

2018

# HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

— JANUARY-DECEMBER 2018 —

DEC 2017

## UKRAINE



TOTAL POPULATION OF UKRAINE

45<sup>\*</sup> M

PEOPLE IN NEED

3.4M

PEOPLE TARGETED

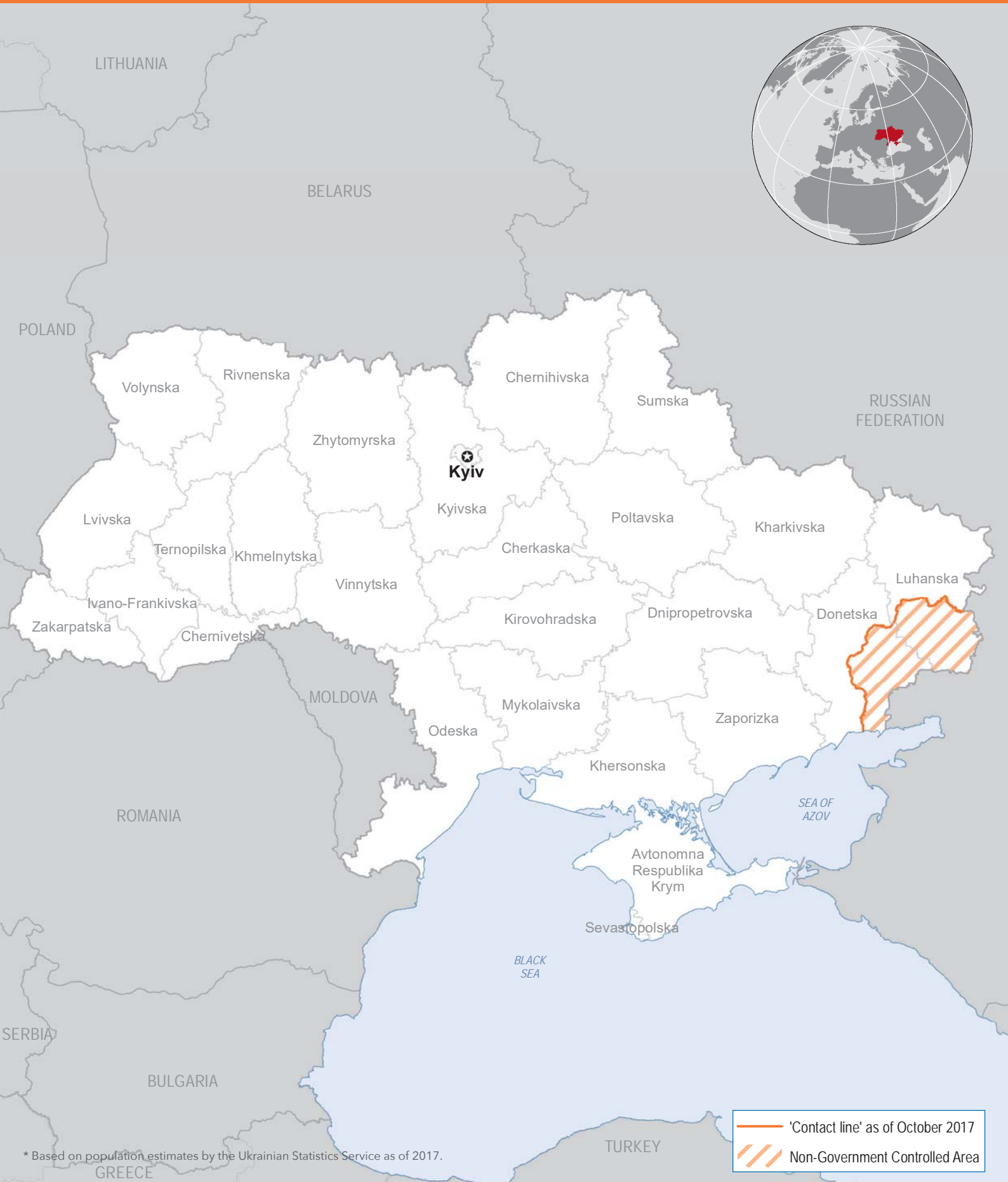
2.3M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

187M

# HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS

181



\* Based on population estimates by the Ukrainian Statistics Service as of 2017.

— 'Contact line' as of October 2017  
▨ Non-Government Controlled Area



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## FOREWORD BY

THE HUMANITARIAN  
COORDINATOR

As the Humanitarian Coordinator in Ukraine I am deeply concerned that the armed conflict in the east of the country is stretching into its fourth year, with thousands of men, women and children suffering from daily hostilities and millions forced to make impossible choices to meet their basic needs.

There are 4.4 million people affected by the crisis in eastern Ukraine, with many experiencing daily impacts. Two hundred thousand people living within five kilometres of the 'contact line' in the Government Controlled Areas (GCA) experience an average of 47 clashes a day: essentially, one shelling every 30 minutes. Nearly one million crossings are recorded a month, many of those are made by elderly, who are forced to make the long and arduous journey across the 'contact line' to maintain family ties and access social benefits, including pensions. The 457 kilometre 'contact line' is now one of the most mine contaminated areas in the world affecting 1.9 million people.

Whilst civilian casualties still unfortunately occur too regularly, the loss of life and injury remains low due to the training and risk mitigation being undertaken. For more than 42,000 children this means going to schools walled with sandbags, and hiding in bunkers during shelling. Hundreds of families sleep in cold and damp bunkers every night. People have adapted to the dangers of the conflict, but this 'normalization' does not detract from the need for critical humanitarian response and addressing the long-term impacts for the physical and psychosocial health and welfare of those affected.

Today, almost one in 10 Ukrainians is suffering the direct and cumulative effects of this protracted crisis. Families are being forced every day to make impossible choices: whether to use their rapidly diminishing resources to feed themselves, buy medicine to prevent or treat chronic illnesses, educate their children or pay for heating which is a prerequisite for surviving Ukraine's extremely harsh winter.

It is clear from the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) that needs are increasing in core sectors and that livelihoods support is urgently required. Ukraine also has the world's highest proportion of elderly people in need of humanitarian aid. They rely almost exclusively on pensions and family support, making them extremely vulnerable. At the other end, there is over a quarter of a million children growing up in the middle of the conflict, with distinct needs.

It is also troubling that in less than a year, food insecurity levels have doubled in both the GCA and NGCA, with up to 1.2 million people moderately or severely food insecure. Emergency shelter repairs, food assistance and emergency healthcare have become time-critical requisites for millions of people living on both sides of the 'contact line'. Fuel needs are acute, especially during the winter. As critical civilian infrastructure remains at the centre of hostilities, lifesaving water and electrical supplies are increasing needs.

Health systems and infrastructure have been undermined by the conflict, with implications stretching across Europe. WHO has warned that the multidrug resistant tuberculosis in the non-Government controlled area (NGCA) of Luhansk is a threat for the whole of Europe. These risks are heightened due to extremely low immunization rates in Ukraine, the inability to access areas for assessments and treatment, as well as the high numbers of people moving both within and beyond Ukraine.

Whilst the protracted nature of the crisis in Ukraine requires a holistic and coherent perspective across humanitarian and recovery approaches and actors, the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) remains essential for ensuring a coordinated, timely, effective and needs-driven humanitarian response. The overall appeal of US\$187 million is lower than the previous HRPs. Of this, US\$137 million is critical priority funding. The decrease in the size of the appeal is due to the strict prioritization of the projects contained in the plan, especially in terms of the geographic reach: the NGCA, the areas along the 'contact line' and a small area of the GCA where there are pockets of need, including amongst internally displaced persons (IDPs). In addition, critical capacity has been lost with the withdrawal of key NGOs and a UN agency, mainly due to lack of access and funding to sustain operations even in core sectors. In addition, the reluctance of headquarters to continue supporting operations in Ukraine with so many other competing priorities means that the Ukraine crisis is increasingly off the radar and forgotten.

2018 is a critical year for both the 3.4 million men, women and children in need of humanitarian assistance and protection in Ukraine, and the humanitarian organizations working hard to respond in a principled, timely and quality manner. We will not only require renewed efforts to access the millions of people who are the most vulnerable, but also to strengthen our work on finding innovative approaches to better link relief and recovery efforts to meet the needs. I am also pleased to highlight that Ukraine is the first country in the world to have embraced and applied the new Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Gender and Age Marker (GAM) in the 2018 planning cycle at full scale. This reaffirms the unwavering commitment of the humanitarian community in Ukraine to gender mainstreaming as a means for ensuring the highest quality humanitarian programming in line with international standards. I am confident that we have an excellent and comprehensive analysis of needs, a proven operational track record and highly committed organizations. What we require is renewed and enhanced support, to increase our access, funding and vital support to the people of Ukraine.

**Neal Walker**  
Humanitarian Coordinator

THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

# AT A GLANCE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1



Advocate for and respond to the **protection needs** of conflict-affected people with due regard to international norms and standards.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

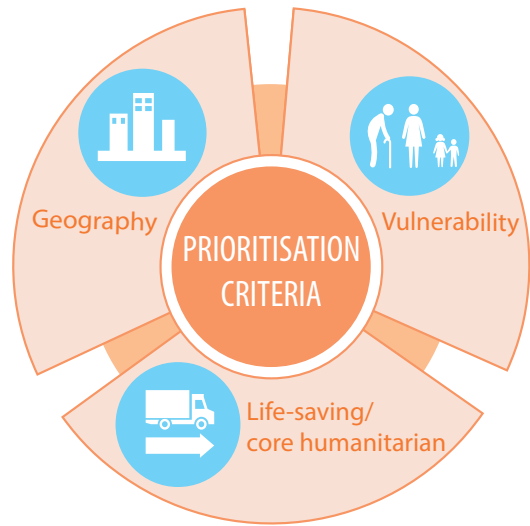


Provide **emergency assistance** and ensure non-discriminatory access to quality essential services for populations in need.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3



Improve the **resilience** of conflict-affected people, prevent further degradation of the humanitarian situation and promote durable solutions, early recovery and social cohesion.



PEOPLE IN NEED



3.4M

PEOPLE TARGETED



2.3M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



\$187M

CRITICAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



\$137M

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

NGCA (excluding 'contact line')

1.8M



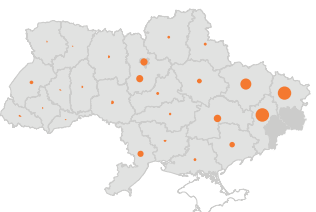
'CONTACT LINE' (5km on both sides)

0.6M



GCA (including IDPs\*, excluding 'contact line')

1M



BREAKDOWN OF REQUIREMENTS(US\$)

BY AGENCYTYPE



BY LOCATION



BY CLUSTER



NUMBER OF PARTNERS ACROSS UKRAINE

181\*\*

NUMBER OF 2018 HRP PARTNERS





48

\* MoSP registered 1.6 million IDPs, countrywide. All of them need different types of assistance. Around 0.8 million IDPs reside permanently in GCA, while others move frequently across the 'contact line' and, for the purpose of the HRP, are accounted for in the population figure of those living in NGCA.

\*\* This figure represents the number of organizations operating across Ukraine and sharing information on their activities with Clusters from January to September 2017.

## OVERVIEW OF THE CRISIS

### KEY ISSUES

-  Protection
-  Shrinking humanitarian access
-  Emergency assistance
-  Loss of livelihoods

Millions of people are continuing to suffer unnecessarily in eastern Ukraine due to the entrenched political impasse and the ongoing armed conflict. Despite many attempts at a ceasefire, hostilities continue with almost daily shelling, frequent localized clashes, and rapidly escalating mine and unexploded ordinance contamination. Given the restrictions on access, just under a million crossings of the 'contact line' occur each month, with people forced to wait for many hours in long lines with minimal services. Four years on, the prolonged conflict and socioeconomic disparity between the GCA and NGCA have led to major reorganization of access to services such as education, health, legal assistance, markets and shops along and close to the 'contact line'. Signs of long-term repercussions are slowly manifesting themselves, including increased poverty in the GCA and increased risk of water infrastructure failing altogether. The blockade of rail transportation, a trade embargo and 'nationalization' of important private sector entities in the NGCA have led to large-scale job losses and the closure of enterprises. Peoples' savings and reserves are exhausted, and those in most need are being forced to stretch already limited resources or simply to go without. Recent analysis indicates that people are resorting to degrading or negative practices to make ends meet, such as removing children from school, crime, alcoholism and survival sex.

**With the parties to the conflict failing to adhere to the various ceasefire agreements, more than 2,500 civilians<sup>1</sup> have been killed since April 2014 and another 9,000 injured.** Along the 'contact line', an average of 40 armed clashes are recorded every day. Up to 200,000<sup>2</sup> people living in the 5 km zone along the 'contact line' in the GCA regularly experience injury to or loss of loved ones or their neighbours, damage to property, and systematic barriers to accessing basic services.

**Land mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and unexploded ordnances (UXOs) pose an escalating threat to civilians, curbing people's access to farmland, and thereby inhibiting their ability to get back on their feet.** Between January and September 2017, approximately 103 civilian men, women and children were killed or injured in mine-related incidents.<sup>3</sup> Adherence to International Humanitarian Law and the Minsk ceasefire arrangements is lax.

**Crossing the 'contact line' has become a perilous, prolonged and cumbersome journey.** In 2017, the number of crossings steadily increased to a record high of up to 1.2 million in August. Just under a million crossings are recorded each month, compared to 700,000 in 2016. The highest increase was observed at the 'Stanytsia Luhanska' checkpoint: the only operational pedestrian crossing point in Luhanska Oblast. Every month, thousands of civilians cross this checkpoint, which in fact amounts to a unstable, worn-out and dangerous wooden bridge in need of repair. The checkpoints – especially those in 'no man's land' – lack adequate health, sanitation and shelter facilities, and long queues force people to wait for hours or sometimes days. While queuing, people are exposed to intense heat in summer as well as snow, wind and freezing conditions in winter, putting their health at risk. This is particularly challenging for the elderly, those with disabilities, children and pregnant women. In 2017, at least 14 civilians reportedly died or suffered serious health complications whilst waiting. These difficulties, along with frequent checkpoint closures due to insecurity and congestion, force people to take longer and extremely dangerous routes through

1. Numbers may change as new information emerges over time.

2. REACH, Area Based Assessment, 2017.

3. OHCHR

unmarked areas, putting them at greater risk of mines and UXOs.

**Despite all these challenges, people continue to make the journey across the ‘contact line’ to maintain family ties, access services and receive vital social benefits, including pensions.** In November 2016 the weight of personal items that individuals could carry across the ‘contact line’ was increased to 75 kg. However, this amount is still inadequate for carrying goods and foodstuffs needed for daily personal needs in the NGCA. Despite ongoing advocacy efforts, increased restrictions on freedom of movement of people and goods is dehumanizing for individuals every time they cross the ‘contact line’.

**The elderly constitute a significant proportion of the conflict-affected population in Ukraine, making up almost 30 per cent of the 3.4 million people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection, and half the registered internally displaced persons (IDPs).**<sup>4</sup> This is the largest percentage of elderly persons affected by conflict in a single country, and reflects the unique demographics of the crisis. The figures also result from the country’s discriminatory IDP policies,<sup>5</sup> which link access to social payments and pensions to IDP status, even if a person is not displaced. To access social benefits and pensions, residents of the NGCA, including older persons and persons with disabilities, must cross the ‘contact line’ to be registered as IDPs in the GCA. They are also prohibited from spending more than 60 consecutive days in the NGCA or they risk losing their IDP status and therefore their pensions.

**In mid-2017, additional verification requirements were imposed, forcing IDP pensioners to undergo another round of checks** by Oshchadbank – the main government bank responsible for pensions and social benefit payments. This correlates with a huge wave of people rushing to cross the ‘contact line’. IDP pensioners with disabilities must undergo the same procedure as non-disabled IDPs despite the difficulties and additional costs incurred. As of January 2017, some 407,000 IDPs are estimated to have lost access to their social benefits and pensions as a result of the suspension of IDP social benefits and pensions, and the verification of IDP status.<sup>6</sup>

**Most conflict-affected people, particularly the elderly and vulnerable households, rely heavily on the Government’s social protection scheme as their main source of income.**

4. The Ministry of Social Policies registered 1.6 million IDPs nationwide in 2017.

5. In November 2014, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine issued Decree 595 restricting the right to pensions and social benefits for citizens of Ukraine residing in the NGCA. This left approximately 1,200,000 people without benefits that are critical for their subsistence. This policy was challenged in the courts almost a year later and the High Administrative Court of Ukraine issued a decision declaring the Decree illegal and void. However, this court ruling has never been enforced. In 2016, the Government introduced further restrictions on access to social payments and pensions for IDPs, outlining additional procedures for verification of IDP status, while suspending social payments and pensions for some 500,000-2 600,000 IDPs in eastern Ukraine, pending verification of their continued presence in the place of IDP registration.

