HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN
UKRAINE

HUMANITARIAN
PROGRAMME CYCLE
2023

ISSUED FEBRUARY 2023

About

This document is consolidated by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners. The Humanitarian Response Plan is a presentation of the coordinated, strategic response devised by humanitarian agencies in order to meet the acute needs of people affected by the crisis. It is based on, and responds to, evidence of needs described in the Humanitarian Needs Overview.

PHOTO ON COVER
When a missile hit in May 2022 the building where Nataliia used to live in a town 30 kilometres from the front line, in Zaporizka oblast, many of the apartments were burned to the ground. Natallia and her neighbours lost their houses and everything they had.
Photo: OCHA/Kateryna Klochko

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The Financial Tracking Service (FTS) is the primary provider of continuously updated data on global humanitarian funding, and is a major contributor to strategic decision making by highlighting gaps and priorities, thus contributing to effective, efficient and principled humanitarian assistance.
https://fts.unocha.org

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MALA ROHAN, KHARKIV REGION, UKRAINE
14 September 2022
Valentyna, 62, stands in the remains of her apartment.
Photo: OCHA/Matteo Minasi

Foreword by the Humanitarian Coordinator

> *Millions of people in Ukraine are suffering from the scourge of war.*

Since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 by Russian forces, the lives of countless women, men, and children have been torn apart and so many have needlessly died. The common thread running throughout the year has tragically been one of destruction, displacement, and suffering from continuous shelling and air strikes. Millions were forced to leave Ukraine and become refugees, and millions more have been displaced within the country.

These facts are well-known. Less well-know, however, is that the first line of responders to the tragic events are local volunteer and civil society organizations who have come together to support their neighbours. The humanitarian community has worked tirelessly to complement these efforts and to support the people of Ukraine.

Together in 2022 we reached close to 16 million people – nearly a third of the population – with lifesaving and life-sustaining humanitarian assistance. We carried out the world's largest humanitarian cash response, supporting almost 6 million people in Ukraine. We organized thousands of humanitarian convoys delivering vital supplies such as food, water, medicine, hygiene kits, and winter supplies to war-torn communities and to those who had fled to safer areas. We worked around the clock to order and deliver generators to critical facilities across the country, mainly to hospitals and shelters, to make sure essential services could continue and people would be protected against the cold of the winter. We also provided material and carried out repairs so that people whose homes had been damaged could live with dignity.

The range of needs and the fast-changing environment necessitated a determined and agile response from the humanitarian community. Suspended air travel, damage to transport infrastructure, the presence of explosive ordnance, and intense hostilities around a shifting front line required tailored approaches. This included cash where markets were operational, in-kind assistance to heavily damaged areas, direct deliveries where possible, and working with community-based groups for greater efficiency in our response. We pre-positioned supplies in different parts of the country which allowed us to deploy within 72-hours to places like Kherson city shortly after Ukrainian forces regained control.

Our ability to reach people under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation has, however, been greatly impacted by impediments imposed on us. Since February 2022, aid workers have been prevented from crossing the front line with supplies for people in desperate need. As a matter of principle, we have a duty to provide assistance to Ukrainians throughout the territory. It is a matter of great concern that we have not been able to do this at scale. Moving forward, we will continue our advocacy to support all Ukrainians.

In 2022, the international community raised $3.8 billion for Ukraine – most of it channeled directly through the hundreds of organizations which were part of our Humanitarian Flash Appeal. The Ukraine Humanitarian Fund disbursed over $190 million to help local, national, and international partners that have been at the forefront of the response. The outpouring of support from Member States, the private sector, and individual donors enabled this effort, ensuring that we could focus on our work and not on raising funds.

Our response also benefitted from the strong partnerships we built with the national, regional, and municipal Ukrainian authorities, whom I would like to thank for their continued collaboration. I'd also like to share my deepest respect for all the colleagues, both humanitarians and volunteers, who delivered along the frontline – your determination has helped alleviate so much suffering and is an inspiration to us all.

Our work must continue. Hostilities continue to drive urgent humanitarian needs. For 2023, we seek $3.9 billion to make sure we can provide over 11 million people – out of nearly 18 million in need – with the assistance they require. I am confident that with the support of our local and international partners, we will continue to stand with the people of Ukraine.

Humanitarian Coordinator,
Denise Brown

Response Plan Overview

PEOPLE AFFECTED	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	OPERATIONAL PARTNERS
21.3м	**17.6м**	**11.1м**	**$3.9в**	**652**

BORODIANKA, KYIV REGION, UKRAINE
21 September 2022
A building damaged by shelling.
Photo: OCHA/Matteo Minasi

Context, Impact of the Crisis and Response by Strategic Objective

On 24 February 2022, the Russian Federation launched an illegal full-scale invasion of Ukraine, causing widespread death, destruction, displacement and suffering, leaving at least 17.6 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in 2023. The war of Russia against Ukraine (hereinafter, war) constituted a major escalation compared to the previous eight years of conflict, including missile and rocket attacks in cities across the country and ground troops moving in from the north, east and south, before the Government of Ukraine retook the north of the country in April 2022. These events necessitated a rapid scale-up in responsive humanitarian activities through the 2022 Flash Appeal[1] and subsequent Flash Appeal revisions[2], and continuing through the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

Systematic destruction of civilian infrastructure throughout the war has contributed to displacement and humanitarian needs. In October 2022, attacks targeting energy infrastructure intensified, often in and around urban areas, disrupting public services including water, electricity, health care, education and social protection.[3] Additionally, according to the Government of Ukraine, 2,917 education facilities have been bombed or shelled during the war[4], with damage or destruction to 580 such facilities documented by OHCHR. Between 24 February and 19 December 2022, there were 745 verified attacks on health care, of which 659 impacted health-care facilities, constituting over 90 per cent of all such attacks recorded by WHO across 16 countries/territories during this period.[5]

The war has had a profoundly negative impact on access to livelihoods, and disrupted market stability particularly in southern and eastern oblasts, further aggravating humanitarian suffering. A majority of Ukrainians have reportedly reduced food consumption and spent savings[6], with factors such as the elimination of 30 per cent of Ukraine's pre-war employment,[7] skyrocketing inflation,[8] and inadequate social assistance[9] largely to blame. Food and necessary items are still widely available in most Government Controlled Areas (GCA), but are difficult for many people to afford without cash, voucher, or livelihood assistance, and are much more difficult to obtain in areas experiencing constant bombardment.[10]

Humanitarian needs are particularly acute among the long-term internally displaced; those with pre-existing vulnerabilities who have remained at home throughout the war, especially in the east; and those who have returned to areas still lacking in basic services and other support for reintegration, primarily in the north and south.[11]

Field consultations indicate the needs of those living near the frontline and in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation are among the most severe. Since the war began, no inter-agency humanitarian convoy has been able to cross into the areas under Russia's military control for aid delivery or assessment, although some local volunteers have reportedly risked their safety and lives to deliver small quantities of aid across the frontline. Russia's attempted illegal annexation of parts of Donetska, Khersonska, Luhanska and Zaporizka oblasts created additional uncertainties and may exacerbate pre-existing needs.[12]

Additionally, the war is increasing gender and intersectional vulnerabilities and inequalities.[13] Across the country, marginalized groups including LGBTIQ+, minorities, people with disabilities and people living with HIV/AIDS are at heightened risk of exclusion, sexual and economic exploitation, violence, and abuse.[14] Moreover, those dependent on social assistance significantly below the amount necessary to cover the full cost of living, such as older persons, are unlikely to have any savings to offset any interruptions in income or emergencies such as displacement.[15]

The 2023 humanitarian response will focus on saving lives, ensuring access to basic services, and mainstreaming protection throughout all forms of aid delivered. All sectoral operations will align with two overarching Strategic Objectives:

Strategic Objective 1

Provide principled and timely multi-sectoral life-saving assistance to internally displaced people, non-displaced people and returnees, ensuring their safety and dignity.

Strategic Objective 2

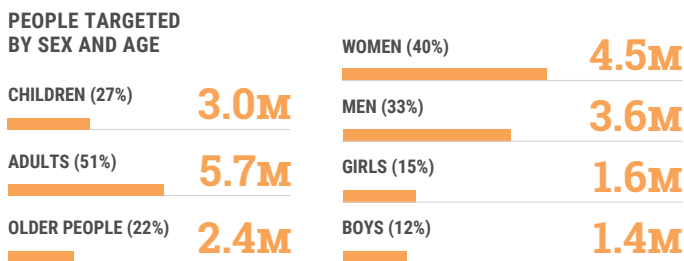Enable access to basic services for internally displaced people, non-displaced people and returnees.

The humanitarian response will require US$3.9 billion to enable 652 humanitarian organizations to carry out prioritised humanitarian action in 2023, with a target to reach 11.1 million people total.[16] This is a carefully tailored ask that reflects (i) the levels of operational capacity that exist across different areas of the country; (ii) the degree of access to people in need and their access to services; and (iii) complementarity with the interventions that are being or will be undertaken by actors not traditionally part of the HRP, including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Government, development actors and countless Ukrainian private sector, volunteer and civil society organizations. Prioritised activities in the 2023 HRP have been identified with emphasis on quality humanitarian action that (i) saves lives, specifically addressing the urgent needs of the most vulnerable; (ii) targets the geographic areas of the most severe humanitarian needs; and (iii) contributes to Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) priorities, including responding to feedback from affected people. Throughout these activities, the response will prioritize cooperation with and support for local actors, who have played a critical role in humanitarian aid since the beginning of the war, and whose sustained capacity is a key component of meeting human needs nationwide both during and after the war.

Finally, it is important to note that given the dynamic and rapidly evolving nature of the war, partners have attempted to build a realistic degree of agility into their plans for 2023. However, new developments may result in significantly increased needs and displacement, or improved access to high-needs areas currently across the frontline, increasing the financial requirement to support an expanded response.

Planned Response

PEOPLE TARGETED	FEMALE	CHILDREN	OLDER PEOPLE	WITH DISABILITY
11.1M	**56%**	**27%**	**22%**	**15%**

Legend:
- **#** Number of people targeted
- Area under Russia's military control (as of 22 October 2022)

Map labels (number of people targeted by oblast):
- VOLYNSKA 140κ
- RIVNENSKA 204κ
- ZHYTOMYRSKA 512κ
- CHERNIHIVSKA 349κ
- SUMSKA 529κ
- 544κ (near Kyiv)
- LVIVSKA 314κ
- TERNOPILSKA 161κ
- KHMELNYTSKA 280κ
- KYIVSKA 726κ
- POLTAVSKA 351κ
- KHARKIVSKA 1.1M
- LUHANSKA 588κ
- CHERKASKA 148κ
- IVANO-FRANKIVSKA 223κ
- VINNYTSKA 393κ
- KIROVOHRADSKA 188κ
- DNIPROPETROVSKA 858κ
- DONETSKA 1.5M
- ZAKARPATSKA 195κ
- CHERNIVETSKA 229κ
- ODESKA 428κ
- MYKOLAIVSKA 455κ
- KHERSONSKA 258κ
- ZAPORIZKA 458κ

AFFECTED PEOPLE
21.3M

PEOPLE IN NEED
17.6M

PEOPLE TARGETED
11.1M

PEOPLE TARGETED BY SEX AND AGE

CHILDREN (27%)	**3.0M**	WOMEN (40%)	**4.5M**
ADULTS (51%)	**5.7M**	MEN (33%)	**3.6M**
OLDER PEOPLE (22%)	**2.4M**	GIRLS (15%)	**1.6M**
		BOYS (12%)	**1.4M**

PEOPLE TARGETED BY POPULATION GROUP

3.8M INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	**4.8M** NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	**2.5M** RETURNEES

PEOPLE TARGETED BY CLUSTER

CCCM	Education	FSL	Health
0.4M	**2.7M**	**5.4M**	**7.8M**

General Protection	Child Protection AoR	GBV AoR	Mine Action AoR
4.4M	**3.0M**	**1.2M**	**3.0M**

Shelter & NFIs	WASH	Multi-Purpose Cash
3.3M	**7.6M**	**4.4M**

Legend: Target / PiN

HRP Key Figures

Humanitarian Response by Targeted Groups

POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IN NEED TARGET
Internally Displaced People	6.3M	3.8M	
Non-Displaced People	6.9M	4.8M	
Returnees	4.4M	2.5M	

Humanitarian Response by Sex

GROUP	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IN NEED TARGET	% TARGETED
Girls	2.0M	1.6M		15%
Boys	2.1M	1.4M		12%
Women	7.8M	4.5M		40%
Men	5.6M	3.6M		33%

Humanitarian Response by Age

AGE	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IN NEED TARGET	% TARGETED
Children (0-17)	4.1M	3.0M		27%
Adults (18-59)	9.5M	5.7M		51%
Older people (60+)	3.9M	2.4M		22%

Humanitarian Response for People with Disability

	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IN NEED TARGET	% TARGETED
People with disability	2.6M	1.7M		15%

Financial Requirements by Cluster

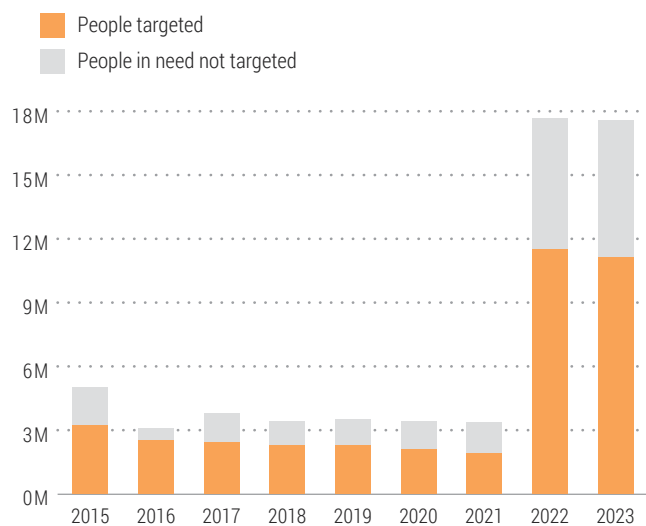| CLUSTER	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (US$)	
CCCM	31.2M	
Education	154.5M	
Food Secuirty & Livelihoods	993.9M	
Health	307.4M	
General Protection	165.6M	
Child Protection	165.1M	
Gender-based Violence	64.9M	
Mine Action	99.6M	
Shelter & NFIs	525.1M	
WASH	452.4M	
Multi-Purpose Cash	958.6M	
Emergency Telecommunications	1.4M	
Logistics	7.9M	
Coordination & Common Services	18.0M	

Historic Trends

Humanitarian response

With the outbreak of the full-scale war, OCHA launched a Flash Appeal on 1 March 2022, which was updated twice, in April and August 2022, targeting 11.5 million people with multisectoral assistance across Ukraine in 2022. The Flash Appeal served as the main humanitarian planning framework in 2022 and superseded the 2022 HRP, which was launched only thirteen days prior to the full-scale escalation on 24 February 2022. The Flash Appeal is the largest appeal in the history of emergency response in Ukraine and is also unprecedented in terms of people in need of assistance (17.7 million), funding ($4.3 billion required) and people targeted.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED VS TARGETED

- People targeted
- People in need not targeted

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (US$)

- Funded
- Unmet requirements
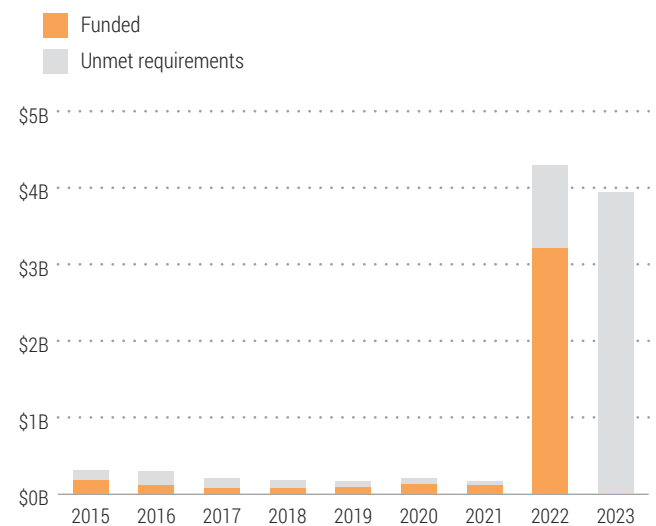
People Targeted, People Reached and Requirements by Year

YEAR OF APPEAL	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	FUNDING RECEIVED ($US)	% FUNDED
2015	5.0M	3.2M	-	316.0M	173.4M	55%
2016	3.1M	2.5M	1.7M	297.9M	105.3M	35%
2017	3.8M	2.4M	1.1M	203.6M	74.6M	37%
2018	3.4M	2.3M	1.1M	186.9M	70.8M	38%
2019	3.5M	2.3M	1.3M	164.4M	86.6M	53%
2020	3.4M	2.1M	1.4M	204.7M	124.1M	60%
2021	3.4M	1.9M	1.6M	168.0M	108.0M	65%
2022	17.7M	11.5M	15.8M	4292.5M	3424.5M	80%
2023	17.6M	11.1M	-	3945.7M	-	-

Prior to 24 February 2022, the humanitarian response was limited in scope and scale, targeting 1.8 million people in the conflict-affected Donetska and Luhanska oblasts, and people displaced internally across the country.

Between 2015 and 2021, the humanitarian response targeted on average over 60 per cent of the total number of people in need. Between 2016 and 2021, the number of people reached accounted for at least 45 per cent of the number targeted in a given year, reflecting the level of funding received and access impediments that curtailed the ability to respond.

Financial requirements

Between 2015 and 2021, Ukraine humanitarian partners established the overall financial requirements of each HRP by aggregating the financial requirements of individual projects submitted by partners (project-based costing methodology). In 2020, the HRP financial requirements increased above $200 million for the first

time since 2017 due to its revision to incorporate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic into the humanitarian operations.

Cognizant of the limitations of the project-based costing methodology and weighing the pros and cons of other available methodologies, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) decided in September 2020 to estimate the financial requirement based on assessed cost to address existing needs (unit-based costing methodology) beginning with the 2022 HRP.

BARANOVE, ODESA REGION, UKRAINE
19 September 2022
For Ukrainian farmers like Volodymyr Vasyliovych, the war has made it difficult to find a market for their harvest, forcing them to face the grim prospect of it spoiling unsold.
Photo: OCHA/Matteo Minasi

Part 1:
Strategic Response Priorities

BORODIANKA, KYIV REGION, UKRAINE
21 September 2022.
Photo: OCHA/Matteo Minasi

1.1
Humanitarian Conditions and Underlying Factors Targeted for Response

The findings of the Ukraine Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) launched in December 2022 were used to determine the scope of the 2023 HRP. According to the HNO,[17] 17.6 million people are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance and protection, including 6.3 million internally displaced people (IDPs)[18] present throughout the country, 6.9 million people who remain at their homes with the highest concentration in the east, and 4.4 million returnees predominantly located in the north due to the Government of Ukraine retaking this area of the country in April 2022.

The analysis presented in the HNO determines the nature and severity of need (including physical and mental wellbeing, living standards, and coping methods), location, underlying causes, trends and projections, as well as people's own prioritization of needs. According to this assessment, 52 percent of people in need (PiN) are experiencing "severe" needs (level 3), while 28 per cent are experiencing "catastrophic" needs (level 5).[19] The PiN was calculated based on cluster estimates and analysis. The analysis of humanitarian needs was informed by an extensive review of primary and secondary data collected prior to October 2022, with feedback from field consultations and expert judgement used to fine-tune the indicator-based intersectoral severity of needs assessment.[20]

Based on the assessment detailed in the HNO, the highest severity of needs is among people living in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation and in areas directly affected by ongoing hostilities.[21] The closer an area is to ongoing hostilities, the more difficult humanitarian access becomes due to damage to transportation infrastructure, constant threat from active military operations, and the presence of mines and explosive remnants of war. However, as fighting continues in the east and south, the front line continues to shift and many high-need areas have become newly accessible to humanitarian actors, a trend that is expected to continue.
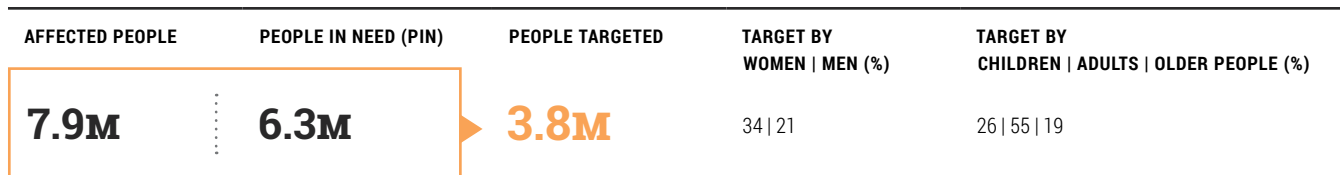
The intersectionality of gender and other diversity factors – in particular age, disability and minority status – play a key role in determining how people are affected by the war and their needs.[22] While conscription has affected the lives of men, as well as their families, the multisectoral impact of the war affects women disproportionately, through such factors as increased care responsibilities, reduced access to livelihoods, and increased threat of gender-based violence, including in collective centres (CCs) where women experience lack of privacy.[23] Older women, who make up two thirds of the population over age 60, are more likely to be dependent on social pensions due to historic care giving responsibilities and reduced participation in the formal labour market.[24] Additionally, across the country, marginalized groups including LGBTIQ+, minorities, people with disabilities and people living with HIV/AIDS are at heightened risk of exclusion, sexual and economic exploitation, violence, and abuse.[25] These marginalized groups are likely to possess reduced resources for withstanding conflict-driven economic disruption as well as compounding barriers to accessing humanitarian assistance, including lack of physical accessibility, reduced services, stigma and lack of access to information.

Systematic destruction of civilian infrastructure throughout the war, intensifying across the country since 10 October 2022, has contributed to displacement and humanitarian needs. The war has also had a profoundly negative impact on access to livelihoods, eliminating around 30 per cent of Ukraine's pre-war employment,[26] while inflation has risen over 20 per cent and raw food prices over 40 per cent compared to pre-war pricing,[27] contributing to a majority of IDPs, returnees, and non-displaced people reporting they had spent savings and reduced food consumption by September.[28] Disrupted market stability, particularly in southern and eastern oblasts, further increases the need for humanitarian aid.[29] The war has also left invisible scars, with 10 million people in Ukraine at risk of acute stress, anxiety, depression, substance use and post-traumatic stress disorder, according to the World Health Organization.

The below sections further outline the conditions and underlying factors affecting IDPs, non-displaced people and returnees who will be targeted for response in this HRP through provision of emergency assistance and access to basic services.

Internally Displaced People

AFFECTED PEOPLE	PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	PEOPLE TARGETED	TARGET BY WOMEN | MEN (%)	TARGET BY CHILDREN | ADULTS | OLDER PEOPLE (%)
7.9M	**6.3M**	**3.8M**	34 | 21	26 | 55 | 19

OBLASTS WITH THE HIGHEST TARGETS
Kharkivska, Dnipropetrovska, Donetska, Poltavska, Kyivska

Of the 6.3 million internally displaced people (IDPs) in need of humanitarian assistance, 3.8 million are targeted under the HRP. They are located throughout the country, with higher concentrations in Kharkivska oblast (east, 389,000), Dnipropetrovska oblast (east, 376,000), Donetska oblast (east, 342,000), Poltavska (centre, 243,000), Kyivska oblast (north, 230,000) and Vinnytska (centre-west, 223,000). Some 14 per cent of internally displaced people in need of assistance are estimated to be in areas under the military control of the Russian Federation.[30]

The most vulnerable IDPs include those currently living in collective centres, many of which are not properly equipped to meet long-term accommodation needs.[31] At least 116,000 people in 3,700 collective centres (CCs) or other temporary shelters are reportedly living in undignified conditions with increased health risks in September 2022, with the largest gaps being food support needed (57 per cent), inadequate bathing facilities (19 per cent), insufficient showers (41 percent), insufficient toilets (25 per cent), repairs needed (20 per cent), non-food items (NFIs) needed (24 per cent), and winterization needed (over 50 percent).[32]

The internally displaced population has an especially large need for heating appliances, reported by 43 per cent of IDPs.[33] Significant damage and destruction to public utilities, gas and energy infrastructure has left large parts of the population at serious risk of having no access to heating and electricity during winter season. Those in urban areas may leave their current housing to seek shelter in collective centres and/or to other areas of Ukraine as solid fuel (coal, wood, pellets) is generally not available. For those who have working utilities, the high cost of heating in the north and west may result in negative coping mechanisms.

Additionally, 73 per cent of IDPs reported that they were in need of financial assistance, with 51 per cent specifying cash assistance as the top need. Among IDP respondents, 96 per cent indicated their households adopted at least one negative coping strategy in reaction to reduced incomes and increased insecurity, including reduced food consumption (69 per cent) and savings spent (73 per cent).[34] Additionally, most IDPs reported they would use cash assistance to cover critical needs including health-related expenses (54 per cent), food (51 per cent), and utility bills (43 per cent).[35]

A majority of IDPs whose stays at collective centres have become protracted are considered to belong to vulnerable groups, including women, children and youth, older people, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities[36], and LGBTIQ+. As most of the people displaced are women and girls (68 per cent, including those with disabilities),[37] sexual and reproductive health services, gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services, and appropriate accessible gender-segregated facilities are critical.[38] Additionally, many displaced people report a family member who is older (39 per cent), chronically ill (30 per cent) or living with a disability (nearly 25 per cent), presenting additional needs concerning financial and social support, health care and accessible facilities.[39] Furthermore, children and youth constitute 25 per cent of the residents of collective sites, necessitating child protection prevention, risk mitigation and response services, and child-friendly facilities and resources to allow for their healthy continued learning and development.[40]

There is a need for both mid-term and durable solutions for displaced people, to reduce overcrowding in collective centres and ensure displacement does not become further protracted. The process of identifying and securing solutions that allow IDPs to have affordable access to safe and suitable housing with secure tenure must be conducted through a consultative and inclusive process. Most crucially, this process must draw on the views, capacities, and preferences of IDPs and host communities, in cooperation with development stakeholders and the authorities, while recognizing the right of IDPs to freely choose their place of habitation.[41]

Field consultations also revealed concerns over "invisible people", referring to those segments of the population that are displaced and living outside collective centres, as there is very limited information about their situation at present. Therefore, there is a need for assessments to uncover additional information about these people's needs and how aid can be made accessible to them.

Non-Displaced People

AFFECTED PEOPLE	PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	PEOPLE TARGETED	TARGET BY WOMEN | MEN (%)	TARGET BY CHILDREN | ADULTS | OLDER PEOPLE (%)
7.4M	**6.9M**	**4.8M**	25 | 27	19 | 53 | 28

OBLASTS WITH THE HIGHEST TARGETS
Donetska, Kharkivska, Luhanska, Dnipropetrovska, Sumska

Of the 6.9 million people in need who remained at home throughout the war, 4.8 million are targeted for humanitarian assistance. They are mainly located in the east of Ukraine, including in Donetska oblast (east, 1.1 million), Kharkivska oblast (east, 546,000), Luhanska oblast (east, 407,000), and Dnipropetrovska oblast (east, 380,000). A significant portion (39 per cent) of this population resides in areas under the military control of the Russian Federation.[42]

The war has exacerbated pre-existing vulnerabilities, with people living in areas experiencing heavy military operations or in areas under Russia's military control being the most affected. They experience increased security risks (including exposure to armed violence and human rights violations) and challenges in accessing evacuation, humanitarian and government services, including non-contributory pensions and other social protection schemes.[43]

Assessments show the highest needs are among children, older people, people affected by chronic conditions, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. The war has severely impacted access to, as well as adequacy of, pensions,[44] health care and other basic services, in addition to access to adequate housing, shelters and necessary supplies. Across Ukraine, 26 per cent of people report a lack of access to essential medicines and health services,[45] with older people worse off.[46] Mobility challenges combined with separation from families, caregivers or support systems has left many individuals exposed and isolated, thus exacerbating their existing vulnerabilities.[47] Both adults and children with disabilities are often placed in institutions away from their homes, and many have not been able to safely evacuate or seek refuge due to lack of accessible communication, transport and shelters.[48] Older women and women with disabilities in particular are more likely to be abandoned by their families and have more limited decision-making power over their living conditions.[49]

Food is widely available in most areas, and necessary items are widely available in GCA outside the east, but both have been impacted by inflation[50] and are difficult for many people to afford without cash, voucher, or livelihood assistance. In August 2022, WFP reported that 40 per cent of those in the east were reducing food portion sizes,[51] and WFP surveys indicate the numbers of people with insufficient food consumption increased in most oblasts from September through December 2022 (from 21 to 31 per cent nationwide).[52] Additionally, while medication and warm clothes are available across most of Ukraine, in June only 52 per cent of respondents in affected communities in the east reported NFIs being fully available, 32 per cent reported medication being fully available, and 24 per cent reported warm clothes being available.[53]

Needs are particularly pronounced for people living in areas which have experienced conflict since 2014, as eight years of fighting severely restricted access to basic services and humanitarian aid due to access constraints and have depleted people's coping mechanisms. According to field consultations in Donetska oblast, those segments of the population who had the means to leave have already left, and those who stayed behind are extremely vulnerable and in need of multisectoral assistance.
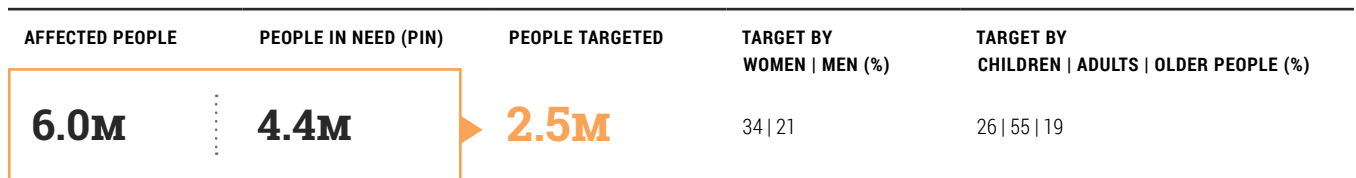
In rural areas, poor infrastructure prevents children and teachers from using online learning modalities, resulting in very limited access to learning when security concerns prevent in-person schooling from taking place. Reports from retaken areas of Kyivska and Kharkivska oblasts under the control of Ukraine suggest that many schools only open for one or two days a week and that home schooling is often the only option available. Meanwhile, attacks on electricity and telecommunications infrastructure, which have been increasing in frequency in recent months, threaten to disrupt online learning in additional areas.

With 25 per cent of Ukrainian territory (160,000 km2) having experienced active conflict,[54] explosive remnants of war (ERW) are a risk across these areas in both urban and rural settings. Areas in the north, east, and south known to be contaminated with ERW include Kyivska, Cherni-hivska, Sumska, Kharkivska, Dnipropetrovska, Luhanska, Donetska, Zaporizka, Khersonska, Mykolaivska and Odeska oblasts.[55] Dedicated survey activities are ongoing to better define the actual extent of contamination.[56]

Although humanitarian assistance is being provided to areas under the military control of the Russian Federation, it is insufficient in scope and scale. Freedom of movement to and from these areas is restricted and subject to strict control procedures,[57] and no interagency humanitarian convoy has succeeded in crossing into these territories from territory controlled by Ukraine since the beginning of the war. Therefore, there is significant need for greater humanitarian response if and when access to these areas is obtained.

Returnees

AFFECTED PEOPLE	PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	PEOPLE TARGETED	TARGET BY WOMEN | MEN (%)	TARGET BY CHILDREN | ADULTS | OLDER PEOPLE (%)
6.0M	4.4M	2.5M	34 | 21	26 | 55 | 19

OBLASTS WITH THE HIGHEST TARGETS

Kyivska, Kyiv, Zhytomyrska, Sumska, Odeska

Of the 4.4 million people who have returned to their homes from displacement within Ukraine or from countries of asylum, 2.5 million are targeted for humanitarian assistance. A large number are located in northern oblasts, including in Kyivska oblast (north, 377,000), Kyiv (north, 333,000), Zhytomyrska oblast (north, 278,000), and Sumska oblast (north, 190,000), and in one oblast in the south (Odeska oblast, 161,000). Only 7 per cent of returnees in need are estimated to be in areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation.[58]

According to Protection Monitoring reports, most returns are not motivated by improvements in the security situation in the place of origin, but rather by economic challenges. These include depletion of financial resources and fear of losing currently held jobs based in the place of origin, in absence of adequate opportunities in host communities.[59]

Those who decide to return to their former cities and towns may discover, on return, that it is impossible to reintegrate due to damaged homes and civilian infrastructure, lack of functioning basic services, lack of livelihood opportunities, and continued security concerns. In the absence of tangible time-sensitive support to enable safe, dignified and sustainable reintegration, this may lead to returnees fleeing again, and being more reluctant to attempt a second return.[60]

Lack of access to affordable housing programmes is highlighted as one of the main barriers to local integration and longer-term solutions for displaced people who have not been able to return to their homes. [61] This is particularly the case for socioeconomically vulnerable IDPs living in collective centres. In some areas, rents have reportedly increased by 30-40 per cent, spurred by the influx of IDPs in a rental market which lacks statutory rent caps, controls or freezes.[62]

Trends and Risks

There are three main drivers of deepened humanitarian risk, which may trigger new displacement, likely from the east towards western and central oblasts:

1. Significant disruptions to electricity and heating supply, especially in the winter months where temperatures in some oblasts can drop below -20°C. The escalation of Russian attacks on energy infrastructure since 10 October 2022 has resulted in severe damage to energy production and distribution across the country.

2. A further intensification of the war, leading to an increase in civilian casualties, large-scale destruction of civilian infrastructure, and/or severe disruption in service delivery, such as water, electricity, communication, healthcare and medicines, transportation and heating further restricting humanitarian access. People in war-affected communities, including near the front line, are exposed to constant bombardment, armed violence, and landmine and explosive remnants of war contamination, contributing to dynamic displacements within the country.

3. The risk of radio-nuclear emergency or other environmental accident, including due to shelling impacting one of Ukraine's four nuclear power plants, the militarization of the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant, the former presence of military forces at the Chornobyl nuclear power plant and the continued threat of the use of nuclear weapons.

LVIV, UKRAINE
7 March 2022
Svitlana, from Kharkiv, embraces her children at the Start Center, where volunteers help families of children with autism.
Photo: UNICEF/Viktor Moskaliuk

People Targeted for Humanitarian Assistance: Overall and by Population Group

Overall

PEOPLE TARGETED	CHILDREN	WOMEN	OLDER PEOPLE
11.1M	23%	54%	22%
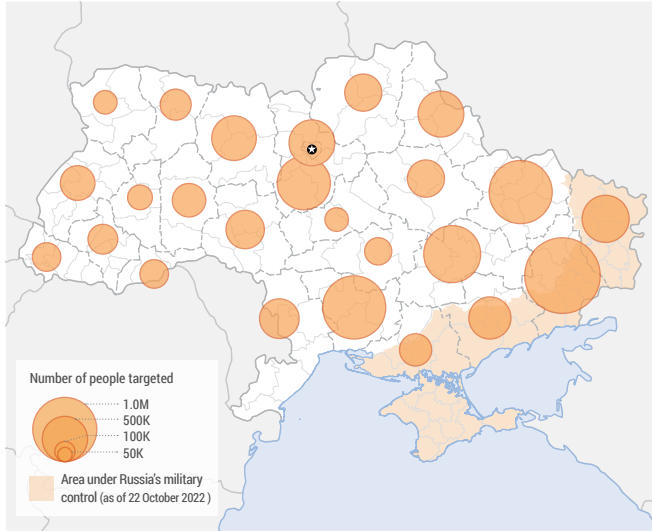
Internally Displaced People

PEOPLE TARGETED	CHILDREN	WOMEN	OLDER PEOPLE
3.8M	26%	55%	19%
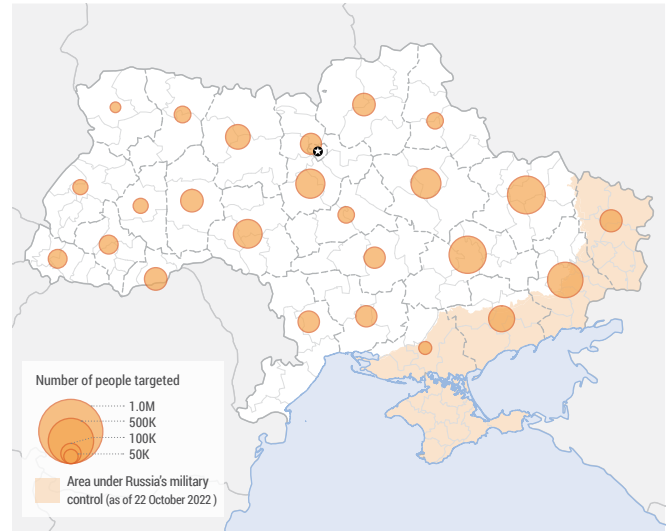
Non-Displaced People

PEOPLE TARGETED	CHILDREN	WOMEN	OLDER PEOPLE
4.8M	19%	53%	28%
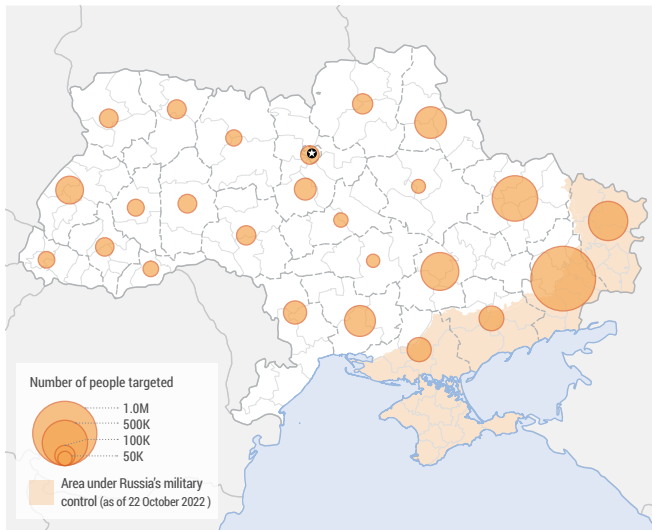
Returnees

PEOPLE TARGETED	CHILDREN	WOMEN	OLDER PEOPLE
2.5M	26%	55%	19%
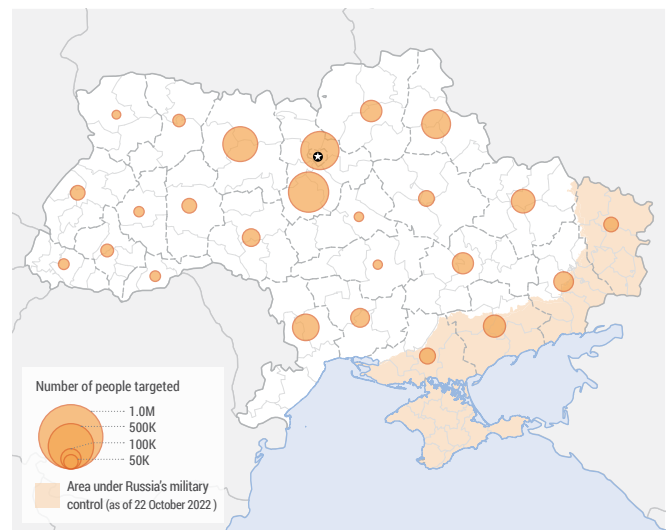
Refer to Annex 4.3 "Planning Figures by Cluster and Geography" for oblast-level figures on the number of people targeted.

1.2
Strategic Objectives, Cluster Objectives and Response Approach

Overview

The response framework in the 2022 Ukraine HRP,[63] launched prior to the beginning of the full-scale war, reflected intent to phase out international humanitarian assistance by the end of 2023 in favour of a transition to durable solutions. Instead, the illegal invasion of Ukraine which began on 24 February 2022 necessitated a rapid scaling up of the humanitarian response, along with shifting priorities for both government and development actors.

The HCT, in consultation with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), chose two inter-connected and mutually reinforcing 2023 strategic objectives, one focusing on life-saving assistance and the other on basic services, while mainstreaming protection throughout:

Strategic Objective 1: Provide principled and timely multi-sectoral life-saving assistance to internally displaced people, non-displaced people and returnees, ensuring their safety and dignity.

Strategic Objective 2: Enable access to basic services for internally displaced people, non-displaced people and returnees.

Each of these strategic objectives is supported by a set of cluster objectives that outline the intended success and impact of the 2023 humanitarian response through a coordinated, complementary approach. Altogether, 16 cluster objectives focus on providing life-saving assistance for 9.8 million people total, and 12 will focus on providing basic services for 7.3 million people.

