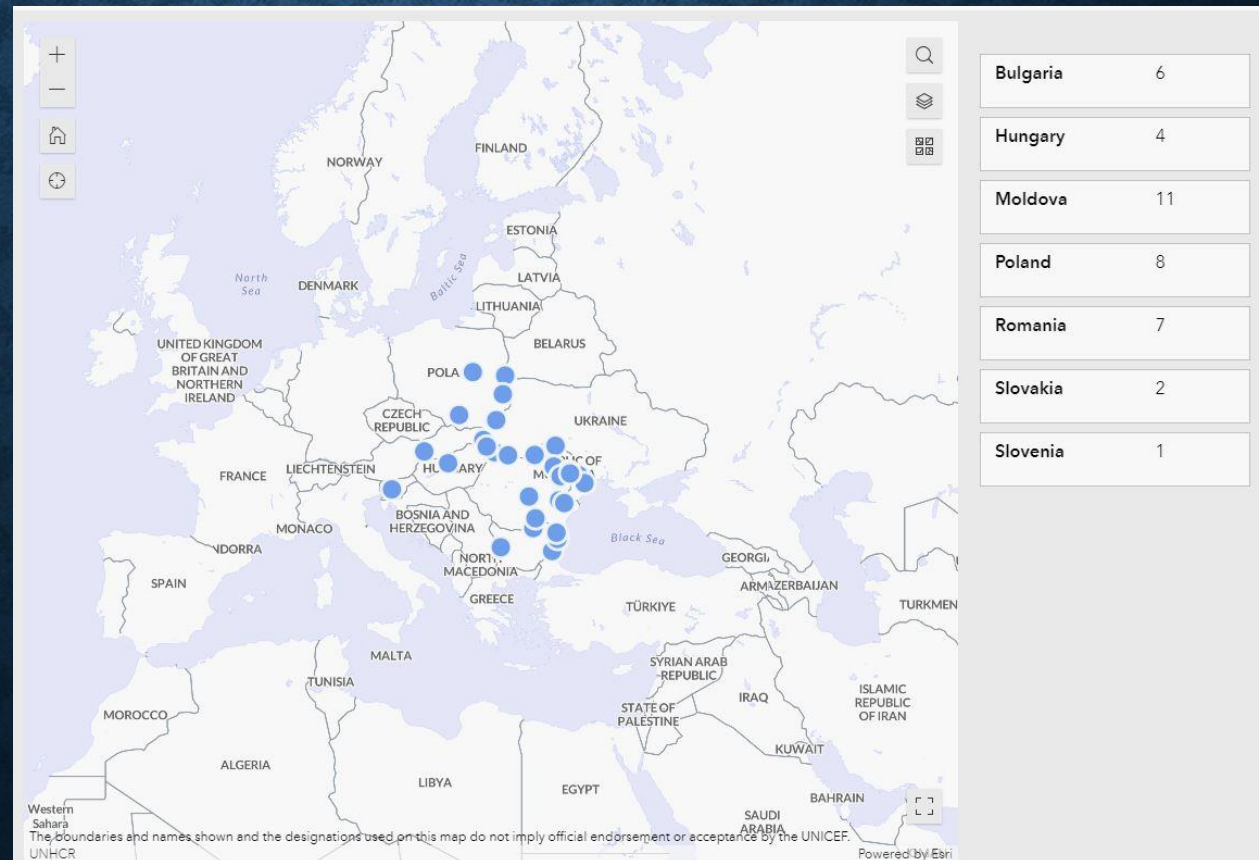
UKRAINIAN REFUGEES: THE INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

Several international organizations have been at the forefront of providing services and support to Ukrainian refugees. Principle international organizations include the UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, World Food Program and the EU. Several INGOs including Save the Children and Doctors without Borders have partnered together to provide services and supplies. In addition, local NGOs have actively assisted by providing local on-the-ground knowledge.



UKRAINIAN REFUGEES: THE INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

The UNHCR and UNICEF have created Blue Dot Centers throughout Europe. The Blue Dots are available to all but especially recommended for persons facing the greatest risks, such as unaccompanied and separated children, adolescents, persons with disabilities, suspected trafficked persons, survivors of gender-based violence, persons belonging to linguistic or other minorities and refugees belonging to the LGBTQ+ community.



UKRAINIAN REFUGEES: THE EU RESPONSE

Over the past decade, the EU as an institution and several member states have face mounting criticism over border management and refugee processing. The New Pact on Migration and Asylum which was passed in 2020 was an attempt to deal with several problems related to member state policies as well as the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex).



UKRAINIAN REFUGEES: THE EU RESPONSE

In March 2022, the EU for the first time activated the Temporary Protection Directive which provides specific benefits and rights that are accorded Ukrainian refugees:

- A residence permit for the entire duration of the protection
- Access to employment, subject to rules applicable to the profession and labor market
- Access to suitable accommodation or housing
- Access to social welfare
- Access to medical care
- Access to education for persons under 18 years to the state education system
- Ability to move to another EU country, before the issuance of a residence permit
- Ability to move freely in EU countries (other than the Member State of residence) for 90 days



UKRAINIAN REFUGEES: THE EU RESPONSE

There have been several criticisms of the Temporary Protection Directive which highlights the plight of all refugees and migrants seeking protection in the EU:

- The inability of refugees to exercise one right often negatively impacts the enjoyment of other rights.
- A lack of access to information and language barriers limit refugees' access to almost all rights provided under the Directive.
- Those with special needs (e.g., those disabled or with medical needs) are often not identified.
- There is a lack of harmonization of the application of the Directive by Member States.



UKRAINIAN REFUGEES: THE EU RESPONSE

In some countries, the EU faces a challenge of organizational coordination. For example, there are three EU border institutions working in Moldova including the European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM), the EU Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform in Ukraine (EUAM Ukraine) and most recently the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex). In July 2022, EU created the EU Support Hub for Internal Security and Border Management in Moldova. The objective of the EU Support Hub is to coordinate support and information sharing among EU agencies.



**EU launches Support Hub for
Internal Security and Border
Management in Moldova**

MOVING TO SECOND WAVE ISSUES: THE EU RESPONSE

Much of the EU effort in relations to this Hub focus on the following “priority” and second wave areas: Firearms and drug trafficking, migrant smuggling, trafficking in human beings, preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism.



UKRAINIAN REFUGEES: COUNTRY RESPONSES

Unlike asylum seekers from North Africa and the Middle East, EU Member States and other European countries have been generally very welcoming to Ukrainian refugees. However after a year, fatigue is occurring among many countries as they struggle to employ refugees, provide education and deal with the economic costs of the war.



CONCLUSIONS

The Ukrainian refugee crisis has exposed several problems in the international and European refugee architecture. The crisis has also forced organizations, agencies and governments to re-think their policies and procedures. The crisis has entered a new phase in which the focus is on creating modes of transition for refugees and protecting them and borders from criminal activity. The Ukrainian crisis will have a broad impact well-beyond refugee policy.