6. The figure of 407,000 is the number of persons from NGCA who were removed from pension rolls in 2016.

The percentage of households relying on pensions and social benefits (including IDP payments) increased in 2017. Losing access to these will have detrimental consequences for thousands.<sup>7</sup> Reliance on pensions and social benefits is higher in the 5 km zone along the ‘contact line’ than in other areas of the GCA.<sup>8</sup> In rural areas where unemployment rates are high, retirees head 60 per cent of households, making these households highly dependent on pensions as a source of income. With increased food and consumer prices, those aged 60 and older have been found to be the most vulnerable group, with up to 35 per cent food insecure in the NGCA and 21 per cent in the GCA.<sup>9</sup>

**Ongoing fighting exposes children to physical danger and security risks, as over 15,000 children live in settlements along the ‘contact line’ in the GCA, experiencing direct or nearby shelling on a regular basis.** Some are also forced to spend time in makeshift bomb shelters.<sup>10</sup> Education facilities are often shelled, particularly along the ‘contact line’, where more than 220,000 children, youth and educators are in immediate need of safe and protective schools. From January to November 2017, some 56 educational facilities were damaged, destroyed or temporarily closed in both the GCA and the NGCA. This is in addition to some 700 educational facilities damaged since the start of the conflict.

**Continuous insecurity has increased the risk and occurrence of gender-based violence (GBV) for women and girls, leading to immediate harm to them, as well as long-term psychosocial problems, including among children.** The high concentration of military and armed groups – coupled with a proliferation of weapons, weak law enforcement and impunity – has increased the risk of GBV for people living along the ‘contact line’, particularly women, adolescent girls and young men. There is a lack of access to vital information and services, including shelters for GBV survivors. The conflict has also led to heightened levels of domestic violence due to increased tolerance of violence in society, easier access to weapons and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among former combatants. Stigma surrounding GBV, and a lack of services and referral pathways prevent survivors, including women and girls, from receiving adequate support. Survival sex, including by minors, is being reported, further increasing risks to mental, physical and reproductive health. Over three quarters of school directors and teachers interviewed near the ‘contact line’ reported striking behavioural changes in students before and after the conflict.

7. 53 per cent of GCA households and 33 per cent of NGCA households rely on social benefits as their primary source of income, according to Joint Food Security Assessment undertaken by the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, September 2017.

8. REACH, Update to the Inter-Agency Vulnerability Assessment in Luhansk And Donetsk Oblasts, November 2017.

9. Food Security and Livelihood Cluster, Joint Food Security Assessment, September 2017.

10. UNICEF, The Children of the Contact Line in Eastern Ukraine: an assessment of the situation of children and their families living in Government-Controlled Areas along the contact line in the east Ukraine conflict zone, June 2017.



## CRISIS TIMELINE

**May 2014**

Presidential elections. Self-proclamation of so-called "Donetsk people's republic" & "Luhansk people's republic"

**September 2014**

Minsk protocol signed

**January 2015**

A Temporary Order by GoU limited Freedom of Movement and introduced ban on commercial supplies of goods and services to NGCA

**July 2015**

De facto authorities required 'accreditation/registration' in NGCA. Humanitarian aid delivery to NGCA was suspended

**June 2014**

Violence continued despite the ceasefire agreement

**August 2014**

Preliminary Response Plan launched

**December 2014**

Crisis in Donbas continued with major humanitarian implications. SRP launched

**February 2015**

Minsk II signed. Provisions include facilitation of humanitarian assistance. HRP 2016 launched

**November 2015**

UN distributions to Luhansk resumed / hostilities increased

**September 2016**

Security incidents continued to be reported on both sides despite renewed ceasefire agreement on 1 September

**May 2016**

After a few days of relative calm, hostilities increased again

**March 2016**

Government suspended social payments to over 600,000 IDPs. Opening of a new checkpoint Zolote failed

**August 2016**

Escalation of the conflict led to the highest number of civilian casualties since August 2015

**June 2016**

Closer fighting positions led to further deterioration of security situation, intermittent closure of checkpoints and increased civil damages

**April 2016**

Temporary closure of Stanytsia Luhanska, the only checkpoint for pedestrians in Luhanska oblast. Overflow of civilians to other checkpoints overwhelming capacity and increasing risk

**February 2016**

The Ministry of Temporary Occupied Territories and IDPs was established

**December 2016**

HRP 2017 launched

**February 2017**

The near miss hit of the chlorine gas deport at DFS posed increased life-threatening environment and health risks for civilians

**May 2017**

Spike in hostilities in Krasnohorivka and Mariinka (Donetska Oblast) close to the 'contact line'

**July 2017**

De facto authorities' announced changes in the so-called 'accreditation/registration' procedures of humanitarian missions and activities

**January 2017**

Rapid deterioration of security situation in Donbas regions. Government approved an Action Plan on reintegration of NGCA territories

**March 2017**

De facto authorities' introduced an 'external management' of companies based in Ukraine and declared the 'contact line' as a 'state border'

**June 2017**

Harvest-time ceasefire declared from 24 June till 31 August

**August 2017**

Ceasefire enforced on 24 August to allow safe return to schools



**Children, especially those living in the NGCA, face difficulties accessing official documents**, including identity papers, birth registration and education certificates. For example, due to difficulty crossing the ‘contact line’, as well as non-recognition of birth certificates issued by the de facto authorities in the NGCA, more than half of births in the NGCA are not being registered in the GCA. This increases the risk of statelessness, as children born in the NGCA may be unable to obtain Ukrainian birth certificates. Similarly, a generation of school graduates could be at risk of diminished opportunities to continue higher education outside the NGCA and enter the job market, as education documents issued by the de facto authorities are not recognized by the Ukrainian authorities. Students from the NGCA who want to continue their education in the GCA are required to obtain additional documentation from the Ukrainian authorities.

**Disruption to critical infrastructure in settlements along the ‘contact line’ is becoming the daily ‘normal’ for millions of people.** Life-saving water and electricity installations were subject to continuous interruption in 2017, affecting more than three million people on both sides of the ‘contact line’. Multiple pumping stations, including the large Donetsk Filter Station, remain at the centre of hostilities. In February, water stoppages due to damaged power lines, and shelled filter stations placed the heating systems of around 1.8 million people directly at risk,<sup>11</sup> with the town of Avdiivka particularly affected. While hostilities continue near critical infrastructure, damage to supply systems and – as a knock-on effect – the collapse of inter-dependent heating systems may be inevitable, leading to increased humanitarian needs across areas of critical concern during the winter months where temperatures routinely drop to minus 25 degrees centigrade. Disruption to centralized heating systems therefore amounts to a life-threatening risk to millions of people dependent on them for life-sustaining warmth.

**Lack of access to healthcare is particularly concerning, threatening the wellbeing – and the survival – of millions of people in both the GCA and the NGCA.** Overall, a reported 130 health facilities still require rehabilitation, and freedom of movement – vital for both patients and healthcare providers – is often curtailed by insecurity. Transportation difficulties also mean that access to health facilities is either limited or expensive. In 2017 alone, up to 66 per cent of healthcare facilities within 5 km of the ‘contact line’ reported damage during the crisis.

**Three years of continuous conflict in eastern Ukraine have resulted in over 40,000 homes suffering some form of damage.** Approximately 25 per cent of IDPs in the GCA also have inadequate shelter, placing them at risk of further involuntary displacement. Damage to houses is reported daily, increasing the need for acute shelter interventions, and adding to the backlog of more durable repairs, mainly light and medium. By October 2017, more than 772 houses were newly damaged according to Shelter and NFI cluster. At the

same time, there is an absence of longer-term rehabilitation programmes.

**As winter approaches, the protracted nature of the conflict and deepening socio-economic problems have dramatically depleted the population’s capacity to prepare and winterize their homes.** Alarming, recent preliminary data indicates that nearly half of rural households and a third of urban households in the GCA in the two conflict-affected oblasts lack adequate supplies for the winter.<sup>12</sup>

**In addition, some 6,000 IDPs living in hundreds of collective centres across the country are particularly vulnerable.**<sup>13</sup> Collective centres are often a last resort for IDPs who face socio-economic challenges.<sup>14</sup> One in three collective centre residents are pensioners and most of them are female. Thirty-one per cent experience unsatisfactory living conditions, citing issues with hygiene and cooking facilities as well as poor-quality heating. Sixty-nine per cent of persons living in collective centres are required to pay rent and 49 per cent are required to pay utilities. Indebtedness is thus one of the primary reasons for eviction.

**The socio-economic situation in the Donbas has significantly worsened.** Recent analysis of the impact of the conflict in eastern Ukraine shows a clear link between the conflict and the worsening socio-economic situation.<sup>15</sup> Closure of enterprises, the high inflation rate, the economic blockade, damage to critical infrastructure, the increase in unemployment to its highest rate since 2008, and prices and poverty<sup>16</sup> rising faster than the national average are some of the key contributing factors. This has had a negative impact on food security and people’s ability to meet basic needs.

**Against this backdrop, increased food insecurity has been observed in both the GCA and the NGCA, with some 1.2 million people found to be either severely or moderately food insecure.** Of these, some 800,000 food insecure people live in the NGCA. In 2017, the proportion of the population with poor and borderline levels of food consumption has increased, while the food expenditure basket has reduced, mainly reflecting the increased cost of utilities, which negatively impacts the food consumption of some vulnerable groups.<sup>17</sup>

**Increased food prices have also contributed to more people in the NGCA resorting to negative coping strategies** such as buying food on credit, borrowing food and/or reducing

12. REACH, Area Based Assessment (ABA), 2017.

13. In the GCA only. The number of persons living in collective centres in the NGCA remains unknown.

14. Shelter/NFI Cluster, Collective centre in Ukraine, June 2017 update.

15. Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, Socio-Economic Summary Report, 2017, at <http://fscluster.org/ukraine/document/analysis-impact-conflict-socio-economic>

16. Between 2013 and 2015, the percentage of the population living below the actual minimum subsistence level increased from 20 per cent to 74 per cent in Luhanska Oblast; and from 22 per cent to 66 per cent in Donetsk Oblast, while the average for Ukraine (GCA only) increased from 22 per cent to 58 per cent.

17. Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, Joint Food Security Assessment, September 2017, at <http://fscluster.org/ukraine/document/joint-food-security-assessment-gca-ngca>

11. Donetsk city (1.15 million people), Horlivka (0.3 million), and areas served by Velikoanadolske and Krasnoarmiiske Filter Stations (100,000 and 250,000 respectively).

dietary diversity because of lack of money or other resources to obtain food. From 40 per cent in 2016, 87 per cent of people in the NGCA now use negative coping strategies, while in the GCA more than half the population (53-55 per cent) apply such strategies. The number of people unable to cover their most basic needs has also increased. The most vulnerable groups are single-headed households with children, elderly persons, female-headed households and households with no active employment.<sup>18</sup>

**As the ‘contact line’ has become a de facto border, the socioeconomic disconnect between the two sides is growing, essentially making the NGCA an economic exclusion zone.** The current state of economic vulnerability is extremely fragile. Emerging anecdotal evidence points to a greater-than-ever risk that the working-aged urban population, including ex-miners – currently unemployed and not eligible for social assistance – could rapidly become vulnerable and in need of humanitarian assistance.<sup>19</sup> Such a scenario, would likely place an additional burden on already limited humanitarian response capacity and resources, thereby undermining recovery efforts.

**While humanitarian partners continued their efforts to stay and deliver, humanitarian access - particularly in the NGCA, where humanitarian needs are acute – shrank further in 2017.** The ‘registration’ requirement imposed by the de facto authorities in 2015 continues to severely hamper the ability of partners to operate. In 2017, additional

‘registration’ requirements were introduced for humanitarian cargo and programming, without clarity on the timelines and documents required. Despite constant efforts by the UN, the absence of a systematic coordination arrangement with the de facto authorities is another concern, which curtails the timely and quality delivery of assistance to the most vulnerable. Taxation of humanitarian aid (organizations, entities and individuals) remains unresolved. After two years, the draft ‘humanitarian law in times of emergency’ still remains pending debate in Parliament. In the absence of its adoption, there continues to be a lack of corrective measures to address access, taxation and other bureaucratic obstacles and impediments to humanitarian action.

**Pre-existing systemic weaknesses, such as aging or poorly maintained public infrastructure and social service facilities, and lack of capacity in the health sector are further increasing the vulnerability of conflict-affected communities,** including the displaced. While recovery and rehabilitation programmes are yet to kick start at full scale, multiple factors, including ongoing hostilities and consequent damage to infrastructure, as well as the Government’s political and security priorities, are impeding efforts to address the root causes of these structural challenges. In addition, according to the IOM-conducted National Monitoring System (NMS) and data provided by the World Bank, shelter is one of the primary needs of IDPs.

18. Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, Joint Food Security Assessment, September 2017, at <http://fscluster.org/ukraine/document/joint-food-security-assessment-gca-ngca>

19. REACH, Thematic assessment of local enterprises and labour markets in eastern Ukraine, March 2017.

## STRATEGIC

## OBJECTIVES

The Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) reconfirmed the humanitarian needs, especially along the 'contact line', and in the NGCA, but also in pockets elsewhere in eastern Ukraine. The humanitarian community reaffirmed the 2017 HRP Strategic Objectives as the guiding elements for 2018 planning, and that protection, humanitarian access and the need for critical emergency interventions remain a priority, together with the restoration of livelihoods, and support for durable solutions.



1

**Advocate for and respond to the protection needs of conflict-affected people with due regard to international norms and standards**

The protection needs of conflict-affected people are of paramount concern and will be addressed through a protection response intended to ensure that parties to the conflict adhere to international norms and standards. This response includes coherent and effective advocacy messages for protection and other needs, engaging with all parties and stakeholders on both sides of the 'contact line', in line with International Humanitarian Law, do no harm and basic humanitarian principles.

This will entail further efforts to protect human rights, including freedom of movement, with an emphasis on vulnerable groups, including women, children, youth, the elderly and the chronically ill and disabled.

Protection as a concept is mainstreamed through programmatic interventions. Access to protection support and legal assistance, as well as humanitarian mine action, are also prioritized under this strategic objective.



2

**Provide emergency assistance and ensure non-discriminatory access to quality essential services for populations in need**

Conflict-affected people in need will receive emergency life-saving water, food, non-food items, health, psychosocial support, shelter and cash as a modality whenever appropriate without discrimination, and with a focus on the most vulnerable. Access of persons of concern to essential services, including education, pensions and social benefits, and access of humanitarian actors to those in need, will remain priorities.

A gender and age lens, including collection and analysis of sex- and age-disaggregated data, will help tailor assistance to those most in need.



3

**Improve the resilience of conflict-affected population, prevent further degradation of the humanitarian situation and promote durable solutions, early recovery and social cohesion**

This includes action to prevent the further degradation of essential services, urban and rural systems, and critical infrastructure, as well as alleviating human suffering, with due attention to gender.

Actions will integrate early recovery across the humanitarian response, including livelihoods and action for social cohesion. The primary objectives are to contribute to durable solutions and enhance community resilience and service provision, to counteract the ongoing depletion of coping mechanisms.

Given the specific national context, humanitarian actors are committed to linking their work to efforts and actions in the recovery and development sphere.

## RESPONSE

## STRATEGY

The human toll of the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine is critical, with 4.4 million people affected, of whom 3.4 million require humanitarian assistance and protection. In 2018, humanitarian organizations included in this response strategy will seek to provide essential humanitarian services and support to some 2.3 million vulnerable men, women and children. The response strategy embeds the centrality of protection as the starting point for humanitarian action, while rigorously prioritizing addressing acute humanitarian needs through principled, dignified and timely humanitarian response in the locations where needs are the highest. In parallel, organizations are striving to strike the right balance between humanitarian, recovery and development approaches and activities, to ensure acute needs are met, whilst fostering the resilience of affected communities, and self-recovery of displaced families.

### Prioritized actions




The principal goal of humanitarian action in 2018 will be to alleviate the human suffering caused or exacerbated by the conflict by meeting the needs of the most vulnerable men, women and children across all sectors, in all areas of concern. Wherever feasible, humanitarian action will also serve as a catalyst or support for scale up of recovery and development activities. The 2018 humanitarian planning builds on significant progress made in coordinated needs assessments and analysis, at both inter-agency and sectoral levels.