The strategic objectives and their supporting cluster objectives will be achieved through a combination of direct service provision, in-kind support, cash and

voucher assistance (CVA), community-based support, and capacity strengthening of the regional government authorities and local responders, targeting the greatest humanitarian needs as the war continues to evolve. In 2023, protection will be mainstreamed across all aspects of the response with specific regard for the following concerns: humanitarian protection of civilians and civilian infrastructure, equitable access to life-saving assistance and basic services, protection from landmines and ERW, durable solutions and integration of IDPs, accountability, and participation and empowerment of the affected population to inform analysis of protection concerns and response planning.

Success in implementing the 2023 humanitarian response objectives will be ensured by evaluation through a set of measurable activity-based output indicators, as well as cluster objective outcome indicators. The coordinated response will be accompanied by continually strengthened coordination, accountability mechanisms and advocacy to ensure that rights of vulnerable people under international law are respected, and to strengthen complementarity with government and development actors to support a long-term transition to durable solutions.

Populations particularly targeted through this approach for humanitarian assistance based on the intersectoral needs assessment and HNO analysis include IDPs, returnees (primarily located in the north, as well as Odeska oblast), and the most vulnerable people[64] who have remained at home throughout the war (primarily located in the east). Compared to those reached with assistance in 2022, a higher percentage of people targeted for assistance in 2023 are located in the east of the country, reflecting the severity of needs uncovered by the intersectoral needs assessment, new access to territory retaken by the Government of Ukraine, and an increase in the number of partners capable of serving these areas.

Overview of Requirements by Strategic Objectives

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE		REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PEOPLE TARGETED
S01	Provide principled and timely multi-sectoral life-saving assistance to 3.7M internally displaced people, 3.8M non-displaced people, and 2.3M returnees, ensuring their safety and dignity	3.3B	9.8M
S02	Enable access to basic services for 1.4M internally displaced people, 4.5M non-displaced people and 1.3M returnees	0.6B	7.3M

Strategic Objective 1

PEOPLE TARGETED

9.8M

NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES

69

Number of people targeted
- 1.0M
- 500K
- 100K
- 50K

Area under Russia's military control (as of 22 October 2022)
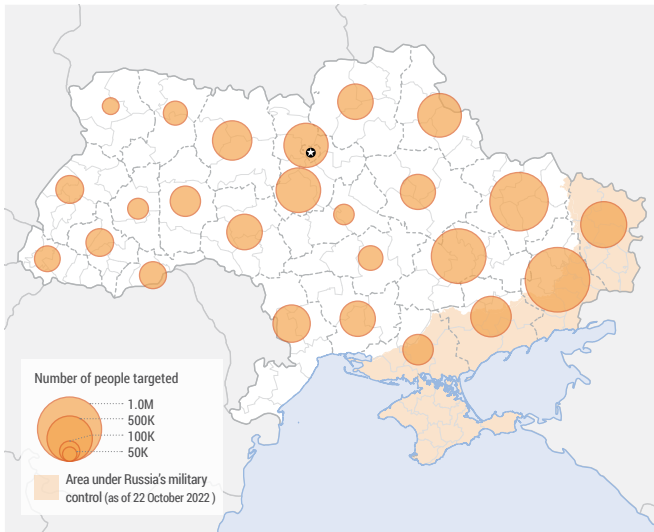
BREAKDOWN OF PIN BY POPULATION GROUP

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	3.0M
NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	5.7M
RETURNEES	2.4M

Strategic Objective 2

PEOPLE TARGETED

7.3M

NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES

37

Number of people targeted
- 1.0M
- 500K
- 100K
- 50K

Area under Russia's military control (as of 22 October 2022)
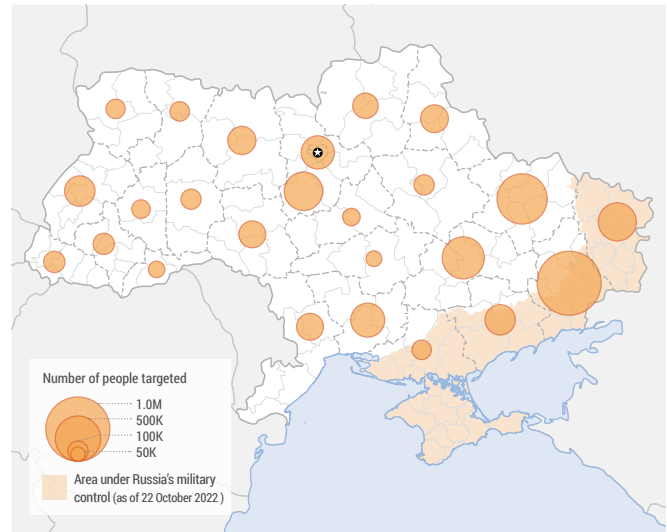
BREAKDOWN OF PIN BY POPULATION GROUP

1.4M	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE
4.5M	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE
1.3M	RETURNEES

Strategic Objective 1:

Provide principled and timely multi-sectoral life-saving assistance to internally displaced people, non-displaced people and returnees, ensuring their safety and dignity.

ZAPORIZHZHIA, UKRAINE
13 September 2022
Families on a bus waiting to depart Zaporizhzhia.
Photo: OCHA / Matteo Minasi

PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	# ACTIVITIES
9.8M	**$3.3B**	**69**

Rationale and intended outcome

The strategic objective seeks to address the affected people's physical and mental wellbeing, saving lives through well-targeted assistance addressing the needs of the most vulnerable with respect to their safety and dignity, particularly those living in areas with the highest level of severity per intersectoral needs assessment severity ranking in the HNO.[65] Under this objective, humanitarian organizations will provide aid to 3.7 million internally displaced people, 3.8 million non-displaced people, and 2.3 million returnees.

The highest severity of needs is among people living in areas under the military control of the Russian Federation and in areas directly affected by ongoing hostilities, with over 70 per cent of the assessed raions outside the control of the Government of Ukraine in the highest severity of needs, level 5 (23 raions out of 32 raions).

Severity level 5 means that population in these areas experienced a collapse of living standards, an exhaustion of coping mechanisms, widespread physical and mental harm and violations of human rights.[66]

Some of the most immediate needs in locations that have experienced significant destruction, such as the areas of Kharkivska oblast retaken by Ukraine, are power generators and building materials for the reconstruction of houses and infrastructure, critical for withstanding the harsh winter conditions. People are also in need of food and medicines resulting from a lack of stock, high prices, and depleted savings due to elimination of livelihoods.[67]

Among people who remain in towns and villages in areas under the control of the Government of Ukraine, the highest needs are in the east, especially among older people, people with disabilities and other segments of population who are less likely to flee due to reduced mobility, reluctance to abandon their homes and/or lack of economic resources. Meanwhile, many people have returned to northern oblasts, where humanitarian needs remain high due to the extensive destruction of infrastructure.

Additionally, areas in the north, east and south of Ukraine are known to be contaminated with deadly landmines, unexploded ordnance, including submunitions, and improvised explosive devices, including in areas of Chernihivska, Dnipropetrovska, Donetska, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Kyivska, Luhanska, Mykolaivska, Odeska, Sumska and Zaporizka oblasts.[68]

As many collective centres are not properly equipped to meet long-term accommodation needs, IDPs unable to access alternative housing are among the most vulnerable. Most CCs urgently need heating, fuel and construction repairs to promote winterization, and bathing facilities to improve hygiene and reduce communicable disease spread, among other multisectoral assistance. Additionally, IDPs from vulnerable groups including women, children, and people with disabilities are at heightened risk of life-threatening abuse[69], and those living outside of collective centres, particularly in rural areas, are likely to face problems in accessing existing services and assistance. Additionally, groups such as adults and children with disabilities often face physical barriers to accessing basic WASH services in collective centres, increasing risk of life-threatening disease due to unhygienic conditions.

In order to empower affected people and strengthen local markets, cash and voucher assistance shall be recommended to address food and NFI needs anytime there is access to operational market systems, cash is accepted and considered safe, and transfer capacity is present. Ukraine offers a conducive environment for cash-based approaches, given that markets remain open and functional in most areas across the country, particularly those under the Government of Ukraine's control. Following the success of Ukraine's cash transfer programme in 2022, cash is again planned to be a major part of the response in 2023, constituting the largest such programme in the world overall.

Life-saving assistance to be provided under cluster objectives in 2023 will include the following: providing cash assistance where feasible to address immediate and basic needs; ensuring safety in collective centre living conditions; supporting mine clearance activities and providing mine awareness and education for those in areas with high ERW risk; providing immediate food and agricultural aid where needed; ensuring access to life-saving health care and medications; protecting women, children, and other vulnerable individuals from life-threatening violence, abuse, discrimination and exploitation; monitoring, documenting and intervening with authorities where serious human rights violations are being committed; ensuring those who are displaced or otherwise vulnerable can access basic hygiene and WASH materials, facilities, and services; and providing construction repairs and support with temporary housing to ensure safe and winterized housing conditions for all in compliance with international human rights law.

Strategic Objective 2:

Enable access to basic services for internally displaced people, non-displaced people and returnees.

KYIV, UKRAINE
3 March 2022
People in Kyiv railway station waiting for trains to flee the city.
Photo: UNDP Ukraine/Oleksandr Ratushniak

PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	# ACTIVITIES
7.3M	**$0.6B**	**37**

Rationale and intended outcome

This strategic objective complements the life-saving assistance provided under Strategic Objective 1, by providing basic services in places where the war has made comparable Government-provided services inaccessible to vulnerable people, as well as supporting systems' strengthening and capacity-building to improve the ability of local actors to respond now and in the future. Under this objective, humanitarian organizations will enable access to basic services for 1.4 million internally displaced people, 4.5 million non-displaced people, and 1.3 million returnees.

Particularly in the east of the country, and elsewhere near the current or former frontline, massive destruction of infrastructure has decimated essential services. This has both contributed to displacement and presented challenges to the safety and dignity of returnees and those who have remained at home throughout the war.

The REACH 2022 humanitarian situation monitoring found access to basic services as one of the key concerns for vulnerable groups.[70] Concerns about access to basic services were consistently highlighted in nearly all assessments conducted, especially in hard-to-reach areas of the country.

In areas of the north of the country, which were retaken by Ukraine in April 2022, basic services have largely been restored as of October, though pockets of need exist in settlements that have suffered significant shelling and damage, and in surrounding rural areas.

Access to basic services is also a challenge for many IDPs in collective centres. An estimated 17 per cent of people residing in collective sites are aged over 60.[71] The war has severely impacted access to and adequacy of pensions and other basic services, while separation from families and communities has left many exposed and isolated.[72] There is a need to build capacities of site managers and partners to meet needs of all groups of IDPs inclusively, as well as support IDPs in their self-organization and advocacy to ensure responses meet their needs.

Access to quality education has been negatively impacted by the destruction of school buildings, as well as damaged or insufficient electricity and tele-communications technology available for remote and blended learning, leading to severe consequences for the majority of children in Ukraine.[73] According to the Ministry of Education and Science, only 27 per cent of schools were able to resume face-to-face learning at the start of the new academic year on 1 September 2022.[74] Ukraine adopted a range of different learning modalities, including face-to-face, online, blended and community/home-based learning to address this chal-lenge – however, access to technology to support remote learning is still insufficient among many vulnerable groups and those living in hard-to-reach areas. Online and home learning are further impacted by signifi-cant power cuts.

Additionally, in areas under the military control of the Russian Federation, reports indicate that services are often not available or accessible to civilians.[75] While humanitarian access remains a challenge in these areas, those that have been recently retaken by the Government of Ukraine are a priority for humanitarian response.

Support for basic services to be provided under the cluster objectives in 2023 includes the following: improving access to information and collective organ-izing capabilities of IDPs; enabling access to education spaces and services for the most vulnerable children and teachers; supporting operations, maintenance, and infrastructure improvements by WASH service providers; and building capacities of cluster partners,

government stakeholders and other implementers to holistically address risks of GBV and child abuse among aid recipients and the needs of vulnerable IDPs in collective centres.

Cooperation for Durable Solutions

Russia's invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022 dramatically upended previous plans for the transition to durable solutions, under which international humani-tarian assistance was planned to be phased out by 2023 in Government controlled areas (GCAs).

The escalation of the full-scale war has brought progress on most long-term development goals to a standstill, while increasing people's humanitarian needs exponentially, expanding acute needs from areas in the east of Ukraine to across the country. Recurring displacement, and targeted attacks on major civilian infrastructure, introduce uncertainty to the timeline of transitioning affected popu-lations from humanitarian aid to durable solutions.

Nonetheless, the Government of Ukraine, including regional and local authorities, retains strong capacity to meet the needs of the population, with complementary assistance from international and national humanitarian and development actors. The range of contexts and geographies across the country presents varied condi-tions for durable solutions. In all locations, durable solu-tions will focus on the key areas of housing, livelihoods, protection, essential services, and social cohesion. These needs exist in all areas regardless of the level of damage from the war.

The Transitional Framework (TF), covering a 16-month interim timeline from September 2022 to December 2023, is the strategic document of the United Nations in Ukraine in support of the Government of Ukraine's response to the economic and social impact of the war. It is intended to complement the draft National Recovery Plan, still being developed by the Government of Ukraine.

The overarching goal of the TF through December 2023 is to support the government of Ukraine, including national and sub-national authorities, to address the needs of populations that are conflict-affected, displaced, and vulnerable. The TF has outlined three main objectives necessary to deliver on this overarching goal, with the role of humanitarian aid being particularly central to the first: 1) Saving individual lives, 2) Building community resilience, and 3) Strengthening institutions and systems.

Under the TF, basic services, social services delivery, and livelihood services will be aimed at supporting the most vulnerable and affected populations, especially those in high-need geographic locations. Meanwhile, the UN will support the government to restore community infrastructure through demining and debris removal and reconstruction of schools, health clinics, energy, and WASH facilities, and provide technical assistance for government national priorities related to fulfilling conditions for retaining EU candidate status, as aligned to the SDG.

While Ukraine has made great strides in recent years toward reducing gender and other social inequalities, the war has reversed some of this progress and exacerbated existing vulnerabilities, increasing human suffering and posing obstacles to long-term social and economic development. It is estimated that at least 4.8 million jobs were lost in Ukraine in 2022, and many emergency relief efforts, including IDP collective centres, are heavily reliant on civil society initiatives with limited resources. Meanwhile, Government services have been out of reach for weeks or months at a time for certain populations, including those in areas experiencing constant attacks or outside the control of the Government of Ukraine, those who are missing official documents or have had difficulties obtaining them (e.g., IDPs, Roma, stateless people), and those who experience mobility and other accessibility challenges (e.g., older people, people with disabilities, people with certain medical conditions). Additionally, many social programmes have been adversely impacted by inflation which has caused the Government to review budget allocations for these programmes during the war. Humanitarian actors play a crucial role in helping fill these gaps in the short-term, and their cooperation with development actors along with national and local Government is necessary to ensure principles of social inclusion are reflected throughout response, recovery, and reconstruction efforts.

To ensure coordination between humanitarian and development partners that can support long-term Government self-sufficiency in a post-conflict era, the Transitional Framework relies on cooperation between humanitarian, development and government actors in pursuit of durable solutions. Some examples of how this approach will be applied include: shelter – meeting immediate winter shelter needs in the most vulnerable communities (rubble removal, roofing, tarps and insulation) while also working with local authorities on developing sustainable green housing solutions for the longer term; energy – repairing electricity infrastructure damaged by the war in frontline areas, while also supporting modernization of critical infrastructure and green energy efficiency country-wide; and social protection – delivering humanitarian multi-purpose cash assistance and psychosocial assistance to meet immediate needs through existing national systems while increasing capacity of social protection and social service delivery.

Given the strong ecosystem of active local governments and civil society organizations in Ukraine, localization is critical to the success of humanitarian efforts as well as the transition to durable solutions. Area-based coordination, including participation of authorities at the hromada and raion level, is prevalent throughout the Ukraine response. The localization of coordination includes direct participation in coordination meetings, technical support, and established channels of communication to transmit needs and priorities. The focus on rapid cash programming to supplement the social protection programs has been effective in quickly reaching a large number of recipients at the local level and is aligned with the Government's criteria and priorities. Additionally, in late 2022, the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund launched an allocation specifically for localization, targeting partners and projects aligned with the 2022 Flash Appeal, while complementing the previous strategic allocation of resources to the humanitarian-development nexus (HDN) activities of 2021.

Data to drive cooperation for durable solutions through 2023 and beyond will be supplied through both shared analysis, country-wide assessments, cluster and programme initiatives, and information from local government counterparts.

The Government of Ukraine's Response

The ultimate responsibility for the provision of relief to populations impacted by a humanitarian crisis rests with the Government that controls the affected territory. Since the Russian invasion of Ukraine on 24 February, the Government of Ukraine has received substantial bilateral assistance allowing it to continue functioning at a strong capacity, while taking the lead on humanitarian relief efforts at the national and local levels. The 2023 HRP complements the Government's response, focusing on immediate assistance for the most vulnerable and at-need populations while the government continues to adjust and respond to the impacts of the evolving conflict both in the short and longer term.

In response to the war, the Government of Ukraine has undergone significant structural and policy changes

to address new coordination and humanitarian needs, including adopting the following measures:

- Martial Law: Immediately in response to the invasion on 24 February, the President of Ukraine declared martial law and adopted a Decree setting up oblast military administrations in every oblast of Ukraine.[76]

- Humanitarian Coordination In addition to the Government playing an active role in coordination of humanitarian assistance from foreign donors, international organizations, private businesses, and state governments at a national level, each oblast administration appointed deputy governors responsible for local coordination of humanitarian responses, and created humanitarian hubs at the oblast and hromada levels to receive and distribute assistance arriving from different sources, and to collect data on needs.[77]

- Coordination Headquarters on Deoccupied Territories: Following retaking territories in Kharkivska oblast and later in Khersonska oblast that were outside of Government of Ukraine control during the first two months of the war, on 7 September 2022 the Cabinet of Ministers (CoM) established a Coordination Headquarters on Deoccupied Territories headed by the Vice Prime Minister – Minister on the Reintegration of Temporarily Occupied Territories. The main goal of the structure is the restoration of territories, state, and civilian infrastructure, responding to the needs of the population.[78]

- Ombudsman on IDP rights: In the beginning of August 2022, the CoM introduced a new position of Ombudsman on IDP rights, housed within the Ministry of Reconstruction and headed by the Deputy Minister on Reintegration. The Ombudsman on IDP rights is responsible for formulating state policy aimed at protecting displaced people's rights, and has also established a hotline providing support to IDPs on multiple issues.[79]

- Policies to facilitate international humanitarian operations: On 7 March 2022, the CoM adopted a resolution introducing a simplified clearance and entry process for humanitarian assistance to the territory of Ukraine for the period of the martial law legal regime. Additionally, on 14 March 2022, the President of Ukraine issued a Decree providing international humanitarian staff with a right for visa free entry to Ukraine during the martial law period for a period of up to 90 days.[80]

- Tax free cash assistance: To maximize the impact of cash assistance for affected populations and support humanitarian organizations in scaling up their cash assistance programmes, the Tax Code was amended on 15 March 2022 for the period of martial law in order to exclude targeted and multipurpose cash assistance from incurring taxes.[81]

Officially, the Government of Ukraine's Ministry of Social Policy administers 18 different programmes offering assistance to vulnerable people – however, due to budget constraints, not all are fully active. Since the outbreak of war, the Government of Ukraine has prioritized introducing or extending multiple programs to assist the displaced and affected populations, including the following:

- Monthly state assistance to IDPs: A registered internally displaced person from an area outside the Government of Ukraine's control or in close proximity to the frontline has the right to state assistance to cover rent and utility costs. The overall amount of monthly assistance is calculated for each family member but cannot exceed UAH3,000, in the case of a family member living with disability UAH3,400, for families with many children UAH5,000.[82]

- Ministry of Social Policy (MOSP) Guaranteed Minimum Income programme (GMI): The GMI is an anti-poverty programme that provides monthly benefits to poor families with children based on the Subsistence Minimum and monthly family income. According to the Law of Ukraine On the State Budget of Ukraine for 2022, from 1 December 2022 the subsistence minimum per month for the purpose of benefits will be: for able-bodied persons – UAH1,207, for people with disabilities – UAH2,093, for children under 6 years old - UAH2,953, for children aged 6 to 18 years - UAH3,682, for children aged 18 to 23 years (if they are students) – UAH3,489.[83] In 2020, 341,000 households were reached by the programme. However, according to the World Bank, there are many people and families that have been screened and meet the eligibility criteria but have not been assisted by the MOSP for several months due to budgetary constraints. The majority of direct programme beneficiaries are children (62 per cent), most adult recipients are women (73 per cent), and only 38 of all beneficiaries can work.[84]

- Free firewood for residents of at-risk communities: In the territories adjacent to the combat zone, specifically Donetska, Zaporizka, Mykolaivska, Sumyska, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Dnipropetrovska and Chernihivska oblasts, the authorities provide residents with free wood to warm their homes during the cold season. Populations that will be prioritized for the assistance include single older people over 60 years old, seriously ill people, people with disabilities, large families,

registered single guardians of children, pregnant women and mothers who have a child under the age of two, and persons who at the beginning of the heating period did not use the available subsidy for reimbursement of expenses for housing, communal services, or heating fuel.[85]

- Mine Action activities:
  - Assistance for victims of mine accidents: Mine victims with disabilities can access monthly state disability assistance, available for all persons in Ukraine regardless of disability cause, the maximum of which is UAH2,093 per month for children under 18. Ukrainian legislation provides for preferences for children with disability status affected by ERW in accessing additional benefits: annual assistance in health improvement; free psychological, medical and psychological rehabilitation in the relevant centres; providing affected children with places in preschool education institutions; and payment of one-time monetary compensation, the maximum amount of which in 2022 is UAH13,420. It should be noted that all legislative norms that guarantee social benefits to children affected by explosive devices were adopted during the preceding eight-year conflict in the east of Ukraine and may not be fully adapted to the real situation of a full-scale war with the Russian Federation throughout Ukraine.[86] In August 2022 the CoM broadened the list of social services and payments processed by the TSNAP (Centres for administrative services) to include the one-time assistance and yearly recovery payments to children disabled by an ERW incident.

  - Mine Action institutional framework: In 2022, the Government of Ukraine confirmed its commitment to create a Mine Action institutional framework, beginning with establishing a National Mine Action Authority with Mine Action Centres to provide assistance to mine victims and to implement information management systems to support 2022 Mine Action (IMSMA) response planning and prioritization. On 7 May 2022 the CoM adopted Decree No. 545 assigning the Unified Civil Defense System responsibilities for: a) elimination of consequences of war and emergencies in affected areas; b) restoration of critical infrastructure; and c) identification of inhabited locations and regions in need of mine action.[87]

- Housing support programs for IDPs. A range of national governmental IDP housing programs remain effective or were introduced recently:
  - Compensation of expenditures to the owner providing accommodation to IDPs. The programme aims to support several categories of affected populations: a) individuals displaced from the Autonomous Republic of Crimea or from locations currently outside of the Government of Ukraine's control (the list of those regulated by MRTOT resolution), or those that are in close proximity to the frontline and b) individuals whose houses have been registered as destroyed or not suitable for living due to damage. The compensation to the owners was calculated at the rate of UAH14.77 day/individual (average UAH450 per month for one individual) until 1 October 2022, after which it has been UAH30 day/individual, or about UAH900 per month.[88]

  - Temporary housing for IDPs: On 29 April 2022, the Government of Ukraine adopted Resolution 495 on the creation of housing funds to temporarily accommodate displaced people.[89] Following the Resolution, the State Fund for Support of Youth Housing Construction and local administrations were authorized to purchase materials and services to construct new housing, to conduct renovations and repairs, and to change the ownership of existing communal structures in order to create temporary housing for IDPs. Populations prioritized for available temporary housing include families with children, pregnant women, individuals who lost the ability to work, pensioners, and those whose housing was destroyed or is not suitable for living due to Russian aggression.

  - State issued preferential mortgage loans: Since October 2022, the affordable loan programme for Ukrainians,"eHousing," has been launched in test mode. Within its framework, loans with an interest rate of 3 per cent can be obtained by military contractors and other representatives of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine, as well as doctors, teachers, and scientists working in the public and municipal sectors. Loans with

an interest rate of 7 per cent can be obtained for veterans of the war with Russia, IDPs, and other citizens of Ukraine who meet the requirements of the program. For these loans, the minimum first payment is 20 per cent of the total property value.[90]

- Concessionary mortgage loans for IDP housing: The right to a concessionary mortgage loan will be granted to IDPs who have housing in the territory of communities located in the areas of hostilities or outside the Government of Ukraine's control. The selection of IDP beneficiaries is done on a lottery principle among the registered participants of the loan program. An IDP can participate in the programme if when paying the monthly loan repayment the remaining family income (per family member) is not less than the subsistence minimum. The interest rate for using the loan is 3 per cent per annum, and the first instalment is 6 per cent of the cost of housing for a house or apartment with eligible square footage determined by number of family members.[91]

- Proposed laws to compensate citizens for destroyed housing: Two draft laws are currently under consideration by the Government that would provide compensation to those whose housing was destroyed. The Parliament of Ukraine adopted draft Law No. 7198 on 1 April 2022, which would provide compensation through the state budget. However, because of the strain implementing it would place on the state budget, it may still be modified or rejected before final approval. The Parliament is also considering draft law No. 8027, which would provide targeted cash assistance equivalent to the value of destroyed property, but the financing of this measure would require support of international partners through the Fund for the Liquidation of the Consequences of the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation.[92]

In addition to measures aiming at assistance to the population, Presidential Decree No. 266/2022 dated 21 April 2022 established the National Council for the Recovery of Ukraine from the Consequences of the War. The Council operates within a framework of 24 working groups in order to develop a plan of measures (known as the National Recovery Plan) for the post-war recovery and development of Ukraine. These measures are to include priority reforms, strategic initiatives, and drafts of legal acts necessary for the effective work and recovery of Ukraine during war and post-war periods.[93]

The draft National Recovery Plan has served as a basis for the complementary UN Transitional Framework, which will guide UN complementarity and cooperation with the government from September 2022 to December 2023. The work of humanitarian actors is complementary to the efforts of the following National Recovery Plan working groups.

- Restoration and development of infrastructure;[94]
- Economic recovery and development;[95]
- Return of citizens who are temporarily displaced, in particular abroad and their integration into the socio-economic life of the state (including providing IDPs with housing, employment, and social support in areas of temporary residence, and ensuring repairs of social, educational, cultural, and health infrastructure and services in vacated areas to allow for returns);[96]
- Energy Security (including repairs to damaged energy infrastructure);[97]
- New agricultural policy (including restoring agricultural exports and end-to-end functionality of the agricultural system to help prevent future insecurity);[98]
- Health care (including restoration of access to services during the war);[99]
- Education and Science (including safe and inclusive learning and teaching, ensuring accessibility and continuity of education regardless of the security situation; integrated approaches to psychosocial support)[100]
- Environmental Safety;[101]
- Social Protection (with specific emphasis on improving efficiency of policies and aligning Ukraine's social and economic development goals);[102]
- Protection of children's rights and the return of temporarily displaced abroad children (including registering children from the most vulnerable categories who need state
- assistance during the war time);
- Human Rights (including recording and addressing complaints of systematic discrimination against marginalized groups of IDPs).[103]

1.3
Costing Methodology

In 2023, the humanitarian community will require $3.9 billion to provide multisectoral humanitarian assistance to internally displaced people, returnees and people who have remained at their homes in Ukraine. The financial requirement for the 2023 Ukraine Humanitarian Response Plan retains the activity-based costing approach first introduced for the 2022 HRP[104] and presents new elements through an activity-based operational framework.

Prior to 2022, HRPs were based on the project-based costing methodology, with financial requirements established by summing up project costs submitted by organizations participating in the HRP. While humanitarian organizations were familiar with this methodology due to its application in eight planning cycles in Ukraine, there was a recognition by the HCT that there are limitations to this methodology. After considering the limitations of the project-based costing methodology, as well as advantages and disadvantages of other available methodologies, the HCT decided in September 2020 to adopt an activity-based costing methodology (also referred to as unit-based costing methodology) for the 2022 HRP, which relies on identifying activity costs per cluster and target population.

In order to more accurately reflect requirements for meeting HRP objectives, as well as to increase transparency, inclusivity and credibility of the financial ask for the 2023 HRP, the activities of the planned interventions were used as the building blocks of the financial requirements. Selected activities were aligned to the needs identified in the HNO, and governed by the boundaries and objectives established in the HRP, with each activity relating to one cluster objective under a respective strategic objective. The characteristics of the response modalities were also defined, including in-kind, service, cash or voucher.

Using past projects implemented in Ukraine and the knowledge of other humanitarian operations, clusters established cost ranges for each activity considering cost differences in response modalities, population groups and geographic areas, among other factors.

Under this plan, the Clusters have defined 106 activities[105], and of these activities around 70 per cent use individuals as the unit; other units include households, sites, assessments, etc. The total cost of each activity is based on an estimated average unit cost that is then multiplied by the estimated number of required units, of which is guided by the number of people in need. The total financial requirement of this plan is the combined total of the activity costs, including the costs associated with services from the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster and Logistics. For further information, please refer to section 4.2 Cluster Costing Methodologies in the Annexes.

A number of challenges to implementation of activity-based costing persist. Since the current global Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) tools are not designed to track details of activity-based plans, a country-level tool will be set up using ActivityInfo in order to monitor the response.

To ensure activities are aligned to priority needs, the 2023 costing approach in Ukraine included the preparation of an activity-based response framework. This framework will support improved coordination, as it aligns activities to both strategic and cluster objectives, and defines the multi-sector approach for the delivery of interventions.

Step-by-step to an activity-based response framework

Phase 1: Development of intersectoral activities, intersectoral targets and costs

1. Definition of objectives, response approach, activity costs and targets:

- A Cluster objective relates to a single strategic objective.

- An activity is unique to a cluster objective.

- Each activity can only have one modality (i.e., an intervention of the same type, but with multiple modalities, would need to be considered as different activities).

- Activity costs are summed together to estimate the total intersectoral funding requirements.

- Clusters map activity targets by oblast and population group (IDPs, non-displaced and returnees); only activities with a direct beneficiary reach are included (excluding awareness raising campaigns, etc).

2. Cluster activity targets are aggregated together to estimate the intersectoral targets:

- Cluster activity targets are grouped by population group and then by objective; the maximum of the cluster targets at the oblast-level is adopted as the intersectoral target.

- Overall intersectoral targets are the sum of the population group targets.

Phase 2: Development of the planning and monitoring framework and platform

3. Definition of indicators for monitoring activities and objectives:

- Clusters define output indicators for monitoring activities, including age, gender and disability and other dimensions.

- OCHA and Clusters define the aggregation rules for combining the number people reached to report against both the Cluster targets and objectives.

- Clusters define indicators for measuring progress against the objectives.

4. Definition of the monitoring platform requirements and configuration of ActivityInfo:

- ICCG and HCT endorsement of the strategic dimensions and minimum standards for reporting.

- Information Management Working Group (IMWG) defines the information architecture, platform design, and supporting data management processes, including the preparation of documentation to define roles, responsibilities, and procedures.

- Clusters and OCHA collaborate in the technical setup of the Activity Plan Module (APM) Response Monitoring Module (RMM) in ActivityInfo. The APM is designed to capture the details about activity plans as they are linked to programming and projects, while the RMM captures the achievements about the delivery of the humanitarian interventions (5W).

- Clusters and OCHA develop guidance and training material for partners (sector-by-sector).

5. Implementation and management of the planning and monitoring approach:

- Clusters roll-out the APM and RMM to partners along with necessary training and guidance.

- For each Cluster, partners may submit activity plans to the APM, including project-level information such as project name, planned caseload, start date and end date of the planned interventions, requirements, funding status, as well as Gender with Age Marker (GAM) and disability inclusion based on Cluster guidance (activity plans are submitted on a project-by-project basis).

- Clusters facilitate the monthly monitoring of activity achievements.

- ICCG carries out a routine gap analysis between the HRP targets, activity plans and response delivered, in order to implement necessary response adjustments.

1.4
Planning Assumptions, Operational Capacity and Access

Planning Assumptions

While only an end to the war can lead to gradual reduction in humanitarian needs, there is currently no indication that this scenario is likely in 2023. The 2023 HRP therefore plans for the continuation of the war, along with widespread death, destruction, displacement and human suffering, requiring the continued provision of humanitarian aid to civilians in need of assistance.

Planning assumptions include the following parameters:

- The operational environment will remain dynamic and rapidly changing, impacting humanitarian needs, displacement and returns, and driving the humanitarian response priorities.

- It is expected that changes in territorial control will make some areas newly accessible for humanitarian

partners, who are responding to a steadily increasing number of people in severe humanitarian needs according to the HCT-agreed phased response plan.

- It is further assumed that access to areas outside Government control will remain restricted, despite continued efforts to overcome access problems, impacting the impartiality of the humanitarian operation in Ukraine.

- It is likely that the operational capacity will remain at its current level (contingent on funding), with a potential decline in volunteer support to people in need of assistance, as financial support for these initiatives is gradually decreasing as the war becomes protracted.

- The HRP 2023 also takes into account planning assumptions based on identified risks. These include disruptions to electricity, water and heating supply, as experienced since 10 October 2022 throughout the

BORODIANKA, KYIV REGION, UKRAINE
21 September 2022
A woman walks past a damaged builidng.
Photo: OCHA/Matteo Minasi

country due to systematic attacks on infrastructure as outside temperatures fall. The energy crisis will likely exacerbate humanitarian needs and cause more displacement as temperatures can drop below -20 degrees Celsius. Risks also include the intensification of the war, as well as the risk of a radio-nuclear emergency coupled with other environmental risks, potentially leading to new displacement and to a deepening of humanitarian needs. For further information on identified risks please refer to the HNO, chapter 2.1.

Operational Capacity

The humanitarian community in Ukraine has had a well-established operational presence across the country, particularly in the conflict-affected areas, since 2015. However, the full-scale war initiated on 24 February has required a rapid scale-up in the humanitarian response, with involvement of new international, national and local actors. The project registration database showed 119

organizations engaged in collective coordination structures as of early December 2021. This has since scaled up to 652 organizations in December 2022, as reported by clusters.

The majority of cluster operational partners are national NGOs (391 in total), which continue to be important frontline actors in providing humanitarian assistance and protection to the most vulnerable. In addition, there are 126 INGO partners, 44 government partners, 13 UN partners, 11 partners from other IOs, 9 from the private sector, and 58 from other categories.

Each type of organization brings unique capacities to the humanitarian effort, helping to strengthen the collective reach and effectiveness of the response. National and local NGOs often benefit from pre-existing relationships with local communities, which can allow them to more quickly identify gaps on the ground as well as to deliver

Response reach under 2022 Flash Appeal

CLUSTER	PIN	TARGETED	REACHED*	% REACHED OF TARGET		REQUIREMENT (US$)	FUNDING RECEIVED (%)**	
CCCM	657.6K	493.2K	219K	44%		42M	14%	
Education	5.0M	2.4M	702K	29%		57M	122%	
Food Security & Livelihoods	9.3M	5.2M	8.9M	171%		905M	74%	
Health	14.5M	9.5M	9.2M	97%		310M	77%	
Nutrition	743.2K	409.2K	122K	30%		25M	25%	
Protection	17.7M	7.8M	6.3M	80%		412M	53%	
Child Protection	2.8M	2.0M	2.9M	146%		90M	18%	
Gender-Based Violence	3.7M	1.3M	378K	29%		64M	30%	
Mine Action	14.6M	6.0M	3.5M	59%		89M	24%	
Shelter & NFIs	11.2M	4.1M	2.7M	67%		477M	54%	
WASH	16.0M	11.5M	6.9M	60%		310M	55%	
Multi-purpose Cash	17.7M	6.3M	5.0M	80%		1.72B	59%	
Coordination and Common Service	-	-	-	-		23M	223%	
Emergency Telecommunications	-	-	-	-		4M	48%	
Logistics	-	-	-	-		7M	354%	

As of December 8, except for CCCM as of 9 November.

*** As of 19 December, NB. Total funding received for Ukraine also includes multi-sector (shared) funding of $194M and unallocated funding of $246M.*

Operational Presence in 2022

OPERATIONAL PARTNERS
652
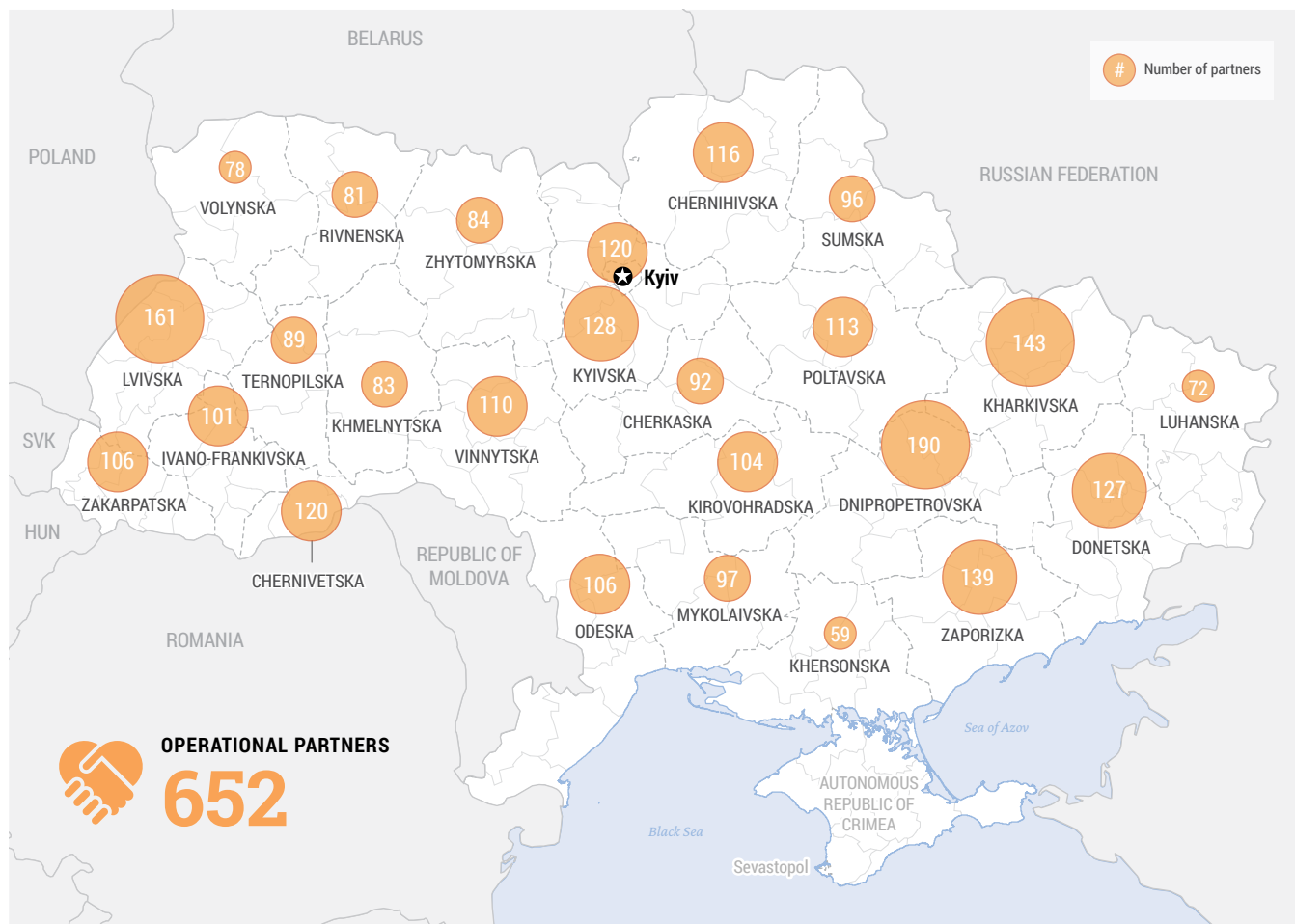
aid to hard-to-reach areas. Oblast and local governments are actively coordinating aid in many regions, and meetings have been regularized in OCHA's operational hubs of Dnipro, Vinnytsia, Kyiv, Lviv and Odesa with local authorities in surrounding areas to discuss the needs, response and address operational issues. Meanwhile, INGOs and IOs bring knowledge of global best practices across sectors, which they can use to help build the capacity of national and local organizations and governments, while advocating for implementation of international humanitarian and human rights law and strengthened response coordination leading to an eventual transition to durable solutions.

