Humanitarian Needs for Ukraine’s LGBTQI Community

In all locations

- Ensure that all U.S. government-funded humanitarian assistance providers are instructed to address the needs of all vulnerable populations including LGBTQ people, people with disabilities, and non-Ukrainian residents such as African students.
- Ensure that aid providers are connected directly to LGBTQ-led community organizations and shelters to support efficient aid distribution.
- Ensure that humanitarian aid and border-access are available to all those residing in Ukraine, despite country of origin.

In Ukraine

- Provide security and communication equipment for LGBTQI groups that continue to support the community despite homophobic and transphobic attacks and general lawlessness, including violence by Ukrainian nationalist militias.
- Disperse cash assistance to build emergency reserves while money transfers are still possible.
- Distribute medications, including HIV medications and hormone treatments.
- Offer targeted support for gay men and transgender individuals who cannot leave the country because of mandatory conscription but face harassment or violence within the Ukrainian military or citizen militias.

At the Border

- Facilitate border crossings for transgender people for whom documents may not match their gender to ensure gender non-conforming persons are allowed to cross the border, and that transgender women with outdated documentation are not subject to mandatory conscription in Ukraine.
- Support immigration processing for those without proper biometric passports because Romania and other countries may be forcing them to request asylum rather than claiming status under the European Union’s Temporary Protection Directive, thereby limiting access to immediate relocation benefits and complicating their future status within the European Union.
• Allow same-sex families to cross the border as a family unit and protect the integrity of that family unit during all stages of resettlement.

In Neighboring Countries

• Ensure the definition of family member and spouse is inclusive of same-sex couples and families for all immigration purposes and for access to humanitarian assistance, including access to safe and affirming shelters and long-term housing.
• Secure medications, including HIV medications and hormone treatments, recognizing that those medications are already in short supply in some neighboring countries and not covered by public health systems in others.
• Facilitate longer-term resettlement options outside of Poland and Hungary because of the hostile climate and anti-LGBTQI laws and policies in those counties.
• Provide equal access to jobs and vocational opportunities, recognizing the hostile social climate facing LGBTQI individuals in neighboring countries.
• Announce, as a sign of solidarity and to share the refugee burden, a new pathway to resettlement in the United States for a designated number of Ukrainians, despite their legal ability to resettle within the European Union. The U.S. program should welcome refugees with unique connections to the United States or unique vulnerabilities, including LGBTQI individuals.