Given the increasing needs but scarcer resources, the humanitarian community is finding ways to work more effectively and efficiently. The three elements of the 2017 prioritization criteria – life-saving/core humanitarian, geography, and vulnerability – have been re-applied in the 2018 planning cycle to define the priorities. The primary focus of the humanitarian actions will be on the most vulnerable and those most at risk living in the areas along the ‘contact line’, where daily fighting has severed their access to basic services such as water supply and access to healthcare. In addition, priority is given to vulnerable people living in the NGCA, who have been hit hard by the cumulative effects of the conflict and socio-economic disconnect, and also those living where pockets of humanitarian needs persist in the GCA.

### Centrality of protection

Protection of all persons affected and who remain at risk will inform humanitarian decision-making and, whenever necessary, adjustment of responses across all clusters

#### PRIORITISATION CRITERIA

-  Life-saving/core humanitarian
-  Geography
-  Vulnerability

throughout the next year. Protection will also be central to preparedness and advocacy efforts. In practical terms, this means there will be an increased focus on identifying who is most vulnerable and most at risk, how and why; and thereafter taking into account the specific vulnerabilities that underlie these risks, including those experienced by men, women, girls and boys, including internally displaced persons, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and persons belonging to other minorities.

### Gender and age mainstreaming

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) is committed to delivering a response that is sensitive and appropriate to the distinct needs and vulnerabilities of persons from different genders and ages. Ukraine is the first country in the world to have embraced and applied the new Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Gender and Age Marker (GAM) in the 2018 planning cycle at full scale. This reaffirms the unwavering commitment of the humanitarian community in Ukraine to gender mainstreaming as a means for ensuring the highest quality humanitarian programming in line with international standards.



Moving on to implementation and monitoring of humanitarian activities at the beginning of 2018, the Ukraine HCT will ensure that the humanitarian response is adequately tailored and adapted to address the specific needs of different population groups, and managed with their active participation.

### **Addressing protracted internal displacement**

Given the protracted nature of the internal displacement in Ukraine, the Government, led by the Ministry of Temporarily Occupied Territories and IDPs (MTOT), has taken positive steps towards finding lasting solutions for IDPs (now some 1.6 million people), by releasing a national IDP strategy. With the aim of supporting the Government in this process, in 2017 the humanitarian and development partners have undertaken a number of innovative initiatives based on global good practice to address protracted displacement. In 2018, the humanitarian community is committed to continue its support and collaboration with the Government to translate this strategy into action to find long-term solutions for protracted displacement.

However, while much of the internal displacement requires lasting solutions, many of the internally displaced families continue to find themselves at the centre of the protection crises and in need of humanitarian assistance. Along with efforts to address internal displacement, humanitarian organizations will continue to meet the immediate needs of displaced families in the areas along the ‘contact line’ and across other parts of Ukraine.

### **Improved coordination to deliver better where needs are the highest**

The ‘contact line’ long ago became a de facto border, dividing communities in eastern Ukraine, and further worsening the vulnerability of families in the areas it cuts through and excludes. This has led to a growing socio-economic disconnect and disruption of access to services, particularly in the NGCA. Today, an estimated 2.3 million Ukrainians need humanitarian assistance and protection in these areas.

In 2017, humanitarian organizations were able to implement some of their interventions in these areas, despite limitations to humanitarian access caused by logistical, security and bureaucratic constraints. In 2018, the HCT will continue to build on experience and achievements through various efforts to enhance the coordination of humanitarian action in hard-to-reach areas. Where necessary, humanitarian partners will explore and apply different aid delivery modalities, including expanding cash-based programmes, localizing humanitarian action, tapping into and expanding existing programmes (particularly in the NGCA), and continuing strategic advocacy dialogue with parties to the conflict.

### **Maximizing cash**

Cash-based interventions promote dignity and foster livelihoods and, most importantly, speedy and efficient delivery of assistance. Momentum for cash transfer programming in the GCA is getting stronger. Findings of

multi-sectoral assessments show cash and voucher to be the appropriate modalities of response at least in the GCA, with established supply chains and integrated markets, despite ongoing sporadic skirmishes within 5 km of the line of contact.

An active Cash Working Group in Ukraine offers a platform where agencies collaborate on the basis of shared standards and principles, while each focuses on its core strengths. This has also significantly reduced the overlapping of programmes and duplication of beneficiaries targeted by agencies working independently. Given growing humanitarian needs, cash and vouchers will play a crucial role in maximizing limited resources to achieve more for people in crisis.

### **Impartial and neutral engagement**

Implementing the HRP effectively requires engagement at the strategic level, which is inclusive, impartial and neutral, with all parties to the conflict and on both sides of the ‘contact line’. The HCT recognizes that engagement at all levels is paramount to maintaining the required levels of presence and ensuring timely and principled humanitarian action in the areas where the needs are the highest. In 2018, the HCT will continue its efforts to support the Government of Ukraine in its leadership and coordination role at all levels, through bodies such as the MTOT, the Ministry of Social Policy, line ministries and local authorities. The HCT will continue engaging with the de facto authorities to bring the centrality of protection to the core of humanitarian action, and to ensure a concerted and coordinated international humanitarian response based on needs.

### **Accountability to the affected population**

In early 2017, the HCT hosted a Senior Transformative Agenda Implementation Team (STAIT) mission tasked with reviewing coordination practices and developing practical recommendations to put people at the centre of humanitarian action moving forward in 2018. Following the mission, the HCT has progressed implementation of the mission’s recommendations, including putting in place frameworks on Accountability to the Affected Population (AAP) and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

In recognition of the protection nature of the crisis, the HCT has developed a Protection Strategy and Action Plan, which will be reviewed periodically. The Protection Strategy allows the HCT and protection partners to effectively utilize the existing evidence base for advocacy, continue to build the capacity of national civil society in advocacy, and leverage complementary actions by non-humanitarian actors to raise general awareness of the crisis.

In 2018, the HCT members will place greater emphasis on strengthening capacity and resources to enable multi-sector engagement for all humanitarian actors, who will take on responsibility for operationalizing the AAP and PSEA frameworks and the Protection Strategy, and ensuring the centrality of protection in humanitarian action.

## Planning assumptions

The 2018 HRP will maintain the same set of planning assumptions agreed by humanitarian partners as in 2017. Various analyses undertaken in 2017 suggests that the hostilities will continue, especially in active hotspots in the areas along the 'contact line'. Evidence suggests that the socioeconomic situation of the two conflict-affected oblasts is continuing to deteriorate, as food insecurity numbers in these oblasts doubled in the last 24 months. The 'contact line' has divided communities for four years and is likely to further consolidate parallel systems between the GCA and the NGCA, limiting access to essential services and hampering freedom of movement. With no definitive ceasefire on the horizon, humanitarian, recovery and development needs will continue to exist side-by-side and with potential increased inter-linkage, throughout the east, and across Ukraine.

Pre-existing systemic weaknesses, such as aging infrastructure and social services – coupled with inconsistencies in legislation and lack of resources, security and political prioritization by the Government – will likely remain a reality throughout 2018. Decentralization and reform efforts are moving at a slow pace. Inconsistency in legislation amplifies discrimination against marginalized groups. In the NGCA, continued restrictions on humanitarian operations and unpredictable access are likely to increase the pressure on the few partners currently able to operate. Access to areas along the 'contact line' will remain constrained.

With mega emergencies and growing humanitarian needs around the world, maintaining international attention on the humanitarian situation in Ukraine will likely be challenging. International support is uncertain and inconsistent. Donor funds for humanitarian programmes is increasingly under pressure with some indications of reductions, whilst recovery and development funding is still insufficient.

**OPERATIONAL**

# CAPACITY

ORGANIZATION TYPE	NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS
National NGO	125
International NGO	33
UN agency	10
International Organization	6
Other	7

**Total\*** **181**

\* This figure represents the number of organizations operating across Ukraine and sharing information on their activities with Clusters from January to September 2017.

In 2017, humanitarian organizations have reduced their presence in the field and in Kyiv mainly due to the lack of funding for critical interventions. There are now 181 organizations endeavouring to respond to the persistent needs of IDPs and conflict-affected communities compared to 215 in 2016, and only a few are permitted to operate in the NGCA.

Of 181 operating organizations that engage within the collective coordination structures, a total of 48 organizations are seeking funding through the 2018 HRP for the implementation of 111 projects. Many others are implementing partners for those seeking HRP funds, or are funded independently though still work towards goals that are coherent with the strategic objectives of the consolidated response.

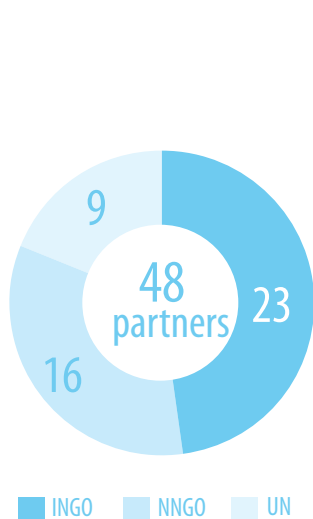
While the geographical focus of the 2018 HRP remains on the two most conflict-affected regions of eastern Ukraine, Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts, the access of humanitarian actors to people in need remains restricted, especially in the NGCA, due to insecurity, administrative impediments and logistical challenges. This underscores the vital role

that NGOs, particularly national ones, and civil society organizations play as front-line actors in accessing areas of high concern and providing critical assistance to the most vulnerable.

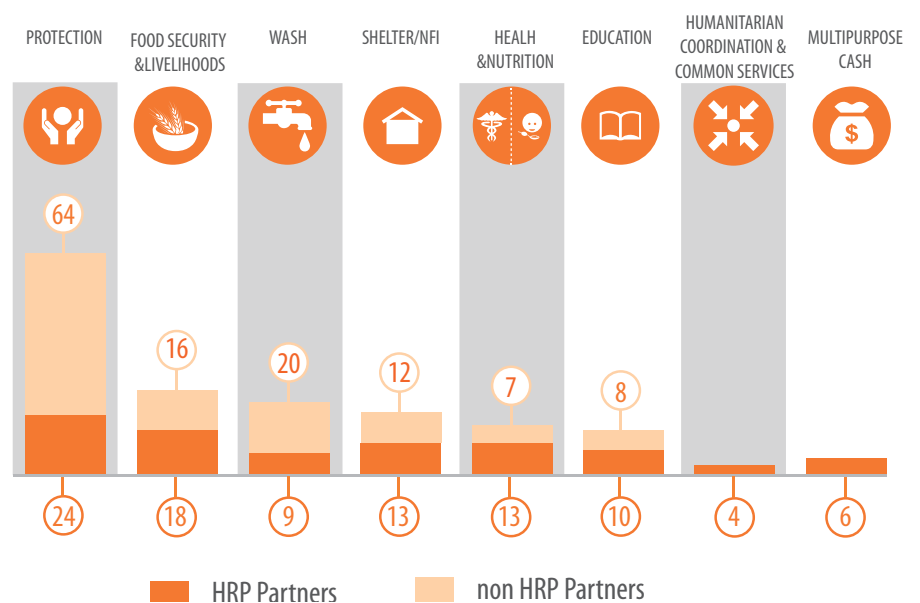
As of November 2017, over two-thirds of the organizations in the coordinated response are NGOs, and, for the first time, the funding in the 2018 HRP is greater for NGOs than for the UN. Strengthening partnerships between national and international organizations – as well as with organizations based in the territory not under the Government’s control – is a central priority for 2018.

## BREAKDOWNS OF PARTNERS

HRP PARTNERS BY TYPE



PARTNERS BY CLUSTER



## HUMANITARIAN

## ACCESS

In 2017, the access of conflict-affected civilians to critically needed humanitarian goods and services significantly deteriorated as a result of continuous insecurity, bureaucratic impediments, logistical challenges and economic difficulties. Numerous politically-motivated restrictions imposed by the parties to the conflict are also hampering the provision of independent and impartial assistance and protection to the women, men and children in most need.

For civilians, freedom of movement, particularly in Luhanska oblast, remains severely constrained, with only one pedestrian crossing point servicing the entire region. Attempts to negotiate the opening of an additional crossing point, especially one that enables vehicle crossing, have yet to reach a breakthrough.

In the NGCA, most of the interventions remain at a halt or are only partially being implemented as a result of several mandatory but unclear 'registration' requirements introduced and reinforced by the de facto authorities over the past three years. If granted, 'registration' and permits are limited to a short period of time – from one week to three months. The 'registration' and permit renewal procedure is complicated and the time required to process it, remains unpredictable. The severe and complex restrictions on humanitarian operations and activities, coupled with unpredictability, not only lead to extremely limited access to people in dire need, but also hinder the ability of organizations to systematically plan their interventions.

In addition, the de facto authorities have often exercised a high degree of control over how, when, and to whom aid can be delivered, and have limited the ability of humanitarian organizations to monitor whether or not the relief supplies have reached the intended recipients. These restrictions render independent and impartial humanitarian action highly challenging.

As of November 2017, only four international organizations had received official permission to be present in the NGCA of Luhanska oblast, while a handful of local organizations have renewed their registration. The situation is also dire in the NGCA of Donetsk oblast, where the highest level of food insecurity is observed:<sup>20</sup> only one international organization has been officially 'accredited', while certain key humanitarian actors were expelled from the NGCA in 2017, leaving a huge gap in the coverage of needs.

Access to vital infrastructure located in between military lines also remains problematic, with repairs to water pipelines

likely to affect the winter heating and therefore the well-being of people already affected by the conflict.



20. Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, Joint Food Security Assessment, September 2017.



## RESPONSE

## MONITORING

Building on the good practice of 2017, humanitarian partners in Ukraine will continue to strengthen accountability for the aid delivered through monitoring and reporting of the impact and reach of the response. Response monitoring in 2018 will gauge progress against the HRP targets throughout the year and will inform periodic programme adjustments to enable more in-depth understanding of the needs, response and gaps.

In 2017, information management, analysis, and monitoring have been substantially strengthened within and across sectors, despite the challenging operational environment. This system will continue to be strengthened in 2018, while clusters will also continue to fine tune their monitoring and information management activities to ensure that assistance goes to those who need it most in a timely manner.

The 2018 Monitoring Framework will cover the entire year and will produce four quarterly Humanitarian Dashboards as the outcome of a joint quarterly review process. Based on reporting by humanitarian partners and joint analysis, these reviews will primarily focus on the following questions:

- To what extent has progress been made against the HRP Strategic Objectives and targets?
- To what extent has sectoral progress been made against Cluster Objectives and targets?
- To what extent is the response in line with funding levels, identified needs and the operational context?
- How is the situation, including people's needs, likely to evolve?

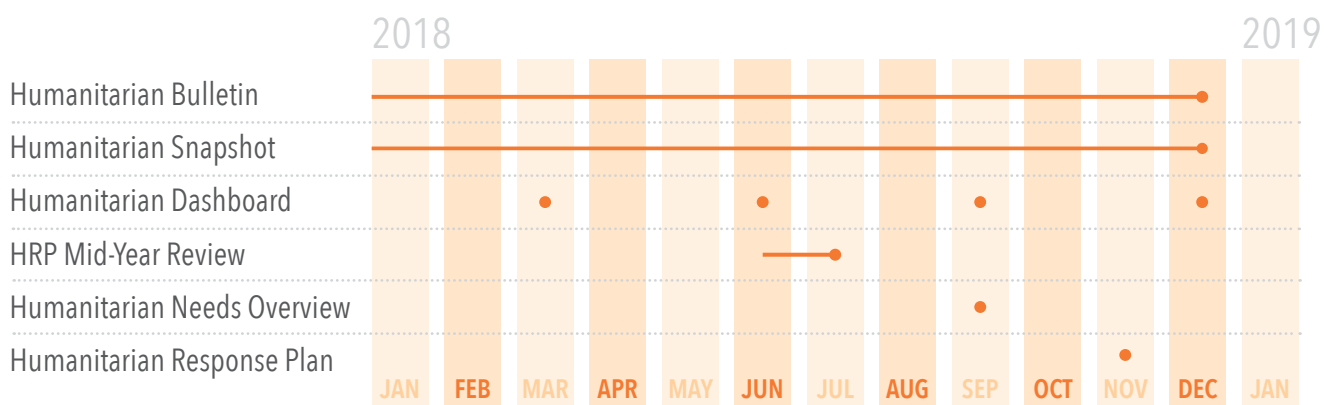
- What adjustments are needed to the HRP, if any?