Additionally, in 2022 the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF) has received $302 million in contributions and pledges and allocated $192 million to support 56 humanitarian partners including national and international NGOs and UN agencies deliver priority humanitarian assistance. These included at least $55 million for time-critical winterization assistance and $20 million for a pilot localization envelope through which the Fund

promoted assistance to people in need via civil society organizations (CSOs), community-based organizations (CBOs) and volunteer groups.

Since the beginning of the war, thousands of small CSOs, CBOs and volunteer groups have been on the frontlines of the response around the country while operating outside the traditional humanitarian coordination and financing architecture. However, limited resources and burnout are a real threat to these organizations. The UHF's pilot localization allocation has promoted meaningful partnerships between eligible UHF partners and national and local partners including women's organizations, especially small CSOs and volunteer groups operating in targeted communities to help sustain their work into 2023. A series of workshops organized by OCHA Ukraine field staff has further been geared at assessing and facilitating opportunities for partnership between the international community and national NGOs and volunteer organizations.

Participating Partners by Location

OBLAST	PEOPLE TARGETED		NO. PARTNERS*	
Cherkaska	148 K		92	
Chernihivska	349 K		116	
Chernivetska	229 K		120	
Dnipropetrovska	858 K		190	
Donetska	1.5 M		127	
Ivano-Frankivska	223 K		101	
Kharkivska	1.1 M		143	
Khersonska	258 K		59	
Khmelnytska	280 K		83	
Kirovohradska	188 K		104	
Kyiv	544 K		120	
Kyivska	726 K		128	
Luhanska	588 K		72	
Lvivska	314 K		161	
Mykolaivska	455 K		97	
Odeska	428 K		106	
Poltavska	351 K		113	
Rivnenska	204 K		81	
Sumska	529 K		96	
Ternopilska	161 K		89	
Vinnytska	393 K		110	
Volynska	140 K		78	
Zakarpatska	195 K		106	
Zaporizka	458 K		139	
Zhytomyrska	512 K		84	

Partners by Cluster

CLUSTER	PEOPLE TARGETED		NO. PARTNERS	
CCCM	402 K		13	
Education	2.7 M		39	
Food Security & Livelihoods	5.4 M		407	
Health	7.8 M		85	
General Protection	4.4 M		61	
Child Protection	3.0 M		81	
Gender-based Violence	1.2 M		65	
Mine Action	3.0 M		13	
Shelter & NFIs	3.3 M		101	
WASH	7.6 M		59	
Multi-Purpose Cash	4.4 M		48	
Emergency Telecommunications	-		2	
Logistics	-		2	
Coordination and Common Service	-		5	

Partners by Type

ORGANIZATION TYPE	NO. PARTNERS	
National non-governmental organization	391	
Government	44	
International non-governmental organization	126	
United Nations	13	
International Organizations	11	
Private	9	
Other	58	

Humanitarian Access

Please refer to the HNO chapter 1.1.3 Impact on Humanitarian Access for a detailed analysis of the access situation.

Since the escalation of the conflict into a full-scale war on 24 February 2022, humanitarian access in areas outside the control of the Government of Ukraine has become even more unpredictable and restricted. The attempted illegal annexation of parts of Donetska, Khersonska, Luhanska and Zaporizka oblasts by the Russian Federation[106] added further uncertainties with regards to humanitarian access to these areas, which the Russian Federation considers their own territory. The lack of access is likely to further prevent the humanitarian community from delivering much-needed urgent assistance and from leading the principled humanitarian operations at the required scale in areas under the military control of the Russian Federation. We are advocating for access to these areas, and plan on continuing to do so in 2023, so that humanitarian needs can be met.

One of the existing mechanisms that supports the HCT's effort in exploring avenues for improving humanitarian access to people in need is the Humanitarian Access Working Group. The Humanitarian Access Working Group (HAWG) was created in March 2022 by transforming the HCT's Access Task Force (ATF) which had been established in 2019. The Humanitarian Access Working Group is co-facilitated by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and OCHA.

In October 2022, the HAWG completed the first access severity mapping exercise covering the East and the South (please refer to section 1.1.3 in the Ukraine HNO for details). The access severity mapping is complementary to other access monitoring tools, such as the planned incident-based access monitoring. Both the Access Monitoring and Reporting Framework (AMRF) and the access severity mapping will provide the humanitarian community with a better understanding of the impact of access constraints on the humanitarian response and inform advocacy and engagement strategies.

Guided by the HCT, the HAWG is currently reviewing the Joint Operating Principles (JOPs) to ensure that the humanitarian response in Ukraine is guided by a normative humanitarian framework and operating principles. The JOPs are intended to present the shared values and operating principles of the humanitarian community in Ukraine, while providing an opportunity for awareness-raising and dialogue with all relevant actors, including national and local authorities, affected population, and donors. The document outlines the agreed common standards and ground rules according to which humanitarian actors work, or are aspiring to work, in Ukraine, to ensure a principled response. Subsequent to the HCT endorsement of the JOPs, the HAWG will develop an implementation and communication plan to operationalize the principles. The plan envisages three main workstreams: (1) sensitization and communication of JOPs among humanitarian partners, (2) monitoring of adherence to the JOPs, and (3) development of "triggers for actions", which are possible scenarios and thresholds constituting breaches of JOPs as well as actions to be taken to address them. It is expected that the revised JOPs will address issues around deliveries of urgent assistance to areas where intensity of hostilities is high and will provide guidance for principled engagement with local authorities, local partners and volunteer groups.

The fluid and rapidly changing operational environment forced humanitarian partners to explore and adopt new response modalities to reach populations in areas retaken by the Government, where humanitarian needs are severe. The Humanitarian Operational and Planning Cell (HOPC) is the dedicated body for interagency coordination for these areas, including assessment, identification of priority areas for the rapid response and the operationalization of the first-line humanitarian response. The HOPC is complemented by the Humanitarian Notification system (HNS) which was established at the request of the humanitarian community in Ukraine to inform parties to the conflict of humanitarian movements and static locations for protection against attacks and incidental effects of attacks under international humanitarian law (IHL), to enhance the safety and security of humanitarian premises, personnel, equipment and activities in areas of active military operations.

Access Restrictions and Planned 2022 Response Targets
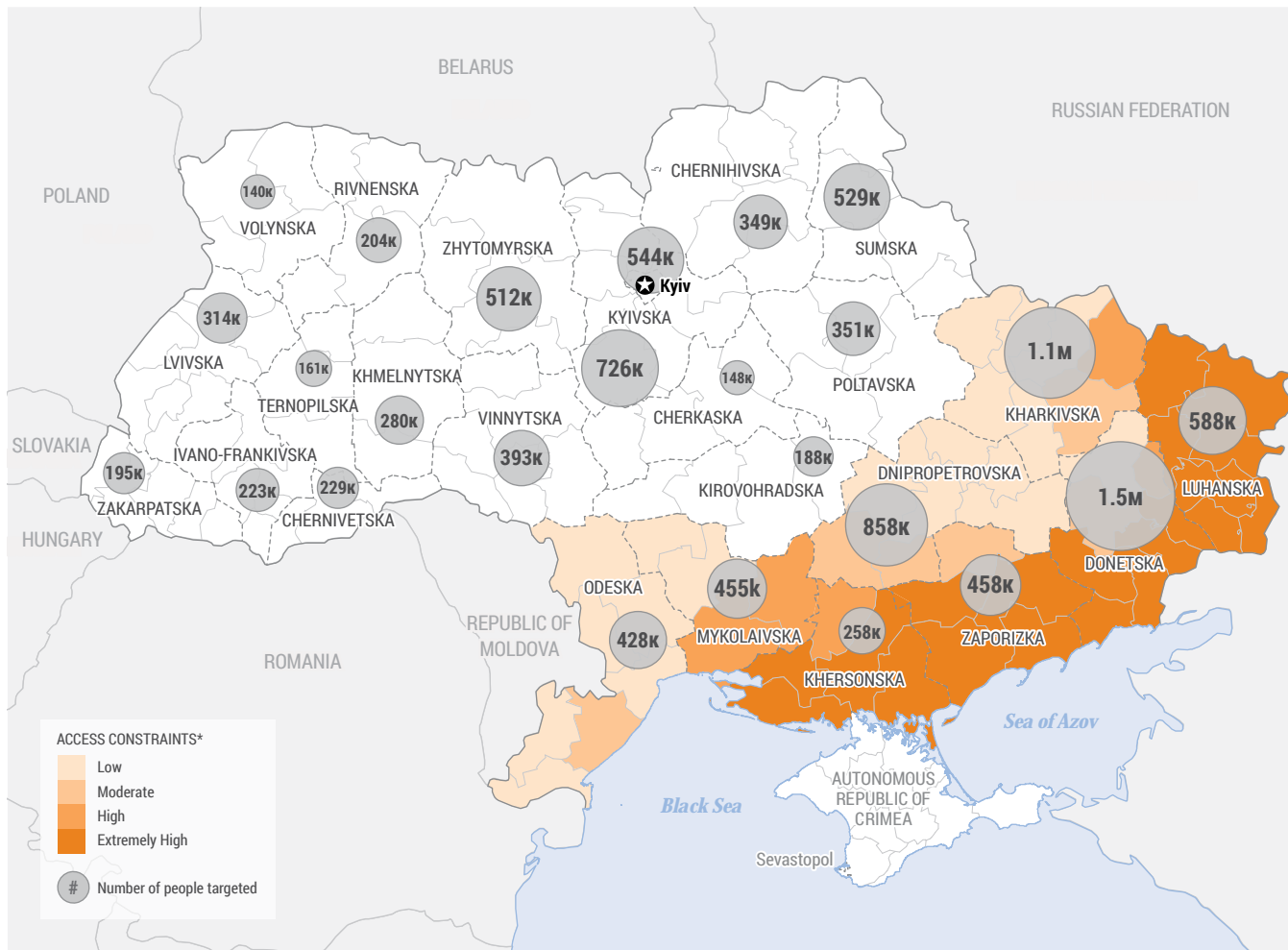
* For a more detailed explanation of the access severity levels refer to the Humanitarian Access Snapshot here

1.5
Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse & Accountability to Affected Populations

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

The protection of the affected population from sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian workers has been a strategic priority for the HCT since 2016. PSEA Task Force (TF) was established in 2018, co-chaired by OCHA and UNFPA, which reports to the Humanitarian Coordinator and the HCT. The PSEA Taskforce plays a pivotal role in operationalizing the prevention and response to cases of SEA by humanitarian workers in Ukraine. The work on PSEA is guided by an annual PSEA Action Plan aligned with global priorities and tailored to the Ukrainian context, with specific outputs and indicators. Inter-Agency SOPs on the handling of SEA allegations were drafted by the PSEA Task Force.

The risks of sexual Exploitation and Abuse increased significantly following the outbreak of a full-scale war in February 2022 as the humanitarian response grew in Ukraine, with a large influx of humanitarian workers and fast-track recruitments in an unprecedentedly volatile security situation, making PSEA one of the main priorities for the humanitarian community. As a result, the Task Force was expanded to include 80 UN organizations, NGOs and CSOs and a dedicated Inter-Agency PSEA Coordinator was deployed to Ukraine to support the coordination of PSEA activities.

The humanitarian community has been proactive in recognising the elevated risks associated with the influx of new partners, and the need for a harmonised approach, as well as building upon the Government of Ukraine's systems for reporting and for service referrals. One of the priorities for 2023 will therefore be to ensure that all funded partners of the UN undergo a capacity assessment and that joint or complementary resources for training, investigation and provision of services are identified for both funded and operational partners.

Another strategic priority is risk mitigation and management. Some recent findings show that every second Ukrainian is ready to accept at least one risky offer, such as working in exchange for free accommodation and food, which could lead to exploitation, human trafficking or violence as a result of losing their job and income source because of the war.[107] Risk mitigation was augmented through the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund, where PSEA and Accountability to Affected People measures are required by all partners including through mandatory standard indicators. A risk mapping exercise led by IOM, UNHCR and UNFPA is underway to conduct sector-specific risk assessments. In 2023, the Inter-Agency PSEA Task Force will lead systematic joint risk assessments to ensure that the Inter-Agency Action Plan adequately addresses joint risk mitigation and management measures and that individual agencies develop safeguards for their respective programmes and services. Further efforts will be made to ensure that PSEA is mainstreamed into different clusters and workplans.

Capacity-building and awareness raising of all stakeholders involved in the humanitarian response continue to be the main elements of the PSEA Strategy and Action Plan in Ukraine. In addition to regular training and awareness-raising campaigns for humanitarian workers on PSEA, a country-wide campaign implemented by IOM in 2022 focused on informing people affected by the war on the UN zero-tolerance policy on SEA.[108] In October 2022, WFP and IOM, in partnership with Translators Without Borders, launched PSEA at the Frontline, a global campaign to further empower frontline humanitarian workers and partners in the fight against SEA[109]. The IASC principles on sexual exploitation and abuse have been made available in local languages (including Ukrainian, Russian, Romanian, and Polish)[110]. UNHCR opened a programme offering several options monthly for in-person and online sessions of a full-day IASC PSEA training package in both Ukrainian and English and reached 1,151 staff from more than 110 humanitarian partners across the country in 2022.

In 2023, PSEA TF will continue the initiative of creating a pool of trainers on PSEA. The first group of trainers was prepared in November 2022 and included local and national partners, allowing them to feel confident in training their staff and partners on PSEA principles and applying zero tolerance policies. More focused capacity development efforts to enable effective investigation of allegations of SEA, and safety audits of programmes and projects, are also being planned and prioritised.

A prerequisite for the management of SEA complaints is that a victim-centered approach is applied and that the victim's wishes, safety and wellbeing remain a priority in all matters and procedures. Under the auspices of the PSEA Task Force, focal points for UN agencies and NGOs were trained by UNICEF in 2022 on the UN Protocol regarding provision of assistance to victims of SEA and its technical note[111]. It led to revision of the standard operating procedures for SEA cases, ensuring survivors are put at the center of the response, and promoting an inter-agency community-based complaint mechanism for all the counterparts across the country[112].

The referral system for medical assistance, material support and/or physical safety measures for survivors of SEA has been aligned with the existing GBV and Child Protection response, to ensure that there is one common referral pathway. During collaboration with UNFPA and law enforcement agencies, there are ongoing initiatives to integrate a SEA component into GBV trainings for law enforcement partners as well as to discuss reporting channels. Strong linkages with GBV and Child Protection (CP) partners through the GBV and Child Protection sub-clusters enables the PSEA Task Force to ensure solid mapping of GBV and CP services for the survivors of SEA across Ukraine. The ongoing service mapping will inform updating of SOPs on referral pathways in 2023 and the dissemination of information materials. SEA leaflets will be included in hygiene kits distributed by WASH partners to raise awareness among beneficiaries on PSEA policies and how to report incidents[113]. Focus group discussions conducted in June 2022 with Ukrainian women receiving humanitarian assistance showed that 8 out of 9 women agreed that filing a complaint to an inter-agency referral path creates more trust and eliminates biases while reporting the case. Some 200 hotline operators from a strong network of emergency hotlines that has been operating in Ukraine since before the war were trained by OCHA and UNFPA on PSEA and practical tips for interacting with GBV

survivors and filing SEA allegations in line with the inter-agency Standard Operating Procedures.

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

AAP has been maintained as a priority in the scale up of the humanitarian response since February 2022, to ensure stronger accountability to affected people, with specific attention to PSEA, gender, disability and inclusion of other cross-cutting issues. Ongoing community engagement, coordination between humanitarian actors, establishing accessible systems for feedback on operations, and fostering national capacity in the response in line with the larger localization agenda have been prioritized throughout the response to fulfil AAP commitments. Communities have been regularly consulted by agencies through telephone surveys, and field missions, while receiving assistance in-house and through hotlines and other organization-specific feedback mechanisms.

Collective AAP efforts in Ukraine are being spearheaded by the technical AAP Working Group (formerly the AAP Task Force), and co-chaired by UNHCR, the Communicating with Disaster Affected Communities Network (CDAC) Network, and OCHA. The AAP Working Group acts to coordinate humanitarian actors around feedback, communications and community engagement, thereby enabling the humanitarian response to define and respond to the greatest and most immediate priorities of Ukrainians. Through an established system of AAP focal points representing respective clusters and operational agencies, the AAP Working Group regularly shares trends emerging from feedback mechanisms and tailors activities, recommended actions and key messages accordingly. Meanwhile, clusters promote AAP principles through relevant partner capacity, building and ensuring inclusive programming on a sectoral basis.

REACH, in support of the AAP Working Group, regularly conducts rapid reviews[114] of information and communication needs, in addition to perceptions regarding aid and community engagement, which highlights key information gaps and informs activities undertaken by the AAP Working Group and its members. REACH also provides regular overviews of the situation of IDPs based on key informant interviews and secondary data analysis, which contributes to an understanding of the systems in place to support IDPs and host communities and informs decision-making regarding response approach and strategy.

The AAP WG members regularly evaluate trends across various channels (hotlines, SEA-referral dedicated email, agency-specific feedback mechanisms, field missions, etc.) and engage in a consultative processes to arrive at solutions-based approaches to addressing identified gaps and challenges. As the "Perception of Aid" study[115] conducted by Ground Truth Solutions demonstrated, aid recipients in Ukraine most often receive food (77 per cent) and CVA (51 per cent), while cash remains the main priority among people in need. The AAP WG partnered with Cash experts and developed an online "Ukraine Multi-Purpose Cash Information Center on Humanitarian Response"[116] where Ukrainians can find answers to FAQs and access contact information of agencies who provide Multi-Purpose Cash assistance.

The AAP Working Group facilitated an assessment and analysis of Ukrainians' information and communications preferences to accurately capture information needs across the country, as well as to identify opportunities, trends, gaps and priorities. Through the AAP Working Group, and in collaboration with the PSEA Task Force, a mapping of existing feedback and complaint mechanisms is being undertaken[117]. Findings will inform the establishment/alignment of a dedicated complaints and feedback mechanism(s) for the entire of response, and to identify one or more agencies with capacity to lead the possible implementation of this mechanism.

Previously, the IASC Gender with Age Marker (GAM)[118] was mandatory for all projects-based costing for the HRP. In 2023, although the HRP shifts to an activity-based costing, acknowledging the different needs of various gender, age and disability groups remains critical. Activity monitoring is also being encouraged with the IASC GAM, with all other Gender Equality Measures (GBV, Tailoring, Participation, etc.) that should be applied to the activity reviewed through the clusters. The GAM fosters meaningful gender-, disability- and age-sensitive programming, and encourages a people-centred approach throughout the response planning process. OCHA conducts regular training sessions on the GAM as a self-reflective tool and an integral component of principled and evidence-based humanitarian response. It helps humanitarian staff to design activities in a consultative way, by applying data collected through surveys at EECPs, via post distribution monitoring (PDM), anonymous feedback boxes, or surveys conducted while delivering aid (i.e., home delivery for the older people or people with disabilities) in order to respond to specific needs by different segments of the affected population, considering gender, age and disability.

The UHF prioritized funding for partner projects which mainstream AAP mechanisms including perception assessments. Dedicated resources and coordination, as well as renewed commitment, is needed to improve the humanitarian project cycle and put the experiences of affected people at the centre of planning, implementing and evaluating humanitarian actions. In an effort to support this principle, between January and September the Fund allocated 25 per cent of its net funding to at least 49 national partners, including 19 per cent ($22.6 million) directly to 11 national partners, enabling them to deliver time-critical assistance on the frontline[119].

The Ground Truth Solutions findings[120] also underscore a need for reliable sources that Ukrainians can trust for credible and timely information. To meet the various challenges that have arisen within the current information ecosystem (multiplicity of hotlines, lack of capacity, the scale of the displacement, etc.) the AAP WG has developed a proposal for accountability mechanisms, one component of which is an Inter-Agency Accountability and Information Call Centre (IAIC).

These mechanisms aim to address the AAP-related needs of conflict-affected Ukrainians and serve as a source of information on humanitarian assistance programmes, as well as create channels to submit feedback, register complaints, receive responses, and receive referrals to humanitarian organizations or public services best suited to handle and resolve their issues. These mechanisms would complement existing complaints and referral mechanisms and services operated and provided by the Government and individual partners. However, such a mechanism can only be implemented and managed effectively with consistent funding and dedicated capacity, as well as a comprehensive and proactive engagement of all humanitarian partners, including close collaboration with the Governmental counterparts, and the holistic mapping of all available services for affected people.

1.6
Consolidated Overview on the Use of Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance

PEOPLE AFFECTED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	OPERATIONAL PARTNERS
4.4м	**$958.6м**	**48**

In line with the commitments by the humanitarian community as part of the Grand Bargain,[121] relief agencies and donors should increase the use of cash-based programming and routinely consider cash options in the response. According to the Grand Bargain, using cash helps deliver greater choice and empowerment to affected people and strengthens local markets. Based on the relevant feasibility analyses, cash and voucher assistance shall be recommended as preferred and default option any time in presence of a conducive environment where there is access to operational market systems and cash is accepted and considered safe, and transfer capacity is present. The Grand Bargain also clarifies that cash assistance can have the greatest impact when delivered as a single multi-sector transfer, rather than broken into components.

In this context, the HCT recommended the use of multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) as the most effective, efficient, and timely response option in the context of Ukraine since escalation of the conflict into a full-scale war in February 2022. MPCA in Ukraine has proved the most used response approach for providing emergency assistance in 2022, with 41 MPCA actors, including five UN agencies, three NNGOs, thirty INGOs, and two actors from the International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, reaching 5.11 million people with $1.01 billion to date[122]. The humanitarian community is planning to reach 6.3 million people with MPCA by end of December, transferring $1.7 billion in 2022, making it the largest humanitarian cash assistance programme in history. This is up from 11,000 people reached in 2021, representing an increase of 57,273 per cent year on year. In locations where it is practicable and suitable, MPCA will remain the default response mechanism in 2023, in line with the position of the government, who repeatedly

stated its preference for MPCA as one of the most viable and flexible instruments for assistance to the population in need and encouraged humanitarian partners to increase the use of cash assistance to Ukraine.

MPCA offers people affected by the war a maximum degree of flexibility and dignity to choose how to cover their basic needs, playing a key role into protecting livelihoods and preventing households falling into negative coping mechanisms, while also supporting the local economy and maintaining purchasing power. Cash injections also stimulate local trade and revitalize economies by increasing demand and consumption, playing a multiplier effect on markets on which communities rely for their livelihood. Studies from other countries estimate this income generation coefficient at 1.5 to 2.5 per US Dollar spent.[123] Cash transfers also have the ability to economically empower vulnerable segments of the population and help them reach a position to increase their household marginal utility, save capital, improve value of household asset or repay debts.[124] Cash-based interventions may then facilitate social cohesion between host and displaced populations, lower protection risks associated with negative coping strategies and encourage inclusion of family members often excluded from access to assistance.

In Ukraine, MPCA has proven to be effective in providing timely, targeted, and time-bound assistance to address the various needs of affected people in a holistic manner. Integrating gender, age and disability-related considerations whilst designing interventions, choosing delivery options, communicating on assistance and setting-up complaints and feedback mechanisms is essential for MPCA actors, to ensure that information and access to assistance is fully inclusive and specific barriers are identified and addressed,

such as for example mobility constraints or assistance to people with limited access to digital solutions. As of end October 2022, the response reached 45 per cent women (18-59 years), 18 per cent men (18-59 years), 11 per cent girls (0-17 years), 11 per cent boys (0-17 years), 11 per cent older women (60 years+) and 4 per cent of older men (60 years+).[125] According to country-wide assessments reports and feedback from people assisted with MPCA including post distribution monitoring (PDMs) results direct cash transfers remain a preferred mode of providing humanitarian assistance across all population groups and regions of Ukraine. Additionally, 81.8 per cent of people that received MPCA in 2022 reported being able to partially or fully meet their basic needs as defined and prioritized by them, while 87.9 per cent reported this assistance to be delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner.[126] MPCA has also proven its ability to cover a large portion of sectoral needs: according to feedback from PDMs , targeted households reported that MPCA received have allowed them to cover their essential basic needs; as they indicated, MPCA contributed to cover 70 per cent of their food needs, 72 per cent of hygiene items, 63 per cent of NFIs, 70 per cent of healthcare, 57 per cent of clothing and 73 per cent of needs related to other housing and utilities expenditures.[127]

More generally, Ukraine offers a conducive environment for cash-based approaches, in presence of markets that remain largely open and functional across the country, particularly in Government-controlled areas. Food and other essential articles such as hygiene items are considered fully available by 97 per cent and 94 per cent of customers in assessed locations, respectively[128]. Inflation remain nevertheless a key area of attention, while it reached 26.6 per cent[129] in 2022. In the meantime, financial service providers (FSP) remain broad and accessible: the banking sector, one of the largest FSP type used by the humanitarian actors, is particularly extensive with 11,000 branches, and has proven stable and with substantial liquidity during the war.[130] Bank branches and Automated teller machines (ATMs) were reportedly fully available to 78 per cent and 81 per cent of retailers in Government-controlled areas assessed in July 2022. However, challenges remain in the South, where only 30 per cent of retailers reported full availability of ATMs and 26 per cent full availability of bank branches.[131] Efforts are nevertheless ongoing to keep the financial sector going despite destruction of critical infrastructure. On 26 December, the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) announced working together with 14 Ukrainian banks to develop a solution to ensure uninterrupted provision of critical services by securing the continuity of banking

services, through a unified "Power Banking" network.[132] This initiative shall ensure that more than 1,000 branches, accounting for 80 per cent of agencies, are equipped across the country to work during critical situations including blackouts and ensure continuity of urgent banking services including cash withdrawals, payments, money transfers, or currency exchange. This network would also offer a domestic ATM roaming capability, enabling increased withdrawal for populations.

In areas under the military control of the Russian Federation feasibility challenges continue to be reported (including in terms of partners' access, lack of functionality of the banking system and difficulties to transfer/withdraw cash) reducing the possibility to scale-up the response in those locations.

Coordination

Under overall administration of the HCT, the Cash Working Group (CWG) ensures on behalf of the ICCG the operational coordination of MPCA, ensuring that MPCA is clearly defined, harmonized and centrally reported upon by all humanitarian actors. The CWG is an inter-agency body introduced in 2014, fully established in 2016 and currently composed of 56 operational partners, which are involved in cash and voucher assistance, including MPCA.

The CWG developed a strategy articulated around the two multi-sectoral MPCA objectives listed below, which directly contribute to the achievement of the HRP's first strategic objective of providing principled and timely life-saving multi-sectoral assistance to internally displaced people, non-displaced people and returnees, ensuring their safety and dignity. Under this strategic objective, cash partners will target a total of 4.4 million people in 2023 with short-term transitional three-month emergency assistance, for a corresponding budget of $959 million. 63 per cent of targets will fall under the first CWG multi-sectoral objective around rapid emergency cash assistance, with second line prioritization (37 per cent) for emergency cash disbursements around the multi-sectoral second objective. In 2023, MPCA partners will prioritize assistance in the east and the south of the country, where multisectoral needs are the highest as documented in the HNO 2023. Of the 2023 MPCA target, 69 per cent are living in ten eastern and southern oblasts. This represents a considerable increase on the 39 per cent of people assisted in these oblasts as part of the overall response as of October 2022.

The current recommended transfer value stands at 2,220 UAH/person/month, in line with the transfer value revision of February 2022 following escalation of the war. In 2023 the CWG will remain committed to continuously analysing the feasibility, prices and relevance of the transfer value throughout the year to ensure its impact and appropriateness to cover the basic needs of the targeted population.

In 2023, MPCA will be provided with the following two objectives:

Multi-Purpose Cash (MPCA) Objective 1: Provide rapid emergency multi-purpose cash assistance to meet the immediate needs of up to 2.8 million people subsequent to a war-related shock.

Multi-purpose cash under this objective will be providing a rapid injection of assistance on a blanket basis to newly displaced households who have been displaced or evacuated in the last thirty days, households who are residing in areas close to the frontline (fifteen kilometres and less), households affected by sudden shelling and households in areas beyond the control of the Government of Ukraine. This assistance is intended to support the households in their early days of displacement and in coping with the shock.

MPCA Objective 2: Provide emergency multi-purpose cash assistance to up to 1.63 million vulnerable people to help them meet their basic needs

Multi-purpose cash assistance under this objective will be provided to conflict-affected household and protracted IDPs to ensure that households are able to cover their basic needs and to avert falling into negative coping strategies. To ensure appropriate targeting of the assistance under this objective the CWG partners will target households who have been displaced for more than 30 days and households who are residing in areas where armed conflict has taken place in the last four months.

CHERNIHIV, UKRAINE
17 April 2022
Danylo, 12, and his mother, Liudmyla, 39, embrace as he visits her in the hospital for the first time since she was injured a month earlier by flying shrapnel when their home was damaged in fighting.
Photo: UNICEF/Ashley Gilbertson

In order to qualify for assistance under this objective the above-mentioned households shall have income below the estimated subsistence minimum in Ukraine while also presenting at least one vulnerability criteria in their household, as ranked based on prioritization by MPC partners in consultation with protection partners (large household, household with people with disabilities, household with pregnant and breastfeeding women, household with older members or single headed household).

The Cash Working Group will continue to update the agreed targeting model to ensure harmonization among the partners while being responsive and agile to emerging needs.

To ensure an effective and coherent response to these objectives, the CWG will continue to support coordination efforts between MPCA partners at national and sub-national levels to ensure deconfliction and deduplication of assistance (on the basis of area-based coordination, organization of ad-hoc coordination meetings dedicated to specific areas/oblasts and use of deduplication solutions), continuous revision of the targeting framework, improved accountability to affected population and linkages with social protection, including through its CWG thematic task teams.

There is a finally a need to ensure that MPC aligns with, is linked to, builds upon and supports national government-led social protection systems. Ukraine's social protection system has historically demonstrated its ability to respond to shocks by establishing specific programmes since the beginning of the conflict in 2014 (IDP programmes) and the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the magnitude of the emergency and the shock to the government systems resulted in a request to the humanitarian community to rapidly scale up assistance provided previous to the war. By sharing government registries and data where possible, the government has allowed humanitarian actors to seek collaboration and alignment of systems through caseload referrals from the MOSP to humanitarian organizations since May 2022. The CWG is ensuring a meaningful collaboration in support of the continuation of such linkages, including through a dedicated CWG task team aimed at allowing humanitarian MPC to complement social benefits in order to ensure greater coverage as well as more adequate, predictable, sustainable and cost-effective support to people in need of assistance.

MULTI-SECTORAL OBJECTIVE	DURATION	%	# PEOPLE TARGETED	VALUE (USD)	TOTAL COST	TOTAL COST (US$) INCLUDING 20% SUPPORT COST
MPCA Objective 1: Provide rapid emergency multi-purpose cash assistance to meet the immediate needs of up to 2.8 million people subsequent to a war-related shock.	3 months	63%	2,805,206	$60	$504,936,990	$605,924,388
MPCA Objective 2: Provide emergency multi-purpose cash assistance to up to 1.63 million vulnerable people to help them meet their basic needs.	3 months	37%	1,632,919	$60	$311,827,140	$374,192,568
TOTAL			4,438,124			$958,634,784

Part 2:
Response Monitoring

In 2023, humanitarian partners in Ukraine will continue to monitor humanitarian needs and response to ensure that assistance reaches the most vulnerable populations in a timely, effective, and principled manner. The monitoring plan and framework is structured around four core components to track humanitarian needs, response, quality programming and funding levels.

Monitoring of Situation and Needs

Monitoring of the context, risk levels, access constraints and the evolution of humanitarian needs will continue through a range of mechanisms and information sources, as outlined in the 2023 HNO.

Situation monitoring, which tracks developments and trends across the country, is critical in the Ukraine context given the highly volatile operating environment. The Ukraine ICCG, supported by the Assessment and Analysis Working Group (AAWG), will coordinate the situation and needs monitoring component by reviewing assessment gaps and key results with periodic analytical outputs. Situation monitoring related to population movements and intentions will continue in 2023 primarily through IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and REACH's Humanitarian Situational Monitoring. The evolution of needs will continue to be monitored through assessments coordinated at intersectoral level and more frequent localized assessments coordinated through clusters.

OCHA and the Humanitarian Access Working Group (HAWG) will continue to enhance access monitoring and reporting systems to track access incidents, authorization requirements and access constraints through field-based reports on access, risks, and relevant.

Monitoring of Response

The ICCG, AAWG and IMWG will lead response monitoring efforts to measure progress against the 2023 HRP strategic and sectoral objectives. Building a bespoke activity-based reporting platform, OCHA and the Clusters will track the humanitarian assistance delivered to affected populations compared to targets set out in the 2023 HRP using partner-level output monitoring. The strategic objectives will be measured through the aggregation of the cluster responses.

More than 450 indicators considering sex, age and disability will be monitored monthly and used to report progress against activity targets, cluster objectives, and strategic objectives. The summary of cluster activity monitoring indicators can be found in Annex [for this draft refer to 2023 List of Cluster Indicators for Monitoring Activities]. With the support of the AAWG, the collective monitoring of the cluster objectives will be used to support and outcome-level monitoring of the strategic objectives. The indicators selected and proposed by Clusters for monitoring the Cluster objectives, which are a combination of output- and outcome-level indicators are provided in Section 2.1 below. Refer this draft refer to 2023 HRP Objective Monitoring Indicators.docx].

Strategic Objective SO1	TARGET
Provide principled and timely multi-sectoral life-saving assistance ensuring their safety and dignity	9,787,000
Population Group	
# of internally-displaced people to be reached	3,719,000
# of non-displaced people to be reached	3,760,000
# of returnees to be reached	2,308,000

Strategic Objective SO2	TARGET
Enable access to basic services	7,274,000
Population Group	
# of internally-displaced people to be reached	1,404,000
# of non-displaced people to be reached	4,530,000
# of returnees to be reached	1,341,000

Clusters, with the support of OCHA, will continue to work with partners to deliver on cluster-specific and inter-cluster reporting requirements. Clusters will continue monthly reporting to the inter-cluster response monitoring mechanism on the status of response targets, disaggregated by geographic area as well as by sex, age and disability. The reporting platform will use a cloud-based application called ActivityInfo, which will integrate activity-based planning and response monitoring modules. Inter-cluster reporting tools will be complemented with real-time, online interactive dashboards to track operational presence through 'Who Does What, Where, When and for Whom' (5Ws) and monitor the ongoing delivery of humanitarian activities. Cluster inputs will be collated into monthly dashboards and periodic monitoring reports on the implementation of the 2023 HRP.

Monitoring data will be made publicly available on the response.reliefweb.int website and complement cluster-specific products including Digital Situation Report, maps, and interactive dashboards. These monitoring reports will include revised data and analysis to adjust response planning and inform strategic decisions.

Monitoring of the Quality of Humanitarian Programming

Clusters have developed their activities and targets based on a collective review of the appropriateness, relevance and feasibility of different interventions and response modalities. Appropriate interventions were identified based on principles of quality programming including, but not limited to, do no harm, inclusivity and community engagement. Appropriate interventions were further reviewed to ensure that activities also address the affected populations' own priority needs and preferences. Feasibility has also been accounted for through a review of operational considerations, such as access and partner capacity.

Humanitarian organizations, participating in clusters and contributing to the 2023 HRP commit to the principles and quality criteria requirements set out globally and in this HRP, including alignment of 2023 programming with global and national guidelines for humanitarian programming, such as inclusion of communities in project design and decision-making, evidence-based planning, and timely, inclusive monitoring during project implementation. To this effect, partners will use the GAM, disability-sensitive programming, the centrality of protection and inclusion of AAP to ensure high quality programming. When possible, data and analysis will be disaggregated by sex, age and disability. Clusters and their partners will monitor the quality, quantity, and timeliness of the response with their partners through regular analysis of the complaints and feedback received, post-distribution monitoring, regular programme monitoring visits, spot-checks, focus group discussions and other monitoring activities.

Ground Truth Solutions (GTS) has implemented a perception tracking project for Ukraine, which aims to monitor the responsiveness of aid provision to meet the needs of the affected population. Through quantitative and qualitative research, actionable recommendations will be shared with the humanitarian actors to improve how the affected population engages with the humanitarian system and to facilitate better access to aid.

Monitoring of Funding Flows

In 2023, humanitarian actors will continue to strengthen the accuracy and timeliness of funding monitoring through better tagging of partner projects in planning frameworks and funding tools reflected on the FTS website.

The HCT and ICCG, supported by the UHF, implementing partners, donors and headquarters-based mechanisms, will continue to monitor funding flows through FTS, supported by local tools, to advocate and mobilize resources to close funding gaps and enable partners to effectively respond to humanitarian needs.