The framework measures progress on two levels: Strategic Objectives and Cluster Objectives, with a focus on gender and protection, thereby ensuring emphasis on the most vulnerable throughout the humanitarian response. Data will be collected on the agreed collective and activity-level indicators and established targets (please refer to Part III: Annex for more details) to determine what is provided where and how, and to identify gaps in the response.

Progress against agreed activity-level indicators will be published quarterly in a concise and visual manner, together with in-depth cluster and inter-cluster analysis of needs, response challenges and gaps in the Humanitarian Dashboard.

The Information Management Working Group (IMWG) will continue to play a critical role in collecting, collating, aggregating and analysing information from their respective partners against defined indicators and setting targets, with OCHA providing secretarial and technical support for assembling the available data. This data will also include funding levels and new information that becomes available on needs, risks, gaps and challenges. Needs information collected

## HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE TIMELINE



during the first three quarters of 2018 will also be leveraged into preparation of the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), which will be issued towards the end of 2018.

As in 2017, cash-related indicators for all relevant clusters are included, in addition to a stand-alone set of indicators for multi-purpose cash programming.

The HRP Online Project System (OPS) database provides greater detail on projects, including the selected modality of aid delivery. This information is publicly available for donors and humanitarian partners via the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). Regular monitoring of results achieved compared to resources allocated is essential for improving transparency and accountability for all stakeholders, including affected persons and donors. This will help provide an evidence base for decision-making to redress shortcomings, fill gaps, and adjust response plans.

However, efforts to monitor the humanitarian response in the NGCA remain a challenge due to the ongoing lack of full access. Nonetheless, remote monitoring is strongly encouraged, utilizing project progress reports by implementing partners and available communication technologies, as primary monitoring tools.

SUMMARY OF

# NEEDS, TARGETS & REQUIREMENTS



The humanitarian organizations in Ukraine propose to complement the Government-led response and other actors' humanitarian interventions with a focused, pragmatic and rigorously prioritized Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), totalling US\$187 million to assist the some 2.3 million persons most in need of humanitarian assistance in 2018.










Of the total requirement, time-critical core humanitarian activities worth US\$137 million were identified as the critical priority for which early funding is essential to ensure timely delivery of multi-sectoral assistance for the most vulnerable, and to ensure that key benchmarks are met, especially for winterization and other season-sensitive efforts.

While joint analysis of multiple pieces of evidence pointedly reveals that the active conflict has severely worsened the humanitarian situation, resulting in higher needs across the

sectors, this year's requirement is significantly lower than that of 2017. This is for several reasons.

This 'down-to-the-bone' figure reflects an extremely strict and focused prioritization that all partners agreed to go through to develop minimum requirements that are essential for meeting basic needs and preventing further deterioration in the situation.

Second, this was an unfortunate result of key humanitarian partners having to terminate their critical operations in Ukraine due to a lack of funding in 2017. Their decision to end their activities means not only bigger gaps to fill for those remaining, but also reduced capacity of their implementing partners to deliver the much-needed assistance.

	TOTAL		BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE TARGETED			BY SEX & AGE			REQUIREMENTS	
	People in need	People targeted	NGCA (excluding 'contact line')	'CONTACT LINE' (5 km on both sides)	GCA including IDPs (excluding 'contact line')	% female	% children, adults, elderly***	Critical (US\$)	Total (US\$)	
 Protection	3.3M	1.3M	0.3M*	-	1.0M*	56%	20   62   18%	35.5M	43.1M	
 Food Security & Livelihoods	1.6M	0.3M	93K**	-	0.2M**	57%	23   55   23%	22.6M	38.4M	
 WASH	3.4M	2.3M	0.9M	0.4M	1.0M	54%	15   59   26%	26.8M	29.9M	
 Health & Nutrition	2.2M	0.9M	0.3M	0.2M	0.4M	52%	38   49   13%	13.8M	21.1M	
 Shelter	0.6M	0.2M	0.1M**	-	0.1M**	58%	27   45   29%	22.0M	31.7M	
 Education	0.7M	0.2M	31K	32K	0.1M	54%	95   5   0%	8.9M	11.0M	
 Logistics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
 Coordination & Common Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1M	5.1M	
 Multipurpose Cash Assistance <sup>1</sup>	-	26K	-	-	-	-	-	2.0M	6.5M	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.4M****</b>	<b>2.3M****</b>	<b>0.9M****</b>	<b>0.4M****</b>	<b>1M****</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>15   59   26%</b>	<b>\$137M</b>	<b>\$187M</b>	

\* This figure includes 0.5m IDPs in GGA. People living on both sides of the 'contact line' are included in the GCA and NGCA estimates, respectively.  
 \*\* The figure includes people living on both side of the 'contact line'. They are incorporated in the GCA and NGCA estimates, respectively.  
 \*\*\* Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (60+ years)  
 \*\*\*\* Total figure is not the total of the column, as the same people may appear several times.

1. MPC is not a Cluster, but a modality for assistance. Arrangements in place are transitional and will be regularly reviewed according to further guidance by global IASC discussions. Key Cluster Leads and agencies engaged in Cash Transfer Programming (CTP) will be members of the Steering Committee, led by the HC, which will act as the decision-making body, accountable for overall oversight - with the technical support of the Cash Working Group (CWG) functioning in Kyiv and in the field.

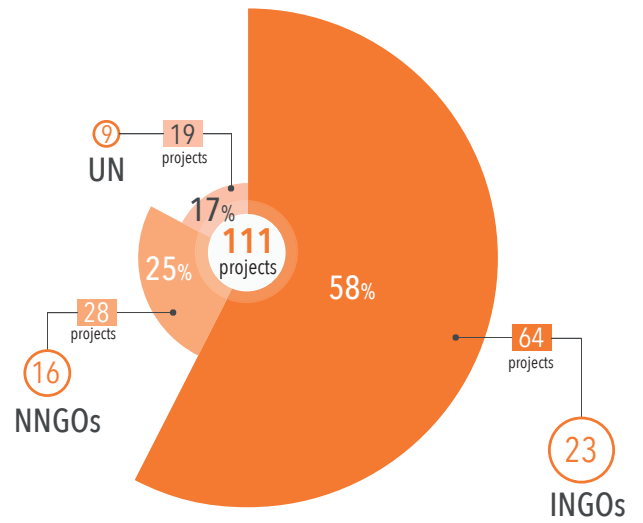
Finally, following severe underfunding over the last two years, the Health and Nutrition Cluster has made the difficult decision to limit the number of usually-costly health interventions for chronic non-communicable illnesses, such as cancer and diabetes, in the HRP, despite high needs. These interventions cannot be launched without strong longer-term funding commitments.

Preliminary analysis of all 111 HRP projects shows that around 87 per cent of the total requirement (US\$161 million) is exclusively planned for the two directly affected oblasts – Donetsk and Luhanska. This is to enable humanitarian interventions to address and mitigate the cumulative negative impact the active conflict has had on people’s access to basic goods and services, such as food, water, health and shelter, as well as protection. The remaining 14 per cent (US\$25 million) is intended for activities that cover both the two directly conflict-affected oblasts and beyond. Most of these projects fall under the Protection Cluster and the coordination sector.

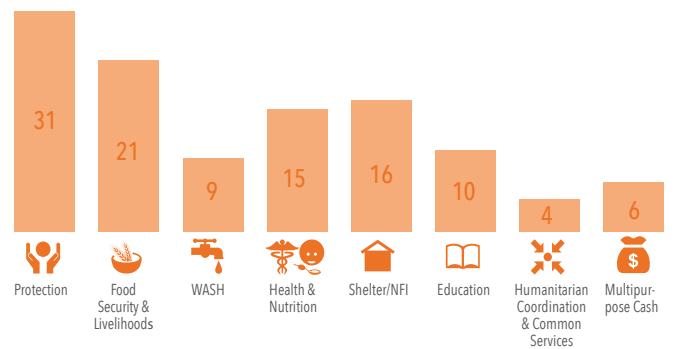
The humanitarian leadership will reinforce its efforts to engage with all parties to the conflict in pursuit of freedom of movement for those seeking help and unimpeded access for those providing assistance. In addition, the humanitarian community will actively monitor the overall situation and evolution of needs to inform strategic and programmatic adjustments to the response if required. The planning structure itself also allows for flexibility to make timely adjustments.

The year 2018 will be critical for humanitarian organizations operating in eastern Ukraine. It will not only require renewed efforts to access the millions of people who are most vulnerable, but also innovative approaches to better link relief and recovery efforts.

NUMBER OF PROJECTS BY TYPE OF PARTNER



NUMBER OF PROJECTS BY CLUSTER

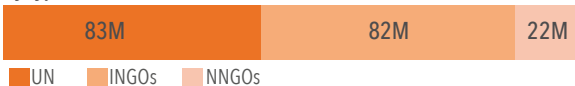


BREAKDOWN OF REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

By Cluster:



By Type of Partner:



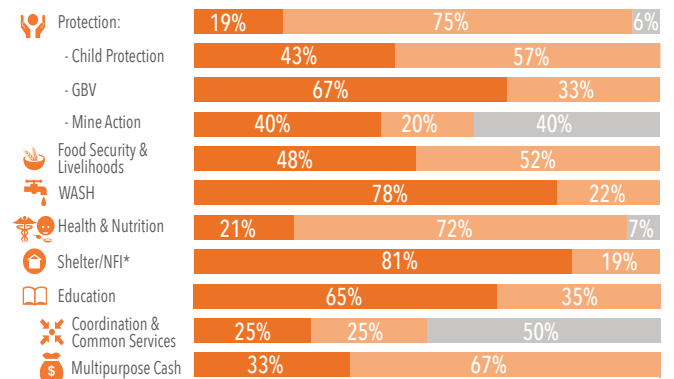
By Geographical Coverage:



By Oblasts



GENDER AND AGE MARKER BY CLUSTER



- 4M - Likely to significantly contribute to gender equality, including across age groups
- 3M - Likely to contribute to gender equality but without full attention to age groups
- 3T - Principally about promoting gender equality without full attention to age groups
- N/A

\*Agencies applied the waiver as per the guidance of the Inter-Agency Senior Gender Advisor. New projects were vetted as per the new GAM scoring, accordingly.



## NEW WAY OF WORKING:

## JOINED-UP EFFORTS

Ukraine has a unique window of opportunity to take action to mitigate the imminent risks and negative impacts associated with the protracted conflict.

Four years on, the humanitarian consequences of an active-yet-forgotten armed conflict – such as displacement, limited or lack of access to basic services, and impoverishment – are becoming entrenched. Every occasion when damage goes unrepaired, livelihoods are lost and not restored, and protection risks deteriorate deepens the population's vulnerabilities and diminishes capital for recovery and development in the long run.

The latest analysis reveals that the conflict and the 'contact line' have severely disrupted the networks of basic services, most of which were previously serviced by larger cities in the NGCA. Loss of connectivity between large urban centres in the NGCA and periphery settlements in the GCA is forcing people to access services and markets almost exclusively in the GCA.

This phenomenon has led to significant additional burdens on basic services, particular in urban centres in the GCA. The impact of this reorganization is already visible in, for example, Kurahove city in Donetska oblast, located around 20 km from the 'contact line'. According to high-level government officials, basic services in the city, such as maternity wards in the city hospital, kindergartens and banking systems, are overloaded because of the increased number of people accessing the services. Similarly, local administration capacity is also under pressure and overstretched.

This context requires efforts to bridge the humanitarian-development divide - whether attitudinal, institutional or

funding – to ensure a people-centred, better-aligned and complementary approach to what is increasingly a protracted crisis.

While the HRP is humanitarian in nature and focus, it has become clear that acute measures may not be enough to halt the suffering. There is also need to understand and respond to the long-term structural issues that are often the cause of the crisis in the first place or exacerbate it, such as weak governance, poor human rights or corruption, without compromising on humanitarian principles.

This recognition has prompted Ukraine's HCT to commit to strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus and fostering a closer partnership with development actors and civil society. However, translating these commitments into action and striking the right balance between humanitarian and recovery efforts still remain challenging in such a complex and volatile situation.

The year 2018 promises to be a fertile ground for tangible humanitarian-development nexus operations, marking the first year of implementation of the 2018-2022 UN Partnership Framework. Centred around reinforcing resilience and strengthening coordination between humanitarian and development efforts, its fourth pillar – with the geographical focus of eastern Ukraine – sets out how the UN will work collectively in support of the Government to address the cross-cutting themes of equal access, participation and protection.

#### United Nations Eastern Team (UNET)

The UNET was established in early 2017 as a tangible platform that facilitates dialogue on incorporating a long-term perspective into humanitarian work and vice versa. Under the strategic chairmanship of the Humanitarian Coordinator and/or his alternates, the UNET meetings take place to inform the humanitarian-development nexus operations on a monthly basis in various locations in eastern Ukraine to optimize the extensive local knowledge of field-based colleagues. The UNET is currently made up of UN organizations operating in eastern Ukraine only. However, discussions are in progress to expand it to include key NGO partners to ensure its inclusiveness.

#### Government of Ukraine - United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPF)

The UNPF represents the common strategic partnership framework between the Government of Ukraine (GOU) and the UN System for the period of 2018-2022. It was formulated with strong participation from the GOU, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Ukraine, civil society and other stakeholders and affirms the commitment of all partners in support of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 in areas that coincide with national development priorities. Within Pillar 4 of the UNPF, the UN and the Government will aim to promote transition from early recovery to reconciliation, further addressing the longer-term goals of social cohesion and sustainable development, with particular focus on eastern Ukraine. With strong linkage with the other dimensions of the UNPF, Pillar 4 is the venue in which the Government and the UN will coordinate their efforts to improve human security, social cohesion and recovery of the most vulnerable population, including IDPs. The UNPF will engage civil society and other actors involved in humanitarian relief, recovery and development to establish an inclusive coordination mechanism, and strike a right balance between the humanitarian, recovery and development interventions.

A set of concrete recommendations were derived from the 2018 HRP workshop on how to move forward with humanitarian development nexus-related planning, approaches and activities, including:

- Analysing the impact of – and where necessary tapping into – existing humanitarian, recovery and development programmes and identifying areas for collaboration;
- Reinforcing Government leadership, including through establishing inter-ministerial/departmental coordination structures at the national and sub-national levels;
- Strengthening the capacity of local organizations and Government entities at national and local levels;
- Taking an ‘innovative’ approach to assessing and analysing the impact of the conflict and systemic issues, as well as how their trends and interaction influence each other. These findings will help to strengthen joint evidence-based programming; and

- Enhancing inclusive and transparent information sharing among various actors, including the Government.

The HCT is fully committed to translating these recommendations into tangible actions. While it is clear that there is no one-size-fits-all approach, the many good initiatives currently being undertaken by individual actors will be capitalized on, leveraging on the trust, confidence and culture of dialogue developed in recent years as a potential resource for forward-looking approaches and strategic alliances. A small working group comprising HCT members (UN organizations and NGOs) and donors has been established to take this forward in a consultative and inclusive manner.

### IDP Strategy

The Government of Ukraine, and in particular the Ministry for Temporarily Occupied Territories and IDPs (MTOT), elaborated the Strategy for the Integration of Internally Displaced Persons and Implementation of Long-Term Solutions on Internal Displacement for the Period until 2020. Though the Strategy is pending final endorsement, it is an important step towards addressing and preventing protracted displacement in Ukraine.

Through an inclusive and consultative process the Strategy is intended to achieve clear and quantifiable collective outcomes that address protracted internal displacement, while ensuring a whole-of-Government approach to reduce the vulnerabilities of IDPs and host communities, enable durable solutions, and promote a holistic response. The international community plans to support the process with technical expertise and contribute to the Government’s efforts to prevent and address the protracted nature of internal displacement.

### The World Bank’s Data Platform to Monitor the Socio-economic Impacts of Conflict and Displacement

In light of the ongoing recovery and peacebuilding efforts being taken by the Government of Ukraine and its international partners, a pilot data platform has been developed for ongoing monitoring of the development impacts of conflict and displacement, as well as the performance of recovery and peacebuilding programming.

Developed in collaboration with humanitarian actors, the pilot platform aims to utilize new technology and geocoded data to help both national and international stakeholders design, target, and monitor the progress of recovery efforts. The platform will provide regular information on three key pillars; 1) critical infrastructure and social services; 2) economic recovery; and 3) social resilience.

Further collaboration will be promoted to streamline information sharing and referral efforts by both humanitarian and development actors.