Humanitarian Programme Cycle Timeline

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN
Humanitarian Needs Overview									●———————————————————●				●
Humanitarian Response Plan											●————————●		●
Dashboard	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Humanitarian Insight	●			●			●			●			
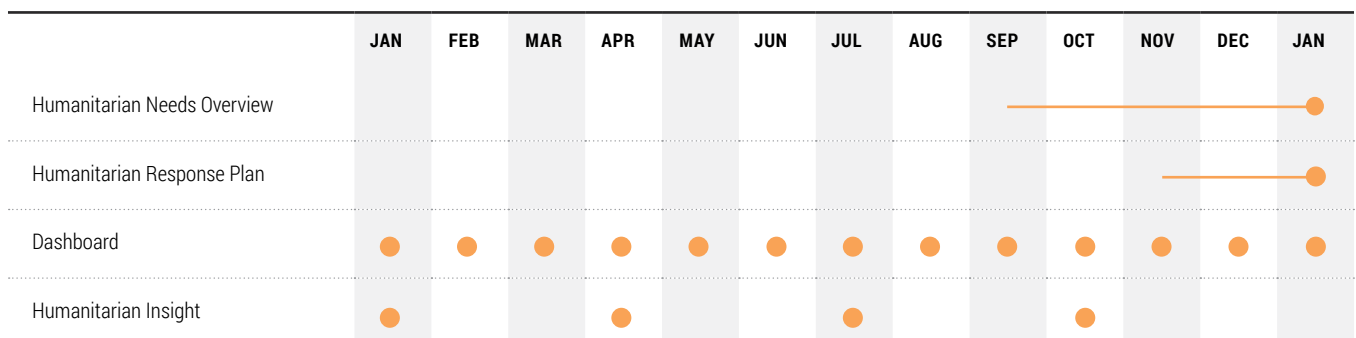
2.1
List of Cluster Indicators for Monitoring Objectives

Indicators selected and proposed by Clusters for monitoring the Cluster objectives, which are a combination of output- and outcome-level indicators.*

Camp Coordination and Camp Management Indicators	RELATED OBJECTIVE
# of IDPs living in collective centers with improved living conditions after the CCCM interventions	CO1
# of IDPs benefitted from self-organization activities	CO2
# of IDPs with benefitted from information points at the Collective Centre level	CO2
# of stakeholders trained on the CCCM topics	CO3

Education Indicators	RELATED OBJECTIVE
# of school aged (3-17) boys and girls among displaced, non-displaced and returnees increased their learning by receiving mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), social emotional learning (SEL), facilitate psychological first aid (PFA) and Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE)	CO1
# of male and female teachers among displaced, non-displaced and returnees improved their knowledge in MHPSS, catch-up learning, EORE, trauma-aware teaching, conflict-sensitive education	CO1
# of schools increased in providing online and offline learning opportunities for displaced, non-displaced and returnee children.	CO2
% of school aged boys and girls from displaced, non-displaced and returnee improved quality learning by receiving ECCD kits, learning devices and catch up learning.	CO3

Food Security & Livelihoods Indicators	RELATED OBJECTIVE
# of people with acceptable food consumption aggregated by age and gender	CO1
# of people using acceptable livelihood coping strategies and share of expenditure on foods disaggregated by age and gender	CO2

General Protection Indicators	RELATED OBJECTIVE
% of vulnerable conflict affected individuals in need of core protection services (legal assistance, PSS, case management)	CO1 & CO2

Child Protection Indicators	RELATED OBJECTIVE
% of targeted at-risk girls and boys that have access to quality age- and gender-sensitive child protection services and inclusive of PSS activities	CO1
# of child protection staff (social workers, community volunteers, government officials) and other child protection associated service providers with increased knowledge and skills in age- and gender- sensitive child protection approaches	CO2
% of families benefiting from child protection prevention activities (e.g., awareness raising, community engagement, behavior change communication)	CO2

* Health Cluster was not able to commit to providing outcome level indicators

Gender-Based Violence Indicators	RELATED OBJECTIVE
% of (vulnerable) people in need with improved access to specialized GBV services	CO1
% of regions with updated functional referral pathways	CO1
% of (vulnerable) people in need reached with GBV prevention messages and information available GBV services	CO2

Mine-Action Indicators	RELATED OBJECTIVE
% of people in communities at risk that have elevated awareness from the dangers of explosive ordnance	CO1
# of direct beneficiaries of land release and EOD (disaggregated)	CO2
% of EO survivors surveyed reporting increased access to victim assistance (emergency and ongoing medical care, rehabilitation, psychological and psycho-social support, socio-economic inclusion)	CO3

Shelter & Non-Food items Indicators	RELATED OBJECTIVE
% of people in need of shelter assistance	CO1
% of people in need of NFI assistance	CO2
% of damaged / destroyed civilian houses / dwellings	CO1
% of sleeping spaces created / improved with sex-separated / family-segregated sleeping spaces	CO1

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Indicators	RELATED OBJECTIVE
# of people reached through emergency wash actions or support	CO1 & CO2
# of people with improved service through support to service providers	CO3

Part 3:
Cluster Objectives and Response

Overview of Cluster Response

CLUSTER	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	■ IN NEED ■ TARGETED	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (US$)	OPERATIONAL PARTNERS	NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES
CCCM	0.5M	0.4M		31.2M	13	10
Education	5.3M	2.7M		154.5M	39	9
Food Security & Livelihoods	11.1M	5.4M		993.9M	407	6
Health	14.6M	7.8M		307.4M	85	7
General Protection	14.7M	4.4M		165.6M	61	19
Child Protection	3.4M	3.0M		165.1M	81	10
Gender-based Violence	3.6M	1.2M		64.9M	65	15
Mine Action	10.7M	3.0M		99.6M	13	7
Shelter & NFIs	8.3M	3.3M		525.1M	101	15
WASH	11.0M	7.6M		452.4M	59	7
Multi-Purpose Cash	-	4.4M		958.6M	48	1
Emergency Telecommunications	-	-		1.4M	2	-
Logistics	-	-		7.9M	2	-
Coordination & Common Services	-	-		18.0M	5	-

CLUSTER	# PEOPLE TARGETED	# FEMALE	# MALE	# CHILDREN	# PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY
CCCM	0.4M	0.2M	0.2M	0.1M	0.1M
Education	2.7M	1.3M	1.4M	2.5M	0.3M
Food Security & Livelihoods	5.4M	2.9M	2.5M	0.9M	0.8M
Health	7.8M	4.0M	3.8M	1.5M	1.2M
General Protection	4.4M	2.5M	1.9M	1.0M	0.7M
Child Protection	3.0M	2.1M	0.9M	1.7M	0.3M
Gender-based Violence	1.2M	1.1M	0.1M	0.2M	0.2M
Mine Action	3.0M	1.6M	1.4M	0.6M	0.5M
Shelter & NFIs	3.3M	1.7M	1.6M	0.6M	0.2M
WASH	7.6M	4.1M	3.5M	1.6M	1.1M
Multi-Purpose Cash	4.4M	2.5M	1.9M	1.0M	0.7M

3.1 Camp Coordination & Camp Management

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
0.5M	**0.4M**	**$31.2M**

Number of people targeted
- 1.0M
- 500K
- 100K
- 50K

Area under Russia's military control (as of 22 October 2022)
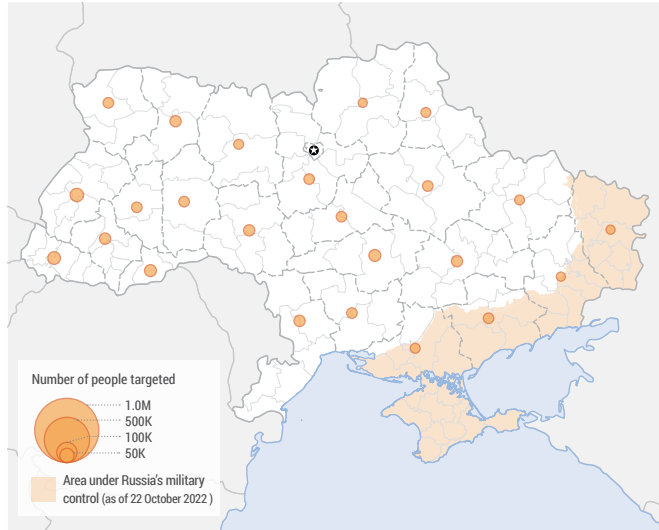
3.2 Education

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
5.3M	**2.7M**	**$154.5M**

Number of people targeted
- 1.0M
- 500K
- 100K
- 50K

Area under Russia's military control (as of 22 October 2022)
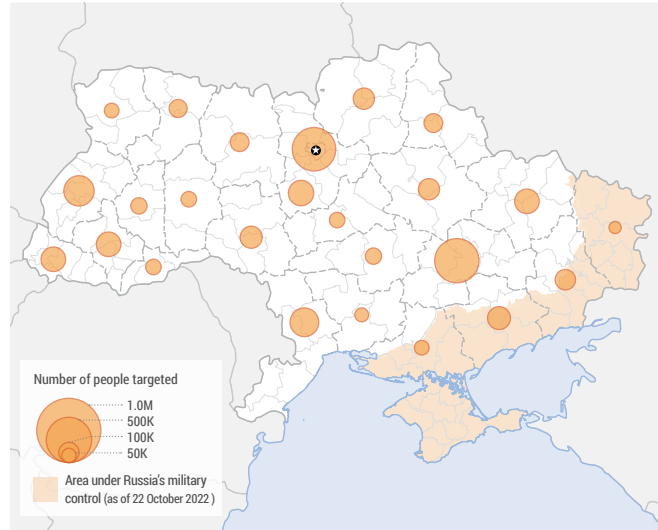
3.3 Food Security & Livelihoods

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
11.1M	**5.4M**	**$993.9M**

Number of people targeted
- 1.0M
- 500K
- 100K
- 50K

Area under Russia's military control (as of 22 October 2022)
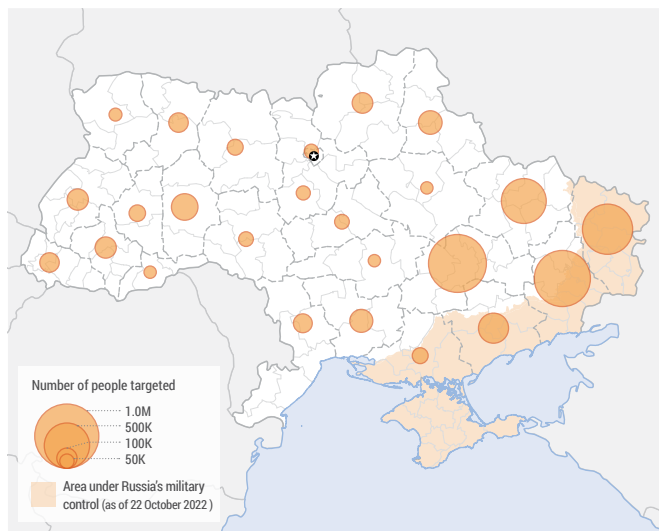
3.4 Health

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
14.6M	**7.8M**	**$307.4M**

Number of people targeted
- 1.0M
- 500K
- 100K
- 50K

Area under Russia's military control (as of 22 October 2022)
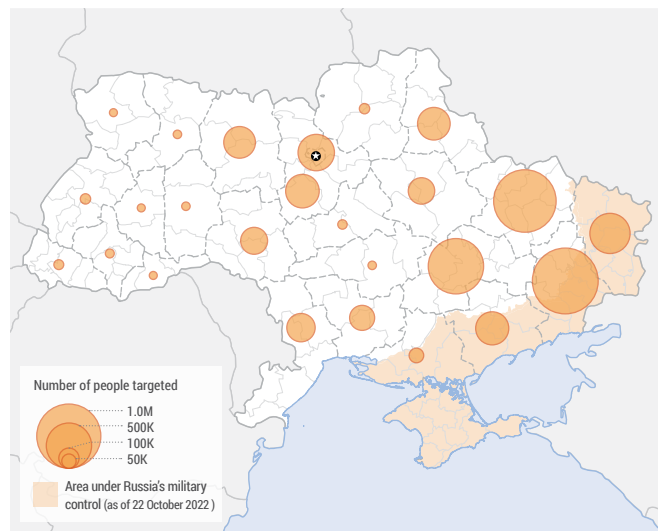
3.5 General Protection

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
14.7M	**4.4M**	**$165.6M**

Number of people targeted
1.0M
500K
100K
50K

Area under Russia's military control (as of 22 October 2022)
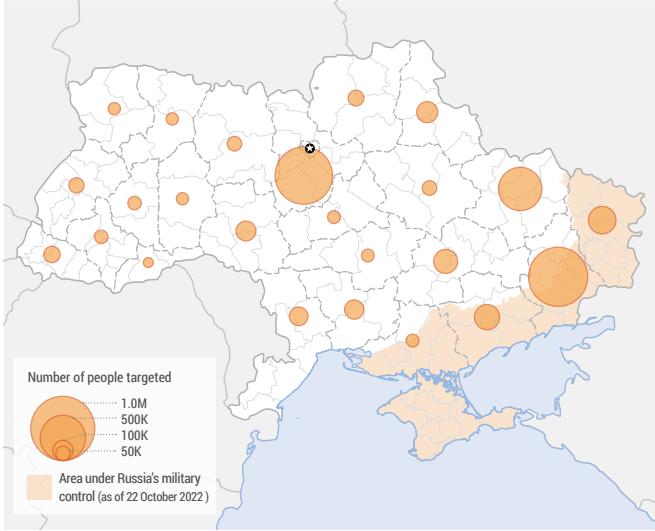
3.5.1 Protection: Child Protection

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
3.4M	**3.0M**	**$165.1M**

Number of people targeted
1.0M
500K
100K
50K

Area under Russia's military control (as of 22 October 2022)
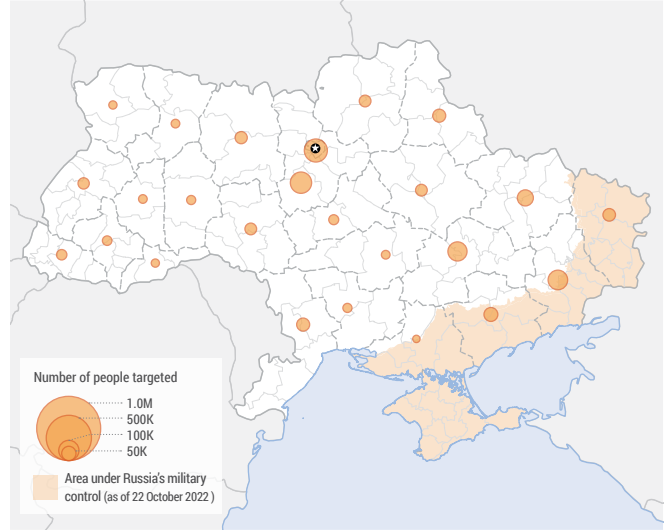
3.5.2 Protection: Gender-Based Violence

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
3.6M	**1.2M**	**$64.9M**

Number of people targeted
1.0M
500K
100K
50K

Area under Russia's military control (as of 22 October 2022)
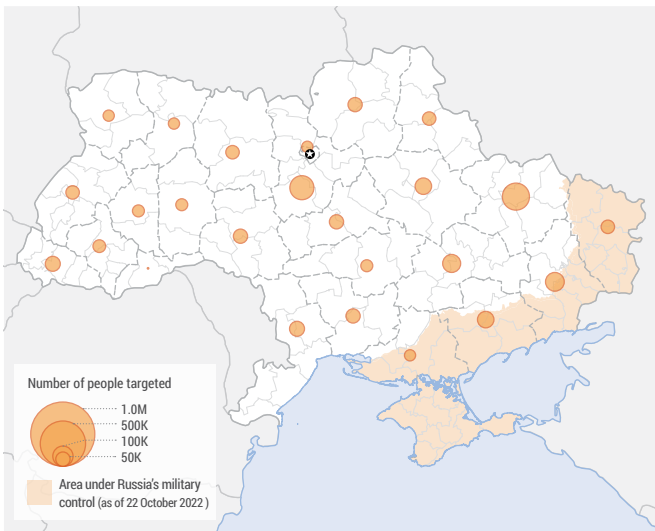
3.5.3 Protection: Mine Action

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
10.7M	**3.0M**	**$99.6M**

Number of people targeted
1.0M
500K
100K
50K

Area under Russia's military control (as of 22 October 2022)
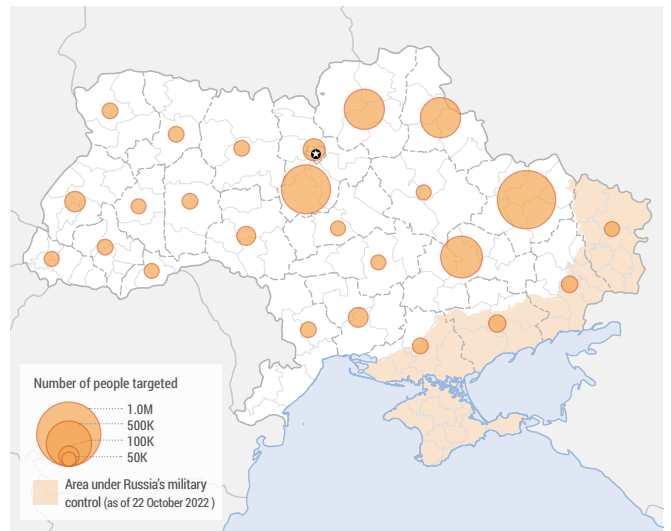
3.6 Shelter & Non-Food Items

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
8.3м	3.3м	$525.1м

Number of people targeted

1.0M
500K
100K
50K

Area under Russia's military
control (as of 22 October 2022)
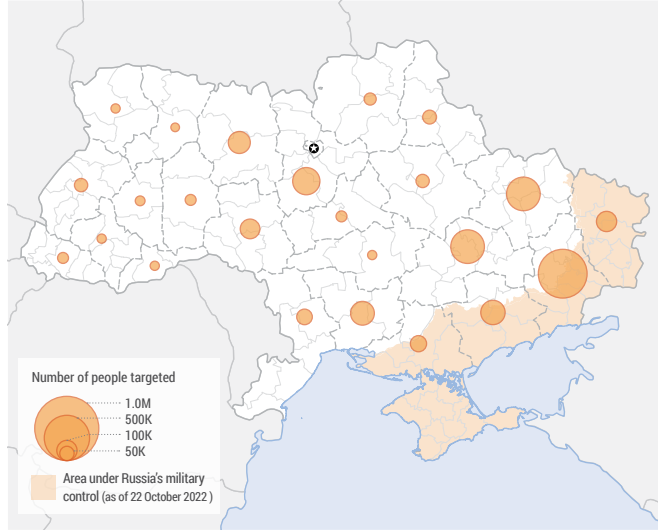
3.7 Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
11.0м	7.6м	$452.4м

Number of people targeted

1.0M
500K
100K
50K

Area under Russia's military
control (as of 22 October 2022)
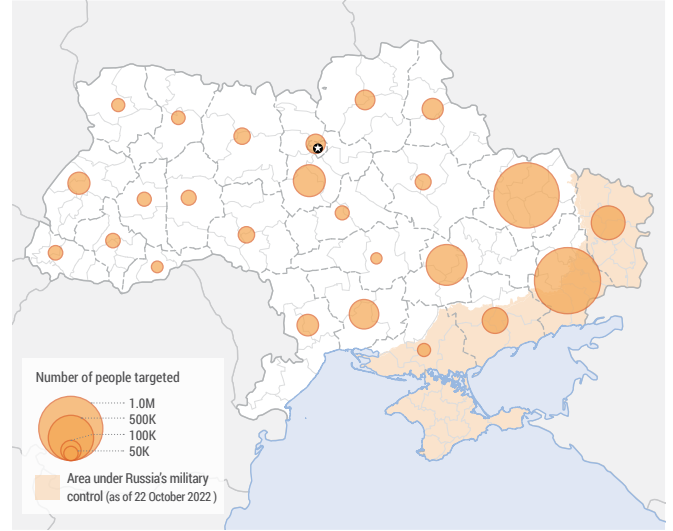
3.8 Multi-Purpose Cash

PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
4.4м	$958.6м

Number of people targeted

1.0M
500K
100K
50K

Area under Russia's military
control (as of 22 October 2022)

3.1
Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS
0.5M	**0.4M**	**$31.2M**	**13**

BY AGE (%)			BY SEX (%)		WITH DISABILITIES (%)
CHILDREN	ADULTS	ELDERLY	FEMALE	MALE	
25%	**58%**	**17%**	**61%**	**39%**	**15%**
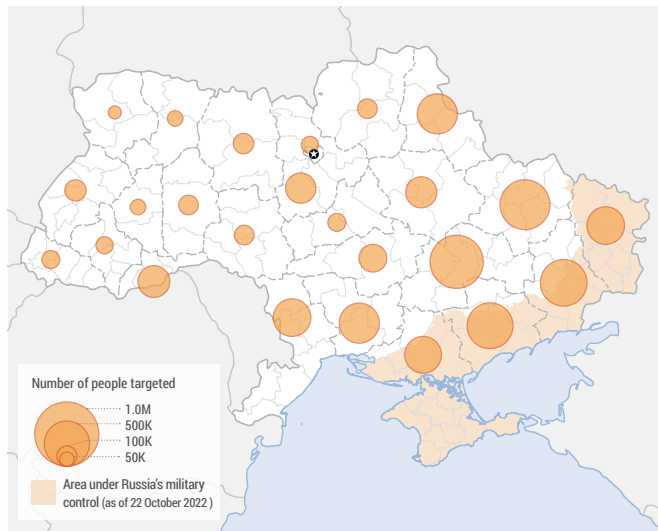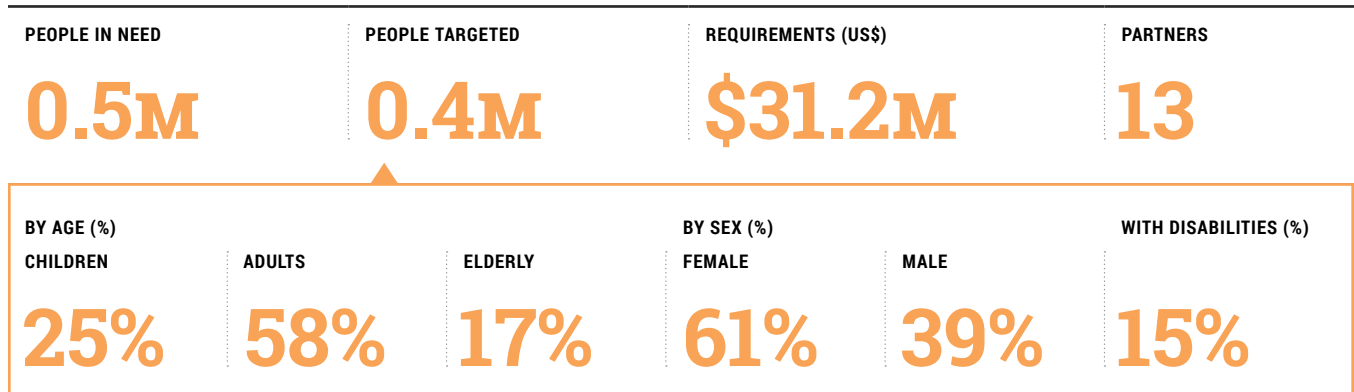
Sectoral Objectives

The CCCM Cluster will ensure coordinated multi-sectoral response for protection and assistance to IDPs residing in collective sites (CSs). The Cluster will ensure adequate and dignified living standards, while identifying and advocating for transitional and durable solutions. Cluster objectives will support the two strategic objectives of the 2023 HRP.

- Objective 1: 'Improve living conditions in CSs through enhanced site coordination and management' will ensure a protective and dignified living environment for IDPs in CSs while facilitating multi-sectoral assistance by humanitarian actors, in support of government and other local site managers.

- Objective 2: 'Strengthen self-organization of displaced population and improve access to information' seeks to expand and strengthen mobilisation and IDP community participation in CSs to improve access to information and services and, recognising the activism of women and women's organizations in particular, enhance their participation and leadership in the response.

- Objective 3: 'Build the capacities of the Cluster partners and relevant stakeholders' will focus on building capacities of national actors, authorities at all levels, and site managers to strengthen protection environment for IDPs in the collective sites, ensure access to basic services, and multi-sectoral humanitarian response.

Geographic focus is anticipated to be in the west and central-east of Ukraine where most CSs are concentrated. Shifting conflict dynamics will impact displacement and return trends, and partners will adapt modalities to the evolving context as needs increase, diminish, or change.

Response Strategy and Modalities

In 2023, the CCCM Cluster will target 401,720 people (61% women, 25% children, 17% older people, and 15% people with disabilities). In Ukraine, government and other local actors are the primary managers of CSs hosting IDPs. CCCM Cluster will support CS management and coordinate assistance delivery among humanitarians and engage affected people and other stakeholders to ensure humanitarian standards and principles are met and implemented. Activities that will be implemented per objective, noting needs and capacities vary by site, include:

- Objective 1 Activities: providing essential items and equipment for CSs, providing care and maintenance for sites, undertaking CCCM monitoring, establishing mobile Site Management Support (SMS) teams, and putting in place CCCM systems.

- Objective 2 Activities: supporting community focal points and committees, supporting IDP community-led activities for site upkeep, and establishing access to information through connection points and awareness raising sessions.

- Objective 3 Activities: undertaking capacity-building activities.

CCCM partners will provide essential items and equipment and care and maintenance to improve living conditions in CSs, in collaboration with site managers. The cluster will play a critical role coordinating intersectoral assistance and services by other clusters including Protection, SNFI and WASH. To ensure effective coordination of assistance in CSs, the Cluster will implement tools and systems including:

- CCCM monitoring will inform intersectoral response and support authorities in decision-making by proactively sharing findings from monitoring and referral on gaps and need identified, while ensuring clarity on accountability for follow-up. This includes country-wide Collective Sites Monitoring (CSM), area-based reports, and Information Management (IM) tools. An operational dashboard will map collective sites and provides site profiles with information on needs, gaps and services based on the CSM and inter-sector service mapping. GBV safety audits will support mainstreaming risk mitigation actions. As a part of contingency preparedness, the Cluster will support preparedness for large-scale displacement by tracking, through the master list of CSs, existing capacity to receive IDPs.

- Mobile Site Management Support (SMS) teams comprised of Outreach Workers with appropriate skills and technical knowledge will assess needs of men, women, boys, girls and persons with specific needs and coordinate with site managers, communities, service providers and partners from multiple sectors to address needs and gaps. Clear systems for referral and follow-up will be critical components.

- CCCM systems at site or area level will improve coordination, strengthen community consultation and participation, mainstream protection and GBV prevention, avoid gaps and duplication, and ensure adherence to standards. The Cluster will ensure interventions are gender and protection-oriented, using a standardised referral mechanism across sectors. Close coordination will be pursued with the SNFI Cluster on rental support linked to medium-term solutions and avoiding protracted stays in CSs.

The CCCM response will take a people-centred approach by mobilizing residents of CSs to strengthen self-organization and community cohesion. The Cluster will promote community-led activities that contribute to site maintenance and upkeep, and support formation of community focal points and committees that are inclusive and representative to enable community participation and ensure aid recipients play an active role in decision-making. The Cluster will engage women as focal points, through partnership with women-led CSOs and on committees, acknowledging their existing levels of activism in the response, the demographic profile of CSs and the distinct needs. Partners will facilitate access to technology and internet connectivity in collective sites to improve access to information on basic services and online learning.

The Cluster will continue building capacities of national actors, including humanitarian organizations, authorities, and site managers. The pool of national trainers prepared by the members of the Capacity Development Working Group will train a diverse representation of 2,000 people on CS management, coordination, CWC, and identification of needs and gaps. The CCCM Cluster will also coordinate with Protection Cluster and GBV Sub-Cluster for joint training on referral mechanisms, protection mainstreaming, GBV, PSEA and Code of Conduct. Awareness-raising on cross-cutting themes will be organized jointly and in consultation with affected populations in their diversity, partners from other clusters, for example regarding campaigns addressing gender needs, risks of GBV, PSEA, prevention of fire hazards, and COVID-19 awareness.

Cost of Response

77 per cent of the CCCM Cluster budget directly targets IDPs residing in CSs, 19 per cent of the budget aims at services/activities targeting the collective CSs themselves, and 4 per cent aims at activities involving capacity building and information products.

Since the majority of CCCM Cluster activities target IDPs residing in CSs, several factors could lead to changes in the budget during the year. These include increased numbers of IDPs in CSs due to new displacement, opening of additional CSs, increasing inflation, and disruption of public services. All factors may impact the quality of services and standard of living in CSs.

Monitoring and assessment are an essential part of CCCM Cluster activities to track the location, population profile, and presence of service providers as well as needs, assistance and gaps at the site level. The budget for these activities, including CCCM monitoring, establishing SMS teams, and maintaining CCCM systems is about 38 per cent of the total budget.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

Strategic Objective 1

Cluster Objective CO1	**TARGET**
Improve living conditions in collective sites through enhanced site coordination and management.	**290K**

Approach: To strengthen coordination with the other clusters in collective sites, the CCCM Cluster will use the OpsMap tool to launch an information-sharing platform that provides detailed data on the critical humanitarian needs identified through CSM and other assessments at the collective site level. Cluster partners will continue supporting management and coordination at site level, including a commitment to associated monitoring and reporting. At the hub and oblast level, the cluster will facilitate coordination meetings with relevant stakeholders and service providers to ensure smooth functioning of referral mechanisms and assistance delivery as well as overall coordination among other clusters' partners working in collective sites.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# individuals unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US$)
CCCM monitoring (4,000 sites)	-	-	-	$96K
Deployment of mobile Site Management Support (SMS) teams	289,500	-	-	$11.6M
Setup and implementation of CCCM systems (2,000 sites)	-	-	-	$48K
Provision of essential items and equipment for collective sites (1,500 sites)	-	-	-	$3.8M
Care and maintenance in sites (1,000 sites)	-	-	-	$1.8M

Strategic Objective 2

Cluster Objective CO2	**TARGET**
Strengthen self-organization of displaced population and improve access to information.	**290K**

Approach: The CCCM Cluster will promote community-led activities that contribute to site maintenance and upkeep, and support formation of community focal points and committees that are inclusive and representative to enable community participation and ensure aid recipients play an active role in decision-making. To this end, the CCCM Cluster will also enhance cooperation with the Protection Cluster, including GBV and Child Protection Sub-Clusters, to mobilize IDPs residing in the collective sites to ensure their active participation in improving their living environment and seeking durable solutions. Awareness-raising on cross-cutting themes will be organized with affected populations and partners from other clusters.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# Individuals Unless Otherwise Specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US$)
Support to community focal points/committees	-	-	-	$200K
Support to IDPs in conducting community-led activities in collective sites	112,220	-	-	$12.3M
Establishing access to information connection points	-	-	-	$800K
Awareness raising	-	-	-	$24K

Strategic Objective 2

Cluster Objective CO3				TARGET
Build the capacities of the Cluster partners and relevant stakeholders.				-

Approach: The CCCM partners will train site managers, representatives of local authorities and IDPs, and partners from other sectors on CCCM topics to improve their capacity to coordinate the multi-sectoral response in collective sites. To multiply capacity-building efforts, the 'training of trainers' will be delivered to ensure harmonised use of CCCM tools and on-the-job training for site managers.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# individuals unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US$)
Capacity building (2,000 individuals)	-	-	-	$600K

See Annex Section 4.2: Cluster Costing Methodologies, for more information on cluster activity costs and funding requirements were determined.

Cross-Cutting Issues: AAP, PSEA, Protection and Inclusivity

The CCCM Cluster strategy is based on findings from Collective Site Monitoring (CSM), area-based assessments and GBV safety audits conducted via key informants, focus group discussions (FGDs) and face-to-face interviews with IDP men, women, boys, girls, persons with disabilities and older people. This served to understand the scope and scale of needs, and to ensure specific needs of diverse populations are reflected. This will continue throughout 2023.

Most IDPs residing in CSs are considered severely affected either because they were vulnerable prior to displacement, or because they exhausted all viable alternatives. CCCM partners will take into consideration specific needs based on gender, age, and disability criteria. This may include but not limited to division of spaces by gender or household, division of bathing facilities by gender, creating spaces for children's development and learning, installing infrastructure for people with limited mobility, and facilitating access to medical services.

The CSM tool and GBV safety audit will work together to identify risks for women and girls and changes in the CS environment to mitigate risks. CCCM Cluster will work closely with the Protection Cluster and GBV Sub-Cluster to ensure integration of its activities across key sectors at every stage of assessments, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Many CCCM partners have AAP and PSEA policies in place, and the Cluster will strengthen and support partners to enhance the implementation of their policies, including nominating focal points. The Cluster will promote complaint and feedback mechanisms in CSs, providing capacity building support to ensure accountability and follow-up.

Cluster's strategy to support the transfer of humanitarian caseload to other actors

CSs are designed to be short-term accommodation for IDPs who have not been able to secure alternative accommodation. While CCCM partners will continue addressing the most urgent needs of displaced people residing in CSs, in 2023 the CCCM Cluster will enhance cooperation with the Government and regional level administrations to reduce the number of people living in CSs by connecting them with medium-term durable, affordable, adequate and suitable housing solutions that allow for access to services and livelihood opportunities, as well as supporting their return to original places of residence where possible. At the same time, given the massive displacement of people within the country, the possibility that some refugees may return to internal displacement and the growing levels of poverty, it is expected that a considerable number of IDPs will not be able to find alternative housing solutions in the medium terms, but continue residing in CSs.

The CCCM Cluster will continue building partnerships and enhancing cooperation with State institutions, including the Ministry for Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories and IDPs, the Ministry of Regional Development, Ministry of Infrastructure and the Ombudsman Office. These relationships will support strategic policymaking on the lifecycle management and minimal standards for living conditions in the CSs

and housing solutions for IDPs, as well as facilitate IDP returns. Capacity-building activities for authorities at all levels will play a critical role. Linkages with the SNFI Cluster will be important, as well as development actors working to support long-term housing solutions.

Monitoring

The CCCM Cluster HRP Monitoring Framework will serve as the key tool for monitoring the implementation and progress of HRP strategy and activities. Partners will report on achievements against targets by activity. The planning module in ActivityInfo will be rolled out,

whereby the partners will identify activities, modalities, locations, units of measure and targets at the hromada level. The cluster will ensure the monitoring template is aligned with HRP planning figures that facilitate the monitoring phase measured against targets. Outputs will be available as an online dashboard.

See additional information, including cluster indicators, in Annex Section 4.5: Monitoring Framework.
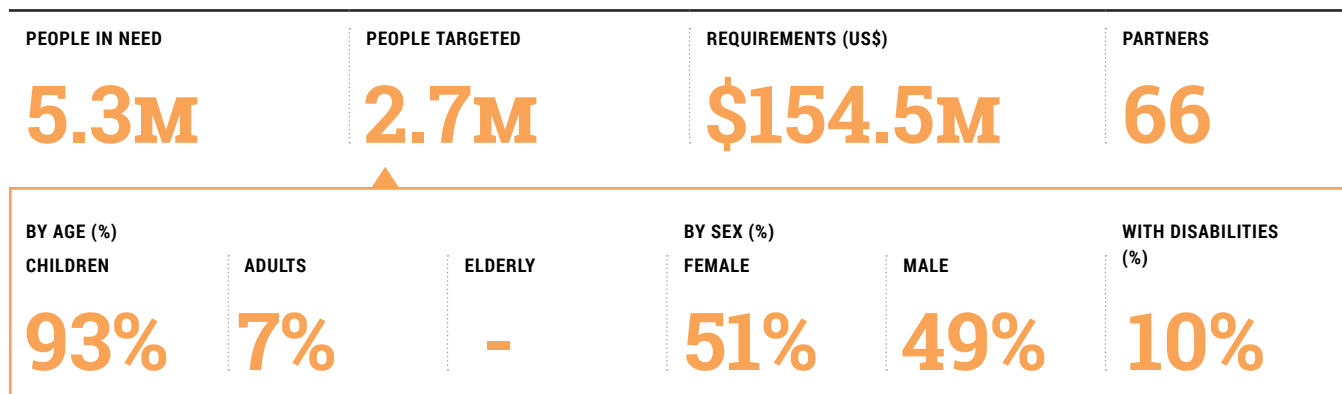
KRAKOW, POLAND
Katerina and her family (3 children and husband) live at a collective centre in Krakow with 400 other refugees from Ukraine.
Photo: UNHCR/Anna Liminowicz

3.2
Education

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS
5.3M	**2.7M**	**$154.5M**	**66**

BY AGE (%)			BY SEX (%)		WITH DISABILITIES (%)
CHILDREN	ADULTS	ELDERLY	FEMALE	MALE	
93%	**7%**	**-**	**51%**	**49%**	**10%**

Sectoral Objectives

The cluster aims to provide access to learning in relatively safe and improved learning environments for conflict-affected children. The objectives of the clusters are as follows:

- Objective 1: provide principled and timely life-saving assistance to children and teachers among displaced people, non-displaced people and returnees, considering gender, age and inclusivity approaches.

- Objective 2: enable gender-responsive and inclusive access to safe (online and offline) learning environments, for displaced, non-displaced and returnee children and teachers.

- Objective 3: enable access to quality education services for displaced, non-displaced and returnee children, considering gender, age, and inclusivity approaches.

These cluster objectives will contribute to both the HRP's first and second strategic objectives: (1) provide principled and timely multi-sectoral life-saving assistance to internally displaced persons, non-displaced persons and returnees, ensuring their safety and dignity as well as (2) enable access to basic services to internally displaced persons, non-displaced persons and returnees.

The cluster will provide a range of education interventions to address increased learning needs of conflict-affected children and the needs of teachers by supporting the adoption of online, off-line and mixed modalities based on the prevailing security and safety conditions in different areas of the country. Interventions will also include gender and age-appropriate mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)[133] for children and teachers, gender-responsive[134] provision of catch-up/accelerated learning opportunities, GBV prevention and mitigation (safe learning environment),[135] and provision of teaching and learning materials including online devices and laptops.

All partners commit to reaching girls and women per the cluster's target of 49 per cent as well as improving access to learning for children with disabilities, who will constitute 10 per cent of those targeted.

Response Strategy and Modalities

The intervention for the education cluster is organized under three objectives: (1) provide principled and timely life-saving assistance to children and teachers among displaced persons, non-displaced persons and returnees, considering gender, age and inclusivity approaches, (2) enable gender-responsive and inclusive access to safe (online and offline) learning environments, for displaced, non-displaced and returnee children and teachers, and (3) enable access to quality education services for displaced, returnee and children who have remained at home throughout the war, considering gender, age, and inclusivity approaches. These objectives are achieved through nine activities.

A flexible integrated approach is adopted to implement the activities that fall under the first objective: provide principled and timely life-saving assistance to children and teachers among displaced persons, returnees, and those who remained at home throughout the war, considering gender, age and inclusivity approaches. The activities include provision of gender and age appropriate MHPSS and SEL, and facilitate psychological first aid (PFA); provision of EORE, and provision of essential trainings and support programs.

While MHPSS and GBV risk mitigation is expected to be mainstreamed in the cluster response, the EORE segment will be prioritized especially in areas directly affected by the war, where there is a strong risk of mine contamination. The Education Cluster coordinates MHPSS response for learners and teachers through the MHPSS Technical Working Group (TWG)[136] with other Clusters, including Health and Child Protection. While coordinating with Mine Action Working Group, the Education Cluster takes the lead in EORE activities only when the direct beneficiaries are school aged children and education personnel.

Some of the activities that come under the second objective, including enabling inclusive access to safe (online and offline) learning environments for children and teachers who are displaced, returnees or who have remained at home, could be integrated along with other activities as part of a unified response. These activities might specifically target winterization support including rehabilitation of schools/learning centres and provision of warm clothes for learners. Repairing and/or rehabilitating schools and establishing safe and secure temporary learning centres (TLCs) and digital learning centres (DLCs) may be implemented together at the same location wherever possible.

Given the rapidly changing context influencing access to education and learning across Ukraine, the rest of the activities under the third objective, enable access to quality education services for displaced, returnee and children who have remained at home throughout the war, considering gender, age, and inclusivity approaches, should be implemented flexibly as needed to support rapidly changing needs for online, face-to-face and self-study modalities. The activities include provision of Early Childhood Care Development (ECCD) or other similar kits, provision of catch-up/accelerated learning opportunities; provision of electronic learning devices and student kits, and provision of teaching electronic devices and materials.

In 2023, the Education Cluster plans to reach 2,684,001 school-aged children and teachers/educational personnel with education services and learning assistance. Of these, 92.9 per cent (2,492,290) are children (51 per cent of whom are girls) and 7.1 per cent (191,711) are teachers and educational personnel (82 per cent of whom are females) in 25 oblasts. Additionally, 36 per cent (969,953 out of 2,684,001) are internally displaced people (IDPs), 38 per cent (1,018,293) are those who have remained at home, and 26 per cent (695,755) are returnees.

Of the total targeted throughout the country, 93 per cent (2,492,290 out of 2,684,001 total target) are targeted for provision of MHPSS and SEL, and for facilitation of PFA. Of these, 36 per cent (900,673) are IDPs, 38 per cent (945,558) have remained at home, and 26 per cent (646,059) are returnees. Geographically, the highest target is for Dnipropetrovska, which will constitute 12 per cent (900,673) of those targeted, 112,386 of which are IDP children, 155,202 of which are those who never left home and 31,672 of which are returnee children.

For the activities mentioned above, the Cluster aims to reach 231,479 children in areas hard-to-reach by the government and partners, including Kharkivska, Donetska, Zaporizka, Luhanska and Khersonska oblasts, of which 28 per cent (65,926) are displaced children, 43 per cent (99,627) are non-displaced children, and 28 per cent (65,926) are returnees.

For these same Oblasts, to the cluster also aims to provide electronic learning devices and student kits for 222,944 children from all three target groups (displaced, those who remained at home and returnees). Of these, 55 per cent (122,922) are IDP children, 28 per cent (62,647) are children who remained at home, and 17 per cent (37,374) are returnee children.

In-kind or service delivery modality will be used to deliver the planned programmes. Activities with service delivery modality include provision of MHPSS and SEL, and facilitation of PFA; provision of EORE; provision of essential trainings and support programs; repair and/or rehabilitation of schools; establishment of safe and secure TLCs and DLCs; and provision of catch-up/accelerated learning opportunities. Activities with in-kind modality include provision of Early Childhood Care Development (ECCD) or other similar kits, provision of electronic learning devices and student kits, and provision of teaching electronic devices and materials.

Cost of Response

The education response will cost a total of US$154,501,196 for the year 2023. This is a 170 per cent increase compared to the previous year (Flash Appeal). The revised Flash Appeal budget was relatively low and prepared for just the remaining 5 months (August-December 2022) of 2022 considering the partners' operational capacity and contextual access barriers. Despite this increase, the cost per beneficiary[137] stands at $2.

The increase is mainly driven by the activity 'provision of electronic learning devices and student kits.' This activity stands at 30 per cent ($46,659,320 out of $154,501,196) of the total budget. The second is driven by the activity of 'repair and/or rehabilitate schools' in the context of increased attacks on education and learning facilities. This activity consumes 27 per cent ($42,119,698) of the total budget.

These two activities ('repair and/or rehabilitate schools') have a co-relational effect on the activity 'provide children (6-17 years) with electronic devices for learning'. The budget for this activity (online devices for learning) must be increased as the face-to-face learning opportunity is highly limited across the country.

In terms of providing digital devices for teachers: 'provide teachers and education personnel with teaching materials', the Cluster plans to provide in kind aid to 51 per cent (191,711) of the 376,455 conflict-affected teachers who need digital devices to carry out their teaching. The rest of the population in need will be targeted by other actors, including MoE (103,471 teachers), Global Partnership for Education (43,000 teachers), and lately by Education Cannot Wait (ECW) Multi-Year Resilience Programme.[138]

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

Strategic Objective 1

Cluster Objective CO1	TARGET
Provide principled and timely life-saving assistance to children and teachers among displaced people, non-displaced people and returnees, considering gender, age and inclusivity approaches.	**2.7M**

Approach: While MHPSS is expected to be mainstreamed in the cluster response, EORE segment will be prioritized for the areas directly affected by the war, where there is a strong risk of mine-contamination in coordination with Mine Action sub-cluster. The Education Cluster coordinates MHPSS response for learners and teachers via MHPSS TWG with other Clusters, including Health and Child Protection. The Education Cluster takes lead in EORE activities only when the direct beneficiaries are children and education personnel.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# individuals unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US$)
Provision of gender and age appropriate MHPSS and SEL, and facilitate PFA	900,673	945,558	646,059	$12.5M
Provision of EORE	900,673	945,558	646,059	$3.8M
Provision of essential trainings & support programs	69,279	72,735	49,697	$14.4M

Strategic Objective 2

Cluster Objective CO2

TARGET

Enable gender-responsive and inclusive access to safe (online and offline) learning environments, for displaced, non-displaced and returnee children and teachers

2.5M

Approach: Activities under this strategy might be integrated under one response and with other activities. These activities might specifically target winterization support and GBV risk mitigation.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# Individuals Unless Otherwise Specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US$)
Repair and/or rehabilitate schools	900,673	945,558	646,059	$42.1M
Establish safe and secure TLCs and DLCs	900,673	945,558	646,059	$7.0M

Strategic Objective 2

Cluster Objective CO3

TARGET

Enable access to quality education services for displaced, non-displaced and returnee children, considering gender, age, and inclusivity approaches.

2.7M

Approach: Given the rapidly changing context of access to education across Ukraine, activities under this strategy should be considered as integrated yet adjustable to support rapidly changing needs for education via online, face-to-face and self-study modalities.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# individuals unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US$)
Provision of ECCD kits or other similar kits	117,088	85,100	83,988	$3.7M
Provision of catch-up or accelerated learning opportunities	900,673	945,558	646,059	$12.5M
Provision of electronic learning devices & student kits	783,586	860,458	562,071	$46.7M
Provision of electronic teaching devices & materials	69,279	72,735	49,697	$12.0M

See nnex Section 4.2: Cluster Costing Methodologies, for more information on cluster activity costs and funding requirements were determined.

Cross-Cutting Issues: AAP, PSEA, Protection and Inclusivity

Through investments in education, Education Cluster seeks not just to meet needs, but to reduce risk, vulnerability and overall levels of need in an effort to realize the common vision of a future for Ukraine in which no child who has been displaced, who has returned, or who has remained at home throughout the war is left behind. The Cluster's vision is to advance transparency, accountability, gender equality, and the empowerment of school-aged girls and boys as well as adult women and men teaching/ education personnel. In so doing, the Cluster's commitment is to ensure its resources contribute to the implementation of gender-responsive approaches, integration of PSEA and accountability to education in line with the Grand Bargain[139] and New Way of Working framework,[140] while at the same time leveraging existing capacities and resources. The Cluster is also in the process of developing tools that enable direct engagement of the affected population (including children, teachers, parents and caregivers) in the analysis of needs and feedback on the response activities.

The Cluster has a pro-active system with focal point to receive and address complaints and/or feedback regarding the education response, including complaints about SEA. Coordination with other clusters as well as GBV and CP focal points will ensure that complaints are addressed sensitively and in line with standard operating procedures.

Cluster's strategy to support the transfer of humanitarian caseload to other actors

The strategy/approach of the Education Cluster to support the transfer of its humanitarian caseload to other actors is four-fold, comprised of the following components: Leadership and Institutional Arrangement, Strategy Making, Service Delivery, and Transition Financing.

Leadership and institutional arrangement involves supporting the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) and the government of Ukraine in creating a dedicated policy framework to guide the emergency response, risk informed planning, transition planning and recovery in education. Currently different branches of the government and the MoES, as well as other line ministries (those in charge of social policy, digital transformation, and reintegration of temporarily occupied territories) are engaged in delivering the emergency response in education with significant responsibility being assigned also to oblast-level education authorities. Supporting the creation of a holistic approach to service delivery among different state agencies is intended to strengthen these entities' ability to take over coordination leadership from the cluster at national and sub-national levels. The Education Cluster can support creating such a framework via facilitating engagement with relevant stakeholders and state authorities, capacity-development and information management.

Strategy Making involves having Transition Needs Overview (TNO) for the Education Cluster as part of the national strategy. This will allow the cluster to identify transition needs to determine the scope of the engagement. As a result, a Transition Facilitation Plan (TFP) should be developed consultatively and made available for MoES, cluster partners and stakeholders, including for donors, to support strategic transitioning headed by the MoEs-related authorities. The Cluster can also support the MoES to develop a Transition Monitoring Plan to monitor this work.

Service Delivery involves when the humanitarian situation improves, the Cluster will support the MoES in continuing services for the conflict affected children, including those displaced, those who remained at home and returnees, without relying on external capacities and resources.

Transition Financing involves the Education Cluster has nine activities. Some of them are high-cost activities in terms of transitioning. For example, provision of electronic learning devices and student kits as well as repair and/or rehabilitation of schools. This could be done through conducting a simple financial mapping exercise, spelling out high impact activities that need financial support and facilitating the MoES to access financial opportunities both from recovery and development.

Monitoring

As part of the Education Cluster's commitment to strengthen the results-based response management of activities, a number of measures related to programme response monitoring and learning will be implemented. The aim is to enhance the Cluster's accountability to results through monitoring the efficiency and effectiveness of response and delivery. This will reinforce also the practice of systematic bottleneck analysis and immediate problem-solving. The following paragraph describes a few mechanisms through which this monitoring will occur.

Partners who operate in hard-to-reach areas, will collect data from schools, head teachers, teachers, schools' management committees, and affected communities. The Cluster will work with the MoE and regional departments of education to track online learning activities. The Cluster will conduct periodic field visits and utilize the ActivityInfo tool to track comparable data and enact evidence-based result management. The Cluster will further ensure that vulnerable groups (e.g., children in the occupied territories, Roma communities, and children with special education needs) are 'visible' via the data collection, assessment, and monitoring mechanisms. The Cluster team will also conduct field visits to conduct monitoring the response.

See additional information, including cluster indicators, in Annex Section 4.5: Monitoring Framework.

3.3
Emergency Telecommunications

REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS
$1.4M	**2**

Sectoral Objectives

In line with Strategic Objective 2 of the Humanitarian response Plan which aims at ensuring access to basic services, and in order to address needs expressed by humanitarian partners, the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) in Ukraine will continue to:

- Objective 1: Harness an engaged partnership network that provides outstanding coordination, access to operational information, and support to enable better service delivery at the local level.

- Objective 2: Ensure personnel, processes and technology solutions are ready to deploy and provide secure communication services, as well as support local response capacities to deliver coordination and operational services in humanitarian crises.

- Objective 3: Enable relevant and localized communication services to empower under-connected communities with the ability to communicate and access information.

Response Strategy and Modalities

The adopted strategy for ETC response to Ukraine's humanitarian crisis will be integrated and complementary to the existing capacity on the ground. The cluster will focus mainly on the prevailing gap in an attempt to avoid duplication of efforts.

The ETC response modality is service based. Activities serving humanitarian organizations will focus on the provision of emergency security communications service, data connectivity and capacity to use the service. Support for community projects will target the affected population to improve access to valuable information including on humanitarian aid available.

The cluster response is also including several newly accessible areas.

To support the information needs of the affected population, and to assist humanitarian actors to disseminate information on their services, the ETC will continue to maintain and expand the ETC Chatbot service. The ETC uses the chatbot, a tested and successful solution hosted by WFP, to make content provided by other clusters and individual humanitarian organizations available to the affected population. To further enhance the affected population's access to information, the ETC plans to deploy connectivity solutions for the community in newly accessible areas. The ETC is also working with local authorities to support two-way communication with the population through the implementation of feedback mechanisms such as information hotlines and call centres.

Finally, through its coordination activities, the ETC ensures collaboration with relevant Information Communication Technologies (ICT) actors involved in the humanitarian response. Specific coordination activities include the establishment of an ICT Working Group and participation in interagency assessment and planning activities. Coordination is supported through information management that ensure the sharing of relevant operation information to interagency stakeholders and the monitoring and evaluation of ETC activities and services.

Cost of Response

The ETC is seeking $1.4 million for its overall response interventions in the 2023 HRP cycle considering what was already initiated in the previous year. This cost will cover coordination and information management, security communications services, secure data connection, service for community, and training and capacity in five locations in Ukraine: Lviv, Dnipro, Odesa, Kyiv, and Mukachevo. Depending on the expected cost for the newly accessible areas of Kharkiv, and Kherson this cost may be adjusted accordingly.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

Strategic Objective 2

Cluster Objective CO1

Harness an engaged partnership network that provides outstanding coordination, access to operational information, and support to enable better service delivery at the local level.

Approach: Service Delivery.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# Individuals Unless Otherwise Specified)	TOTAL COST (US$)
Coordination and information management	$124K

Cluster Objective CO2

Ensure personnel, processes and technology solutions are ready to deploy and provide secure communication services, as well as support local response capacities to deliver coordination and operational services in humanitarian crises.

Approach: Service Delivery.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# Individuals Unless Otherwise Specified)	TOTAL COST (US$)
Security communications services	$330K
Secure data connectivity	$473K

Cluster Objective CO3

Enable relevant and localized communication services to empower under-connected communities with the ability to communicate and access information.

Approach: Service Delivery.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# individuals unless otherwise specified)	TOTAL COST (US$)
Service for community projects	$474K

See Annex Section 4.2: Cluster Costing Methodologies, for more information on cluster activity costs and funding requirements were determined.

Cross-Cutting Issues: AAP, PSEA, Protection and Inclusivity

As a service cluster, the Emergency Telecommunication Cluster's activities are targeted at other humanitarian actors and do not directly serve beneficiaries. While the cluster's services for community projects, including the Chatbot and CFM, benefit the affected population, the services are provided to other humanitarian organizations, who use the platforms/tools provided by the ETC to communicate with their beneficiaries. Despite not directly targeting beneficiaries, the ETC does work to ensure that the tools and platforms it uses are accessible to the affected population and enhance the accountability of humanitarians to the affected population

The ETC conducted Key Informant Interviews (KII) to better understand key information and the communication needs of affected populations in Ukraine. The outcomes showed the need for a platform to provide humanitarian information to people affected by the war.

The ETC Chatbot contributes to the accountability of the overall response by giving the affected population access to the information they need to understand the mandates and services offered by different organizations and to contact the relevant humanitarian organizations and through existing mechanisms and hotlines and to register concerns, complaints, reports of wrongdoing or misconduct, provide feedback, and seek information.

In 2023, the ETC aims to further improve the affected population's access to information by deploying connectivity solutions in newly accessible areas that are under-connected.

Cluster's strategy to support the transfer of humanitarian caseload to other actors

The ETC services are provided and dedicated to UN agencies and INGOs operating in Ukraine during the response, and only to fill any gaps in shared communications. Once organization have left or organizations can rely on local infrastructure, the cluster will phase out its services progressively and exit, In the case shared independent communications are required for long-term, the cluster may suggest a cost sharing arrangement amongst organization present beyond the crisis phase and hand over equipment, services and maintenance to identified organization(s) in locations where it is needed. ICT coordination will then be transitioned to the UN ICT Working group and the cluster proposed to be deactivated.

Monitoring

The ETC conducts a User Feedback Survey once a year or at the end of its project, if relevant, to derive feedback from humanitarian organization users of ETC services, evaluate the quality of services being rendered and to re-strategize for improvement where desirable.

Other measures for monitoring ETC services include measuring the service indicators below against the set targets as well as conducting assessment missions:

- Number of interagency humanitarian sites provided with data connectivity services
- Number of platforms for community engagement established
- Number of Security Information and Operations Centre (SIOC) setups supported

See additional information, including cluster indicators, in Annex Section 4.5: Monitoring Framework.

3.4
Food Security and Livelihoods

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS
11.1M	**5.4M**	**$993.9M**	**407**

BY AGE (%)			BY SEX (%)		WITH DISABILITIES (%)
CHILDREN	ADULTS	ELDERLY	FEMALE	MALE	
17%	**58%**	**25%**	**54%**	**46%**	**15%**
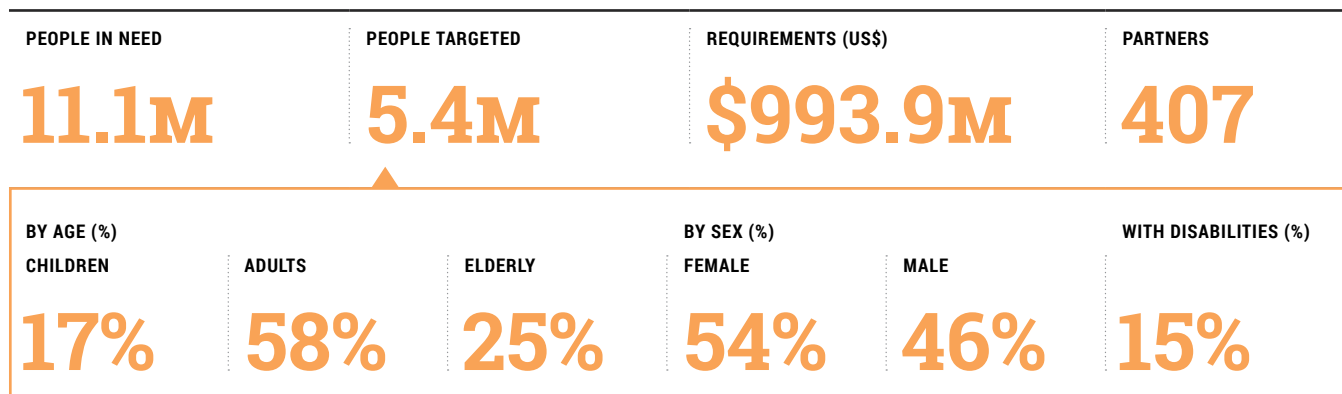
Sectoral Objectives

The sectoral objectives of the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster (FSLC) are aligned with Strategic Objective 1 of the 2023 HRP, which focuses on principled and timely multisectoral life-saving and emergency livelihood assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs), including rural households and returnees, ensuring their safety and dignity.

Strategic Objective 1 (SO1) places a particular emphasis on addressing immediate life-saving priorities and strengthening the self-reliance of vulnerable, conflict-affected households. Recognizing the scale of the food security crisis, the Cluster Objectives (COs) are:

- Objective 1: Ensure immediate access to food insecure people through lifesaving assistance.
- Objective 2: Strengthen the self-reliance of vulnerable, conflict-affected households and contribute to economic capacity by protecting, restoring and sustaining agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods.

Activities for the first cluster objective involve the direct provision of food assistance through in-kind, cash, and voucher transfers. The second cluster objective focuses on emergency livelihood assistance by protecting, strengthening and restoring the means of food production and access – particularly for isolated, vulnerable households whose food security relies on their own production – with the aim of reducing dependency on food assistance and urgent humanitarian aid.

Response Strategy and Modalities

In 2023, the FSLC will employ a "twin-track strategy" that will respond to immediate food needs while simultaneously increasing livelihood assistance to the most vulnerable population with the aim of mitigating the need for sustained food assistance. This strategy includes in-kind support for the food assistance component and a combination of in-kind and cash modalities to address rural and urban livelihood needs.

Under Cluster Objective 1 (CO1), the FSLC aims to serve 3.67 million people. To meet their basic food needs each month, 87 per cent of targeted households will receive in-kind emergency food assistance in the form of general food distributions; rapid response rations; and hot meals and institutional feeding at collective centres, hospitals and other institutions. The remaining 13 per cent will receive commodity vouchers.

Under Cluster Objective 2 (CO2), the FSLC aims to serve 3 million people. Of these, 60 per cent will receive agricultural support in the form of crop and livestock production inputs, and 15 per cent will benefit from agricultural infrastructure and supply chain support. Around 25 per cent will be supported with non-agricultural livelihood inputs such as provision of small grants, equipment, trainings, and job opportunities. The choice between in-kind (including vouchers) and cash assistance will depend on local market functionality and contextual analyses. As part of the Cluster's "do-no-harm" approach, these analyses will take into consideration specific vulnerabilities,

beneficiary preferences and coping strategies linked with the modalities.

In terms of geographical coverage for food and livelihood assistance, the majority of assistance will be delivered in eastern oblasts – Kharkivska, Mykolaivska, Zaporizka, Donetska, Luhanska, Khersonska, Dnipropetrovska, Sumska and Chernihivska. The exact coverage will depend on conflict developments and evolution of needs, with strong emphasis on newly accessible areas, rural areas, and areas in close proximity to the front line (0–30 kilometres). In addition to affected populations in these areas, priority groups also include IDPs, households with low or no permanent source income, people living in collective centres, older persons, large families and people with disabilities. The extent of the operations will depend on internal population movements, partner presence and capacities.

FSLC partners will aim to assist the same households over a period of several months, depending on their food security status. For food assistance, the cluster will prioritize areas with high severity ranking and/or a high concentration of people experiencing food insecurity. The support varies across partners but is expected to be generally year-round for severely food insecure and seasonal (January–March and October–December) to moderately food insecure populations.

The provision of timely and appropriate food assistance will alleviate immediate food insecurity among the most vulnerable groups. Over time, partners are expected to increasingly utilize national social protection systems, which will facilitate the transition of beneficiaries from emergency assistance provided by humanitarian partners to the regular assistance provided through the government's social protection systems.

FSLC partners have taken action to enable an effective scale-up of emergency livelihood assistance. Given that the food assistance will meet the immediate needs in terms of access to food, the Cluster's integrated approach will ensure that approximately 1,164,923 households will receive livelihood support in 2023 based on needs established through the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) and other livelihood assessments including FAO's assessment on the impact of the war on the rural population, which is the largest assessment conducted in Ukraine since the start of the war.

Most rural households in Ukraine are engaged in backyard farming and small-scale agricultural production, which play a pivotal role in ensuring the food security and livelihoods of rural populations as well as of internally displaced persons who have moved from urban to rural areas due to the war. Rural households produce food for their own household consumption and sell products locally, thereby contributing to local supply chains.

In 2023, FSLC partners will support the resumption and continuation of agricultural livelihoods and production among small-scale farmers in frontline oblasts, while also working to mitigate the grain export crisis that is directly impacting farmers and rural populations across the country. To support the recovery of livelihoods, partners will provide both sectoral cash assistance and in-kind agricultural support to enable vulnerable, conflict-affected households to restore agricultural production, and avoid deterioration of food security and further displacement, thereby increasing self-reliance and improving food and nutrition security. Focus will be placed on the distribution of critical seeds, energy sources and storage capacity to the most affected farmers on the frontline to avert the collapse of local economies in these areas and prevent the triggering of further displacements. Furthermore, the FSLC will also work closely with the mine action sub-cluster to accelerate the clearance of affected agricultural land in 2023.

Targeted support will also be provided to damaged/destroyed agricultural infrastructure and supply chains (e.g., rehabilitation of livestock/poultry barns, grain storage structures, and markets) as well as to non-agricultural livelihoods (e.g., skills enhancement, restoration of livelihoods, building linkages, trainings and grants). The provision of emergency livelihood inputs, cash and trainings will create employment opportunities, support the functioning of local markets, and strengthen the capacity of households to maintain productive assets without having to resort to negative coping strategies.

FSLC partners will ensure that support provided to conflict-affected households is appropriate, timely and aligned to the seasonal calendar in order to boost household food production, create employment opportunities and increase household incomes. The Cluster will also promote localized procurement to generate demand in markets with sufficient capacity and will encourage partners to review priorities periodically based on in-depth assessments.

Cost of Response

In 2023, the FSLC will need US$993 million to reach 6.7 million vulnerable people, or 60.3 per cent of the 11.1 million people who require food assistance and livelihood support. The Cluster's target is based on the premise that the remaining needs will be covered by partners implementing outside of the HRP. Of the total funding required, $607 million are required for food assistance and $386.6 million for emergency livelihood support.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

Strategic Objective 1

Cluster Objective CO1	**TARGET**
Ensure immediate access to food insecure people through lifesaving assistance.	**2.9M**

Approach: Under this cluster objective, the FSLC will focus on in-kind assistance in areas where the market is less functional, including in areas that are newly accessible and/or close to active hostilities. Where market is functional, the cluster will work closely with the cash actors to address the food needs of vulnerable households. The cluster will encourage a multisectoral response with the health, protection, and WASH clusters. The FSLC will also work closely with logistics and the access group to ensure secure, safe access to the most vulnerable population, especially in the newly accessible areas.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# individuals unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US$)
Distribution of in-kind food assistance	1,098,294	1,564,699	535,244	$556.6M
Provision of market-based relief voucher assistance (value voucher or commodity voucher)	161,401	229,942	78,657	$50.8M

Cluster Objective CO2	**TARGET**
Strengthen the self-reliance of vulnerable conflict-affected households and contribute to their economic capacity by protecting, restoring, and retaining agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods.	**3.0M**

Approach: Under this response objective, the FSLC identifies potential for inter-cluster responses and acknowledges the necessity of comprehensively identifying and addressing needs via multisectoral, converging approaches. Therefore, the Cluster will strengthen its cooperation with the Health and Protection clusters, including the Mine Action subcluster, to facilitate access to agricultural land, and agricultural and livestock input, so as to increase food availability and sustain productive assets for the most severely and moderately food-insecure households.
The humanitarian response requires an integrated response that involves adopting durable solutions essential to understanding and strengthening the resilience of the affected population, especially displaced people. The partners will support the vulnerable population through a market-based approach, thus a need to work with traders, financial institutions, the government, and the private sector to provide targeted households with support to restore livelihood assets, assistance in establishing small grants, and skills in improving employability.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# individuals unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US$)
Agriculture and livestock inputs (in-kind)	423,806	386,481	291,776	$142.3M
Agriculture and livestock inputs (cash)	248,902	226,981	171,361	$67.6M
Agricultural infrastructure and supply chain	184,514	168,264	127,032	$64.8M
Non-agricultural livelihoods	307,523	280,440	211,720	$112.0M

See Annex Section 4.2: Cluster Costing Methodologies, for more information on cluster activity costs and funding requirements were determined.

Overall, the cost per beneficiary is $148, including consideration of the frequency of food assistance per beneficiary. The costs associated with food and livelihood assistance are based on the unit costing model, which was determined on local market conditions and the cost associated with monitoring. It is expected that costs for delivery of agricultural inputs and food assistance are likely to increase during the winter. Both food and livelihood inputs are procured locally, when possible, with careful consideration given to avoiding distorting the market.

Cross-cutting issues: AAP, PSEA, Protection and Inclusivity

FSLC partners ensure effective integration of gender analyses throughout their interventions and consider gender-specific needs during all phases from design to implementation to monitoring. Partners regularly assess and monitor access to food security and livelihood assistance by collecting and reporting data disaggregated by age, disability status and location.

FSLC promotes people-centred approaches that focus on the safety, dignity and integrity of the vulnerable population receiving assistance by equally addressing the different needs of women, girls, boys and men. Practical steps are taken to mainstream protection in a non-discriminatory and impartial way and adhere to the humanitarian principles governing humanitarian responses, including information exchange and regular contact with other clusters. When possible, the Cluster will promote the use of cash or voucher-based transfers in lieu of in-kind assistance (based on in-depth market assessments) that aim to increase demand, reduce costs and improve the efficiency of assistance.

The Cluster has dedicated focal points for AAP, gender, and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) who help partners address critical cross-cutting protection concerns. The partners closely monitor complaints and ensure timely feedback and resolution of concerns. Gender focal points within the FSLC ensure that gender considerations are integrated in humanitarian activities throughout the entire programme cycle, and provide links to specific activities of the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group. The FSLC collaborates closely with the Protection Cluster to improve referrals of GBV survivors and address risks of landmines and unexploded ordnances (UXOs).

Cluster's strategy to support the transfer of humanitarian caseload to other actors

Lessons learned indicate a need to strengthen coordination and collaboration across the Nexus to respond to humanitarian needs and prevent further deterioration of the humanitarian situation by improving delivery of assistance, addressing the underlying drivers of vulnerability and strengthening resilience of the vulnerable population. Most notably, partners are expected carefully consider the developments in peace and security and a focus on stabilization, early recovery and recovery aspects of the response.

Given the multiple and overlapping needs of conflict-affected Ukrainians, especially the most vulnerable, the FSLC identifies potential for inter-cluster responses and acknowledges the necessity of comprehensively identifying and addressing needs via multisectoral, converging approaches. Therefore, the FSLC will further strengthen its coordination, cooperation and collaboration with other clusters.

The situation requires an integrated response that seeks durable solutions to strengthening the resilience of the affected population, especially displaced people. The FSLC provides a coordination platform that brings together government, the commercial sector, faith-based organizations, foundations and other philanthropic institutions to discuss humanitarian needs, existing gaps and timely solutions. Incorporating institutions that are implementing responses outside of the HRP into the FSLC's coordination network has already yielded positive results.

The economic downturn continues to result in the large-scale loss of livelihoods. The participation of the private sector is therefore crucial to safeguarding supply chains and preventing the further loss of livelihoods and incomes. Conflict-related market disruptions are severely impacting livelihoods and a collaborative effort is required to strengthen the resilience of actors engaged along the supply chains. This complementary and mutually reinforcing approach means that coordination between the FSLC and the private sector will increase demand, generate job opportunities and stimulate economic growth.

Monitoring

FSLC will employ a wide array of mechanisms to monitor evolving needs and the ongoing response. In 2023, humanitarian activities will be monitored against the two sectoral objectives and will be measured based on the agreed indicators. At national level, FSLC will monitor the response on a monthly basis through partner reports on "who does what, where, when, and how" (5Ws) and interactive dashboards. Sub-national cluster response monitoring will be done regularly through partner meetings to discuss response gaps. Routine data will be collected using the FIES, the suite of (remote) CARI indicators (consolidated approach of reporting indicators of food security) and Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNAs) as a monitoring system to examine trends and drivers of food insecurity and respond appropriately to emerging food insecurity hotspots.

See additional information, including cluster indicators, in Annex Section 4.5: Monitoring Framework.

BARANOVE, ODESA REGION, UKRAINE
19 September 2022
After months of closure of all Ukrainian ports, farmers in Odesa prepare their produce to export, which was only possible after the signature of the Black Sea Grain Initiative in July 2022.
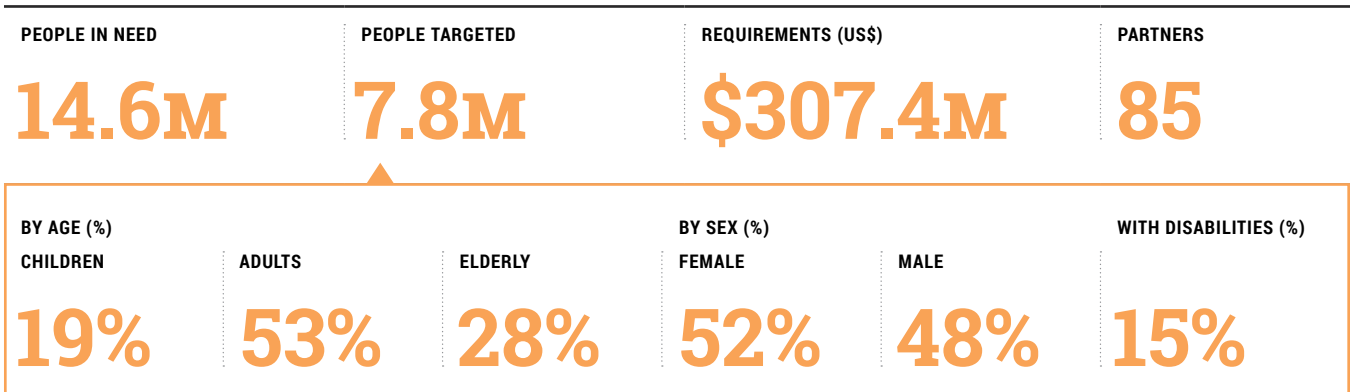Photo: OCHA / Saviano Abreu

3.5
Health

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS
14.6м	**7.8м**	**$307.4м**	**85**

BY AGE (%)			BY SEX (%)		WITH DISABILITIES (%)
CHILDREN	ADULTS	ELDERLY	FEMALE	MALE	
19%	**53%**	**28%**	**52%**	**48%**	**15%**

Sectoral Objectives

Two objectives will guide the Health Cluster response to provide principled and timely, multi-sectoral, life-saving assistance to internally displaced persons, people who remain at their homes and returnees, ensuring their safety and dignity.

- Objective 1: ensure access to quality life-saving health care to the most vulnerable populations and communities affected by conflict.
- Objective 2: Strengthen readiness and all-hazards preparedness to respond to emergencies.

The first cluster objective incorporates seven overarching activities, the foremost of which is ensuring a comprehensive health care package, including MHPSS, sexual and reproductive health (SRH), and nutrition, which will be adjusted to the needs of the local context, ensuring affordable access for vulnerable with priority given to the most affected communities. Access will also be improved through the procurement and distribution of medicines, medical equipment and medical commodities for health and institutional care facilities; providing financial support for health and nutrition-related costs; supporting risk education and community engagement; conducting health and nutrition needs assessments and monitoring to identify critical needs/gaps and provide strategic direction to the humanitarian response.

Given the highly dynamic context, the second cluster objective remains paramount to guarantee effectively coordinated contingency planning.

To increase the predictability and accountability of the humanitarian health response, the cluster will enhance coordination through improving understanding of roles and responsibilities of cluster and partners, also in relation to international quality standards, supporting organizations committed to actively engage as cluster partners in implementing the HRP 2023 objectives.

Response Strategy and Modalities

Health Cluster partners will target 7.83 million people out of the estimated total 14.6 million people in need of humanitarian health and nutritional support. This number includes 1,487,087 children (19 per cent), 4,148,191 adults (53 per cent) and 2,191,497 older persons (28 per cent). More than half (52 per cent) of the response will focus on the female population (4,069,924 people) and 15 per cent (1,174,016 people) on people with disabilities.

While the National Health System of Ukraine has continued to function despite the challenges brought on by the war, humanitarian support can help relieve the strain the system is under and reach the most vulnerable in areas more severely affected by the war. The Health Cluster will work in close collaboration with local authorities to ensure people in need have uninterrupted and affordable access to health and nutrition services.

Service or in-kind aid modalities make up nearly all of the prioritized activities, amounting to $305 million of the total health financial requirement. Given the holistic nature of the health response, service and in-kind aid will be the two main modalities for humanitarian assistance, while cash and vouchers might play a more relevant role as further information on financial barriers becomes available. Under the Health Cluster, a dedicated CVA for health task team will develop a harmonized framework for CVA for Ukraine, which is contextually relevant and pertinent, avoiding duplication with other cash modalities being delivered in country, to address the relevant financial barriers patients are facing in accessing health care and medications.

Many health and nutrition activities are cross-cutting, intersecting with different humanitarian sectors. The cluster will continue to promote integrated health and protection strategies with a relevant community-based component to ensure a people-centred, holistic response addressing the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable, while fostering accountability to affected populations. Consistent interlinkages with the GBV Sub-Cluster, Age and Disability Technical Working Group, as well as other relevant groups, will guarantee comprehensive and inclusive assistance will be delivered across sectors.

Coordination with the WASH Cluster is essential for collaborating on infection prevention and control measures, especially within health facilities. Of particular note, nutrition activities have been integrated within the Health Cluster as of October 2022. Health Cluster partners will continue to monitor the nutrition status of the affected population closely to ensure that appropriate activities are implemented.

Given the context dynamics of the rapidly changing security situation coupled with population movements, humanitarian actors need to be both agile and flexible to pivot to where the most vulnerable are in need. Mobile approaches may provide a valuable, temporary solution, especially in locations that have experienced active conflict or significant disruption of services, ensuring access to those furthest behind, including pregnant and lactating women and new-borns. A compelling priority for the humanitarian health partners will be to avoid creating parallel systems, draining critical medical resources or indirectly creating competition with existing health care institutions. The Health Cluster will strive to harmonise activities, service delivery modalities and quality standards, in line with international guidelines and local protocols, which will be key to improving partners' accountability to the communities and government authorities, facilitating oversight and coordination.

Continuous re-assessment of the barriers to health care and the needs of vulnerable groups and communities affected by the war will enable partners to better target and deploy interventions under the first objective to support health care services.

Based on the needs identified, the scope of these activities will include support for delivering comprehensive, quality, and integrated health care, including MHPSS; nutrition; risk communication and community engagement, education, and communication for patients, caregivers and health care providers; procurement and distribution of essential medicines, medical equipment, and medical commodities to health facilities; health and nutrition needs assessments to provide strategic direction to the sectoral humanitarian response; and capacity building for health care providers, first responders, and community members to improve their ability to respond to the needs of vulnerable populations.

To guarantee the effective implementation of the second objective, partners will invest in activities aimed at improving readiness, preparedness, and response to all hazards, including outbreaks of disease.

Localisation remains central to health sector efforts across different activities. Interventions will continue to involve local actors abiding by humanitarian principles, including CSOs, enabling partners to complement and build on each other's strengths to rapidly and sustainably scale-up collaborative efforts. The cluster will be involved in interactive initiatives that will be launched along the year to bring together all relevant stakeholders that could facilitate the operationalisation of this objective.

The Health Cluster in collaboration with the partners will scale-up information management capacity and resources, including the development of tools and platforms for partners, focusing on needs assessments; mapping of the availability of health and nutrition services; identification and analysis of gaps in ongoing and planned activities; and supporting early identification and detection of possible public health threats.

In conflict settings, protection of health care and access to it becomes vital. Employing measures to ensure uninterrupted access to critical services, reporting of attacks on health care and advocacy at all levels will continue to be priorities.

Cost of Response

The estimated cost for health activities in the 2023 HRP amounts to US$307 million, which aims to reach 7.83 million people in need. Almost all (99.9 per cent) sectoral costs are under Cluster Objective 1, of which the largest proportion (58 per cent) will fund activities related to the procurement, pre-positioning, and distribution of essential medicines, medical equipment, and medical commodities to health facilities. Nearly all health and nutrition response activities will be implemented through in-kind or service delivery modalities (99.3 per cent); the minority will be implemented through cash or vouchers (0.7 per cent). Considering the critical lack of information to provide strategic direction to an evidence-driven humanitarian health and nutrition response, US$175 thousand has been allocated to conduct health and nutrition needs assessments and monitoring.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

Strategic Objective 1

Cluster Objective CO1   **TARGET**

Ensure access to quality life-saving medical care to the most vulnerable populations and communities affected by conflict.   **7.8M**

Approach: Health services are cross-cutting and intersecting with different sectors and clusters, including but not limited to protection (as well as GBV subcluster), WASH and others, to guarantee a holistic response addressing humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable. Integrated strategies with a strong community-based component will continue to be prioritized to ensure accountability to the affected populations.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# individuals unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US$)
Improve access to comprehensive, quality and integrated health care including MHPSS and nutrition	1,231,469	1,260,486	846,408	$121.6M
Provide financial support for health care and nutrition-related costs - cash or vouchers	2,174	2,225	1,494	$2.2M
Support risk communication and community engagement and provision of Information Education and Communication (IEC) to improve health and nutrition outcomes for patients, caregivers, and health care providers	77,465	79,290	53,243	$2.1M
Procure, pre-position, and distribute essential medicines, medical equipment, and medical commodities to health facilities	1,346,389	1,378,114	925,394	$179.5M
Conduct health and nutrition needs assessments to identify critical needs/gaps and provide strategic direction to the humanitarian response	25,822	26,430	17,748	$175K
Engage in capacity building for health care providers, first responders and other community members to improve their ability to respond to the needs of vulnerable populations	203,855	208,658	140,112	$1.3M

Cluster Objective CO2	TARGET
Strengthen readiness, and all-hazards preparedness to respond to emergencies.	-

Approach: Health services are cross-cutting and intersecting with different sectors and clusters, including but not limited to Protection (as well as the GBV Sub-Cluster), WASH and others, to guarantee an holistic response addressing humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable. Integrated strategies with a strong community-based component will continue to be prioritized to ensure accountability to the affected populations.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# individuals unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US$)
Provide support to improve readiness, preparedness, and response to all-hazards, including outbreaks of disease	-	-	-	$486K

See Annex Section 4.2: Cluster Costing Methodologies, for more information on cluster activity costs and funding requirements were determined.

Cross-Cutting Issues: AAP, PSEA, GBV, Protection and Inclusivity

Health Cluster partners providing humanitarian aid will strive to address the distinct needs of women, men, girls and boys represented in different vulnerable groups. Measures taken will include those aimed at enhancing AAP; preventing and responding to sexual exploitation abuse and harassment (PRSEAH); improving information sharing about all forms of GBV, including conflict-related sexual violence and human trafficking; ensuring sensitivity with respect to those who are marginalized, through the routine collection and use of sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data (SADDD); and the promotion of protection through all aspects of activity programming.

The Health Cluster, alongside the sexual and reproductive health technical working group, the GBV Sub-Cluster and other protection actors, will work to ensure GBV is addressed in health response activities as a cross-cutting issue. This will include, but is not limited to, ensuring the availability of clinical management of rape and intimate violence (CMR IPV) services in health care facilities, strengthening referral pathways between health, social, legal, and other services available for GBV survivors, and interagency/inter-cluster cooperation on GBV integration in the humanitarian response. Partners will work to support existing government structures, while ensuring a health response to GBV in areas where health facilities have been destroyed.

Aligned to the overarching collective AAP Framework, the Health Cluster adheres to the three-step approach consisting of 1) assessments and feedback collection based on a validated methodology; 2) performance-based management by promoting appropriate programme design through the provision of expertise in health systems and financing; and 3) monitoring of activities. Regular assessments at the household, key informant and health facility level, coupled with the continued engagement of CSOs in developing risk communication strategies and engaging the community, will enable projects to better reach target groups.

Cluster's strategy to support the transfer of humanitarian caseload to other actors

Health Cluster partners will strive to strengthen linkages with health administration, local authorities, and providers of assistance to optimise information sharing and harmonise programming to ensure no one is left behind, fostering social inclusion, human rights, and gender equality.

The humanitarian health and nutrition response will build on existing systems, as much as possible, and factor in caseload transfer at all stages of programming, starting from the design phase, prioritising activities that address the acute needs of the most vulnerable that would not otherwise be met, while opening dialogue with development counterparts that work on long term resilience, promoting peaceful and robust communities.

Humanitarian activities will provide short to medium-term solutions to the humanitarian consequences of the conflict or other sudden shocks, as well as to life-saving threats when a threshold is crossed (e.g., epidemics).

In addition to supporting the Ministry of Health and National Health System, Health Cluster partners, through decentralised coordination by sub-national health clusters and oblast level presence, will work in close proximity with oblast and local health departments, as

well as local actors, including CSOs (e.g., women-led, youth-focused), to promote transfer of competencies and build capacity wherever needed for emergency response and preparedness.

Lastly, humanitarian partners will advocate collectively, at all levels, for needs that remain unaddressed, including for the most vulnerable to have uninterrupted access to health care, including MHPSS and nutrition services.

Monitoring

The Health Cluster conducts regular 5W monitoring as part of the inter-cluster response monitoring framework, feeding into the inter-cluster analysis of achievements. An online 5W dashboard is maintained by the Health Cluster to visualize the operational presence and activities of its sector partners by reporting period and location. Data collection from partners will be facilitated through Activity Info.

To monitor the humanitarian health and nutrition response, the Health Cluster identified indicators to ensure consistent progress monitoring against targets for the seven primary overarching activities. The Cluster anticipates reporting on the following indicators and striving to meet the respective targets specified: 7.83 million people reached under Objective 1 (Ensure access to quality lifesaving medical care to the most vulnerable populations and communities affected by the war), and various interventions under Objective 2 (Strengthen readiness, and all hazards preparedness to respond to emergencies).

Health Supplies Pipeline data collected from partners by the Health Cluster through ActivityInfo contributes to the inter-cluster effort to coordinate the delivery of supplies and is shared regularly with OCHA and the Ukrainian Ministry of Health.

See additional information, including cluster indicators, in Annex Section 4.5: Monitoring Framework.

KYIV, UKRAINE
3 March 2022
At the Okhmatdyt Children's Hospital, 6-year-old Milana Bashynska, accompanied by her grandmother Tetyana Dmytrivna, is examined by her doctor while she recovers from surgery on her legs which were injured during shelling in Moshchun, a town near Bucha.
Photo: UNICEF/Oleksandr Ratushniak

3.6
Logistics

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

$7.9м

PARTNERS

2

Sectoral Objectives

In line with Strategic Objective 2 of the Humanitarian response Plan which aims at ensuring access to basic services, and based on the needs expressed by humanitarian partners, the Logistics Cluster will continue to:

- Objective 1: Provide and strengthen logistics coordination and access to operationally relevant information among the humanitarian community

- Objective 2: Facilitate access to sufficient and reliable common logistics services, when and where logistical gaps are identified

- Objective 3. Strengthen the capacity of logistics personnel through facilitation of relevant training initiatives.

Response Strategy and Modalities

In line with the Humanitarian Response Plan, and in support of the humanitarian response in Ukraine, the Logistics Cluster will continue working with humanitarian organizations, with the aim of supporting the uninterrupted delivery of humanitarian assistance inside the country, maximizing the use of available resources, and avoiding duplication of efforts.