### Eastern Ukraine Recovery and Peacebuilding Fund (RPF-Ukraine): Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)<sup>21</sup>

The pooled funding mechanism was established in July 2016, following a Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RPA)<sup>22</sup> conducted in 2014 in response to the Government’s request for support to assess needs and plan the recovery in the government-controlled areas of eastern Ukraine. It has two trust funds: one administered by the United Nations; and the other by the World Bank. The mechanism ensures that the support explicitly targeting issues of cohesion, stability, reconciliation, peacebuilding and recovery is financed in a coordinated manner; builds synergies between different activities; and strengthens collective understanding of the context and evolving risks. The goal of the twin-track MPTF is to encourage collective responsibility for delivering results and a higher degree of integration of resources and support by promoting coherence and economies of scale.

The UN-administered Fund has two main objectives – to finance the implementation of rapid activities by focusing on immediate priorities not yet financed through the national budget or other lending instruments; and to facilitate better coordination by the Government in order to minimize duplication and fragmentation of support. Under the first objective, specific regional programmes and projects have been developed through area-based prioritization in close consultation with the World Bank. The regional programmes initially focus on the following areas – 1) rehabilitation of critical damaged infrastructure and social services; 2) economic recovery; and 3) social resilience, peacebuilding and community security.

Overall coordination of the investments and needs for technical assistance will be covered under the second objective, through specific cross-cutting activities, including capacity building, technical assistance in producing analytic products; and monitoring and evaluation.

21. Please refer to the full Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Eastern Ukraine Recovery and Peacebuilding Fund (RPF-Ukraine): Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) for more information.

22. A joint European Union, United Nations and World Bank team provided technical support to the RPA. The RPA report was endorsed by the order #797-p of the Council of Ministers on 5 August 2015.

# PART II: OPERATIONAL RESPONSE PLANS



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PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



# OF PARTNERS



PROTECTION OBJECTIVE 1

**1** To strengthen protection for persons of concern, including prevention and mitigation of rights' violations.

RELATES TO SO1

PROTECTION OBJECTIVE 2

**2** Persons of concern benefit from full and non-discriminatory access to essential services and enjoyment of their rights, with particular attention to the most vulnerable.

RELATES TO SO2

PROTECTION OBJECTIVE 3

**3** Improve the social cohesion and resilience of conflict-affected people; support persons of concern in identifying durable solutions.

RELATES TO SO3

PROTECTION

Given the ongoing conflict in Eastern Ukraine, including widespread violations of international humanitarian law and risks to life, and safety and security concerns due to widespread mine contamination, including UXOs and ERWs, the Protection Cluster partners are expanding their mine action programmes in close coordination with the authorities. Mine action partners will survey and mark 6,000,000 m<sup>2</sup> of mined areas and demine 1,000,000 m<sup>2</sup>. They will also provide mine risk education to 30,000 children and adults, and support the establishment of mine action centres in Luhanska and Donetsk oblasts, which are needed to enhance the integrated planning, coordination, use of information management systems and operational efficiency among mine action stakeholders, as well as reinforcing the capacity of government actors.

Protection Cluster partners will strengthen protection monitoring in the area along the 'contact line' separating the GCA and the NGCA of eastern Ukraine. The estimated 600,000 people living along the 'contact line' lack access to basic services, livelihoods opportunities and access to justice. Protection partners will seek to address the numerous protection needs through individual cash and in-kind protection assistance to persons with specific needs, including the elderly, persons with disabilities, children and female-headed households, as well as community-based protection projects. Partners will work to assist survivors and those at risk of trafficking.

Persons in the NGCA face human rights violations and major protection concerns, such as restricted freedom of movement, increasing isolation due to the economic blockade, and lack of rule of law and denial

of access to social payments and pensions. Despite the shrinking humanitarian space in the NGCA, protection actors will continue to provide protection assistance to 300,000 people through community-based protection, psychosocial support (PSS) and individual protection assistance. Other partners, who are not able to operate in the NGCA, are nonetheless assisting residents of the NGCA through hotlines, and providing information about services, as well as assistance at or near checkpoints on the GCA side to residents of the NGCA. Given the negative impact of the conflict and displacement on the mental health and psychosocial wellbeing of women, men, boys and girls, protection partners have expanded their psychosocial support programmes to assist 250,000 people. This will include outreach through mobile teams, and targeted PSS for elderly and isolated persons.

Children have been particularly affected by the conflict, and the protection partners will address this by providing child-friendly spaces and individual protection assistance for 260,000 children, strengthening child protection referral mechanisms, and supporting 400,000 caregivers and childcare providers to enhance children's coping mechanisms and resilience.

Displaced women and girls are estimated to be three times more exposed to GBV than the non-displaced population, and protection actors will focus on awareness-raising, strengthening referral pathways and provision of essential services, including PSS, safe shelter and legal assistance to 250,000 survivors and persons at heightened risk of GBV. The presence of military actors close to the 'contact line', as well as increase in use of

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BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE

	BY STATUS			BY SEX & AGE	
	NGCA* (excluding 'contact line')	'Contact line' (5 km on both sides)	GCA* (including IDPs, excluding 'contact line')	% female	% children, adults, the elderly**
PEOPLE IN NEED	2.2M		1.1M	54%	15   57   28%
PEOPLE TARGETED	0.3M		1M	56%	20   62   18%
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$43.1M	Critical \$35.5M	Other \$7.6M		

\* These figures include 0.5m IDPs in GCA. People living on both sides of the 'contact line' are included in the GCA and NGCA estimates, respectively.

\*\* Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (60+ years)

negative coping mechanisms, contributes to the risk of GBV for conflict-affected women and girls. Weak law enforcement and impunity for perpetrators further increase the risk of GBV. Protection partners will access persons in need through mobile teams to provide life-saving information and services. Humanitarian and recovery actors will be encouraged to ensure the inclusion of vulnerable women in livelihoods opportunities to provide alternatives to harmful coping strategies.

Protection actors will address the protection concerns of displaced people throughout Ukraine, undertaking protection and human rights monitoring. They will advocate at national and local level for non-discriminatory access to social services, and provide legal assistance to address a broad range of protection concerns, including access to civil documentation, housing land and property rights, and non-discriminatory access to social payments and benefits. Partners will reach 83,000 people through community-based protection and peaceful coexistence projects in order to strengthen social cohesion and contribute to integration and durable solutions.





## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

### PEOPLE IN NEED



### PEOPLE TARGETED



### REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



### # OF PARTNERS



### FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD OBJECTIVE 1

1 Ensure immediate access to food for the most vulnerable groups affected by the conflict.

RELATES TO SO2

### FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD OBJECTIVE 2

2 Ensure sustainable food security of the affected population through improved agricultural production.

RELATES TO SO2 SO3

### FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD OBJECTIVE 3

3 Employment and income generation for the conflict-affected populations for sustainable livelihoods.

RELATES TO SO2 SO3

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Needs have grown deeper across the food security and livelihoods sector. The socioeconomic situation has worsened significantly and food insecurity levels have doubled in Eastern Ukraine since 2016, with 1.2 million people across Donbas food insecure. Of these, more than 400,000 are in urgent need of food assistance – mainly households headed by women with children, elderly persons living alone and chronically ill or disabled people. These are groups for whom assistance such as livelihoods support is rarely an option. In addition, 93,000 households in rural areas, especially on the ‘contact line’, are in need of agricultural support to reduce food insecurity through the production of food items. With the sharp increase of poverty and unemployment, more than 360,000 unemployed people in Donbas in addition to 40,000 IDPs outside Donbas are unable to cover their essential basic needs and are in need of livelihoods support.

The Food Security and Livelihood Cluster (FSLC) partners recognise these significant humanitarian sectoral needs both for emergency lifesaving interventions and for reinforcing resilience through livelihoods support. However, in a context of shrinking humanitarian access (or restricted humanitarian space) and severely restricted funding availability, a realistic targeting approach has been applied. This approach reflects both the response capacity restrictions faced by cluster partners and the geographical preference and focus of donors.

In order to ensure access to food for the most vulnerable groups, especially during the winter, FSLC partners will target 143,000 people with general food assistance, taking into account the FSLC vulnerability criteria

and recommended modalities, prioritization, seasonality (e.g. winterization) and the ‘do no harm’ principle. To help restore productive assets and complement household income, agriculture-based programmes will target 35,000 households<sup>23</sup> with interventions such as provision of seeds, basic crop inputs, fertilizers, drip irrigation systems and animal feed to maintain productive livestock assets, as well as agricultural training and grants.

To further reinforce the resilience of the conflict-affected population, including IDPs outside Donbas, nearly 47,000 able-bodied but economically-vulnerable individuals will be supported through early recovery livelihoods and income-generating activities. Priority will be given to the most food-insecure, vulnerable groups as well as economically-vulnerable households in need of livelihood assistance living in the GCA, the NGCA and along the ‘contact line’, and vulnerable IDPs outside Donbas.

The FSLC will maintain its three-pronged strategy in 2018: 1) providing immediate food assistance to the most vulnerable to avoid irreversible negative coping strategies; 2) providing assistance for farming families to support their household food security needs with self-production and channelling surplus to the functional markets for income generation; and 3) providing early recovery livelihoods and income generation support to conflict-affected populations, including IDPs and host families, with a view to strengthening their resilience.

In this way, the cluster strategy emphasizes

23. FSLC partners will target 86,370 beneficiaries living in 35,253 households when applying the official average rural household size (2.45 in Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine in 2016 [www.ukrstat.gov.ua]).

### BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE

	BY STATUS			BY SEX & AGE	
	NGCA* (excluding 'contact line')	'Contact line' (5 km on both sides)	GCA* (including IDPs, excluding 'contact line')	% female	% children, adults, the elderly**
PEOPLE IN NEED	0.9M	-	0.7M	69%	14   32   54%
PEOPLE TARGETED	90K	-	0.2M	57%	23   55   23%
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$38.4M	Critical \$22.6M	Other \$15.8M		

\* These figures include people living on both side of the ‘contact line’. They are incorporated in the GCA and NGCA estimates, respectively.

emergency life-saving interventions, household-level food production and the strengthening of a favourable environment for livelihood restoration to ensure that households with no one in active employment – a growing vulnerable group – have access to the labour market to ensure their food security and basic economic needs. Transitional and early recovery activities through livelihoods programming remain a priority for the cluster. In recognition of the increasing poverty and unemployment levels, there is an urgent need to work to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus. The FSLC partners will continue to engage with other sectors to improve inter-sectoral coordination on both strategic and operational lines.

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



# OF PARTNERS



HEALTH AND NUTRITION OBJECTIVE 1

1 Improved access by the conflict-affected population to essential healthcare services and mental health and psychosocial support.

RELATES TO S01 S02 S03

HEALTH AND NUTRITION OBJECTIVE 2

2 Reduced public health risk through strengthened disease early warning and prevention; and improved health risk communication.

RELATES TO S01 S02 S03

HEALTH AND NUTRITION OBJECTIVE 3

3 Support for Improved sustainability of healthcare provision services and the resilience and wellbeing of the conflict-affected population.

RELATES TO S02 S03

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HEALTH AND NUTRITION



Health needs remain high because of increased risk and stressors on the population due to the conflict. Thus, Cluster actions continue to focus on providing equitable access to quality emergency and essential services for the conflict-affected population. The Cluster aims to support the population's right to health and wellbeing, providing a safety net to the most affected while working to build sustainable health services, where they are needed.

Health Cluster partners will support national and local authorities to improve the availability of services, and directly provide services to the most affected. The response targets those most vulnerable living in conflict-affected areas: people in hard-to-reach areas within 5-10 km of the 'contact line'; in the NGCA; and in Luhanska and Donetsk oblasts. Some of the most vulnerable in include the elderly, those with limited mobility, female- and / or single-headed households, young children and youth. Efforts will be made to reach IDPs in the eastern conflict-affected areas and elsewhere in Ukraine.

There will be increased focus on supporting health authorities with system improvements and restructuring to meet current demand driven by system disruption, population displacement and violence. Where gaps exist, partners will continue to monitor the situation and fill critical gaps in health service delivery, including lack of immediate access to life-saving and essential healthcare services, and to reproductive healthcare. This will continue to include mobile services, as well as direct support to healthcare facilities and community outreach. Building back healthcare services provides an opportunity to ensure continuity of care for patients, and

the sustainability of healthcare provision. Efforts will be made to both motivate healthcare providers and improve the quality of care through targeted medical education. Linked to these advances in knowledge and skills, in areas where sufficient resources are lacking as a result of the crisis, the Cluster will work to fill gaps in medications, supplies and equipment tailored to needs, including critical support for chronic diseases, such as cancer and diabetes.

To increase access to healthcare and reduce vulnerability, cash- and voucher-based assistance will be provided to particularly vulnerable people by a number of partners. While targeting the most vulnerable, several partners are focusing on people living with HIV and AIDS, and those with especially high medical costs due to life-threatening non-communicable diseases. Joint efforts will be made by partners to improve programmatic approaches in cash interventions for health.

The Cluster will seek to reduce acute and longer-term health risks to individuals and communities. Partners will increase community engagement and risk communication in order to increase awareness of the right to health and promote individual action to protect health and wellbeing. Partners recognize the importance of such action given the threats of water system disruption, possible chemical release, and ongoing violence. The Cluster will advocate for expanded access in order to improve health and healthcare, and to ensure the continued protection of healthcare workers and healthcare facilities from conflict-related damage. Public health will be protected by strengthening vaccination programmes, and through safety and

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE

	BY STATUS			BY SEX & AGE	
	NGCA (excluding 'contact line')	'Contact line' (5 km on both sides)	GCA (including IDPs, excluding 'contact line')	% female	% children, adults, the elderly*
PEOPLE IN NEED	0.8M	0.6M	0.7M	60%	40   40   20%
PEOPLE TARGETED	0.3M	0.2M	0.4M	62%	42   58   20%
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$21.1M	Critical \$13.8M	Other \$7.3M	*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (60+ years)	

quality improvements to laboratory and diagnostic capacity, technical guidance and information management to monitor and address priority public health risks. Service availability monitoring and risk mitigating measures will reduce interruptions to health service; to increase surge capacity.

The Cluster will continue to support critical disease control programmes, including early detection of tuberculosis, HIV, and sexually transmitted infections through provision of diagnostic and treatment consumables. This will be done in coordination with other programmes working on these diseases. Point of care and accessible diagnostics are highly important in this setting to detect and monitor illness early and reduce mortality. Non-communicable diseases remain the number one cause of death and addressing them will be cross cutting in cluster programming.

To avert long-term emotional and mental health problems resulting from conflict-induced stress and trauma from violence the Cluster will expand its comprehensive approach to providing mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to those affected. The focus will be on expanding provision of MHPSS at the primary care and community levels, strengthening referral chains, and implementing

evidence-based, rights-oriented care for the most vulnerable inpatient service users with severe mental disorders. Activities will link with protection action, particularly when supporting GBV survivors, including clinical management of rape; and with education actors, for example in interventions for youth.

The protracted nature of the emergency requires the Cluster to ensure that delivery of life-saving interventions has solid links with ongoing recovery and development activities. Promoting inclusion, supporting those with limited mobility and providing community-based rehabilitation will help avert the long-term health effects of the conflict for the population. Strengthening early warning systems for timely detection and response to outbreak and chemical hazards will reduce loss of life in a rapidly-changing situation.

The planned outcome of these actions is that the affected population's health is maintained and protected, health services are available according to need, and accessible to those who need them most. Gaps filled based on improved monitoring and system improvements will contribute to sustainability of healthcare access. The long-term health and psychological effects of the conflict will be averted as much as possible.



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

### PEOPLE IN NEED



### PEOPLE TARGETED



### REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



### # OF PARTNERS



### WASH OBJECTIVE 1

**1** Ensure immediate and sustainable access to sufficient safe water, and minimal levels of sanitation provision, for conflict-affected people.

RELATES TO SO2 SO3

### WASH OBJECTIVE 2

**2** Provide critical WASH-related supplies and information to prevent water- and sanitation-related diseases.

RELATES TO SO2

WASH Cluster partners are targeting a total of 2.3 million people for emergency water supply and sanitation assistance in 2018. Partners will focus on completing repairs to larger infrastructure as part of a risk management approach to the humanitarian response. WASH actors will ensure the continued supply of water by providing spare parts, materials and equipment for rapid repairs to critical water pipes, canals, and treatment facilities, especially those highlighted in UNICEF's risk assessment of the Voda Donbasa water system, and the Karbonit water system in Luhanska Oblast. Partners will also pilot water treatment options with lower environmental risk such as the use of hypochlorite. In some areas near the 'contact line' water trucking of potable and technical water will continue in the short term. WASH actors will deliver generators and fuel, stockpiles of electrical equipment and sheet steel to repair pipelines, and repairs to key pumping stations, as identified by the UNICEF Water Risk Assessment. Meanwhile partners will add a component of water quality testing at household level, in both Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts.