The Logistics Cluster will continue to place a strong focus on providing and strengthening logistics coordination among its humanitarian partners. Regular coordination meetings at national and sub-national level are convened to leverage logistical knowledge and expertise of responding humanitarian organizations to jointly evaluate the operational situation, regularly re-assess gaps and bottlenecks, and adjust the Cluster's activities accordingly. The Cluster will also continue maintaining representation within key inter-cluster and coordination initiatives, to relay and advocate common logistical needs developed by the Cluster community of partners.

As an essential element of its mandate, the Logistics Cluster will also continue to provide access to operationally relevant

information for the humanitarian community. By collecting, analysing, and disseminating logistical information available from responding humanitarian organizations, as well as public and private sources, it aims to increase operational awareness; support operational decision-making; and improve the predictability, timeliness and efficiency of the humanitarian logistical response. It will do so by maintaining a dedicated operation webpage, a common mailing list, the Logistics Information Exchange (LogIE) platform, and a variety of additional products for analysis and guidance.

Furthermore, the Logistics Cluster will continue to facilitate access to common logistics services, such as temporary storage and road transport to hard-to-reach areas (including support to OCHA-coordinated Inter-Agency Convoys), where common logistics gaps and/or bottlenecks are identified. Common storage capacity may be increased, reduced or established in new locations based on determined gaps and humanitarian organizations' common needs. The humanitarian community is encouraged to make maximum use of the commercially available logistics services whenever possible, as free-to-user common logistics services facilitated by the Logistics Cluster will focus on serving hard-to-reach areas.

In support of a quality logistics response, the Logistics Cluster will assess the prime logistics training needs of partners, and will organize and facilitate access to dedicated logistics trainings to promote and enhance the capacity of personnel engaged in the humanitarian response.

During the course of 2023, the Logistics Cluster will maintain a flexible approach to allow for the adaptation of its activities and its facilitated services, based on the evolving context and situational needs, and will augment or reduce capacities as required, in full coordination with its partners.

Lastly, although the Ukraine Logistics Cluster has no co-leadership nor partners providing common services on its behalf,

the INGO Atlas Logistique/Humanity & Inclusion (HI) will continue to play a key complementary role in supporting the humanitarian community by directly providing logistical technical expertise, as well as free-to-user common logistics services.

The Logistics Cluster and Atlas Logistique/Humanity & Inclusion coordinate closely, to ensure complementary geographical coverage, with a focus on hard-to-reach areas, and to avoid any duplication of effort.

During the course of 2023, Atlas Logistique will continue to support the humanitarian community by providing storage and road transport free-to-user common services, including for cargo requiring temperature control and cold chain.

Cost of Response

Due to the increasing deterioration of the Ukraine logistical infrastructure, compounded with the volatile operational context, cost estimations represent a challenge. Based on the 2022 cost analysis and service request trends, the Logistics Cluster has developed a consolidated overall ask of US$5.4 million, of which $2.5 million are earmarked for logistics activities and services provided directly by Atlas Logistique-Humanity & Inclusion.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

Strategic Objective 2

Cluster Objective CO1

Provide and strengthen logistics coordination and access to operationally relevant information among the humanitarian community.

Approach: Service Delivery.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# individuals unless otherwise specified)	TOTAL COST (US$)
Coordination and information management	$1.1M

Cluster Objective CO2

Facilitate access to sufficient and reliable common logistics services, when and where logistical gaps are identified.

Approach: Service Delivery.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# individuals unless otherwise specified)	TOTAL COST (US$)
Common Logistics Services (Logistics Cluster)	$4.2M
Common Logistics Services (Atlas Logistique)	$2.5M

Cluster Objective CO3

Strengthen the capacity of logistics personnel through facilitation of relevant training initiatives.

Approach: Service Delivery.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# individuals unless otherwise specified)	TOTAL COST (US$)
Facilitation of Capacity Building	$100K

Cross-Cutting Issues: AAP, PSEA, Protection and Inclusivity

Whilst the foundation of all humanitarian action continues to be the protection of affected populations, and all organizations should ensure accountability to the beneficiaries, the Logistics Cluster - as a service cluster - does not have populations as the beneficiaries of their services/support, but rather the humanitarian community itself.

The Logistics Cluster is supporting humanitarian actors and government institutions to enable overall response efforts, and is not in direct contact with affected communities. As we provide transport/cargo movement facilitation and warehousing support to the entire humanitarian community, our support indirectly helps the beneficiaries of the organizations who utilise our services.

The direct beneficiaries of a Logistics Cluster operation are the humanitarian organizations themselves. WFP guidelines and principles will be applied with regard to gender and non-discrimination. As a result, staff recruitments for the project will encourage applications from qualified women.

The Logistics Cluster provides logistics services to other humanitarian organizations and is not in direct contact with affected communities. However, the code of conduct and the circulars of the WFP, as well as the "Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service" of the United Nations will be applied. The staff of the Logistics Cluster undertake to strictly respect the principles and directives in terms of protection. The Logistics Cluster will ensure participation in relevant training on humanitarian principles, GBV, protection, etc.

Cluster's strategy to support the transfer of humanitarian caseload to other actors

During the implementation period, activities and the provided services will be continuously and regularly monitored and reviewed. WFP will continue to work with humanitarian partners to identify (and eventually) implement an appropriate handover that addresses needs for continuity in operations, maintaining response capacity, and attention on minimum preparedness actions. The Cluster will study the possibilities of collaboration with national institutions for a transfer of skills. As the situation in the response normalizes (including with a reduction in numbers of newly arriving humanitarian actors, improvement of the security and access situation, and stabilization of programme activities) the need for exceptional coordination mechanisms will be reduced.

Monitoring

The Logistics Cluster carries out a bi-annual User Feedback Survey, which supports the tracking of quality and effectives of the Cluster and its activities. In addition to regular coordination meetings, which act as a platform for organizations to raise concerns and provide feedback, a 2023 Gaps and Needs Analysis (GNA) will also be carried out. The GNA is a consultation of partners conducted by the Logistics Cluster to examine common logistics gaps for the delivery of humanitarian aid in a given country or context. By conducting a GNA during 2023, the Cluster will consult with humanitarian organizations engaged in the Ukraine response, to facilitate the development and adaptation of its strategy to meet evolving gaps and needs in country.

Common logistics services history is recorded and monitored through the Relief Item Tracking Application (RITA), which allows service users to systematically track the status of the consignments that are in Logistics Cluster custody, and produces customised reports summarized in monthly operations overviews and published on the dedicated Logistics Cluster operation webpage.

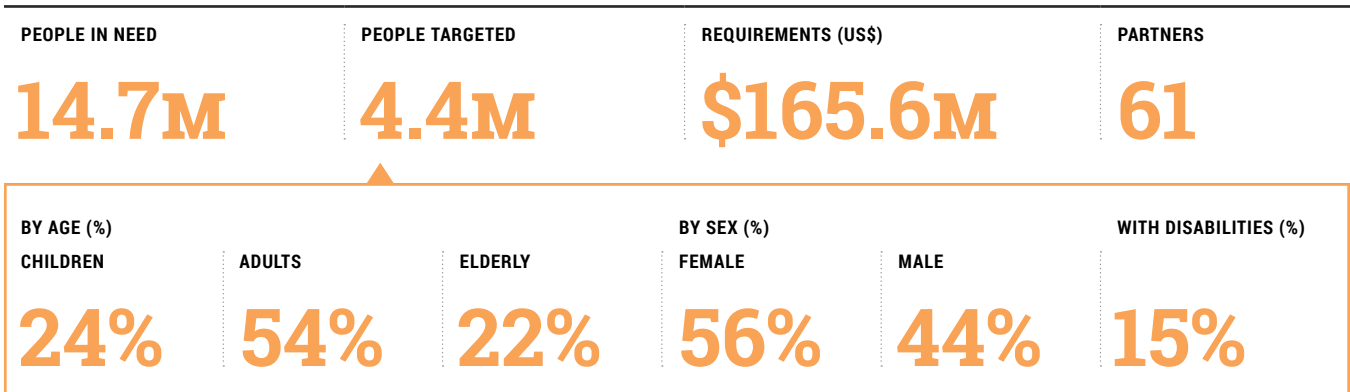Atlas Logistique/HI carries out a Satisfaction Survey every six months among organizations utilising its services. Complementary to the Satisfaction Survey is a bi-annual workshop, which is organised with the main partners in order to discuss their needs and, if needed, to adjust services provided accordingly.

See additional information, including cluster indicators, in Annex Section 4.5: Monitoring Framework.

3.7
Protection

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS
14.7м	**4.4м**	**$165.6м**	**61**

BY AGE (%)			BY SEX (%)		WITH DISABILITIES (%)
CHILDREN	ADULTS	ELDERLY	FEMALE	MALE	
24%	**54%**	**22%**	**56%**	**44%**	**15%**

Sectoral Objectives

In 2023, the Protection Cluster plans to reach 7,049,487 million people in need of protection specialized responses, including 2,969,261 million IDPs, 2,380,405 million people who stayed home (non-displaced) and 1,699,821 returnees. The Cluster will target conflict-affected individuals found to be in vulnerable situations as a result of the escalating humanitarian crisis, especially women and girls, people with disabilities and older people.

The Cluster's objectives are as follows:

- Objective 1: Ensure vulnerable IDPs, non-displaced persons and returnees are provided with principled, suitable and gender-responsive specialized protection assistance to address risks to their physical safety and well-being.
- Objective 2: IDPs, non-displaced persons and returnees are supported with General Protection, Gender-based Violence, Child Protection and Mine Action interventions to access basic services and their legal and human rights.

The Protection Cluster objectives will support the two Strategic Objectives of the 2023 HRP aimed at providing principled and timely multi-sectoral life-saving assistance and enabling access to basic services for IDPs, non-displaced persons and returnees.

Response Strategy and Modalities

In 2023, General Protection (GP) partners will assist 1.7 million IDPs, 1.6 million non-displaced people and 1.1 million returnees in collective sites (CS), urban and rural areas in all conflict-affected oblasts, including newly accessible areas and territories not under the control of the Government of Ukraine. The response strategy will include:

- delivery of specialized protection assistance to vulnerable IDPs, non-displaced persons and returnees;
- expansion of outreach and protection services through enhanced engagement with CSOs and networks of volunteers in areas that are hard-to-reach, close to the frontline, and/or newly accessible;
- strengthening the capacity of communities and authorities to implement existing protection systems and inclusive protection activities for people in all their diversity, in order to reduce use of negative coping mechanisms;
- strengthening the protection analysis to inform a response that supports accountability to affected populations and ensures continuous prioritization of the most at-risk and vulnerable individuals.

Durable solutions will be promoted by protection actors by supporting the access of conflict-affected populations to social protection, general protection and justice mechanisms and by enabling community empowerment and participation throughout protection responses. The

protection response modalities and strategies will incorporate and promote respect for protection standards and principles and will be adapted to the context, including partners' presence and capacity to deliver, humanitarian access and severity of protection needs.

In areas not under the control of the Government of Ukraine, humanitarian access is severely restricted. Accordingly, the protection response will be focused on the following:

- provision of life-saving protection services, including evacuation to facilitate relocation to safer areas inside Ukraine;

- strengthening community-based protection interventions by providing remote support to community volunteers to expand outreach to vulnerable groups and deliver "soft" protection services, such as psychological first aid, support to older people and people with disabilities;

- advocacy for both enjoyment of rights and access to basic services (e.g., social services, payments of pensions and social benefits, and birth registration) and humanitarian negotiations to allow for provision of specialised protection services by humanitarian actors.

In areas controlled by the Ukrainian authorities, including newly accessible areas, the protection response will include the provision of specialized protection services, including case management and referrals through community centres and mobile teams, for vulnerable IDPs, non-displaced and returnees, including people with disabilities, those with serious medical conditions and older people. Emergency cash for protection and in-kind assistance will be delivered to individuals facing protection risks to address immediate protection needs and prevent them from resorting to negative coping mechanisms. Protection partners will provide legal assistance on securing documentation to allow affected individuals to exercise their full basic rights, including freedom of movement and applying for government services and social protection schemes. Legal aid to restore housing, land and property (HLP) documentation, ensure security of tenure, and file compensation claims for damaged or destroyed property will also be delivered. To assist vulnerable IDPs, people who remain at their homes and returnees to overcome conflict-related trauma and psychosocial distress, protection partners will provide individual and group psychosocial support services and reinforce inter-sectoral interventions with the Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support Technical Working

Group. Protection actors will carry out community-based protection interventions to strengthen communities' resilience and capacity for self-protection and participation in the decisions impacting them, as well as to foster durable solutions. Protection monitoring will be implemented at household and community levels in areas of displacement and return to identify risks and rights violations, including those due to increasing hostilities, in order to inform the intersectoral response and support evidence-based advocacy for adherence to protection principles, rights-based provision of assistance and accountability to affected populations. Partners will also continue building capacity and providing institutional support to humanitarian and local authorities to improve people's access to basic services and the quality of the protection interventions. Partners will work to build the capacity and technical protection knowledge of local civil society organizations and networks of volunteers, while benefitting from their expertise and extended reach to affected communities.

The Cluster response will be 10 per cent in cash and the rest in-kind; protection partners' activities will be delivered in alignment with, and in support of, the national-led durable solutions frameworks; partners will remain agile to respond flexibly based on context developments.

Cost of Response

The total cost of protection activities is US$483.2 million in 2023, of which $165.6 million is for general protection and HLP, $87.6 is for mine action, $165.1 million is for child protection and $64.8 million is for the GBV response. Common activities among all areas of responsibility are costed with agreed average costs taking into consideration indirect costs, including transportation, implementation in hard-to-reach areas, procurement of security equipment, human resource-related costs and monitoring. All costs include 30 per cent support costs (both direct and indirect support costs). The cost per activity was validated in consultations with cluster partners and Protection Cluster Strategic Advisory Group members – also considering average unit costs for HRP 2022 and Flash Appeal; some people are targeted with multiple activities and are costed and monitored accordingly.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

Strategic Objective 1

Cluster Objective CO1				**TARGET**
Ensure vulnerable IDPs, non-displaced persons and returnees are provided with principled, suitable and gender-responsive specialized General Protection assistance to address risks to their physical safety and well-being.				**1.8M**

Approach: Integrated. Protection partners will deliver activities in an integrated manner ensuring linkages and referrals to other clusters' partners and key service providers for a comprehensive implementation of the response.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# individuals unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US$)
Case Management GP	10,640	10,360	7,000	$14.0M
Emergency Cash for Protection	15,200	14,800	10,000	$16.0M
Hotlines				$720K
Individual protection assistance (primarily assistive devices for PwD)	22,800	22,200	15,000	$24.0M
Legal Assistance for HLP issues	19,000	18,500	12,500	$7.0M
Legal Assistance GP	57,000	55,500	37,500	$7.0M
Protection counselling	190,000	185,000	125,000	$6.0M
Protection monitoring at household level	38,000	37,000	25,000	$2.0M
Psychosocial Support (individual and groups)	76,000	74,000	50,000	$22.0M
Referral to Specialized services	91,200	88,800	60,000	$3.6M
Transportation	152,000	148,000	100,000	$7.2M

Strategic Objective 2

Cluster Objective CO2				**TARGET**
IDPs, non-displaced persons and returnees are supported with General Protection, Gender-based Violence, Child Protection and Mine Action interventions to access basic services.				**2.6M**

Approach: Integrated. Protection partners will deliver activities in an integrated manner ensuring linkages and referrals to other clusters' partners and key service providers for a comprehensive implementation of the response.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# individuals unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US$)
Advocacy GP (1 intervention)	-	-	-	$1.5M
Assessments (Community level; 75 assessments)	-	-	-	$2.1M
Awareness raising GP & HLP	836,000	814,000	550,000	$11.0M
Capacity building (Humanitarian actors and Government) - GP (9,000 individuals)	-	-	-	$1.4M
Community centres (200 centres)	-	-	-	$3.6M
Community-based protection activities	152,000	148,000	100,000	$24.0M
Institutional support (100 projects)	-	-	-	$400K
Protection monitoring at the community level (2,000 locations)	-	-	-	$2.6M

See Annex Section 4.2: Cluster Costing Methodologies, for more information on cluster activity costs and funding requirements were determined.

Cross-cutting issues: AAP, PSEA, Protection and Inclusivity

The response delineated by the Cluster includes strategies and activities aimed at addressing critical protection needs – as identified via a round of consultations with partners operating in Ukraine in the final quarter of 2022. It takes into consideration feedback of partners and communities themselves on the best modalities to deliver protection interventions to conflict-affected individuals. It also incorporates the expertise of the Age and Disability TWG, Anti-Trafficking TF, HLP TWG and Legal Aid TF. Through the Protection Cluster Hubs across the country, the Cluster will continue to engage in dialogue with protection partners, conflict-affected communities and local authorities throughout 2023 to adjust the response to changing needs and programmatic exigencies. Ongoing engagement with communities will ensure communities participate in the protection response directly where feasible, and that community feedback informs protection interventions to reach those most vulnerable and in need. Through the deployment of a Capacity Building Officer, trainings on protection mainstreaming and core protection principles, including PSEA, will continue to be organised for protection actors, primarily local organizations, and partners working with other Clusters to ensure adherence to protection standards; inclusion of diverse populations in protection programs, including women and girls in all their diversity; the do no harm approach; and the centrality of protection. The revised Cluster Protection Monitoring Tool will be used both to inform the development of protection interventions responding to risks faced by specific populations as a result of particular needs/vulnerabilities/incapacities, and to inform the development of advocacy messages to prevent or end rights violations.

Cluster's strategy to support the transfer of humanitarian caseload to other actors

The Protection Cluster will continue its advocacy efforts and provision of technical assistance to Ukrainian Ministries, Parliamentary Committees and national authorities to improve the legal, institutional and policy frameworks especially in relation to protection of civilians, freedom of movement, pensions, civil documentation, birth registration, HLP rights, social services and durable solutions for IDPs and other conflict-affected populations. The cluster will assist the Social Protection Departments to strengthen their capacity in case management and delivery of social services to vulnerable people in need, with a focus on the most vulnerable. Protection partners will continue to provide expert support to the

Government to amend existing compensation mechanisms, including to secure compensation for damaged homes and allow for speedy access to remedies and government services. The 2021 IDP Inclusion and Durable Solutions Strategy and Operational Plan is undergoing revision to integrate new challenges posed by the 2022 wave of displacement and is expected to shape humanitarian partners' advocacy and complementarity of efforts with the Government until 2024. In this regard, partners will scale up advocacy efforts related to de-linking access to services/benefits from IDP registration; expand access to long-term housing programmes, particularly for people with disabilities and older people without family support; and promote economic inclusion and finding solutions for approximately 400,000 IDPs living in collective sites. Where feasible, the Cluster will build on existing nexus good practices between development actors and humanitarian partners, focusing particularly on (1) social protection to ensure that governmental administrative and social services remain accessible to communities, either through adequate public transportation or mobile services; (2) access to justice and legal assistance, including expanded outreach from free legal aid providers; (3) community empowerment and participation to allow dialogue among communities and local authorities to promote social cohesion and ensure they participate in decisions regarding the reorganization and delivery of public services.

Monitoring

The Cluster has identified age and gender disaggregated indicators to monitor achievements by protection actors for each activity. Through the ActivityInfo (AI) Platform that the Protection Cluster is already piloting, the Cluster will monitor progress of the protection response, which will inform reporting and analysis, as well as ongoing planning and programming. Feedback to partners will be provided to ensure accuracy in reporting through the AI platform, and a guidance note explaining what to report under each activity will be drafted and shared with Cluster partners before the AI Platform is launched. An online interactive dashboard showcasing achievements will be automatically updated monthly, and achievements/progress versus set target/activity will be discussed during the Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) meeting, as appropriate and relevant.

See additional information, including cluster indicators, in Annex Section 4.5: Monitoring Framework.

3.7.1
Child Protection

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS
3.4M	**3.0M**	**$165.1M**	**81**

BY AGE (%)			BY SEX (%)		WITH DISABILITIES (%)
CHILDREN	ADULTS	ELDERLY	FEMALE	MALE	
57%	**43%**	**-**	**69%**	**31%**	**10%**
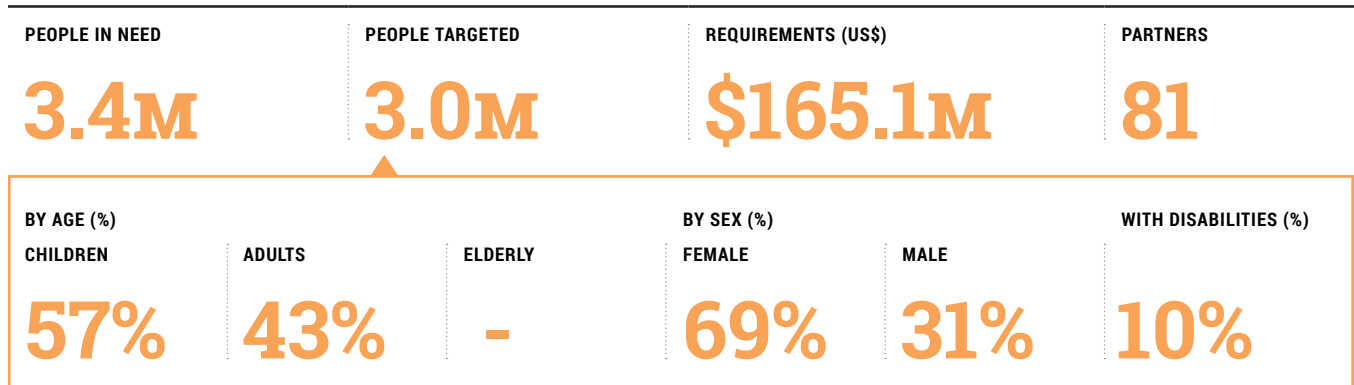
Sectoral Objectives

The Child Protection Sub-Cluster (CP SC) response in 2023 will provide critical lifesaving child protection and special- ized services through an integrated approach to address the priority needs of targeted vulnerable girls and boys and their families in priority geographical areas, including newly liberated areas and other areas with limited access to social services. The CP SC objectives are:

- Objective 1: Boys and girls including adolescents, children with disabilities, and children facing life-threat- ening risks of abuse, neglect, violence, exploitation, and severe distress have access to well-coordinated and disability, gender-responsive quality child protection services by 2023.

- Objective 2: IDPs, non-displaced persons and returnees are supported with General Protection, Child Protection, Gender-based Violence and Mine Action interventions to access basic services.

To best serve the most severely at-risk children and adolescents, the CP Sub-cluster will coordinate provision of child protection services to 3 million girls and boys and their families out of the 3.4 million children in need. The targeting will draw from IDP (1,232,609), non-IDP (780,002), and returnees (995,441) in 25 oblasts.

Response Strategy and Modalities

The child protection focus will be on:

- Provision of lifesaving CP services for boys and girls most at-risk of exploitation, abuse, neglect, or discrimi- nation, and child survivors of violence; children without parental care; children with disabilities; and those exhibiting signs of distress.

- Provision of comprehensive CP case management services[141] including family tracing and reunification, legal assistance[142], care for the most vulnerable children and their families and unaccompanied and separated children, children with disabilities[143], and those facing high levels of protection risks including child survivors of gender-based violence in coordination with the GBV Sub-Cluster (GBV SC). CP partners will contribute to a multi-sector, user-friendly web-based referral pathways. The strengthening of a national case management task force and child protection information management system (CPIMS+) will be promoted as an inter-agency case management tool to support quality case manage- ment. The CP sub-cluster's Case Management Working Group (CMWG) will develop case management guidance and data protection information sharing protocol to ensure organizations providing child protection case management through the shared tool engage in safe, secure, and ethical collection, processing, storage, sharing and destruction of data regarding vulner- able children.

- Provision of MHPSS services, including PFA to affected children, caregivers/parents and professionals working with children. Standardization of MHPSS delivery will be bolstered through capacity development and structured psychosocial support targeting children and caregivers will continue. Integration with other sectors to optimize positive CP outcomes will be prioritized. The joint response of CP and Education will continue with a focus on MHPSS in schools and capacity strengthening of

teachers to create a nurturing environment and safely identify and refer children at risk. Additionally, child friendly spaces will be established to enhance psycho-social support through play and recreational activity for children both in and out of school.

- Strengthening capacity of local actors and development of capacities of community volunteers, local women's, and youth organizations/groups on case management, CP prevention and risk mitigation, community-based child protection mechanisms (CBCPM) to prevent and mitigate CP risk and the social service workforce. Strengthening the overall protective environment for children and adolescents and facilitating change of social norms that condone violence, abuse and exploitation will also be a key focus.

- Support for awareness raising activities that target community members with a wide range of prevention messages on child protection risks through peer-to-peer activities led by CBCPMs, youth, community volunteers, child protection actors, safe child participation initiatives with prioritization of localization efforts.

- Support for static and mobile responses to deliver lifesaving child protection services and multisectoral

approaches in order to expand the reach of services in newly accessible areas, while agilely decreasing and increasing the services depending on changing contexts and access.

Cost of Response

The Child Protection Sub-cluster requires US$165 million to target 3 million children with immediate lifesaving child protection needs, which will include case management and family tracing and reunification; mental health and psycho-social support; and alternative care arrangement, rehabil-itation and reintegration programming for children living with disabilities and other children at risk. Child protection services are human resource heavy, labour intensive, and dependent on specialised case workers to ensure quality services in line with minimum standards. Hence program-matic personnel costs are substantial compared to material costs. Other resource-intense interventions involve family reunification of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and services for children living with disabilities. This budget is calculated based on targeted beneficiary caseload per activity and outcome. The unit cost per child is calculated for activities considering all input costs for particular interventions and then divided by target group.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

Strategic Objective 1

Cluster Objective CO1	TARGET
Boys and girls including adolescents, children with disabilities, facing life-threatening risks of abuse, neglect, violence, exploitation, and severe distress have access to well-coordinated and disability, gender-responsive quality child protection services by 2023.	**1.2M**

Approach: The child protection response will continue to address and respond to multiple protection risks faced by children and adolescents by applying a socio-ecological approach that reaches all levels where children interact — individual, family, community, and societal levels. The child protection sub-cluster partners will continue provision of MHPSS services, including psychological first aid to affected children, caregivers/parents and professionals working with children. The child protection response will continue addressing and responding to multiple protection risks faced by children and adolescents in IDP, returnee and host communities. Trained case workers will provide comprehensive case management, including family tracing and reunification and alternative care for children affected by violence, abuse, neglect, exploitation, and family separation. CP partners will contribute to multi-sector, user-friendly web-based referral. The strengthening of a national case management task force and utilization of the CIMPS+ will support quality case management.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# individuals unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US$)
Provision of Child Protection Case Management	28,547	18,212	23,242	$33.3M
Provision of structured mental health and psychosocial support services to girls and boys (individual and group)	367,027	234,150	298,823	$90.0M
Provision of mental health and psychosocial support services for care givers	61,171	39,025	49,804	$15.0M
Family Tracing and Reunification	4,078	2,602	3,320	$4.5M
Alternative Care Arrangements for UASC/children at risk	4,078	2,602	3,320	$4.5M
Child Protection Legal Assistance	2,039	1,301	1,660	$875K
Community Engagement and Community-Based Child Protection	4,078	2,602	3,320	$1.1M
Emergency cash for Child Protection outcome	1,223	780	996	$1.3M

Strategic Objective 2

Cluster Objective CO2	TARGET
IDPs, non-displaced people and returnees are supported with General Protection, Child Protection, Gender-based Violence, and Mine Action interventions to access basic services.	**1.9M**

Approach: The child protection response will continue addressing and responding to multiple protection risks faced by children and adolescents in IDP, returnee and host communities. The CP SC will work closely with the other cluster to ensure that staff are adequately trained in CP referral mechanisms and existing services, promoting a safe environment in schools, and other settings and developing CP messaging, amongst other activities and promote safe participation of at- risk adolescents to livelihoods, MPC, and life skills activities. The Child Protection will engage with all other sectors to increase child protection mainstreaming, centrality of child protection, and the identification of most vulnerable children through PSS, school, mobile team, monitoring activities. Child Protection Sub-cluster will focus on strengthening community-based child protection mechanism and child safeguarding measures and mandatory training on how to safely respond to GBV disclosures, PSEA and code of conduct to ensure that all interventions are safe for children.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# individuals unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US$)
Child Protection Awareness raising & Information Dissemination	750,367	478,707	610,927	$12.9M
Child Protection Capacity building	4,100	2,615	3,338	$1.8M

See Annex Section 4.2: Cluster Costing Methodologies, for more information on cluster activity costs and funding requirements were determined.

Cross-cutting issues: AAP, PSEA, Protection and Inclusivity

CP Sub-cluster will ensure all CP response mainstream AAP and use a community-centered approach that target populations disaggregated by age, gender and disability in the monitoring framework have access to information channels which allows them to submit complaints and receive feedback with regard to how services are provided. Child Protection Sub-cluster will focus on strengthening child safeguarding measures and mandatory training on how to safely respond to GBV disclosures, PSEA and code of conduct to ensure that all interventions are safe for children. All partners will promote child participation and child safeguarding using child- accessible and friendly feedback and reporting mechanisms.

Furthermore, the CP partners will work with various stakeholders, including education and community-level actors, to ensure that children and adolescents are consulted and are able to share their experiences so that CP interventions are tailored to their specific needs.

Through the Child Protection regional coordination mechanism across the country, the CPSC will continue to engage in dialogue with key child protection partners and local authorities to adjust the response to changing needs of the conflict-affected communities and programmatic needs of the response in the coming months. Ongoing engagement with community-based child protection groups will continue to be supported to mitigate CP risks and will routinely engage in feedback mechanisms to ensure accountability to affected populations. Finally, CP partners will facilitate changes in harmful social norms that condone violence, abuse, and exploitation to strengthen the overall protective environment for girls and boys though community-based child protection intervention and education initiatives.

Cluster's strategy to support the transfer of humanitarian caseload to other actors

The CP SC will emphasize the linking of humanitarian CP interventions with the development nexus to ensure a smooth transition to long-term, sustainable and cost-effective approaches contributing to the resilience of the affected children and caregivers. Such efforts will include CP system strengthening in collaboration with Ministry of Social Policy and social work.

The front-line workforce for child protection is often social workers. Faced with impossible choices, social workers in Ukraine today are a workforce under immense pressure both in mandate - to care for the already vulnerable in deteriorating circumstances - and for themselves.

In the last few years, the social service workforce has gone from a 12,000-person workforce nationwide to just over 3,000 as of July 2022. This dramatic reduction is in part due to the displacement experienced by the whole country on the onset of the full-scale invasion, and in part because of the personal choices facing social workers themselves in the face of rising food costs, inflation, and the opportunity costs of staying in an under supported and under-appreciated profession where other opportunities might be available. Acknowledging that social workers have the statutory responsibility for the care of the most vulnerable, and often most complex cases on behalf of the state, the loss of this workforce is a direct loss for the provision of care to these children. CP SC partners will support CP systems strengthening through capacity development for ministry social workers and partnering on initiatives including the digitization of case management and community-based groups. CP SC will continue to coordinate with donors and development actors to prioritize and support existing systems - case management, social service workforce and partnering with local actors.

Monitoring

The CP SC will conduct periodic situation and response monitoring through assessments, field monitoring missions and partner reporting as well as through continuous monitoring of existing protection monitoring systems. The CP SC will monitor achievements through an online dashboard using the Activity Info reporting system. Gaps and bottlenecks will be analysed and discussed with partners throughout the year and adjustments made in the response strategies or implementation modalities. Data analysis from the CPIMS+, Activity Info, CP service mapping, safety audits, and other monitoring including regular consultations with women, girls, boys + local women-led/women's rights and youth organizations that will inform the design and implementation of CP services, will assist in understanding trends, needs, and gaps, including types of reported child protection cases, affected groups, services provided, and gap areas.

See additional information, including cluster indicators, in Annex Section 4.5: Monitoring Framework.

KHARKIV, UKRAINE
19 June 2022
Kharkiv school No. 134. was destroyed at the beginning of the war. Instead of the bell for recess, air raid sirens sound, warning locals about a possible air attack. After one particularly close call, a basketball court in the school's backyard was restored, so that children who live in Kharkiv can play there
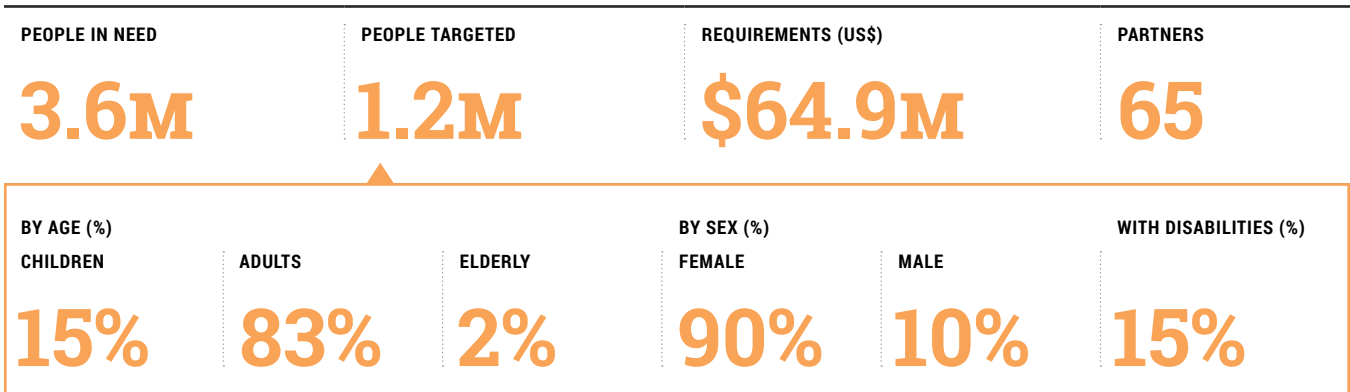Photo: UNICEF/Mykola Synelnykov

3.7.2
Gender-Based Violence

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS
3.6M	**1.2M**	**$64.9M**	**65**

BY AGE (%)			BY SEX (%)		WITH DISABILITIES (%)
CHILDREN	ADULTS	ELDERLY	FEMALE	MALE	
15%	**83%**	**2%**	**90%**	**10%**	**15%**

Vulnerable women, girls and at-risk groups in Ukraine face heightened threats of GBV including conflict-related sexual violence, exploitation and abuse, trafficking for sex, intimate partner violence and other forms driven by the war, displacement and loss of income. According to GBV Sub-Cluster estimates, 3.6 million including IDPs, returnees to war-affected regions, and those remaining in areas under occupation or ongoing military hostilities require immediate and sustained support to access GBV prevention and response services. War-affected Ukraine currently faces widespread gaps in the availability and accessibility of life-saving essential services for GBV survivors, including post-rape care, case management, and psychosocial and legal support; even where available these are often not comprehensive or survivor-centered. Vulnerable men and boys, older people, persons with disabilities and representatives of minority groups may face additional challenges in accessing life-saving GBV services.

In 2023 the GBV Sub-Cluster response will target 1.2 million of the most at-risk individuals, including 825,701 IDPs, 585,710 people who stayed at home and 984,812 returnees across Ukraine, out of which 90 per cent are women and girls.

Sectoral Objectives

- Objective 1: Vulnerable IDPs, non-displaced persons, and returnees have improved access to safe, confidential, timely, and quality coordinated GBV services through inter-sectoral functional referrals at local levels

- Objective 2: IDPs, non-displaced persons and returnees are supported with General Protection, Gender-based Violence, Child Protection and Mine Action interventions to access basic services and their legal and human rights.

Strategic objectives of the GBV Sub-Cluster in 2023 aim to ensure improved access to life-saving quality GBV services through functional inter-sectoral referrals at local levels for the most vulnerable 1.2 million women, adolescent girls (14-18 years old) and minority groups in IDP, returnee and host-community settings in the prioritized geographic locations of war-affected Ukraine.

Priority service interventions include GBV case management, specialized psychosocial and legal counselling/aid, distribution of dignity kits and cash and voucher assistance in GBV response, protective accommodation (GBV shelters / crises rooms) and women's and girls' safe spaces (WGSS) as sites of service delivery, referrals and empowerment opportunities. To maximize access to essential services, assistance will be provided in different formats including through specialized hotlines, e-platforms, mobile and static service delivery points.

The GBV Sub-Cluster will support the re-establishment of integrated referral pathways in close coordination with all state and non-state actors and sustain collaboration with key clusters to mainstream GBV concerns into their activities. This will also include joint GBV assessments of GBV needs and safety audits in collective centres,

border crossings and other areas identified as high risk. Furthermore, access to services by women and girls, as well as boys and men, including persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, will be strengthened through dissemination of life-saving information, capacity enhancement of actors on GBViE minimum standards and piloting of the GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) to expand generation and analysis of GBV data from service provision - which will in turn be used to adapt, improve, and tailor services.

esponse Strategy and Modalities

The GBV Sub-Cluster response in 2023 is focused on the provision of life-saving interventions including essential quality services based on a holistic, integrated and coordinated multi-cluster approach. Key strategies include direct service provision, coordination, advocacy, awareness raising, and capacity enhancement, as well as improved data generation, analysis, and dissemination. Services and other interventions will be adapted to meet the special needs of people living with disabilities, older people and child survivors of GBV through a strengthened interagency referral and response mechanism which will improve survivors' access to multi-sectoral interventions. In total, 1.2 million of the most vulnerable individuals including IDPs in collective / transit centres, returnees and host communities in regions directly affected by the war in Ukraine - 90 percent of which are women and adolescent girls - are targeted beneficiaries.

The GBV Sub-Cluster will promote service provision through diversified formats including static, mobile and electronic service delivery points and will advocate for an increased number of integrated services. Key services will include provision of GBV case management, specialized psychosocial and legal counselling/ aid, crisis accommodation, information and education/ empowerment. Distribution of dignity kits and cash and voucher assistance will address immediate protection needs of GBV survivors and those at high risk. GBV partners will also increase the number and improve the quality of GBV shelters, crisis rooms, day care centres and women's and girl's safe spaces as sites of service delivery, referrals and empowerment opportunities.

While utilizing a multi-sectoral approach to enhance coordination at national and regional levels, the GBV Sub-Cluster will strengthen coordination amongst all humanitarian actors to support the re-establishment and operations of inter-sectoral GBV referral pathways;

the roll-out of the GBVIMS; rapid assessments; cross-cluster efforts for GBV mitigation including safety audits and related responses in collective/transit centres, border crossings and other high risk areas; awareness raising for GBV risk mitigation; and dissemination of life-saving information on available GBV services; and advocacy for strengthened protection against GBV. The response will increase the capacities of front-line service providers on GBV case management, including remote approaches for psychosocial support, GBV data management by service provider organizations through the GBVIMS, and training in basic response against GBV by other cluster partner organizations. Furthermore, the non-GBV humanitarian actors will be trained to implement GBV survivor-centered approaches.

Cost of Response

The GBV Sub-Cluster requires an estimated US$64.8 million to reach 1.2 million people in 2023 with GBV prevention, mitigation and response activities. Each activity is costed with average costs agreed with national NGOs, INGOs and UN Agencies based on the flash appeal estimates, current and projected costs, the additional costs incurred to implement activities in hard-to-reach areas and all indirect costs. The cost per activity was validated in consultations with the GBV Sub-Cluster partners and members of the Strategic Advisory Group.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

Strategic Objective 1

Cluster Objective CO1   TARGET

Vulnerable IDPs, non-displaced persons, and returnees have improved access to safe, confidential, timely, and quality coordinated GBV services through inter-sectoral functional referrals at local levels.   **583K**

Approach: The GBV sub-cluster will follow an integrated approach to provide GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response services. GBV case management will be integrated with Health, Child protection, MHPSS and livelihood service providers through referral when appropriate.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# individuals unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US$)
GBV Case management	16,514	1,449	2,690	$11.4M
Psychosocial support (mobile and static) for GBV survivors that meet minimum standards	165,140	21,741	40,346	$22.7M
Hotline				$500K
Provide GBV crisis intervention and accommodation (GBV shelters, crises rooms and day care services) for GBV survivors	16,514	1,449	2,690	$6.M
Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS)	165,140	10,870	26,897	$9.2M
Establish and update functional inter-sectoral GBV referral pathways				$768K
Legal aid and counselling for GBV survivors	2,074	362	672	$441K
Cash and voucher assistance through specialized care for GBV survivors	4,129	217	403	$2.7M
Dignity kits to GBV survivors and those at high risk	82,570	7,247	13,449	$3.6M

Strategic Objective 2

Cluster Objective CO2   TARGET

IDPs, non-displaced persons and returnees are supported with General Protection, Gender-based Violence, Child Protection and Mine Action interventions to access basic services   **657K**

IDPs, non-displaced persons and returnees are supported with General Protection, Gender-based Violence, Child Protection and Mine Action interventions to access basic services

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# individuals unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US$)
Awareness raising on GBV prevention, life-saving information on GBV services and referrals, and risk mitigation	373,620	101,637	181,827	$3.9M
Train humanitarian actors in GBV risk mitigation (500 individuals)	-	-	-	$85K
GBV assessments conducted to identify gaps (60 assessments)	-	-	-	$720K
GBV safety audit in collective/transit centres, border crossings and other areas identified as high risk (60 assessments)	-	-	-	$720K
Train GBV service providers to meet GBViE minimum standards (2,000 individuals)	-	-	-	$340K
Advocacy on GBV issues	-	-	-	$1M

See Annex Section 4.2: Cluster Costing Methodologies, for more information on cluster activity costs and funding requirements were determined.