Implementing agencies will repair wastewater systems, pipelines and treatment plants, which are also affected by shelling of power lines and which now require fixing in equal priority to water systems. They will complete repairs to institutional-level water, wastewater and heating systems directly impacted by the conflict, completing priority repairs to affected institutions (health facilities and schools). In rural areas, WASH Cluster Partners will desludge septic tanks and find ways to remove waste, especially in areas close to the 'contact line' and the NGCA. WASH Partners will continue to provide

WASH services at checkpoints, but where possible will hand over responsibility for water and sanitation operations and maintenance activities to the authorities.

Ensuring access to essential hygiene items by distributing hygiene kits in the NGCA and in hard-to-reach areas, and through e-vouchers in the GCA remains a priority. In 2018 this will be supported by appropriate hygiene promotion focusing on how to maintain hygiene in times of reduced water supply, combined with psychosocial first aid for children.

Due to the geopolitical significance of the conflict in eastern Ukraine, the WASH Cluster and partners will increase efforts to bring humanitarian support to all areas, by working with the authorities and relevant stakeholders to find solutions that can be implemented locally, overcoming the humanitarian-development divide. WASH actors will advocate for avoidance of water infrastructure by armed forces and armed groups; stability of and increased funding for utilities; facilitated movement of utility workers and essential materials across the 'contact line'; unrestricted access of water utility workers to complete timely repairs; and the safety of these same workers.

In a country where winter temperatures regularly reach -20°C, implementing agencies will adopt seasonally-modified approaches, responding to the threat of water or electricity stoppages cutting centralized heating facilities throughout the affected region. The risk of evacuation due to failed heating remains real, and actors must be ready for this, at the same time as supporting local authorities to repair heating systems.

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### BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE

	BY STATUS			BY SEX & AGE	
	NGCA (excluding 'contact line')	'Contact line' (5 km on both sides)	GCA (including IDPs, excluding 'contact line')	% female	% children, adults, the elderly*
PEOPLE IN NEED	1M	0.6M	1.8M	54%	15   59   26%
PEOPLE TARGETED	0.9M	0.4M	1M	54%	15   59   26%
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$29.9M	Critical \$26.8M	Other \$3.1M	*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (60+ years)	





## PEOPLE IN NEED



## PEOPLE TARGETED



## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



## # OF PARTNERS



## SHELTER/NFI OBJECTIVE 1

**1** To address essential shelter and NFI needs of the most vulnerable IDPs and conflict affected population through monetized/in-kind assistance and contingency.

RELATES TO SO2

## SHELTER/NFI OBJECTIVE 2

**2** To contribute to adequate transitional solutions (monetized or in-kind) related to shelter and NFI needs meeting minimal international and national shelter standards.

RELATES TO SO2 SO3

## SHELTER/NFI OBJECTIVE 3

**3** To provide/upgrade durable shelter solutions for the most vulnerable conflict-affected population.

RELATES TO SO3

## SHELTER/NFI OBJECTIVE 4

**4** National structures acquire sufficient capacity to coordinate and meet residual humanitarian needs in line with humanitarian principles.

RELATES TO SO2

## SHELTER/NFI

For those living in hotspots along the 'contact line', the Shelter Cluster is prepared to provide 3,300 households with acute emergency repairs following persistent shelling. Twenty-two thousand households will receive fuel and heating materials to increase their resilience during the winter. In the GCA, shelter actors will assist 2,084 households with cash grants for basic winter items, such as winter jackets, boots, and blankets, while in the NGCA, partners will distribute these items in-kind. Given the access constraints, as in 2017 60 per cent of winterization assistance and 75 per cent of emergency shelter assistance will be directed to the NGCA. Transition or durable approaches will be prioritized in the GCA, in collaboration with the private sector, complementing the Government's renovation efforts targeting publicly-owned structures and the frontline villages of Avdiivka, Krasnohorivka, and Marinka. A contingency stock will need to be maintained to ensure first-response capacity in case of a sudden deterioration in the situation or in the more likely scenario: flare ups and increases in the number of homes damaged, as occurred between February and June 2017. This stock, primarily maintained by two organizations, will require low levels of replenishment should conflict intensity remain low.

Significant achievements have been made in the repair of light and medium damage to private homes in the GCA, though the needs are greater in the NGCA, where 2,600 households will be targeted for light and medium repairs. While access has impeded much-needed repairs for persons with disabilities, elderly women, and economically- and physically-vulnerable

individuals living in significantly damaged homes in both hotspot Government-controlled frontline villages and in the NGCA in 2017, Shelter actors working on both sides of the 'contact line' will aim to assist 1,275 households with medium-heavy, structural and reconstruction efforts.

There is a need to ensure complementarity between humanitarian, recovery and development interventions to ensure longer-term housing solutions for IDPs, and in particular for the most vulnerable (persons with disabilities and the elderly) to ensure access to adequate and dignified shelter conditions, and avoid unsafe returns. As residents of 15-20 per cent of the houses that have been heavily damaged or completely destroyed are struggling to purchase basic furniture destroyed during the shelling, 615 households whose homes are still unfit for habitation will receive monetary or in-kind assistance to purchase these items, while 2,745 households will benefit from either glazing or ceiling insulation to improve their resilience and warmth during the winter.

Finally, if the situation remains stable in the GCA and pending the HCT decision, the Shelter Cluster plan to complete its transition by June 2018, handing over key databases to the Ministry for Temporarily Occupied Territories and IDPs (MTOT), and ensuring that its advocacy message lives on by seeing housing policies mainstreamed into Government and development support programming. In 2018, it is expected that the first pilot projects to provide IDPs with affordable housing will be introduced, benefitting 250 households.

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## BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE

	BY STATUS			BY SEX & AGE	
	NGCA* (excluding 'contact line')	'Contact line' (5 km on both sides)	GCA* (including IDPs, excluding 'contact line')	% female	% children, adults, the elderly**
PEOPLE IN NEED	0.4M	-	0.2M	50%	32   39   13%
PEOPLE TARGETED	0.1M	-	0.1M	58%	27   45   29%
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$31.7M <b>Critical</b>	\$22.0M	Other \$9.7M		

\* These figures include people living on both side of the 'contact line'. They are incorporated in the GCA and NGCA estimates, respectively.

\*\*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (60+ years)



## EDUCATION

### PEOPLE IN NEED



### PEOPLE TARGETED



### REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



### # OF PARTNERS



### EDUCATION OBJECTIVE 1

**1** Improve access to safe schools (education facilities) that provide quality education services to conflict-affected learners in a protective learning environment.

RELATES TO **S02** **S03**

### EDUCATION OBJECTIVE 2

**2** Improve the quality of teaching and learning for conflict-affected and vulnerable children and teachers.

RELATES TO **S02** **S03**

The Education Cluster response will serve children, youth, educators and parents with essential interventions that address the humanitarian needs highlighted in the HNO. Children and youth will have access to safe, child-friendly, protective learning environments that are well-equipped, staffed with educators, who have the ability to deliver quality education while addressing the immediate and cumulative impacts of the conflict. Safe schools and learning centres, as focal points in the community, will foster recovery, social cohesion and resilience, and serve as a foundation for further community development in conflict-affected areas.

Education partners are committed to ensuring continued access to quality education for most vulnerable children and youth. The response will take place in the communities that experience the highest levels of conflict as well as those further from the 'contact line' but that, over time, have sustained cumulative and widespread impacts from nearly four years of conflict.

The most vulnerable groups – including children with special needs, pre-primary age children and youth seeking skills or economic opportunities – will be supported with activities, including after school programmes, new spaces in kindergartens, distance learning and emphasis on improving access to vocational education. Families who are struggling to meet education costs in the context of a worsening economic situation, will receive education supplies and support with school expenses.

To make vulnerable schools safer Cluster partners, including some from the Protection and other clusters, will respond to school-related security concerns such as attacks on

schools, the threat of UXOs or landmines, and military activities in close proximity to education facilities. Monitoring and response to attacks on schools and mine risk education will continue, as will support to national officials, local officials and schools to implement the 'Safe Schools Declaration'. Cluster partners, in collaboration with child protection sub-cluster partners, will respond to the immediate and lasting effects of trauma, stress, and the deterioration in the quality of learning in schools resulting from the conflict. Programmes will improve quality and support teachers and learners, girls and boys alike, to cope with the impact of trauma, stress and violence through much-needed psychosocial services and other activities, including after-school sessions, life skills learning, and conflict-sensitive education. Teachers and staff will receive support and specialized training in safe schools concepts, life skills, distance learning and modern teaching methods to address the impact of conflict.

The conflict has taken a severe toll on the education system, affecting students, teachers, administration and education facilities, hundreds of which have sustained damages. Students and teachers continue to experience conflict first hand: in 2017 alone the Education Cluster recorded 34 attacks on schools.

Partners will repair or rehabilitate more than 100 education facilities damaged by the conflict, and respond to new school attacks and damage resulting from ongoing violence. The Education Cluster will strengthen the coordination, response and preparedness capacity of the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) and local authorities through

### BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE

	BY STATUS			BY SEX & AGE	
	NGCA (excluding 'contact line')	'Contact line' (5 km on both sides)	GCA (including IDPs, excluding 'contact line')	% female	% children, adults, the elderly*
PEOPLE IN NEED	0.3M	60K	0.3M	53%	91   9   0%
PEOPLE TARGETED	30K	30K	0.1M	54%	95   5   0%
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$11.0M	Critical \$8.9M	Other \$2.1M		

\*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (60+ years)

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capacity building, advocacy and elaboration of programmes for school certification and safe schools. The Cluster will work with partners, the MoES and local authorities to promote fully recognized certification for all students facing barriers to formal acknowledgement of their studies. Partners and the Cluster will contribute to policy and advocacy efforts aimed at the Government's signature and implementation of the 'Safe Schools Declaration', a political commitment to protect schools during armed conflict.




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**REQUIREMENTS (US\$)**


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**# OF PARTNERS**


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**LOGISTICS OBJECTIVE 1**


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**1** Capacity building activities/  
events.

RELATES TO S02 S03

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**LOGISTICS OBJECTIVE 2**


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**2** Information management.

RELATES TO S02 S03

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**LOGISTICS OBJECTIVE 3**


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**3** Coordination.

RELATES TO S02 S03

## LOGISTICS

Since the start of operations in March 2015, the Logistics Cluster has coordinated transport on a free-to-user basis from the Dnipro staging area, where inter-agency humanitarian cargo was stored and consolidated before being sent across the 'contact line' into the NGCA of Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts. The Logistics Cluster also undertook administrative procedures to obtain permissions for convoys, providing a common channel to facilitate access to humanitarian relief items and promoting recognition of Logistics Cluster convoys at checkpoints. It also reinforced its relationship with the authorities, creating a real climate of trust.

However, as a result of the decrease in humanitarian assistance, issues related to humanitarian access in the NGCA and the underfunding that the humanitarian community faces in Ukraine, demand for common logistics services, such as transportation and warehousing, has decreased. In addition, the current market situation does not require a joint approach to avoid competition over assets, as logistics assets are available and accessible. The services made available by the Logistics Cluster were intended to fill the logistics gap when the emergency response started, and to supplement partners' logistics capacity by providing common services. Now the conflict has become protracted, Logistics Cluster facilitation can be replaced by the strengthened preparedness and reinforced logistics capacity of the partners.

In 2018, the Logistics Cluster will facilitate the transition of activities to agency-specific focal points and build capacities within the humanitarian community. It will provide workshops, training and guidelines on the procedures in order to hand over day-to-day logistics activities to the UN organizations, NGOs, INGOs and other partner organizations who would like to sustain agency-specific logistics services. This is intended to enable all organizations to facilitate their own transportation and deliveries to the NGCA, with support from the Cluster if needed, and the sectoral meetings will be a forum for coordination and strategic advice on logistics for the humanitarian community. A set of theoretical as well as practical on-job training events will

be prepared for organizations to hand over best practices and increase expertise. Partners will also be trained on the paperwork needed to fulfil requirements and best practices, and knowledge of procedures to accompany convoys will be shared.

The Logistics Cluster will increase its information management support and products posted on its website to keep the partners aware of the procedures at the checkpoints. In the first quarter of 2018, the Logistics Cluster will focus on capacity building and training activities for the partners, as well as information management support and coordination activities, with an ultimate goal of gradually phasing out pending the HCT decision.

The Logistics Cluster will maintain its current capacity until the end of March 2018 to help solve ad-hoc issues that the partners might face, while facilitating the movement of inter-agency convoys across the 'contact line' on their own.

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## HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES

### REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 5.1M

### # OF PARTNERS

 181

### COORDINATION OBJECTIVE 1

**1** Adapt coordination mechanisms to the context and support effective, coherent and principled delivery of humanitarian assistance.

RELATES TO S01  S02  S03 

### COORDINATION OBJECTIVE 2

**2** Guide humanitarian action by joint strategic planning, improved information management and needs assessment, and respond based on prioritized needs, including preparedness and resilience aspects.

RELATES TO S01  S02  S03 

### COORDINATION OBJECTIVE 3

**3** Ensure predictable, timely and sustained humanitarian financing based on priority needs.

RELATES TO S01  S02  S03 

The humanitarian response in Ukraine brings together many actors including the UN, the national and international NGO community and other international and regional organizations, as well as the authorities, the UN member states and the private sector. All these actors are operating in a context of uncertainty and information scarcity, which limits their ability to plan appropriately and deliver assistance. This is particularly true for the NGCA.

This context calls for a particularly lean, agile coordination setup that ensures that the voices of the most vulnerable are brought to the forefront of humanitarian discourse and advocacy. At the same time, Ukraine has a unique window of opportunity to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus and foster a closer partnership with development actors and civil society.

All humanitarian partners are devoted to increasing engagement with civil society and the authorities, to ensure principled humanitarian action and sustainability of the response, both within and beyond the HRP. With humanitarian funding becoming scarce globally and the world facing multiple crises with severe levels of need, the protracted nature of the Ukraine crisis requires renewed and innovative fundraising efforts and approaches in 2018. Effective resource mobilization and advocacy are linked to the need to raise the profile of the crisis in Ukraine in the global arena. Engagement with donors and the UN member states will become more systematic, building on the experience of 2017.

Efforts to ensure predictable, timely and sustained humanitarian action will be supported by complementary coordination service providers such as OCHA, the Ukraine NGO Forum, the International NGO Safety Organisation (INSO) and REACH/ACTED.

INSO, in cooperation with OCHA, will provide dedicated safety and risk management services that help humanitarian partners better understand, manage, and develop operational capacity, improve humanitarian access and reduce risks for staff and operations. To enhance situational awareness, as well as operational decision making, the partners will benefit from a

proactive threat warning system, periodic analysis and safety-related statistics, safety and security training on the ground, crisis management assistance and capacity building.

OCHA will continue to play a catalytic role to ensure complementarity and coordination between HCT-led and Ukraine NGO Forum-spearheaded initiatives and engage with a broad range of actors. The Ukraine NGO Forum's platform will support further empowerment of the NGO community that is coherent and well informed. The Ukraine NGO Forum will support the HCT's strategic decision to bridge humanitarian and development activities through extensive work with national NGOs to build their capacity and raise awareness about issues related to the humanitarian-development nexus.

A more inclusive, context-specific coordination system will be promoted at national and subnational levels. This will strengthen common understanding of the situation, and make the response more efficient. To improve cohesion between national and subnational levels, and humanitarian operations in the GCA and the NGCA, OCHA will support the HCT to establish and maintain coordination structures that bridge the communications gaps among humanitarian partners and eliminate any fragmentation of the response.

To ensure that the humanitarian community is adequately responding to humanitarian needs, information management and technical support will be prioritized and adapted to humanitarian coordination mechanisms. REACH, in close cooperation with OCHA, will continue to support improved aid coordination and delivery by implementing holistic and inclusive assessments. In particular, REACH will carry out five assessments: two thematic assessments and three comprehensive multi-sector assessments in the GCA and NGCA to support the humanitarian community in collecting and analysing sex- and age-disaggregated data to inform evidence-based humanitarian programming and longer-term recovery plans.