Cross-cutting issues: AAP, PSEA, Protection and Inclusivity

AAP, community engagement and contributing to inter-agency efforts to PSEA will remain a priority for GBV Sub-Cluster partners, who will follow the survivor-centred approach, human rights-based approach and community-based approach in planning and implementing GBViE prevention and response interventions across Ukraine. Concretely, GBV SC partners will closely coordinate and strengthen interagency collaboration to ensure that:

- affected people, including women, girls and minority groups, have access to timely, safe, relevant and accessible information including on life-saving GBV services and available support by the humanitarian community;

- affected women, girls, men and boys meaningfully engage and participate in ending violence and decision-making on related GBViE interventions through strengthened beneficiary feedback collection mechanisms;

- the GBV SC uses the GBVIMS to consolidate data amongst service provider organizations and contribute to evidence-based GBViE programing;

- the PSEA task force is supported by up-to-date information on life-saving GBV services and functional referral pathways for prompt referrals of SEA survivors in accordance with their needs and choices.

- Training on PSEA is incorporated into the GBV SC Capacity Enhancement WG agenda 2023 and is implemented duly sensitizing GBV and other humanitarian actors.

The GBV Sub-Cluster response plan was developed through consultation with its Strategic Advisory Group and incorporates feedback from its Capacity Enhancement WG, Outreach WG and sub-national presence across Ukraine. Monitoring of progress in implementing the response plan against indicators will be disaggregated by sex, age, gender, and disability, to ensure that GBViE prevention and response interventions reach all those in need.

Cluster's strategy to support the transfer of humanitarian caseload to other actors

GBV SC partners will build sustainability by supporting national frameworks, including the state task force on conflict-related sexual violence, and working closely with regional authorities in strengthening coordination mechanisms for GBViE. The GBV SC will also work to promote linkages with development interventions, with a special focus on localization and strengthening national systems, including support to women-led organizations and capacity building of local partners. The GBV SC focus on capacity enhancement will strengthen the ability of both government and NGO actors to provide quality, survivor-centred GBV services.

Monitoring

The GBV Sub-Cluster will track progress of achievement against HRP targets through age and gender disaggregated indicators for each activity. ActivityInfo (AI) Platform will be used for the collecting and reporting of 5Ws data. GBV Sub-Cluster partners will be trained on the safe and ethical collection and reporting of GBV data and Activity Info to ensure safe and timely reporting of 5Ws data. HRP progress and achievements will be shared on the interactive dashboard and gaps and challenges will be addressed during sub-cluster and SAG meetings, and field monitoring. The GBVIMS will be rolled out as a GBV incident data management tool for the GBV Sub-Cluster and enable regular analysis of key trends and needs to inform programming.

See additional information, including cluster indicators, in Annex Section 4.5: Monitoring Framework.

3.7.3
Mine Action

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS
10.7M	**3.0M**	**$99.6M**	**13**

BY AGE (%)			BY SEX (%)		WITH DISABILITIES (%)
CHILDREN	ADULTS	ELDERLY	FEMALE	MALE	
19%	**53%**	**28%**	**52%**	**48%**	**15%**
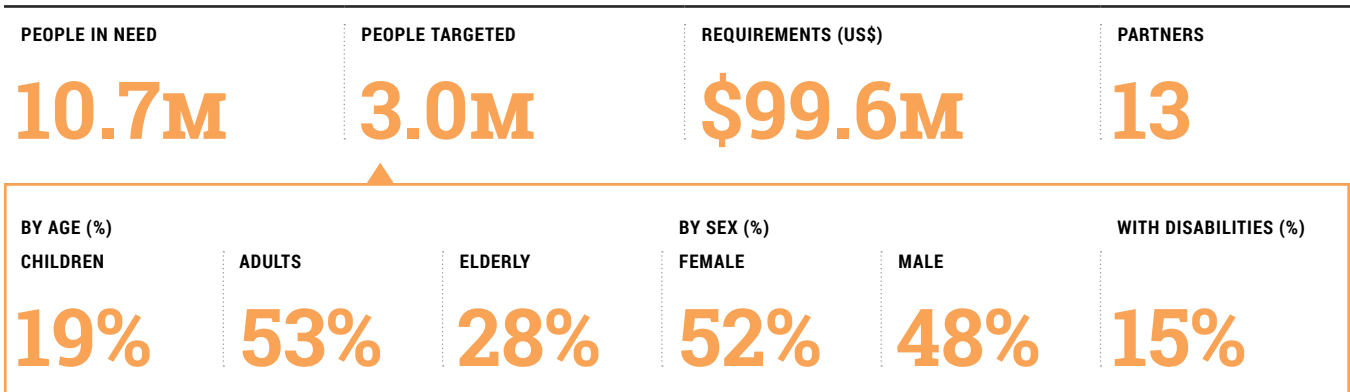
Sectoral Objectives

The Mine Action Sub-Cluster (MASC) response targets IDPs, returnees, and people who remained at home in oblasts contaminated with explosive ordnance through three sectoral objectives.

- Objective 1: To raise public awareness of the dangers of explosive ordnance (EO).
- Objective 2: To address the different needs of victims of explosive ordnance.
- Objective 3: To reduce the risk from explosive ordnance through survey and clearance activities to a level where people can live safely and in which economic, social, and health development can occur free from the constraints imposed by landmines and ERW contamination.

All three sectoral objectives support Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1): to provide principled and timely multi-sectoral life-saving assistance to internally displaced persons, people who remained at their homes, and returnees, ensuring their safety and dignity.

Response Strategy and Modalities

From a total PiN caseload of about 10.7 million, approximately 3 million people are targeted under the 2023 MASC response plan broken down as non-displaced people (63 per cent), IDPs (22 per cent), and returnees (15 per cent). Of these, approximately 19 per cent are children, 28 per cent are elderly, and the remaining 53

per cent are adults. This figure includes 1,200 victims of explosive ordnance and their families targeted for assistance.

The MASC strategy incorporates activities that have some degree of sequencing. EORE is a rapidly implemented activity to raise public awareness regarding the dangers posed by explosive remnants of war. This is followed by a Non-technical Survey (NTS) which is a process to define the nature and extent of the contamination and requires greater effort and security. NTS helps identify priorities from which more resource-intensive activities of technical survey and clearance are delivered to neutralise and dispose of explosive ordnance. Victim Assistance (VA), Capacity Development, and Institutional Support cross-cut this sequencing and also the timing of other operational interventions.

Awareness raising and risk education are prevention activities at the forefront of Mine Action (MA) interventions. A coordinated approach to EORE and the exchange of materials occurs in the EORE Working Group of the MASC chaired by UNICEF. Collaboration with Education Cluster and project implementation also takes place with the Ministry of Education for those activities implemented through the school curriculum. In 2023, awareness raising will continue to occur through the distribution of EORE materials such as leaflets, posters, the use of billboards and through radio and television campaigns as well as via social media digital platforms. Face-to-face EORE sessions and interactive online campaigns for the affected population, NGOs, and governmental

stakeholders will also be part of the approach to accident prevention. EORE and broader awareness-raising interventions will directly target close to 2.3M persons through in-kind or service delivery modalities. This will include 330,000 IDPs, 363,000 returnees, and 1.6M non-displaced persons. Within the sub-cluster, the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU) and the national police will also be involved with international partners to deliver EORE activities in conjunction with local authorities – particularly in newly accessible areas.

To address the needs of mine victims caused by landmines and ERW, 2023 interventions are planned to be coordinated with relevant ministries, hospitals and clinics, the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), and SESU, and implemented through UNICEF, UNDP, DRC, and UDA. Victims and their families will receive cash payments and benefit from help with referrals to ensure that existing government mechanisms of support are fully accessible.

The approach to eliminating the risk from explosive ordnance through clearance will draw on strengthened operational capacities of SESU, HALO, DRC, UDA, and other accredited mine action actors in 2023. Demining is a prerequisite to enabling emergency and early recovery activities – such as rubble clearance, safe return, and the release of agricultural land and other blocked resources to promote safe socio-economic activities. An estimated 700,000 persons are targeted through demining and explosive ordnance disposal activities.

Equipping and strengthening national capacities through training is central to the 2023 strategy of the MASC. Approximately $20M is projected to support Capacity Development and Institutional Support of national partners including specialised technical training of 556 staff.

Cost of Response

The procurement of equipment and provision of services constitute 99.5 per cent of the cost of the response plan through explosive ordnance awareness raising, surveys, demining, institutional support, and capacity development. The remaining 0.5 per cent concerns cash or voucher assistance targeting 1,200 mine victims in addition to assistance with referral mechanisms.

Clearance activities are both labour and equipment intensive. These activities account for 66 per cent of the overall mine action response cost. The average cost of providing such assistance will be largely determined by prevailing equipment and labour costs together with the complexity and extent of the operational environment. Where contamination exists as booby traps or hard-to-detect devices, the speed of clearance is reduced, and the required staff skillsets and equipment specifications increase. Survey activities planned for 2023 will better define the nature and extent of contamination and thus help clarify resource requirements. Seven per cent of the costs of the response plan are therefore allocated towards survey and assessment activities.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

Strategic Objective 1

Cluster Objective CO1	TARGET
To raise public awareness of the dangers of landmines and Explosive Ordnance.	2.3M

Approach: A coordinated approach with the Ministry of Education, UNICEF, and the education cluster. In addition, DRC, HALO, UDA and other Mine Action partners including REACH (Multi-sectorial Needs Assessment). Awareness raising and risk education are at the fore front of MA interventions and pre-emptive activity. Within the sub-cluster the SESU and the Police are also involved with partners to deliver these activities in conjunction with local authorities.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# individuals unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US$)
Awareness raising (information dissemination)	291,000	1,486,400	314,500	$4.2M
Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE)	38,950	134,200	48,500	$2.9M

Cluster Objective CO2

To address the different needs of victims caused by landmines and ERW.

TARGET
1.2K

Approach: The approach is coordinated with NMAA, SESU, DRC, UNICEF, and UDA in collaboration with REACH MSNA to ensure that victims from mine accidents are assisted with compensation and that they and their families are aware of and take advantage of other services such as those provided through the Ministry of Health.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# individuals unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US$)
Mine victim assistance	550	300	350	$0.5M

Cluster Objective CO2

To reduce the risk from landmines and ERW to a level where people can live safely in which economic, social, and health development can occur free from the constraints imposed by landmine and ERW contamination.

TARGET
708K

Approach: This approach is coordinated with NMAA, SESU, HALO, DRC, UDA and other Mine Action actors in collaboration with REACH MSNA. Non-technical surveys are sequenced early on to define demining tasks and priorities for subsequent clearance. The NMAA, with support from UNDP, defines survey priority areas and clearance tasks. Demining is considered an enabling activity and is prioritized in conjunction with emergency and early recovery activities - for instance, rubble clearance, safe resettlement, and livelihoods. The response approach particularly targets existing government institutions with equipment and capacity development.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# Individuals Unless Otherwise Specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US$)
Non-technical survey (7,300 surveys)	-	-	-	$6.9M
Demining (clearance)	341,500	282,000	84,000	$65.4M
Institutional support (54 interventions)	-	-	-	$17.7M
Capacity Building	-	556	-	$2.2M

See Annex Section 4.2: Cluster Costing Methodologies, for more information on cluster activity costs and funding requirements were determined.

Cross-cutting issues: AAP, PSEA, Protection and Inclusivity

The planning of the mine action response incorporates community, household and individual engagement through non-technical surveys, assessments of victim needs, national assessments for EORE programming and protection monitoring surveys. For instance, the DRC EORE rapid needs Assessments (June and November 2022) were conducted across Ukraine to provide data on civilians' exposure to and perspectives on explosive ordnance. Similarly, a household survey using a protection monitoring tool of UNHCR in 2022 conducted in conflict-affected areas of 8 oblasts identified the category 'exposure to mines' as the third highest protection priority identified by households below 'exposure to shelling and armed violence' and 'family separation'.

Non-Technical Survey (NTS) activities will be ongoing throughout 2023 in oblasts contaminated by explosive ordnance. This will be undertaken by five institutions,

HALO, FSD, DRC, UDA and SESU, and coordinated by the National Mine Action Authorities where data underpins operational planning. In this process, mixed NTS teams engage with communities to identify the extent and impact of explosive ordnance contamination from the perspective of local populations. Data recorded draws on knowledge of the conflict, accident locations, observable contamination or other evidence of military activities that contribute to fear or uncertainty about the safety of specific localities. Non-Technical Survey forms, designed in accordance with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), capture disaggregated data and populate the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA). The IMSMA is subsequently used as a tool to set priorities for mine action activities including clearance for 2023.

Mine Action plans will remain responsive to changing circumstances. Ongoing data collection from affected people, especially accident information in newly acces-

sible areas, will retarget resources through course corrections in the sectoral response. This will include adaptations to EORE messaging where changes in victim profiles are observed.

Cluster's strategy to support the transfer of humanitarian caseload to other actors

The MASC represents an expanding sector that incorporates Government ministries - Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Reintegration of Temporary Occupied Territories and their implementing arms (e.g. State Transport Services, State Emergency Services of Ukraine, Police EOD units), as well as UN Agencies (e.g. UNDP, UNICEF, UNOPS), international organisations (e.g. ICRC and GICHD) and International and National NGOs (e.g. HALO, FSD, DRC, HI, NPA, MAG, DCA and UDA) and others. The MASC acknowledges the considerable government efforts and capacities to address mine protection concerns. For example, the contribution of the State Emergency Services to the clearance of explosive ordnance currently dwarfs clearance statistics for the operations of international organisations. The sub-cluster has always embraced the relationship with the Ministries of Defence and Internal Affairs in its coordination agenda, and in 2023 a formal co-chair arrangement with the National Mine Action Authorities will be established through which collaboration will be fostered to help transfer humanitarian caseloads to the longer-term recovery and development efforts of the government and other actors.

Monitoring

For the monitoring phase, the MASC will continuously collect and analyse data on mine action indicators – (1) incidents (air/drone strikes, grenade attacks, landmine and IED, explosions, shelling, artillery, and missile attacks), (2) accidents (persons injured or killed), (3) presence of explosive ordnance, and (4) livelihood blockages (persons with reduced access to land, resources, or livelihood due to EO contamination). While the bulk of this dataset will be sourced through ACLED, INSO, HALO, GICHD, DRC, SESU & OHCHR, the sub-cluster will also analyse REACH nationwide MSNA to equally monitor the needs. Operational statistics concerning mine action activities of information dissemination, risk education, non-technical survey, and clearance of explosive ordnance will be consolidated monthly for the sector though some actors will report more frequently.

See additional information, including cluster indicators, in Annex Section 4.5: Monitoring Framework.

3.8
Shelter and Non-Food Items

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS
8.3M	**3.3M**	**$525.1M**	**101**

BY AGE (%)			BY SEX (%)		WITH DISABILITIES (%)
CHILDREN	ADULTS	ELDERLY	FEMALE	MALE	
19%	**53%**	**28%**	**52%**	**48%**	**15%**
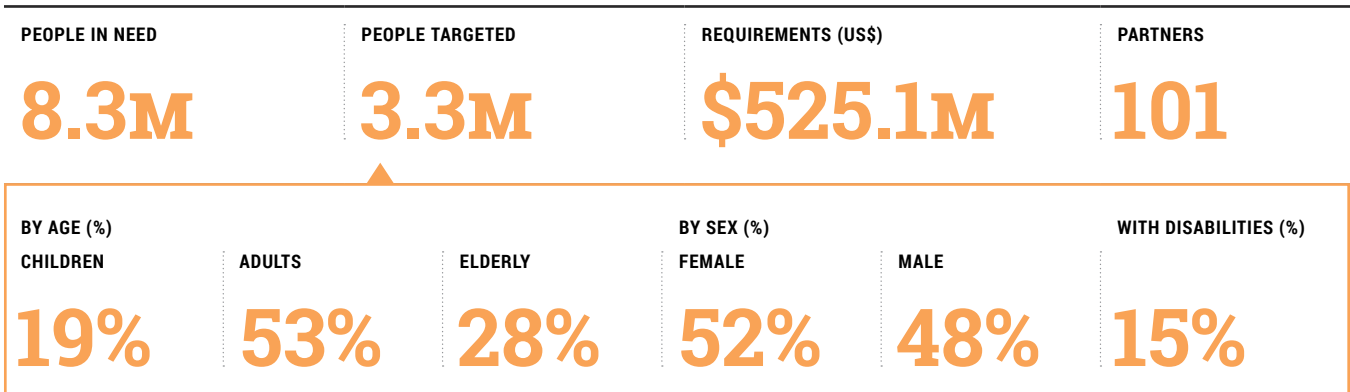
Sectoral Objectives

The Shelter and Non-Food Items (SNFI) Cluster has two sectoral objectives that work together, in a complementary and mutually reinforcing way, to ensure provision of shelter assistance and essential NFI support. SNFI Cluster objectives support the two overarching Strategic Objectives of the 2023 HRP aiming to provide principled and timely multi-sectoral life-saving assistance and to enable access to basic services for IDPs, people who remain at home and returnees.

Objective 1: Provide shelter assistance responding to needs of IDPs, people who remain at home and returnees.

Implementation of this objective includes consideration of cross-cutting themes such as protection; inclusion; AAP; HLP; and environmental issues.

Objective 2: Provide essential NFI support based on needs for IDPs, people who remain at home and returnees at the household level, including those residing in collective sites (CSs),

Implementation of this objective will include efforts to promote a greener NFI response.

Response Strategy and Modalities

In 2023, SNFI partners will assist 3.3 million people, including 1.3 million IDPs, 1.45 million people who remain at home and 590,000 returnees. The SNFI Cluster has 95 partners. The Cluster will utilize the government database on damages and lists of needs in collective sites (CSs) from CCCM Cluster to prioritize and coordinate interventions. Identification of vulnerable individuals and households will follow Protection Cluster vulnerability criteria and the SNFI HNO severity ranking for an area-based approach. The Cluster will liaise with government and other stakeholders, including development actors, to strengthen linkages between the emergency response, recovery and longer-term solutions.

SNFI partners will work to mitigate the impacts of harsh winter conditions on affected populations over the winter, which are exacerbated by damaged housing and destruction of energy and heating infrastructure due to targeted airstrikes.

The context in different regions of the country, including ongoing hostilities, level of damage, and population profiles will impact SNFI activity prioritization and implementation modalities.

In areas not under the control of the Government of Ukraine or those recently retaken in the east and south, emergency shelter kits and NFI support will be prioritized as humanitarian access will continue to be severely restricted. In these areas, the response targets IDPs, people who remain at home and returnees who have limited access to services and markets, those residing in or returning to war-damaged houses and apartments, and IDPs living with host families.

In areas controlled by the Ukrainian authorities, humanitarian access will facilitate comprehensive and targeted response, including temporary accommodation and house repair. The SNFI response will focus on the high concentration of vulnerable IDPs in CSs, renting accommodation, or staying with host families in western, central and northern oblasts. An additional focus will be people remaining in or returning to war-damaged houses especially in northern oblasts and newly accessible areas in the east and south.

IDPs: SNFI partners will target 1.3 million displaced people who lost their belongings, property and/or housing and require immediate housing solutions. The Cluster will support refurbishment of CSs to help 139,900 vulnerable IDPs with short-term accommodation, and provide NFI kits for CSs, NFI kits for individuals and winter clothing. This, in coordination with CCCM Cluster, will support CSs to host IDPs for a short period, while medium-term solutions are identified and while families find employment and become integrated in their settled locations. The Cluster will promote and support alternative housing options, including through rental support and other temporary housing options. The Cluster will also contribute to advocacy around affordable housing solutions. Rental support will be provided for those families who are displaced within their settlements, and those who fled to western regions and cannot yet return home. The most vulnerable will also be targeted to cover energy needs.

People who remain at home: SNFI interventions will target 1.45 million people who have lost their source of income or livelihoods and suffered damages to their property. The SNFI Cluster will provide shelter support in the form of light and medium home repairs, so they become habitable again. For those areas that become accessible during the year, immediate provision of NFIs at a household level and emergency shelter support will be prioritized. Areas close to the front line will be targeted for provision of NFIs for bomb shelters. Areas in the east and south will be highest priority for assisting hosting families, since IDPs in these areas are mainly hosted in family homes rather than CSs. Further key activities include provision of winter clothes, winter heating and support for energy needs, with in-kind distribution of solid fuel prioritized where access to markets is difficult, dangerous, or expensive.

Returnees: SNFI partners will target 590,000 returning IDPs and refugees to their homes, with emphasis on oblasts anticipating the most returnees. Those families will be supported with light and medium home repairs, temporary housing and household NFI kits. The Cluster will also provide returnees with winter heating appliances and support to meet energy needs. Beyond this, the Cluster will support the most vulnerable returnee households with temporary housing, whereby families stay on or near their property while repair work is completed.

Cost of Response

The estimated total cost of the SNFI response is US$525 million, for a target of 3.3 million individuals. The highest amount is allocated for Kharkivska ($61 million), followed by Kyivska ($59), the highest ranked priority oblasts in the east and central regions, respectively. Kyivska oblast is ranked second due to being densely populated and having repair work activities planned in its accessible war damaged locations.

Cost drivers include the switch toward a higher target for light and medium repair work, which is more costly compared to the provision of emergency shelter kits (which cost $120 per household). The inflation rate is another driver of costs, along with higher prices for construction material and solid fuel as a consequence of public energy supplies being targeted and damaged by the war.

Cash and voucher assistance represent 7 per cent of the total financial needs of the SNFI cluster, the largest portion of which is through cash for repairs ($16 million) during the winter season. Repair work will be provided in-kind and through cash and voucher systems. Of the total repair work budget, the portion allocated to cash and vouchers is 20 per cent.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets
Strategic Objective 1

Cluster Objective CO1
	TARGET
Provide shelter assistance responding to the immediate needs of conflict-affected IDPs, returnees and people who remain at home.	**1.0M**

Approach: The response will address lifesaving assistance and basic service needs under the SNFI cluster as assessed by cluster partners, and considering information provided by relevant government counterparts. Targeting and prioritization of vulnerable people and people with specific needs will also be informed by assessment and referral of Protection colleagues where appropriate. Assessment and post distribution monitoring will, to the extent possible, involve direct input and feedback from affected people to ensure accessibility and accountability to affected populations in need of shelter. Operational coordination with approximately 95 SNFI partners will be streamlined through sub-national hubs to avoid duplication of efforts, and to increase efficiency and transparency. Based on the accessible levels the response modality will be adopted options as such convoys, ad hoc in-kind distributions through a pipeline supporting the supply chain.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# individuals unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US$)
Emergency shelter support	-	607,662	-	$30.4M
Temporary housing	4,200	-	4,305	$42.5M
Light and medium repairs (in-kind)	-	39,884	44,666	$63.4M
Light and medium repairs (cash)	-	9,970	11,167	$15.9M
Heavy repairs	-	384	863	$6.2M
Refurbishment of collective sites	139,900	-	-	$69.7M
Rental support	63,608	-	-	$8.0M
Hosting family support	-	107,979	-	$3.6M

Cluster Objective CO2
	TARGET
Provide essential needed non-food items support to conflict-affected IDPs, returnees and people who remain at home at household level, including those in Collective Sites.	**2.3M**

Approach: The response will address lifesaving assistance and basic service needs under the SNFI cluster as assessed by cluster partners, and considering information provided by relevant government counterparts. Targeting and prioritization of vulnerable people and people with specific needs will also be informed by assessment and referral of Protection colleagues where appropriate. Assessment and post distribution monitoring will, to the extent possible, involve direct input and feedback from affected people to ensure accessibility and accountability to affected populations in NFI. Operational coordination with approximately 95 SNFI partners will be streamlined through sub-national hubs to avoid duplication of efforts, and to increase efficiency and transparency. Based on the accessible levels the response modality will be adopted options as such convoys, ad hoc in-kind distributions through a pipeline supporting the supply chain.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# individuals unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US$)
NFI kits for collective sites	371,394	-	-	$44.6M
NFI kits for individuals	462,170	316,039	242,143	$102.0M
Provision of NFIs for bomb shelters	-	24,200	12,536	$5.0M
Provision of winter clothes	210,754	68,364	79,744	$50.2M
Provision of winter heating	-	145,091	93,140	$28.7M
Support for winter energy needs (in-kind)	44,868	100,994	81,751	$44.0M
Support for Winter Energy Needs (cash)	11,217	25,248	20,438	$11.0M

See Annex Section 4.2: Cluster Costing Methodologies, for more information on cluster activity costs and funding requirements were determined.

Cross-cutting issues: AAP, PSEA, Protection and Inclusivity

The SNFI Cluster emphasizes the importance of people centred prioritizing and targeting. A targeted approach will determine the type, scope, and scale of timely SNFI assistance, taking into consideration the specific needs of each population group (IDP, people who remain at home and returnee) mainly at the household level, bearing in mind the fluidity of the situation whereby households may fall into different population groups at different times.

The Cluster will pursue a community-led approach where possible. Most SNFI Cluster partners have set up or are in the process of setting up community feedback mechanisms to ensure that the population being targeted are at the centre of planning, design, delivery and feedback response.

Continued engagement with communities will occur throughout the response operation first at a cluster level through partners, followed by consultations with oblast authorities, partner meetings with local authorities and field visits with stakeholders relevant to the intervention, and key informant interviews, whilst following the SNFI Cluster guidelines as minimum standards.

Furthermore, protection and gender considerations are integrated into the SNFI response, recognizing that males and females play different roles in society and are affected by the current situation differently. The Shelter Cluster prioritizes households with single mothers, persons with chronic diseases (HIV and TB), persons receiving social assistance, women caring for other people's children and older people and persons with disabilities, including them in consultation, design and implementation of housing solutions.

The SNFI Cluster will ensure staff working for partners are trained and receive refresher training, with the support of a capacity building officer from the Protection Cluster, on PSEA, protection mainstreaming and the centrality of protection, humanitarian and do no harm principles.

Cluster's strategy to support the transfer of humanitarian caseload to other actors

The SNFI response modality works in close collaboration with government at all levels to ensure effective humanitarian support as a first step along the road toward recovery. Ensuring an efficient and effective complementarity between humanitarian shelter actors and housing reconstruction and development actors including relevant Government ministries will be key. Complementarity of the government and the capacity of national and local institutions will also play a critical role. The SNFI Cluster will play an important role in this relationship by informing prioritization of needs, geographical target areas and interventions. Achieving this complementarity between humanitarian interventions, recovery and reconstruction will require coordination and engagement with international financial institutions (IFIs), environmental actors, the private sector and grassroots organizations, all in a coherent support of the Government's response and

recovery plans. These linkages will be forged in close coordination with local authorities and ministries at the national level. Modalities that the cluster seeks to adopt and advocates for include:

- Localization and an area-based approach to coordination, including decentralized coordination, will help to better target the response, enhance ownership at the local level, find more contextualized interventions, and implement more durable and greener solutions. This will include a technical working group to provide guidelines, tools, frameworks and direction on a settlement approach. Community engagement will be encouraged, supported by capacity building for local organizations with strong roots in the communities, allowing for an eventual phased-out approach.

- Engagement via the HLP working group will play a pivotal role in catalysing durable solutions for displaced populations and returnees who face housing-related issues, for example identifying measures for IDPs to gain affordable access to housing with security of tenure. For example, HLP can spearhead discussions on how to support housing reconstruction in areas of origin for returnees. HLP can support the dialogue on housing solutions for local integration of IDPs unable to return. Generally, the HLP working group is also expected to provide strategic guidance for the achievement of durable solutions.

Monitoring

Monitoring of the response will be conducted through regular reporting by partners to Cluster 5Ws to measure progress against targets set for core indicators and post distribution monitoring reports after completion of distributions and shelter repair work. Further monitoring of progress with respect to damages will be managed through a Cluster damage assessment database. The output indicators are quantitative indicators and will measure the reach of interventions.

The Cluster will advocate for a 'light' follow-up MSNA to be conducted mid-year to get representative data to assess changes in needs referring to standard global cluster indicators. In addition to this, Cluster will monitor through regular response data collection exercises (General Population Survey, DTM, etc.). The SNFI Cluster will also refer to monitoring of CSs conducted by the CCCM Cluster to inform the impact of SNFI partners' interventions in CSs as well as Protection assessments.

See additional information, including cluster indicators, in Annex Section 4.5: Monitoring Framework.

3.9
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS
11.0M	**7.6M**	**$452.4M**	**59**

BY AGE (%)			BY SEX (%)		WITH DISABILITIES (%)
CHILDREN	ADULTS	ELDERLY	FEMALE	MALE	
21%	**52%**	**27%**	**54%**	**46%**	**15%**
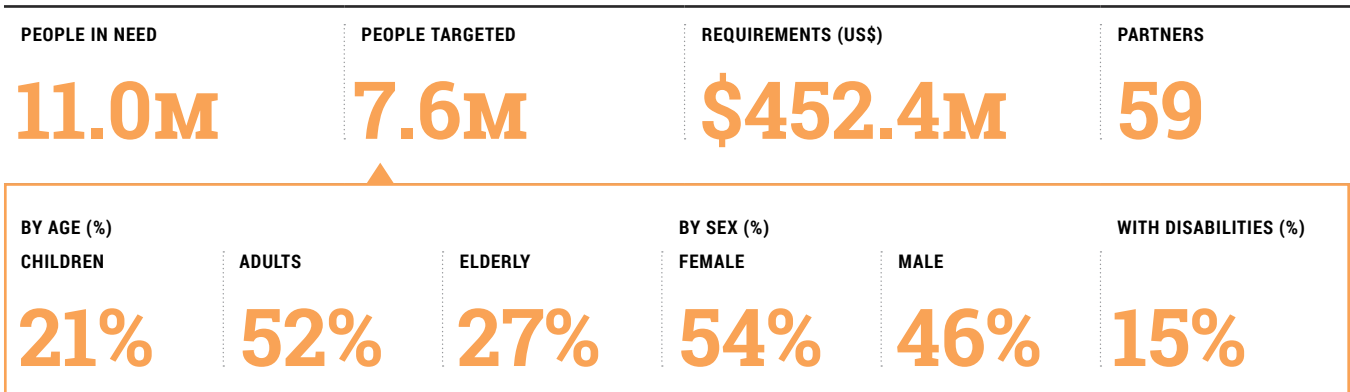
Sectoral Objectives

In relation to SO1 – providing principled and timely multi-sectoral life-saving assistance, the WASH cluster members aim to:

- Objective 1: Ensure the most vulnerable people affected or displaced by the war can access basic WASH services, and materials to maintain basic hygienic practices, including women and girls, people with disabilities and minority groups

- Objective 2: Where needed, support improvements in WASH facilities (in quantity, accessibility, safety, and privacy) and the provision of a continuous supply of personal hygiene and cleaning materials and supplies, for basic infection prevention and control (IPC) measures, in key institutions – notably HCFs, schools and collective centres.

In relation to SO2 – enabling access to basic services, the WASH cluster members aim to:

- Objective 3: Where needed, provide support to service providers for ongoing O&M and infrastructure improvements to maintain or improve service levels related to water, sanitation and waste-water, solid waste, and district heating systems.

Response Strategy and Modalities

The WASH Cluster members will work in close collaboration with service providers, local authorities and local responders to ensure that affected and vulnerable populations can access basic wash services and materials. The WASH Cluster members aim to reach the target population through a variety of modalities linked to our prioritization:

- In top priority oblasts along the contact line – representing 48.8 per cent of our target population – the focus is on supporting emergency responses and repairs, building contingency capacity, and multi-sectoral support to IDPs in key institutions.

- In secondary priority oblasts – representing 25.4 per cent of our target population – the focus is on damage repairs or expanding service in areas with concentrations of IDPs and on supporting key institutions serving vulnerable and IDPs where needed.

- In tertiary priority oblasts – representing 25.8 per cent of the target population – WASH actions are primarily to fill gaps in other sectors, support vulnerable households (tied to protection, food or cash programming), and undertake support to service providers where needed and in complement to the Transitional Framework.

A key area of focus is repairing war damaged, or decrepit water and wastewater systems, including both centralized and decentralized systems, ranging from the largest centralized systems to the smallest village level systems. Priority is placed on conflict-affected settlements, followed by locations with large numbers of IDPs or vulnerable households, to save lives and mitigate risks. Support might include: generators or other measures to overcome service stoppages, treatment supplies to ensure continuous treatment, equipment and supplies for regular

maintenance (pipes, fittings, excavators, dewatering pumps), repairs or replacement of equipment critical to continued service (including transformers, panels, and office equipment), and measures to increase management capacity at hromada level and/or the engagement of regional and national government when undertaken in more stable areas of the country.

Support to centralized district heating systems in relation to damage repairs and contingency equipment (including mobile boilers and generators) represents another area of focus in conflict-affected settlements.

Given the dynamic nature of the war, support for emergency water supply is key, notably through mobile treatment units, the development of alternative sources, or rapid modalities for materials to restore service (generators, excavators, pipes, and fittings). Water trucking and bottled water delivery, where not filling a time-bound gap (e.g., restoration of electricity supply), should be accompanied by exit strategies focusing on more permanent and sustainable solutions, such as developing more water sources, extending existing networks, or encouraging other actors to step in.

Support for sanitation services in rural or hard-to-reach areas needs to be reinforced in conflict-affected settlements, where services may be disrupted or at unaffordable costs, notably with regards to septic tanks emptying, and safe garbage storage and removal. Support to medical waste services or specific facilities referred from the Health cluster to ensure adequate IPC measures is also needed, including materials, consumables and equipment.

IPC measures to control COVID-19 and other transmissible diseases should be supported and promoted in key institutions, such as health-care facilities and social institutions, schools, orphanages and care facilities for older people. As such, WASH interventions will focus on increasing water storage and drinking water access, balancing and improving segregated toilets and showers, and supporting laundry facilities and hot water mechanisms where needed. Priority is placed on conflict-affected oblasts, and specific facilities referred by and in complement to other clusters interventions (CCCM, Health, Education, and Protection).

Support in relation to personal hygiene items will be provided in-kind to vulnerable households in settlements along the contact line, and to IDPs or vulnerable groups on the move or in key institutions (e.g. collective centres and care facilities for older people). Priority will be placed on responding to the unique needs of identified vulnerable groups, such as women and girls, older people, people with disabilities, and marginalised or female-headed households, and will aim to cover more expensive hygiene items (e.g., washing powder and adult diapers). Efforts will be made to reach out to vulnerable groups through various information channels to assess and address their needs. Distributions will ideally be part of an intersectoral package of support to vulnerable households (FSL, Protection, Shelter, and Cash) and might be undertaken through cash or voucher approaches wherever feasible.

Lastly, WASH cluster members are committed to strengthening advocacy related to: the protection of water infrastructure by all actors; increased funding for utilities; priorities of CSOs and WLOs; stable, facilitated movement of utility workers and essential materials across the "contact line"; unrestricted access of water utility workers to complete timely repairs; and safety for utility workers.

Cost of Response

77 per cent of the funding requested targets the top and secondary priority oblasts of the sector, with 44 per cent targeting oblasts along the current contact line. The vast majority of the response activities are expected to be provided through in-kind or direct services (>90 per cent), while a smaller portion of about 8.5 per cent is encouraged to be ensured through cash or voucher approaches, ideally linked to cash, food and/or protection programming in more stable areas of the country targeting the most vulnerable. The bulk of sectoral reach relates to support to service providers, representing 75 per cent of the overall sectoral target.

Average costs by activity cover a considerable range – it should be noted that activities close to the contact line or in recently de-occupied areas, in addition to activities in rural areas, will have higher than average costs-per-beneficiary. Similarly, more in-depth MEAL, capacitation, and contingency aspects can also lead to higher-than-average costs. Hygiene promotion activities and materials are incorporated into average cost estimates, where relevant.

Inflationary pressures cannot be ignored, and it is likely we will see higher costs over the months to come for key supplies – from personal hygiene items to specialised equipment production and delivery costs.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

Strategic Objective 1

Cluster Objective CO1	TARGET
Ensure the most vulnerable people affected or displaced by the war can access basic wash services, and materials to maintain basic hygienic practices.	2.8M

Approach: cluster members will aim to ensure rapidly deployable capacities exist to support alternative water supplies and emergency deliveries in areas with disrupted services, and to support the restoration of service in recently retaken territories and settlements along the contact line. Additionally, cluster members will support advocacy wherever possible for safe access for repairs and O&M along the contact line.

Cluster members will aim to ensure pre-positioning and support delivery of WASH-related materials to IDPs on the move and in collective centres, and to vulnerable households in settlements along the contact line. In addition, where markets are functional, cluster members will support access for the most vulnerable individuals and households to personal and domestic hygiene related materials. Ideally such distributions will be part of a package of support linking food, shelter, protection and/or cash programming, and will also be accompanied by messaging on key health and hygiene risks, protection against sexual abuse and exploitation, and other information relevant for beneficiaries.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# individuals unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US$)
Emergency water supply	892,234	706,266	575,522	$98.8M
WASH NFI distributions (in-kind)	431,282	467,453	183,249	$120.1M
WASH NFI distributions (cash or voucher)	281,463	279,920	39,521	$38.1M

Cluster Objective CO2	TARGET
Where needed, support improvements in WASH facilities (in quantity, accessibility, safety and privacy) and the provision of a continuous supply of personal hygiene and cleaning materials and supplies, for basic IPC measures, in key institutions – notably HCFs, schools and collective centres.	1.3M

Approach: Cluster members will ensure prepositioning of key IPC materials and supplies, and support delivery to institutions in settlements along the contact line and those institutions serving high numbers of IDPs and vulnerable population groups. Ideally such interventions will be accompanied by capacity building (where needed) for the maintenance of the installations, and messaging and promotion on key health and hygiene risks, PSEA, and other information relevant for beneficiaries. Collaboration with other key clusters aims to identify and prioritize institutions for WASH support to fill uncovered gaps and complement other clusters' activities.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# individuals unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US$)
WASH facility rehabilitations	1,274,835	-	-	$52.9M

Strategic Objective 2

Cluster Objective CO3	TARGET
Where needed, provide support to service providers for ongoing O&M and infrastructure improvements to maintain or improve service levels related to water, sanitation and waste-water, solid waste, and district heating systems.	5.7M

Approach: Cluster members will support the provision of supplies, materials or equipment to ensure regular operation and maintenance of key public and environmental health services. Additionally, members will support strategic repairs or improvements to existing infrastructure, with a focus on the following: settlements affected by the war, damage or increased operating costs; areas with large influxes of IDPs; and areas with a large number of institutions serving vulnerable populations.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (# individuals unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US$)
Water and waste-water system O&M support and repairs	-	4,529,699	1,157,962	$19.7M
Solid waste management support and repairs	-	590,909	227,918	$16.0M
District heating O&M support and repairs	-	759,182	349,663	$17.4M

See Annex Section 4.2: Cluster Costing Methodologies, for more information on cluster activity costs and funding requirements were determined.

Cross-cutting issues: AAP, PSEA, Protection and Inclusivity

The cluster's target population predominantly consists of women and children, older people, and people with disabilities facing barriers to accessing basic services and materials. As such, WASH Cluster members uphold the commitments of humanitarian actors at the global level, including: the Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability; SPHERE; IASC guidance on AAP, PSEA, and the Centrality of Protection; and the Global WASH Cluster's 5 minimum commitments for safety and dignity. Cluster members are expected to ensure adequate internal measures to avoid any instance of PSEA, including signing codes of conduct for all personnel, having adequate internal reporting systems, and having sufficient capacity to ensure integration of protection principles throughout the implementation of activities either directly or through implementing partners.

Meaningful engagement with CSOs, and appropriate mechanisms to ensure effective participation, transparency and feedback from different subgroups of the population should be included in the design and implementation of all activities to ensure that unique needs are identified and addressed. The capacity needed for cluster members to incorporate cross-cutting thematic areas will be assessed and supported, as required.