OCHA will provide enhanced support to humanitarian partners and facilitate

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coherent and strategic engagement with local authorities, as well as the de facto authorities, to improve access to affected populations in both the GCA and the NGCA. OCHA will continue to facilitate regular coordination and civil military coordination mechanisms at national and subnational levels. The coordination efforts will be complemented by NGO-specific meetings, facilitated by the Ukraine NGO Forum and INSO to enhance the situational awareness of partners. To support the HCT's commitment to advance the humanitarian-development nexus, OCHA will facilitate the working group established to take the matter forward in a consultative and inclusive manner. This is particularly relevant as humanitarians are concentrating in areas where needs are the highest, and the importance of transitioning to recovery and longer-term solutions in various sectors is evident.

# GUIDE TO GIVING

## CONTRIBUTING TO THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN



To see the Ukraine's Humanitarian Needs Overview, Humanitarian Response Plan and monitoring reports, and donate directly to organizations participating to the plan, please visit:

[www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/ukraine](http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/ukraine)

## DONATING THROUGH THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (CERF)



CERF provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. OCHA-managed CERF receives contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals – which are combined into a single fund. This is used for crises anywhere in the world. Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting the CERF website:

[www.unocha.org/cerf/our-donors/how-donate](http://www.unocha.org/cerf/our-donors/how-donate)

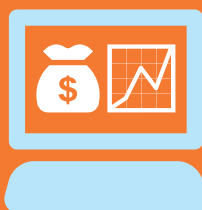
## IN-KIND RELIEF AID



The United Nations urges donors to make cash rather than in-kind donations, for maximum speed and flexibility, and to ensure the aid materials that are most needed are the ones delivered. If you can make only in-kind contributions in response to disasters and emergencies, please contact:

[logik@un.org](mailto:logik@un.org)

## REGISTERING AND RECOGNIZING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS



OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. Its purpose is to give credit and visibility to donors for their generosity and to show the total amount of funding and expose gaps in humanitarian plans. Please report yours to FTS, either by email to [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org) or through the online contribution report form at <http://fts.unocha.org>



# PART III: ANNEXES



## PART III: ANNEXES


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## OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

 **Strategic Objective 1 (SO1): Advocate for and respond to the protection needs of conflict-affected people with due regard to international norms and standards**

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Level of access to people in need	3.4 million	n/a	2.3 million


 **Strategic Objective 2 (SO2): Provide emergency assistance and ensure non-discriminatory access to quality essential services for populations in need**



INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
# of people with access to basic life-saving services	3.4 million	n/a	2.3 million

 **Strategic Objective 3 (SO3): Improve the resilience of conflict-affected people, prevent further degradation of the humanitarian situation and promote durable solutions, early recovery and social cohesion**

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Reduction in the # of people requiring humanitarian assistance	3.4 million	n/a	2.3 million

### EDUCATION OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

 **Education Objective 1: Improve access to safe schools (education facilities) that provide quality education services to conflict-affected learners in a protective learning environment**

Relates to SO2   
SO3 

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
<b>Education Objective 1:</b>			161,000		43,500
Conflict-related repair and rehabilitation of education facilities; construction of additional learning spaces for vulnerable children in need	Luhanska and Donetsk oblasts (GCA and NGCA)	# of education facilities repaired and rehabilitated	300	0	142
		# of girls and boys benefitting from repaired education facilities or additional learning spaces	56,000	0	19,300
Procurement and distribution of equipment to conflict-affected education facilities	Luhanska and Donetsk oblasts (GCA and NGCA)	# of girls and boys benefitting from provision of equipment to education facilities	133,000	0	21,900
Improved access to quality education services through support for distance learning programmes	Luhanska and Donetsk oblasts (GCA and NGCA)	# of girls and boys benefitting from distance learning services supported by Education Cluster partners	n/a	0	12,000



## OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

### Education Objective 2: Improve the quality of teaching and learning for conflict-affected and vulnerable children and teachers Relates to SO2 SO3

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
<b>Education Objective 2:</b>			703,000		190,000
Supply of education, ECD, or recreation kits and distribution of cash or vouchers for education, ECD, or recreation kits	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA)	# of girls and boys benefitting from supplied education, ECD and recreation kits or related cash interventions	115,000	0	41,500
Provision of life skills education and protective, non-formal education activities (including MRE) through after school activities, summer camps and other learning opportunities	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA)	# of girls and boys benefitting from provision of life skills and non-formal education (including MRE)	638,000	0	35,000
Capacity building of teachers and parents on identified priority topics (i.e. psychological first aid (PFA), stress management/self-care, psychosocial issues, inclusive education, conflict-sensitive education and distance learning)	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA)	# of teachers and parents trained	65,000	0	8,700
		# of girls and boys benefitting from trained teachers	637,000	0	136,600
Support to children and youth with the transition from schools to the jobs market, vocational or higher education	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA)	# of male and female children and youth provided with consultations or skills training with regard to their transition to the job market, vocational or higher education	29,000	0	13,000

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## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

### Food Security and Livelihoods Objective 1: Ensure immediate access to food for the most vulnerable groups affected by the conflict Relates to SO2

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
<b>Food Security and Livelihoods Objective 1:</b>			1.2 million*	n/a	143,330
Distribution of cash transfers/ vouchers	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and IDPs residing elsewhere in Ukraine)	# of individuals benefitting from cash transfers/ vouchers to improve their immediate access to food	408,000*	n/a	72,780
Distribution of food		# of individuals benefitting from food distribution to improve their immediate access to food		n/a	70,550

\* 1.2 million people (in the general population, including IDPs) are food insecure in eastern Ukraine, in addition to 7,900 IDPs residing in other oblasts, and in need of some type of food security assistance. However, 408,000 (384,000 people in Donbas including 281,000 in the NGCA and 103,000 in the GCA plus 24,250 IDPs outside Donbas) are in urgent need of immediate food assistance.

## OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS






 **Food Security and Livelihoods Objective 2: Ensure sustainable food security of the affected population through improved agricultural production** Relates to SO2   
SO3 

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
<b>Food Security and Livelihoods Objective 2</b>			1.2 million*	n/a	35,253
Provision of agricultural inputs	Luhanska and Donetsk oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and IDPs residing elsewhere in Ukraine	# of households benefiting from support with agricultural inputs	93,000 rural HHs*	n/a	35,253 rural HHs**

 **Food Security and Livelihoods Objective 3: Employment and income generation for the conflict-affected populations for sustainable livelihoods** Relates to SO2   
SO3 

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
<b>Food Security and Livelihoods Objective 3:</b>			429,000 + 44,000 IDPs***	n/a	46,600
Provision of employment and income generation support	Luhanska and Donetsk oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and IDPs residing elsewhere in Ukraine	# of individuals receiving livelihoods and/or income generation support (training and/or grants)	407,000***	n/a	46,600

## HEALTH AND NUTRITION OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

  **Health and Nutrition Objective 1: Improved access by the conflict-affected population to essential healthcare services and mental health and psychosocial support** Relates to SO1   
SO2   
SO3 

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
<b>Health and Nutrition Objective 1:</b>		# of people with improved access to healthcare			400,000
Provision of life-saving and primary healthcare services, including emergency care, chronic disease care (including mobile services), sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and integrated mental health / psychosocial services (MHPSS)	Luhanska and Donetsk oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	# of people benefiting from direct health care services (primary care, SRH, MHPSS)	2.2 million	0	381,846
Financial support to vulnerable individuals and families through cash and vouchers for healthcare expenses	Luhanska and Donetsk oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	# of people benefiting from cash/ voucher assistance (for health)	500,000	0	58,848

\* 1.2 million people (general population, including IDPs) are food insecure in eastern Ukraine, in addition to 7,900 IDPs residing in other oblasts, and in need of some type of food security assistance. However, 408,000 are in urgent need of immediate food assistance.

\*\* FSLC partners will target 86,370 beneficiaries living in 35,253 households when applying the official average rural household size (2.45 in Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine in 2016 (ukrstat.gov.ua)).

\*\*\* The FSLC estimates that up to, 429,000 unemployed working age people (15-70 years) in the Donbas GCA and NGCA are in need of livelihoods assistance (183,000 in the GCA and 246,000 in the NGCA). Of these, some 136,000 are also estimated to be food insecure. Of the 429,000, FSLC estimate that a total of 363,000 unemployed people in Donbas plus 44,000 IDPs outside of Donbas are in most immediate need of support.



## OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

### Health and Nutrition Objective 2: Reduced public health risk through strengthened early-warning and prevention; and improved health / risk communication

Relates to SO1   
SO2  SO3 

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
<b>Health and Nutrition Objective 2</b>		# of people reached with public health preventative, diagnostic and treatment measures			200,000
Health awareness, social mobilization, education and advocacy activities in disease control, general wellbeing, health and nutrition	Luhanska and Donetsk oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	# of people reached by wellbeing (including PSS), health and nutrition behavioural change communication (BCC)	2.2 million	0	98,130
Support for early detection and monitoring of disease through awareness, training, monitoring and supplies	Luhanska and Donetsk oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	# of public health or clinical diagnosis tests provided	725,000	0	167,874
Direct support for public health laboratories to improve lab safety and quality, training and monitoring support to early-warning systems	Luhanska and Donetsk oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	# of laboratories supported	50	0	40



### Health and Nutrition Objective 3: Improved sustainability of healthcare services, and resilience and wellbeing of the conflict-affected population

Relates to SO2   
SO3 

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
<b>Health and Nutrition Objective 3</b>		# of healthcare facilities supported			410
Restoration of disrupted health services and infrastructure, facility monitoring and assessment, risk reduction planning, replacement and maintenance of medical equipment and provision of medicaments	Luhanska and Donetsk oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	# of healthcare facilities rehabilitated and / or re-enforced and provision of supplies	550	0	410
Procurement and distribution of medical supplies and essential medications through established and mobile healthcare services	Luhanska and Donetsk oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	# of persons benefiting from provision of supplies and medications to health care facilities	2.2 million	0	300,698
Healthcare education (e.g. acute care, SRH, MHPSS, diagnostics and laboratory) to improve and update the knowledge and skills of healthcare providers	Luhanska and Donetsk oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	# of healthcare providers trained	25,000	0	2,439



## OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

### LOGISTICS OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Relates to SO2   
SO3 



**Logistics Objective 1: Capacity building activities/events**

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
<b>Logistics Objective 1</b>					
Training, workshops, field training and events for partners to hand over best practices and increase partners' capacity to prepare humanitarian convoys and facilitate their passing through the 'contact line' (from GCA to NGCA)	Kiev, Kramatorsk, possibly Donetsk, other locations in GCA and NGCA	Number of training events conducted			3
	Kiev, Kramatorsk, possibly Donetsk, other locations in GCA and NGCA	Number of organizations that have completed training			5
	Kiev	Establishment of the sectoral working group			1

Relates to SO2   
SO3 

**Logistics Objective 2: Information management**

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
<b>Logistics Objective 2</b>					
Information management products including GIS information, minutes, procedures, snapshots, ad hoc situation information and other relevant logistics information, such as procedures and regulations for transporting humanitarian cargo, are shared through a dedicated web page at <a href="http://www.logcluster.org/ops/ukr15a">www.logcluster.org/ops/ukr15a</a>	Kyiv	# of updates (excluding meeting minutes) provided online			5
	Kyiv	# of guideline products, manuals, checklists, and recommendations			3

Relates to SO2   
SO3 

**Logistics Objective 3: Coordination**

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
<b>Logistics Objective 3</b>					
Provide coordination services to the logistics sector to ensure the proper handover of capacity to partners and to keep them informed about the cluster's strategy	Kyiv	Coordination meetings held for partners			2

## OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

### PROTECTION OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

#### **Protection Objective 1: Strengthen protection for persons of concern, including prevention and mitigation of rights violations** Relates to SO1

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
<b>Protection Objective 1</b>			3,300,000	n/a	1,100,000
Protection Monitoring	Nationwide	# of protection monitoring visits conducted and recorded	n/a	n/a	6,500
Mine Risk Education	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) including the areas along the 'contact line'	# of persons receiving Mine Risk Education through MRE awareness sessions	830,000	n/a	30,000
Awareness Raising and Information Dissemination	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) including the areas along the 'contact line'	# of persons receiving information on trafficking; GBV risks; prevention; referrals and availability of life-saving services; mine risk education information; housing, land and property related protection support; documentation; IDP/residence registration; and social benefits, legal assistance or entitlements	3,300,000	n/a	1,100,000

#### **Protection Objective 2: People of concern benefit from full and non-discriminatory access to essential services and enjoyment of their rights, with particular attention to the most vulnerable** Relates to SO2


ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
<b>Protection Objective 2</b>			1,440,000	n/a	420,000
Provision of quality essential services (including PSS, GBV, Mine assistance, etc.) and individual protection assistance (incl. cash)	Nation-wide	# women, men, boys and girls with access to essential services (including PSS, Legal assistance, GBV, Mine assistance, etc.) and individual protection assistance (incl. cash)	1,450,000	n/a	420,000

#### **Protection Objective 3: Improve social cohesion and resilience of conflict-affected people; support people of concern in identifying durable solutions** Relates to SO3

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
<b>Protection Objective 3:</b>			1,100,000	n/a	120,000
Support for durable solutions	Nationwide	# of women, men, girls and boys supported through peacebuilding or social cohesion projects, and community-based protection activities		n/a	120,000

## OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS


### SHELTER/NFI OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

 **Shelter/NFI Objective 1: Address essential shelter and NFI needs of the most vulnerable IDPs and conflict affected population through monetised/in-kind assistance and contingency**

Relates to SO2 

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
<b>Shelter/NFI Objective 1:</b>					104,919 ind
Acute emergency shelter	Areas along the 'contact line' where shelling took place recently	# HHs receiving acute emergency shelter support			3,300 HHs
Solid fuel & heater distribution	Donetsk & Luhansk principally, Damaged village along the 'contact line'	# HHs receiving solid fuel and heater support for winter			22,280 HHs
NFI distribution	Focus on five Eastern regions of Ukraine	# individuals receiving clothing sets			26,190 ind
NFI distribution	Focus on five Eastern regions of Ukraine	# HHs receiving general NFIs			12,335 ind
Winterization cash grant transfers	All oblasts except NGCA	# HHs receiving winterization cash grants			2,084 HHs

 **Shelter/NFI Objective 2: Contribute to adequate transitional solutions [monetised or in-kind] related to shelter and NFI needs meeting minimal international and national shelter standards**

Relates to SO2   
SO3 

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
<b>Shelter/NFI Objective 2:</b>					25,502 HHs
Light and medium repairs	Donetsk; Luhansk GCA (very limited); NGCA and 'contact line' predominantly	# HHs supported with light and medium repairs			11,675 HHs
Collective Centre winterisation	Focus on five eastern regions of Ukraine	# individuals living in non-specialized Collective Centres receiving winterization support			20,900 ind
Cash for rent or other shelter-linked monetized solutions	All oblasts except NGCA	# HHs receiving cash grants for rental accommodation or other monetized shelter solutions			4,334 HHs
Medium-Heavy Repairs	Damaged villages along former 'contact lines'	# of HHs supported with medium-heavy repairs (ie no foundational elements)			785 HHs



## OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

### Shelter/NFI Objective 3: Provide/upgrade permanent shelter solutions for the most vulnerable conflict affected population

Relates to SO3 

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
<b>Shelter/NFI Objective 3:</b>					
Structural repairs ("heavy repairs")	Damaged villages along former 'contact lines'	# HHs supported with structural repairs			400 HHs
Permanent housing (incl. reconstruction)	Damaged villages along former 'contact lines'	# HHs supported with reconstruction / permanent housing			30 HHs
Essential utility network repairs and connection	Damaged villages along former 'contact lines'	# individuals within communities benefitting from utility network repairs and connection			3,000 ind
NFI (furniture & equipment set)	15-20% of those who receive structural and reconstruction repairs: which also destroyed essential furniture	# of vulnerable households supported with general NFIs to support their structural and reconstruction repairs (furniture & equipment set)			615 HHs



### Shelter/NFI Objective 4: National Structures acquire sufficient capacity to coordinate and meet residual humanitarian needs in line with humanitarian principles

Relates to SO2 

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
<b>Shelter/NFI Objective 4:</b>					
National and sub-national Cluster meetings are held regularly	Kyiv for national level, subnational hubs	# Cluster meetings conducted at each coordination hub			6 meetings
Cluster is deactivated in a timely manner according to transition plan	Nationwide & for sub-national coordination	# of databases handed over to MTOT and IDPs and to local working groups			4 meetings

## WASH OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

### WASH Objective 1: Ensure immediate and sustainable access to sufficient safe water, and minimal levels of sanitation provision for conflict-affected people

Relates to SO2   
SO3 





ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
<b>WASH Objective 1:</b>					
Provision of essential, improved quantity and quality of water supply to people affected by the conflict.	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	# of people provided with access to sufficient quantities of water (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	3,400,000		1,300,000
		# of people provided with access to sufficient quality of water (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	3,400,000		1,930,000
Provision of improved sanitation through sewage network repairs, and work at institutional level or at checkpoints.	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	# of people provided with improved access to adequate sanitation (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	1,000,000		170,000

## OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS





 **WASH Objective 2: Provision of critical WASH-related supplies and information for the prevention of water- and sanitation-related diseases** Relates to SO2  SO3 

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
<b>WASH Objective 2:</b>					470,000
Provision of hygiene supplies and/or information that reduces the incidence of water-related diseases	Luhanska and Donetsk oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	# of people provided with critical WASH-related supplies (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	600,000	0	300,000
Provision of hygiene items and WASH support through vouchers or cash-related hygiene activities	Luhanska and Donetsk oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	# of people benefitting from cash- or voucher-based WASH activities	600,000	0	170,000

### COORDINATION OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

 **Coordination Objective 1: Adapt coordination mechanisms to the context and support effective, coherent and principled delivery of humanitarian assistance** Relates to SO1  SO2  SO3 

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Monitoring and analysis of events impacting the humanitarian response, including reporting, advocacy documents, needs/gaps analysis.	Kyiv, Krama-torsk/Slovyansk, Sievierodonetsk, Mariu-pol, Donetsk and Luhansk	HCT, inter-cluster, general and field-based, civil-military, NGO and donor coordination provided with regular advocacy and analysis documents.		n/a	Monthly
HCT carries out regular review of coordination mechanisms, in collaboration with ICG, clusters, and possibly with HQ support	Kyiv, Krama-torsk/Slovyansk, Sievierodonetsk, Mariu-pol, Donetsk and Luhansk	Regular follow up of transition plans for clusters		n/a	Twice/yearly

 **Coordination Objective 2: Guide humanitarian action by joint strategic planning, improved information management and needs assessment, and respond based on prioritized needs, including preparedness and resilience aspects** Relates to SO1  SO2  SO3 

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Prepare and share in a timely fashion quality information products (e.g. 3W, humanitarian bulletins, snapshots, dashboards, access, incident maps etc.) based on information available	Kyiv, Krama-torsk/Slovyansk, Sievierodonetsk, Mariu-pol, Donetsk and Luhansk	Situational and analytical reports regularly submitted and circulated to humanitarian partners		Monthly	Monthly/quarterly
Facilitate joint and co-ordinated assessments and reporting on results	Kyiv, Krama-torsk/Slovyansk, Sievierodonetsk, Mariu-pol, Donetsk and Luhansk	Joint assessments, and monitoring and evaluation missions, occur on a regular basis	n/a	n/a	n/a
Process and analyse results of multi-sector, cluster-specific and other needs assessments for strategic plans, advocacy and other coordination products and lead process for the development of the HNO and HRP	Kyiv, Krama-torsk/Slovyansk, Sievierodonetsk, Mariu-pol, Donetsk and Luhansk	HNO, HRP and revisions, contingency plan revision based on analysis of information and assessments available	n/a	n/a	At least once a year

## OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Organize Inter-Agency Contingency Plan (IACP) meeting and develop IACP updates with all relevant stakeholders for HCT endorsement	Kyiv, Kramatorsk/Slovyansk, Sievierodonetsk, Mariupol, Donetsk and Luhansk	Preparedness and resilience aspects of emergency response are regularly reviewed and planning processes are in place		Yearly	Yearly

### Coordination Objective 3: Ensure predictable, timely and sustained humanitarian financing based on priority needs



Relates to SO1   
SO2  SO3 

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Adequate resources are mobilized for humanitarian action	Countrywide	Provide HCT and other stakeholders with regular monitoring on HRP funding		n/a	Monthly
Facilitate, guide and consolidate Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) submission and reporting under the auspices of the Humanitarian Coordinator	Countrywide	CERF requests elaborated and submitted	n/a	n/a	n/a
Organize regular meetings and field missions with key donors for advocacy and resource mobilization purposes	Kyiv, Kramatorsk/Slovyansk, Sievierodonetsk, Mariupol, Donetsk and Luhansk	Regular donor coordination meetings and field missions facilitated		n/a	Every two months and as needed

49

## MULTI-PURPOSE CASH (MPC) OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

### MPC Objective 1: Increase the purchasing power of the targeted population to cover their immediate basic needs

Relates to SO2   
SO3 

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
<b>MPC Objective 1:</b>					26,100
Provision of timely MPC transfers		# of individuals assisted	n/a	n/a	26,100
		# of grants distributed, by amount and month	n/a	n/a	26,100
		# of grants redeemed, by amount and month	n/a	n/a	26,100

### MPC Objective 2: Reduce usage of negative coping mechanisms by vulnerable people

Relates to SO1   
SO2  SO3 

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
<b>MPC Objective 2:</b>					18,000
Baseline analysis conducted and changes tracked to identify reduction of CSI scores		# of individuals with mean negative coping strategy index that does not increase over the course of the programme	n/a	n/a	18,000

## PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS &amp; FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

ORGANIZATIONS	REQUIREMENTS US\$
Addresses of Mercy	532,800
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	10,685,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	1,736,800
All-Ukrainian Charitable Foundation "Right to Protection"	1,810,627
All-Ukrainian Network of PLWH	3,627,800
Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund Deutschland e.V	865,245
Arche Nova E.V. - Initiative for People in Need	3,338,865
Caritas Germany (DCV)	1,603,181
Charitable Organization "All-Ukrainian Charity Foundation "Gorenie"	582,000
Charitable Organization Charitable Foundation "Donbass Development Center"	5,988,590
Danish Refugee Council	5,521,790
Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe	1,675,000
Donetsk Regional Organization Variant	150,000
Donetsk Society of assistance for the HIV-infected	68,406
Dorcas Aid International	390,661
Fondation Humanitaire Internationale AICM Ukraine	2,230,200
Fondation Suisse pour le Déminage	788,216
Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	5,022,500
HALO Trust	5,622,749
HelpAge International UK	800,000
International Charitable Foundation "Yellow-Blue Wings"	690,430
International Medical Care	74,069
International NGO Safety Organisation	836,833
International Organization for Migration	16,198,603
International Women's Rights Center "La Strada-Ukraine"	420,381
Malteser International	580,320
Médecins du Monde	1,890,000
NGO "Country of Free People"	761,387
NGO Open Policy Foundation	349,000
NGO Proliska	1,106,700
Norwegian Refugee Council	4,722,260
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	3,305,378
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	1,662,400
People in Need	11,442,352

## PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS & FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

ORGANIZATIONS	REQUIREMENTS US\$
Polish Humanitarian Action	1,174,496
Première Urgence Internationale	6,365,550
Save the Children	16,847,850
"Save Ukraine" Help Center	430,729
The Federation of Greek Societies of Ukraine	53,295
The Path of Goodness	2,588,000
Triangle Génération Humanitaire	4,805,400
Ukraine NGO Forum	285,000
United Nations Children's Fund	23,599,468
United Nations Development Programme	1,420,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	24,240,897
United Nations Population Fund	3,040,421
World Health Organization	4,892,473
Young Men's Christian Association	85,000

## PLANNING FIGURES: PEOPLE IN NEED

### NGCA (excluding 'contact line')

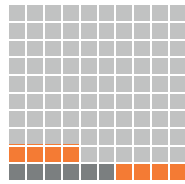
Female Male

1.8M



CHILDREN (<18 YEARS)

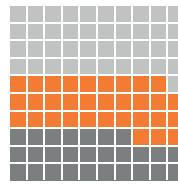
0.3M



54%  
46%

ADULTS (18-59 YEARS)

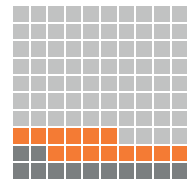
1.0M



54%  
46%

THE ELDERLY (60+ YEARS)

0.5M



54%  
46%

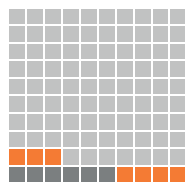
### 'CONTACT LINE' (5km on both sides)

0.6M



CHILDREN (<18 YEARS)

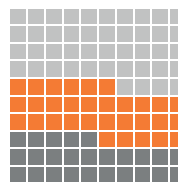
0.1M



55%  
45%

ADULTS (18-59 YEARS)

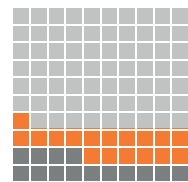
0.3M



55%  
45%

THE ELDERLY (60+ YEARS)

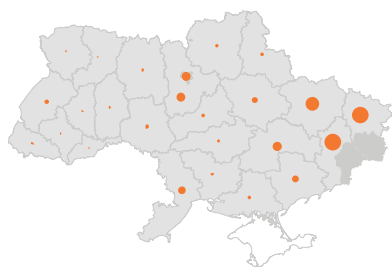
0.2M



55%  
45%

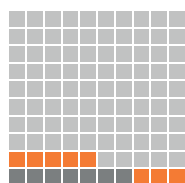
### GCA including IDPs (excluding 'contact line')

1.0M



CHILDREN (<18 YEARS)

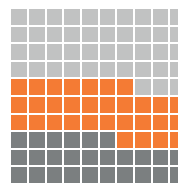
0.2M



54%  
46%

ADULTS (18-59 YEARS)

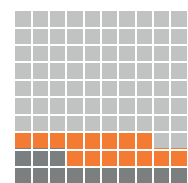
0.5M



54%  
46%

THE ELDERLY (60+ YEARS)

0.3M



54%  
46%



**PLANNING FIGURES: PEOPLE TARGETED**

**NGCA (excluding 'contact line')**

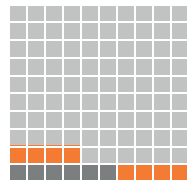
Female Male

0.9M



CHILDREN (<18 YEARS)

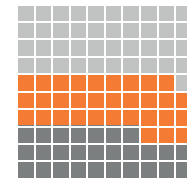
0.2M



54%  
46%

ADULTS (18-59 YEARS)

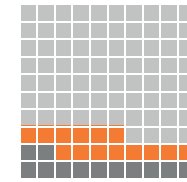
0.5M



54%  
46%

THE ELDERLY (60+ YEARS)

0.2M



54%  
46%

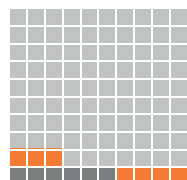
**'CONTACT LINE' (5km on both sides)**

0.4M



CHILDREN (<18 YEARS)

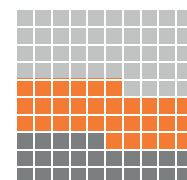
0.1M



55%  
45%

ADULTS (18-59 YEARS)

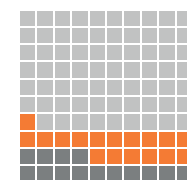
0.2M



55%  
45%

THE ELDERLY (60+ YEARS)

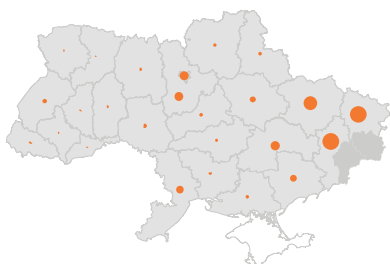
0.1M



55%  
45%

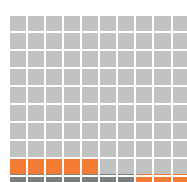
**GCA's including IDPs (excluding 'contact line')**

1.0M



CHILDREN (<18 YEARS)

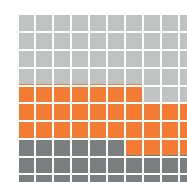
0.2M



54%  
46%

ADULTS (18-59 YEARS)

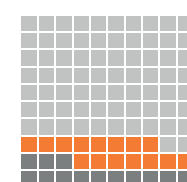
0.5M



54%  
46%

THE ELDERLY (60+ YEARS)

0.3M



54%  
46%

### 1.3 MILLION PEOPLE LEFT WITHOUT LIFE-SAVING PROTECTION ASSISTANCE



- Increase in civilian casualties due to lack of humanitarian mine action, including surveying, marking, mine risk education and demining.
- 260,000 children at higher risk of institutionalization, military recruitment, psychosocial distress and GBV, due to lack of appropriate protection assistance, including safe spaces and psychosocial support.
- 250,000 people at risk of GBV and GBV survivors lack appropriate access to life-saving information and essential services, including psychosocial support, health and legal assistance, and safe shelter. Due to absence or insufficiency of safe shelters, GBV survivors will have no option but to remain in unsafe living environments.
- 250,000 people suffering conflict-related trauma do not receive psychosocial support.
- 34,000 IDPs and conflict-affected people with specific needs, in particular persons with disabilities, older people, and female-headed households, are further marginalized, due to a lack of individual protection assistance.
- Increased tensions between host communities and IDPs, undermining social cohesion.
- Increase in IDPs and conflict-affected population resorting to negative coping mechanisms due to inability to meet basic needs.
- Increase in involuntary return to the NGCA and areas near the 'contact line' in the GCA, due to lack of humanitarian assistance in areas of displacement.

### VULNERABLE PEOPLE AT BREAKING POINT WITH INCREASED FOOD INSECURITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT ON THE RISE



- With limited funding and a shrinking humanitarian space for FSLC partners to respond, the conflict in eastern Ukraine continues to have a devastating impact on its people. Food security is now affecting 1.2 million in Donbas with especially the most vulnerable struggling to meet their daily nutritional needs. Unemployment has doubled between 2013 and 2017, which significantly affects people's income, their ability to cover basic needs and for some, leads to labour migration as a last resort.
- FSLC is increasingly concerned that without sufficient funding ensuring adequate food, agriculture and / or livelihood support, vulnerable people, many already at breaking point after four years of conflict, will fall further into more critical food insecurity and poverty.

### RISK OF WATER-RELATED DISEASE, WINTER MISERY, AND POTENTIAL POPULATION MOVEMENTS



- If critical repairs cannot be completed there are real risks that piped water systems break at critical locations, leaving millions without clean water, and without centralized heating in the winter months.
- As people cannot afford other fuel sources, they may be left with no option but to migrate to new areas.
- Sanitary conditions would continue to deteriorate near the 'contact line', with schools, hospitals and social institutions likely to operate less and less in those areas.
- An increased risk of water-related diseases in the warmer months.

### OVER 2 MILLION LACK ADEQUATE ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE GREATLY INCREASING EXCESS DEATH AND MORBIDITY



- Some 280,000 people will not receive direct life-saving essential health and mental health care services.
- Long-term emotional and mental health problems may triple among the affected population as a result of conflict-induced stress and trauma from the violence.
- Communicable disease outbreaks will affect hundreds of thousands of people due to lack of immunization and inadequate detection and response.
- Persons with disabilities and injuries and the elderly will become more isolated, experience more acute and life-threatening illnesses, and face long lasting limitations to their daily lives and working abilities.
- Individuals' lack of awareness of their right to health, and health knowledge, will keep the most vulnerable, such as survivors of gender-based violence, from seeking help and taking actions to protect their health and well-being.

# WHAT IF

## ...WE FAIL TO RESPOND?

### INVOLUNTARY DISPLACEMENT,POSES RISK TO LIFE



- Degradation of living conditions during the winter months will increase morbidity and mortality, depleting the general coping mechanisms of the affected population.
- Increase in potential threat of unwilling returns in the areas of ongoing conflict and potential threats to life due to shelling.
- Decreased security of tenure directly affecting the population of concern and their living conditions, which could lead, in extreme cases, to homelessness.
- Being a core basic need, any alteration in living conditions will have direct consequences on the poverty levels and coping mechanisms of the affected population making basic goods less affordable.
- The absence of a coordinated response for shelter in terms of access and volume will seriously impair the response mechanism of local actors, putting the population of concern further at risk and jeopardizing any further recovery process.
- On a broader perspective, in Ukraine, where housing is a top priority, the general impact of failure to address shelter needs will be to multiply social tensions and decrease the longer-term prospects for peace and cohesion between the affected parties.

### DECLINE OF EDUCATION PRESENTS RISK OF A LOST GENERATION



- Thousands of children, on both sides of the 'contact line', impacted by the conflict, lack access to safe, protective learning environments with quality education and adequate learning materials.
- The cumulative impacts of years of conflict will be compounded and continue impacting the learning and wellbeing of hundreds of thousands of students and teachers.
- At least 76,000 school children and youth do not receive formal recognition for the studies they complete, leading to barriers to continuing their education and diminishing opportunities for employment.