The WASH Cluster secretariat will also seek to engage with the specialised working groups (GiHA, AAP, and Environment), other cluster working groups (RCCE – Health) and interagency or subnational feedback initiatives, to support exchanges and capture feedback, lessons learned and other materials specific to the sector as reference materials for cluster members.

A Working Group on Gender and Inclusion currently exists within the WASH Cluster, which has focused on a series of priority topics to develop guidance related to inclusive programming and provides an investigative and technical lens that can be placed on emerging problematics.

Cluster's strategy to support the transfer of humanitarian caseload to other actors

Humanitarian WASH activities aim to provide short to medium term solutions and support to the humanitarian consequences of the war or other sudden shocks, as well as to respond to other life-saving interventions where this exceeds or strains local capacities.

A technical support cell ensured by the Vodokanal Association (VKA), with support from the Swiss agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and UNICEF, will facilitate prioritization of identified infrastructure repair needs and equipment to restore functionality, and documentation of unmet needs, or larger-scale rehabilitation works, thus ensuring reliable referrals for humanitarian support, and facilitating information and linkages for longer-term recovery and development actions. Linkages will also be explored to better understand the coverage and plans of institutional and bilateral donors.

Through the subnational clusters, coordination with other clusters and relevant authorities will be reinforced to better identify needs and where direct WASH actor support is needed to fill gaps and complement activities in key institutions.

The WASH Cluster partners will aim to build on existing structures and capacities in their responses, reinforcing coordination with local authorities and local responders, including locally led CSOs and WLOs, to strengthen or complement their actions. Sustainable options will be encouraged where feasible. Where relevant, interventions will seek to promote the transfer of competencies and reinforce needed capacities for ongoing operations and maintenance.

In this sense, the transfer of humanitarian caseloads runs through the programming cycle, from the prioritization of support and activities, to more sustainable interventions coupled with reinforcement of response capacities, through to technical advocacy with recovery and development actors with regards unaddressed needs, technical challenges, good practices and lessons learnt.

Monitoring

The WASH cluster draws on activity tracking systems as a key part of the response monitoring framework. This allows for tracking levels of implementation and identifying concentrations or lack of response in different geographic areas and across response activities. An online dashboard is maintained which provides an overview of the WASH response, including the level of achievement of our main response indicators, the operational presence of our members, and their planned and complete activities.

In collaboration with other humanitarian actors, the WASH cluster aims to improve needs analyses on a number of fronts. The integration of WASH cluster core indicators and questions will be promoted in primary data collection initiatives to inform trends and relative severity of needs. Collaboration with other key sectors will ensure WASH aspects in key institutions are monitored. Finally, in collaboration with the VKA and the Ministry for Communities and Territories Development, the WASH cluster will continue to streamline the documentation and tracking of damages and repairs of water and waste-water infrastructure.

See additional information, including cluster indicators, in Annex Section 4.5: Monitoring Framework.

KYIV, UKRAINE
24 November 2022
People queue at a public water fountain to collect water the day after attacks on critical infrastructure caused a break in the Kyiv water supply.
Photo: OCHA/Oleksandr Ratushniak

Part 4:
Annexes

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4.1
Response Analysis

The 2023 HRP is elaborated based on the results of the Humanitarian Needs Overview analysis of significant changes in the scope and severity of humanitarian needs, as a result of the war which began on 24 February 2022. The HNO analysis was based on an extensive review of available primary and secondary data, with feedback from field consultations and expert judgement used to fine-tune the indicator-based intersectoral severity of needs assessment.[144] This has allowed for a comparison of how the war affects different populations in different areas differently.

The 2023 HRP has applied for the second year in Ukraine the activity-based costing methodology in establishing the target and financial requirement of the response, with established units showing in a more detailed, transparent way the units/activities that contribute to the objectives of the HRP *(please refer to section 1.3 for details).*

Based on cluster estimates and analysis,[145] 17.6 million people were identified as requiring humanitarian assistance (as further explained in Chapter 1.1 of the HRP). This is then scoped down

by three considerations, namely (i) those targeted by or benefiting from the interventions by the actors traditionally not participating in the HRP processes (including the Government, ICRC, MSF, SDC, development actors and other IFIs); (ii) access; and (iii) operational capacity (inclusive of resources). In addition to feasibility considerations primarily pertaining to access and operational capacity, appropriateness and relevance were also taken into account in the analysis.

Each of the three considerations factored into 2023 HRP response planning – (i) complementarity to other plans, (ii) access, and (iii) operational capacity – is informed by the progress made in humanitarian deliveries in 2022, developments in the war, and identified gaps and limitations of relevant actors. For example, the Government of Ukraine has received substantial bilateral assistance to maintain basic operations as well as humanitarian and development programmes. However, gaps remain for which cooperation with humanitarian actors is especially helpful, particularly concerning delivering dignified living conditions for all those who are internally displaced long term, ensuring accessibility and inclusion in services and aid for the most vulnerable and historically excluded demographics, and delivering aid where

it's most needed in remote conflict-affected areas in the north and east and those near the current frontline. While needs are believed to be severe in many areas under the military control of the Russian Federation, humanitarian access to these areas has become extremely limited for all but a few local NGOs and volunteer groups. When areas have become accessible after they have been retaken by Ukraine, however, the humanitarian community has played a critical role in providing necessary aid until markets stabilize.

The response analysis takes into account people's priorities for assistance, as well as operational feasibility, appropriateness and relevance. Multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) has proven to be the most effective, efficient, and timely response option in Ukraine since escalation of the conflict into a war in February 2022, helping to deliver greater choice and empowerment to affected people and strengthen local markets. Markets, including for food, essential items, and bank branches and ATMs remain largely open and functional in government-controlled areas across the country.[146] However, cash assistance is challenging in some remote communities and areas recently affected by constant attacks for two main reasons – (i) markets may not function properly; and (ii) people's access to market – regardless of how limited it is – may be hindered by insecurity. Additionally, certain demographics such as older persons may not have access or comfort with digital technology at the level needed to easily receive the most common forms of cash transfer. Under these conditions, people tend to prefer in-kind assistance to be delivered in-person.

The response analysis also takes into account assumptions and risks regarding the future of the war. With currently no indication of an imminent end to the war, the assumption is that the operational environment will remain dynamic and rapidly changing, impacting humanitarian needs, displacement and returns, access, and humanitarian response priorities.[147] It is likely that the humanitarian operational capacity will remain at its current level (contingent on funding), with a potential decline in volunteer support due to decreasing civil society financial capacity over the course of the war. Further, the HRP 2023 recognizes likely continued disruptions to electricity, water and heating supply throughout the country, due to systematic attacks on infrastructure since at least 10 October 2022.

4.2
Costing Methodology

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

The cluster based its costing calculation methodology on the inputs received from the active cluster partners. The cluster held the exercise during which the cluster partners requested to submit their detailed costing per activity based on their ongoing projects. The Cluster SAG conducted a desk review of all costings received from INGO, NNGO and UN partners. Based on comprehensive discussions, cluster SAG came up with the average cost per activity, calculating the minimum and maximum costing submitted by the partners.

The following considerations were taken into account while calculating the average cost of the activities: 1) Collective Site Monitoring – requires hiring skilled teams and key informants for data collection, trainings, logistical and technical support, information management, etc.; 2) Deployment of Site Management Support Teams – hiring staff, training and providing logistical support; 3) Provision of essential items and equipment to collective sites - estimation of price ranges and costs per unit, costs associated with logistics, scope and geography of delivery, etc.; 4) Care and Maintenance – material and labour costs, logistics, the scope of light repairs, timeframe; 5) Awareness raising, capacity building activities require a lot of organizational costs, trainers, venues, material costs, technical and logistical support, hotels, tickets and many other elements. Activities with mainly soft components do not require much material investment but require hiring skilled staff, paying salaries and providing technical and logistical support.

Education

The calculation of prices per individual per activity was done on a range, deriving the average from the minimum and the maximum price. The ranges were established based on the actual activity costs reported by partners in 2022 and from consultations with them for 2023.The Cluster approached key partners for different reporting activities to collect information about the costs ranges. These partners included UN agencies, INGOs and local partners. Further consultations with partners were used to come up with the realistic cost ranges per each of the activities taken in consideration factors such as response modality, location and accessibility of the targeted population, and procurement/implementation and functionality of the market related factors.

The initially derived cost ranges were first adjusted based on the prioritized (most needed) variation of activity and then the average cost was derived. The priorities were assigned based on the expert judgement by Cluster coordinators from the evidence obtain under 5W reporting and based on the information shared by partners during the Cluster meetings. For activities like the establishment of DLCs (TLCs) the costs range per unit was first established, then divided among the expected number of beneficiaries to calculate the range of prices for individuals, out of which the average was then calculated. To account for priority geographies and variations in the types of activities under each activity, weighted average calculations were used to tailor the numbers.

Such an approach was used to calculate the average costs for the activities 'repair and rehabilitate schools', 'provision of electronic devices and student kits', and 'provision of teaching electronic devices and teaching kits', where weighted averages between the beneficiaries targeted for electronic devices (highest cost) and kits (lowest cost) were estimated using severity indicators and available information concerning the portion of targeted group being covered from other donations. Overall, the cost increased for Education Cluster activities, compared to the Flash Appeal (FA) 2022 cycle mainly because additional more costly distribution items had to be incorporated (e.g. laptops for teachers and learners) as well as more targeted activities that increased initial costs (e.g. winterization support for education institutions in addition to regular rehabilitation activities.

Emergency Telecommunications

Each ETC activity in Ukraine is grouped under one project. It reflects staffing, equipment, and running costs for all planned services and activities that need to be carried out to successfully deliver the ETC services identified per locations in Ukraine. These activities include Security Communications services, Secure data connectivity, service for communities, capacity building, coordination and information management. However, the cost components were derived using the previous year's costing inputs updated with existing long-term agreements and prevailing market prices. The budget proposition for the year 2023 declined from $3.7 million to $1.4 million comparatively due to the substantial amount of equipment already procured and prepositioned.

Food Security and Livelihoods

The costs related to the provision of life-saving food and livelihood assistance are based on local procurement of in-kind rations, voucher transfers and the cost of livelihood inputs on local markets. As FSLC partners aim to scale up market-based interventions in 2023, the Cluster has adopted the unit-based costing approach, similar to the approach used in 2022, to determine the total financial requirement. Unit-based costing was used to establish the cluster requirements against each priority activity and target. The costs were determined following market analyses, household assessments and discussions with partners. A number of factors were considered, including the type of organization, response modality and scale. In terms of geographical distribution, the focus will be on the east of the country was reflected in the food assistance component, which is concentrated in Kharkivska, Mykolaivska, Zaporizka, Donetska, Luhanska, Khersonska, and Dnipropetrovska, as well as in Chernihivska and oblasts.

Based on an assessment conducted in 2022, activities for both food assistance and livelihood support were agreed with partners for the 2023 HRP. For example, the cost of procuring and distributing crop seeds per household or the cost of procuring and distributing in-kind food assistance per household are based on market analyses, needs assessments and consultations with partners.

For food assistance, the cost per person for each activity was determined based on the average cost of the partner's response activities and weighted for each activity according to its context. The costs were derived through consultations with partners, a market assess-ment conducted by REACH and WFP, and triangulation with the Ukraine Consumer Price Index1 and partner-reported costs on the UHF. The FSLC's budget demand for 2023 was computed based on these costs in relation to the number of persons targeted and segmented by the cluster objective.

The FSLC's total budget requirement for 2023 amounts to $994 million.

Additionally, partners who participated in the costing process for the last Flash Appeal also actively participated in this exercise through technical working groups. The activities were chosen based on geography location, severity, and the security context. The cluster also cross-checked the list of activities with the partner 5W reports, as most of the activities proposed for 2023 are similar to those in the flash appeal.

After eight months of implementation, partners are already familiar with the price per individual or household per activity, taking inflation and context into account. Therefore, additional meetings were held with partners and with the lead agencies that provide most of the food and livelihood assistance to triangulate the cost per unit. To ensure that the costs were realistic, partners in both the food assistance and livelihoods technical working groups examined and validated the costs. Members of the SAG actively engaged in each of the technical working groups, as well as a dedicated group of partners, further debated and examined the price before obtaining final clearance from the lead agencies.

The primary factors taken into account to establish the cost range and weighted average were inflation, geographic, scale of intervention, frequency of the activity, and security situation. The cost compared to the last planning cycle in most cases have remained the same but with marginal decrease for some activities, especially in the agriculture and livestock support section. The marginal decrease in cost was due to partners discovering that the items necessary for some activities of the agricultural section could be sourced locally.

Health

The average activity unit cost was calculated based on estimations from key partners and historical data, factoring in possible variation given the differences in context between the pre-war and current situation. As there was no proposal submission phase during the HRP

development, main partners (including both agencies and NGOs) were asked to submit their activities, targets, and estimated budget for 2023. The unit cost was calculated as a weighted average considering their activity targets for 2023, thus harmonizing differences among partners. Targets were based on estimated severity of needs. Data from the 2021 HRP were taken into consideration, however, the unit costs submitted by partners were deemed closer proxies to the costs for 2023 activities than those from 2021.

External contextual factors (e.g., evolution of the conflict, economic impact) are not predictable and may further impact the unit cost in 2023. These shall be taken into consideration during any HRP revision in 2023.

The budget per activity was calculated considering a weight for each of the seven activities based on the operational priorities for 2023 and on reported activities in the 2022 5W. Each activity was given a weight in terms of the priority of the activity based on population needs, also factoring in the reporting for 2022 activities.

The total cost was calculated by multiplying the activity cost by the target. The methodology and calculations were endorsed by expert judgement by the Health Cluster SAG.

General Protection

Common activities among all areas of responsibility are costed with agreed average costs taking into consideration indirect costs, including transportation, implementation in hard-to-reach areas, human resource-related costs and monitoring. All costs include 30 per cent support costs (both direct and indirect support costs). Considering access restrictions and other context related limitations, variations in unit costs have also been considered in the final estimation of the average unit cost per activity, with ranges established to account for those variations in different locations and for different modalities. The cost per activity was based on what included in the Flash Appeal 2022 and HRP 2022 through the dedicated Task Force established in 2021; the cost per activity validated in consultations with key selected cluster partners and NPC's Strategic Advisory Group (comprising UN Agencies, INGOs and local organizations); some people are targeted with multiple activities and are costed and monitored accordingly.

Protection: Child Protection

The Child Protection sub-cluster continued with the Activity Based Costing, which was developed for 2022 Flash appeal in consultation with various actors including UN agency, INGOs, Local NGOs, areas of Child protection expertise (case management, child protection, legal aid, MHPSS, etc). The activity-based cost was developed in consideration of the 1) main cost drivers for activities; 2) best unit of measurement per activity; 3) agreement on Cost Ranges per activity; and 4) agreement on Average Cost per Unit, per activity.

Partners conducted an internal review in their organizations before providing inputs for the collective discussions and consensus on ranges and average cost per unit. All stages of the process were highly consultative and participatory. Overall, cost drivers of child protection activities in Ukraine are characterized by the following common elements: 1) the need to employ high numbers of skilled staff (wages); 2) complex processes of service delivery that require multiple actions/days to be completed (such a, PSS, case management, family tracing and reunification and alternative care arrangement, etc.) (time-consuming); and 3) costs associated with logistics (particularly fuel) to ensure presence, adequate monitoring, and delivery of life-saving activities and 4) modality of delivery interfered in the overall cost and was also taken into consideration in the estimation of price ranges and costs per unit. An additional cost driver applicable to certain locations and/or type of service was the 5) scale of persons reached — for instance, service provision in NGCA is more expensive due to the very limited humanitarian access and numbers of beneficiaries, while community-based activities are more expensive in smaller or isolated settlements (due to logistics/security costs).

Support and indirect costs were included in the price ranges and costs per unit (at a rate of 25% on average). Nonetheless, partners agreed to include a margin of flexibility to adjust costs by 20%, considering the volatility of the security environment, inflation and continuous deterioration of infrastructure and roads in isolated settlements located in the conflict-affected area. The calculations of minimum and maximum price ranges, as well as the average unit cost took into consideration inputs from the three 'categories' of partners - UN agencies, INGOs and national NGOs - for all activities. These ABC was validated at the CPSC meeting.

Protection: Gender-Based Violence

The GBV Sub Cluster established the costs for activities based on data gathered from partners representing NNGOs, INGOs and UN agencies. GBV sub cluster partners submitted their actual costs indicated in their past and/or current projects for each activity. In addition, partners conducted an internal review in their organizations before providing inputs for the collective discussions and consensus on ranges and average cost per unit. A dedicated meeting was held with the GBV Sub-cluster SAG and selected partners to discuss the cost estimates and factors that can be taken into consideration when establishing costs for 2023 HRP.

To come up with the weighted average of the costs per activity, the following factors were taken into account:

- Type of organization (NNGO, INGO, and UN Agency) and the estimated number of people targeted to be reached by each type of organization based on the 5Ws achievement and partners' operational presence.

- Response modality of activities including mobile, static and virtual (such as Hotline) was factored in based on the current achievement and 2023 target in the different types of response modalities.

- Accessibility of locations targeted for the response. GBV Sub cluster priority locations included hard-to-reach locations that have a direct bearing on the cost of delivering the services. The proportion of target beneficiaries in inaccessible areas was included in the calculation of the average cost.

- Projected cost of goods and services based on inflation and costs associated with logistics (such as fuel) to ensure presence, adequate monitoring, and delivery of life-saving activities

- Flash Appeal cost estimates were also used as a baseline for the new cost estimates. For the new activities that were not included in the flash appeal, the average cost of activity estimated by the different types/categories of organizations was used.

The average cost for similar activities within the protection cluster AoR was harmonized in consultation with the Protection cluster and AoR coordinators. In comparison with the Flash Appeal, average cost estimates of 2023 HRP activities showed a slight increase due to inflation and increased cost of service delivery in hard-to-reach areas.

Protection: Mine Action

Based on past mine action activities implemented in Ukraine, key MASC partners including UNDP, FAO, WHO, HALO Trust, DRC, UNICEF, UDA, HI, FSD, and NPA were engaged in the activity costing process. Each partner contributed the minimum and maximum cost values for awareness raising, risk education, mine victim assistance, NTS, demining, institutional support, and capacity development activities. The inputs were consolidated, and an average unit cost determined which was used to calculate the overall cost based on the sector targets for each activity for the year (total $99,626,426). The most expensive activity: demining (66% of overall budget) is calculated at $4/m2 over a target area of 13km2 to be cleared. Demining is both labour and resource intensive and the cost unit used here is in line with global norms for countries with similar labour costs. Partner unit cost estimates varied from 3/m2 to 5/m2. The next most expensive activity is institutional support (18%) which reflects the high cost of demining detector systems and other technical equipment supporting demolitions and transport requirements for demining teams. Such equipment costs and the expense of explosive ordnance disposal training courses under Capacity Development activities are activities targeted at state institutions - particularly the State Emergency Services of Ukraine (SESU) which operates in contexts that are often at the security limit of humanitarian activities.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

The process of establishment of costs started with the development by the technical advisor of the cluster of an overview of all current SNFI activities 13 in total, with the cost per activity of the FA revision which we used as a baseline. These costs were reviewed, revised and updated in October of 2022 with inputs of expert inputs of the sub-national shelter cluster coordinators and the deputy internally at first. The next step was to present these updates unit prices for review and validation of the SAG. The SAG is comprised of the following UN agencies; IOM, UNHCR and UNDP, INGOs such as PiN, DRC, NRC and national partners CARITAS, Proliska and NewWay, which meant that prices of UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs throughout the country were taken into consideration (including those hard to reach areas). For the solid fuel and utility support costs; the approach was to look at the consumption rate per family and convert this to a unit price.

After endorsement of the SAG these average weighted unit prices of all activities were introduced and shared during the National Shelter Cluster meeting where normally 100 or more participants are present including local partners and donors. This unit prices were attached to the minutes and available online in the various technical guiding documents of the cluster such as the Cash-for-Rent recommendations, the winterization recommendations and light and medium repair recommendations are these unit prices reflected.

The inflation rate is a driver of costs, along with higher prices for construction material and solid fuel as a consequence of public energy supplies being targeted and damaged by the war. Cost drivers also include the switch toward a higher target for light and medium repair compared to the current FA revision work as more areas become accessible so that more repair work can be done instead of provision of Emergency Shelter kits, which is more costly in unit price compared to the provision of emergency shelter kits (which cost $120 per household). The inflation rate is another driver of costs, along with higher prices for construction material and solid fuel as a consequence of public energy supplies being targeted and damaged by the war and the logistics costs and limited available skilled labour.

Cost increases compared to 2022 are mainly due to lack of availability and affordability of items in the market and due to inflation/shortage of supple versus the demand, quality insurance, labor market and warehousing costs.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The average costs presented in the main document were gathered through a purposive sample of cluster members – including a total of 18 UNOs, iNGOs and national NGOs – specifically selected based on their size and focus to ensure consideration of all activities of the WASH response, with a focus on priority geographical areas. Costs have drawn on real costs of implementation over the 3rd quarter of 2022, and the broad range in values reflect different, economies of scale, implementation modalities, organization types, and geographic, or population group targets, amongst others, across the sampled members.

The weighted average for each activity represents a mean cost across members and adjusted towards the median to reduce the impact of outliers and were reviewed by the WASH Strategic Advisory Group for any inconsistencies.

Targets were defined separately, based on identified humanitarian needs, the level and distribution of achievements in 2022, and the capacities that now exist in the sector.

The final average costs and funding estimates represent an increase on those used in the Flash Appeal 2022 and are considered a more accurate reflection of average costs per beneficiary for priority areas and activities in 2023. This is due to data from a greater number of members who have engaged across the activities of the WASH response, and data from a broader mix of responding members, with a focus on organizations responding in oblasts prioritized by the WASH response, thus providing a more accurate and focused average. Beyond refinements in our data and calculations, the increase in cost also reflects inflationary pressures and higher operating costs in priority areas.

4.3
Planning Figures by Cluster and Geography

PEOPLE AFFECTED	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	PARTNERS	ACTIVITIES
21.3M	**17.6M**	**11.1M**	**$3.9B**	**652**	**106**

Planning Figures by Cluster

	SECTOR	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IN NEED / TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)		OPERATIONAL PARTNERS	NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES
	CCCM	0.5M	0.4M		31.2M		13	10
	Education	5.3M	2.7M		154.5M		39	9
	Food Security & Livelihoods	11.1M	5.4M		993.9M		407	6
	Health	14.6M	7.8M		307.4M		85	7
	General Protection	14.7M	4.4M		165.6M		61	19
	Child Protection	3.4M	3.0M		165.1M		81	10
	Gender-based Violence	3.6M	1.2M		64.9M		65	15
	Mine Action	10.7M	3.0M		99.6M		13	7
	Shelter & NFIs	8.3M	3.3M		525.1M		101	15
	WASH	11.0M	7.6M		452.4M		59	7
	Multi-Purpose Cash		4.4M		958.6M		48	1
	Emergency Telecommunications	-	-		1.4M		2	
	Logistics	-	-		7.9M		2	
	Coordination & Common Services	-	-		18.0M		5	

Planning targets by Oblast *(# individuals)*

OBLAST	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	OVERALL PEOPLE TARGETED	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE #1	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE #2	NUMBER OF PARTNERS
Cherkaska	74K	54K	20K	148K	116K	97K	92
Chernihivska	138K	108K	104K	349K	349K	203K	116
Chernivetska	139K	64K	26K	229K	202K	85K	120
Dnipropetrovska	376K	380K	102K	858K	832K	556K	190
Donetska	342K	1M	89K	2M	1M	1M	127
Ivano-Frankivska	97K	89K	37K	223K	213K	142K	101
Kharkivska	389K	546K	128K	1M	949K	796K	143
Khersonska	46K	154K	58K	258K	258K	119K	59
Khmelnytska	138K	93K	49K	280K	256K	128K	83
Kirovohradska	122K	46K	19K	188K	168K	78K	104
Kyiv	120K	91K	333K	544K	544K	346K	120
Kyivska	230K	126K	371K	726K	552K	466K	128
Luhanska	132K	407K	49K	588K	588K	458K	72
Lvivska	62K	203K	49K	314K	216K	292K	161
Mykolaivska	122K	252K	81K	455K	346K	363K	97
Odeska	125K	142K	161K	428K	387K	228K	106
Poltavska	243K	51K	56K	351K	343K	129K	113
Rivnenska	75K	93K	35K	204K	160K	120K	81
Sumska	74K	265K	190K	529K	529K	242K	96
Ternopilska	62K	75K	24K	161K	120K	108K	89
Vinnytska	223K	98K	71K	393K	352K	228K	110
Volynska	31K	92K	17K	140K	78K	116K	78
Zakarpatska	96K	73K	26K	195K	184K	142K	106
Zaporizka	184K	162K	112K	458K	457K	289K	139
Zhytomyrska	165K	69K	278K	512K	431K	249K	84

4.4
What if we fail to respond?

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Failure to achieve the goals of cluster interventions could result in lack of access to humanitarian aid and multi-sectoral services for IDPs in CSs, not excluding cases of aid diversion and limited information about the verified needs and locations of CSs.

A lack of Gender inclusion could lead to women, men, boys, girls and persons with specific needs not being met and further exposing women and girls to more risks of exploitation and risks to physical safety and psychosocial wellbeing.

Failure to respond in the face of ongoing hostilities and damages to heating and electricity infrastructure could reduce access of IDPs in CSs to dignified living conditions, safe environments, and access to basic services, possibly triggering a new wave of displacement.

Lack of well-functioning site-level coordination and management activities could contribute to potential protection risks that IDPs, mainly women and PWSNs such as the elderly and persons with disabilities, may face and add on their vulnerability during the displacement lifecycle. Poor coordination among partners on the ground could possibly lead to duplication of response in some locations while leaving others without support.

Education

Failure to respond would significantly undermine children's access to education systems and create irreversible learning losses. While the government of Ukraine provides options for continuing education in an online and remote learning format where necessitated by the security situation, access to these modalities remains significantly restricted for large groups of children and teachers due to lack of devices for learning (both inside and outside of areas with ongoing hostilities), which is now targeted by humanitarian response.

Failure to close the gap with DLC and TLC as well as supportive distributions of learning kits where online modalities and offline modalities of schooling are not available would result in undermining a critical option for accessing education for the most affected communities.

Emergency Telecommunications

Failure to implement ETC solutions would result in humanitarian responders, including those near the frontline, being unable to deliver on expected mandates and commitments to the affected population in Ukraine. With recurrent and persistent attacks on cyberspace in Ukraine and unreliable networks, the ETC is enabling local actors with independent and reliable solutions to carry on the humanitarian response.[148]

Food Security and Livelihoods

Failure to provide food security and livelihood assistance to the 11.1 million people in need—of whom 1.1 million are classified as severely food insecure—would have devastating consequences and further entrench food insecurity among the most vulnerable population. The war has devasted Ukraine's economy and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has predicted a 35 percent decrease in this year's growth. The International Labour Organization (ILO) has also highlighted that an estimated 4.8 million jobs have been lost as a direct result of the war.

Health

Failure to respond would result in 7.83 million people having inadequate access to essential medicines and lifesaving care, increasing the likelihood of the following negative impacts:

- Lack or delayed access to primary and secondary health care and medications may cause unnecessary harm and preventable deaths

- Delayed or no access to trauma care may result in preventable deaths and unnecessary life-changing injuries.

- Non-communicable diseases, particularly prevalent in older persons and people with disabilities, can have severe consequences in both the short and long-term.

- Many of those suffering from psychological distress and mental health conditions may be unable to cope.

- Potential outbreaks of disease place children and older people at particularly high risk.

- Women at risk of obstetric complications may be at greater risk of life-threatening consequences.

- People living with TB and HIV might develop drug resistant disease or experience worsening health outcomes.

Logistics

Failure to respond would mean that the humanitarian community would no longer be supported with logistical coordination and information, and would no longer be able to access common logistics services – such as storage and road transport (including in relation to OCHA-coordinated inter-agency convoys).

General Protection

Failure to respond would result in an increase in civilian casualties, particularly in areas not under the control of the Government of Ukraine, due to absence of humanitarian mine action including surveying, marking, mine risk education and demining, as well as among populations residing in close proximity to the front line due to the use of explosive weapons with wide area effects.

Lack of essential services for people living close to the frontline and in areas not under the control of the Government of Ukraine, particularly older persons and persons with disabilities, would result in more people having to resort to negative coping mechanisms. Vulnerable individuals, including people with disabilities and older people, will be at higher risk of psychological distress, family separation, isolation, exclusion from assistance and institutionalization, and of being left behind.

Without effective linkages to start receiving assistance from governmental actors, conflict-affected individuals could become dependent on humanitarian assistance, which may result in social tensions, increased risk of GBV and negative coping mechanisms the moment that assistance ceases to be delivered.

Protection: Child Protection

Without focused child protection prevention, risk mitigation, and response interventions, over 3.4 million vulnerable children will face continued and increasing violence, exploitation, abuse, and family separation.

With little or no access to trusted, specialized assistance to intervene, help and monitor each child's situation, their long-term development, mental health, and psychosocial wellbeing will be negatively impacted in addition to their safety.

Without family-based care, there will be a higher likelihood of negative coping mechanism that caregivers/parents may use and/or expose their children to, such as survival sex and risk to trafficking, particularly among women and adolescent girls in the severely war-affected areas; child marriage especially in Roma communities where it is perceived as a 'valid' way to protect young girls.

Protection: Gender-Based Violence

Lack of access to adequate specialized services for GBV prevention, mitigation and response will lead to loss of lives of women and girls, as well as health consequences for survivors.

Lack of access for GBV survivors to services means they will struggle to recover from traumatic experiences or develop resilience to prevent/ cope with GBV.

Closure of GBV shelters and safe spaces will impact the physical protection of GBV survivors. Women and girls with exhausted financial means may be coerced to adopt negative coping mechanisms such as engaging in survival sex.

Protection: Mine Action

Failure to conduct humanitarian mine action, including surveying, marking, mine risk education and demining, will result in an increase in civilian casualties, particularly among the population of returnees to the most affected areas. Such risk may be sustained for years, resulting in fear and uncertainty within communities, blockages to recovery, inhibited reconstruction and a prolonged return to normalcy. The risk to populations of injury and death endure, until items of explosive ordnance are identified and neutralised. Mine Action is a prerequisite to safe resettlement and recovery in areas contaminated by mine and unexploded ordnance.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Lack of response means that highly vulnerable IDPs living in sub-standard CSs will face risks to their health, protection and dignity if their CSs are not refurbished. Given the difficult economic situation many households are facing these costly investments in housing repair will need to be considered.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Failure to respond will mean decreased access to adequate, safe, water supply and sanitation in recently de-occupied and frontline settlements and settlements hosting large numbers of IDPs.

Lack of adequate access to hygiene materials and facilities would result in a perpetuated unhygienic situation in frontline settlements, and also in hospitals, schools, orphanages, collective centres and care facilities for older people. This would contribute to an increased risk of water-related diseases, especially in conflict-affected oblasts, disproportionally impacting persons in vulnerable situations including older persons.

Lack of adequate and accessible water and sanitation facilities will result in reduced safety and dignity of older people, women, children and people with disabilities who are forced to use substandard facilities, especially in areas that are rural, recently retaken, or near the frontline.

4.5
How to contribute?

Contribute towards Ukraine Humanitarian Response Plan

Donors can contribute directly to aid organizations participating in the international humanitarian coordination mechanisms in Ukraine, as identified in this Humanitarian Response Plan. For more information on Ukraine's 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview, Humanitarian Response Plan, other monitoring reports or on how to donate directly to organizations participating in the plan, please visit:
www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/ukraine

Donate through the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF)

Donors can contribute through the UHF. This country-based pooled fund (CBPF) contributes to a coordinated humanitarian action, supporting the highest-priority projects of the best-placed responders (including international and national NGOs and UN agencies) through an inclusive and transparent process that follows the priorities set out in this Humanitarian Response Plan. The UHF allows donors to pool their contributions into single, unearmarked funds to support local humanitarian efforts which will, in turn, not only enable a coordinated, flexible and inclusive humanitarian response, but also strategically maximize available resources.

Visit the website for information on how to contribute to the Ukraine Humanitarian Response Plan:
https://www.unocha.org/ukraine/about-uhf

For questions, send an email at:
ochaukraine@un.org

Donate through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

CERF is a fast and effective way to support rapid humanitarian response. CERF provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. The 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 website:
www.unocha.org/cerf/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 send an email with relevant information concerning your contribution to:
logik@un.org

Registering and recognising 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 or through the online contribution report form at:
http://fts.unocha.org

4.6
List of Cluster Indicators for Monitoring Activities

List of Cluster Indicators for Monitoring Activities

Camp Coordination Camp Management Indicators for Monitoring Activities

Activity CC101 - CCCM monitoring

# of area-based assessments produced

# of sites monitored

# of site monitoring assessments produced

Activity CC102 - Deployment of mobile Site Management Support (SMS) teams

# of sites supported by SMS teams

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men and people with disability residing in sites supported by SMS teams

Activity CC103 - Setup and implementation of CCCM systems

# of sites with CCCM systems in place

# of people residing in sites with CCCM systems established

Activity CC104 - Provision of essential items and equipment for collective sites

# of sites supported with equipment and/or essential Item

# of site residents benefitted from equipment

Activity CC105 - Care and maintenance in sites

# of sites benefitted from care maintenance

# of site residents who have benefitted from care maintenance

Activity CC206 - Support to community focal points/committees

# of sites with community focal points/committees established/supported

Activity CC207 - Support to IDPs in conducting community-led activities in collective sites

# of sites supported by community-led activities

# of community led activities

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men and people with disability supported by community-led activities

Activity CC208 - Establishing access to information connection points

# of sites covered by information connection points

# of people who have benefitted from information connection points

Activity CC209 - Awareness raising

# of awareness raising sessions conducted

# of people participated in awareness raising sessions

Activity CC210 - Capacity building

# of trainings conducted

# of people trained

# of trainers trained

Education Indicators for Monitoring Activities

Activity ED101 - Provision of MHPSS and SEL, and facilitate PFA

# of girls, boys, and children with disability (3 to17) benefiting from MHPSS/SEL/PFA support

Activity ED102 - Provision of EORE

# of girls, boys, and children with disability (3 to 17) receiving EORE (priority given to conflict-affected areas)

Activity ED103 - Provision of essential trainings and support programs

# of adult teachers and educational personnel receive training on MHPSS, catch up learning, EORE, trauma-aware teaching, conflict-sensitive education etc.

Activity ED204 - Repair and/or rehabilitate schools

# of girls, boys, and children with disability (3 to 17) benefitting from rehabilitated classrooms or bomb-shelters

Activity ED205 - Establish safe and secure TLCs and DLCs

# of girls, boys, and children with disability (3 to 17) benefitting temporary learning spaces or digital learning centres

Activity ED206 - Provision of ECCD kits or other similar kits

# of girls, boys, and children with disability (3 to 5) benefitting from ECCD kits or other similar kits

Activity ED207 - Provision of catch-up/accelerated learning opportunities

# of girls, boys, and children with disability (3 to 17) receiving catch-up/accelerated learning support

Activity ED208 - Provision of electronic devices for learning and student kits.

# of girls, boys, and children with disability (6 to 17) receiving student kits, electronic devices for learning, etc.

Activity ED209 - Provision of learning electronic devices and student kits.

# of adult teachers and educational personnel receiving teaching kits or electronic devices for learning, etc.

Food Security and Livelihood Indicators for Monitoring Activities

Activity FS101 - Distribution of in-kind food assistance

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability receiving in-kind food assistance to ensure their immediate access to food

Activity FS102 - Provision of market-based relief voucher assistance (value voucher or commodity voucher)

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability receiving market-based relief voucher to ensure their immediate access to food

Activity FS103 - Agriculture and livestock inputs (in-kind)

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability provided with emergency agriculture and livestock inputs, contributing to their food consumption

Activity FS104 - Agriculture and livestock inputs (cash)

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability receiving sectoral cash to contributing to household food security

Activity FS105 - Agricultural infrastructure and supply chain

# of women and men supported with repairs of their livestock shelter, grain and vegetable storage

# of individual farmers (women, men) receiving grain storage facilities disaggregated

Activity FS106 - Non-agricultural livelihoods

# of individuals with livelihoods assets restoration support, assistance in establishing small business, and skills enhancing employability disaggregated by household status and gender

Health Indicators for Monitoring Activities

Activity HE101 - Improve access to comprehensive quality and integrated health care, including MHPSS and nutrition

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability reached through the provision of health care (including MHPSS) and nutrition activities

Activity HE102 - Provide financial support for health care and nutrition-related costs - cash or vouchers

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability reached by financial support for health

Activity HE103 - Support RCCE / IEC to improve health and nutrition outcomes for patients, caregivers and health care providers

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability reached by RCCE / IEC activities

Activity HE104 - Procure, pre-position, and distribute essential medicines, medical equipment, and medical commodities to health facilities

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability reached by donations of medicines and medical commodities

Activity HE105 - Conduct health and nutrition needs assessments to identify critical needs/gaps and provide strategic direction to the humanitarian response

girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability reached by assessments

Activity HE106 - Engage in capacity building for health care providers, first responders, and other community members to improve their ability to respond to the needs of vulnerable populations

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability trained

Activity HE107 - Provide support to improve readiness, preparedness, and response to all hazards, including outbreaks of disease

health facilities supported

General Protection Indicators for Monitoring Activities

Activity GP101 - Case Management GP

# of individuals who received case management services (not including specialized CP & GBV services)

Activity GP102 - Emergency Cash for Protection

# of individuals with specific needs who received emergency cash assistance to prevent, mitigate or respond to protection risks

Activity GP103 - Hotlines

calls received by hotlines from individuals

Activity GP104 - Individual Protection Assistance

# of individuals reached with individual protection assistance (e.g. assistive devices)

Activity GP105 - Legal Assistance for HLP issues

# of individuals who received legal assistance on HLP issues

Activity GP106 - Legal Assistance GP (documentation, birth/death registration, access to pension and social benefits, employment issue)

# of individuals who received legal assistance

Activity GP106 - Legal Assistance GP (documentation)

# of individuals who successfully secured civil documentation

Activity GP107 - Protection counselling

# of individuals who received protection counselling

Activity GP108 - Protection monitoring at household level

# of individuals reached through protection monitoring

Activity GP109 - Psychosocial Support (individual and groups)

# of individuals who received individual or group-based psychosocial support

Activity GP110 - Referral to Specialized services

# of individuals with specific needs referred to specialized services and assistance

Activity GP111 - Transportation

# of individuals provided with transportation services

Activity GP112 - Advocacy GP

# of advocacy interventions undertaken on protection issues

Activity GP213 - Assessments (Community level)

protection assessments conducted

Activity GP214 - Awareness raising GP & HLP

# of individuals who participated in awareness raising activities - GP

# of individuals who participated in awareness raising sessions on HLP

Activity GP215 - Capacity building (Humanitarian actors and Government) - GP

# of individual humanitarian staff trained on protection approaches or issues

Activity GP216 - Community centers

# of community centers established or maintained

Activity GP217 - Community-based protection activities

# of individuals who participated in community-based activities

# of individual community members trained on protection approaches or issues (not including GBV or Child Protection)

Activity GP218 - Institutional Support

# of government institutions supported

Activity GP219 - Protection monitoring at the community level

# of individual key informants reached through community level protection monitoring

Child Protection Indicators for Monitoring Activities

Activity CP101 - Provision of Child Protection Case Management

# of identified at risk girls and boys and their caregivers who receive case management services that meets their unique needs

Activity CP102 - Provision of structured mental health and psychosocial support services to girls and boys (individual and group)

# of girls and boys benefiting from age, and gender, disability sensitive structured mental health and psychosocial support services

Activity CP103 - Provision of mental health and psychosocial support services for caregivers

# of caregivers (women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability) who receive psychosocial support and positive parenting leading to improved relationships with the children under their care

Activity CP104 – Family Tracing and Reunification

# of girls and boys reunified with their families/communities and provided with adequate care and services

Activity CP105 - Alternative Care Arrangements for UASC/children at risk

# of girls and boys supported with family based alternative care arrangements

Activity CP106 - Child Protection Legal Assistance

# of girls and boys and their caregivers who received legal assistance on CP issues

Activity CP107 - Community Engagement and Community based Child Protection

# of women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability benefiting from child protection sensitization

# of women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability who participate in community-based activities

Activity CP108 - Emergency cash for Child Protection outcome

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability who received emergency case management fund utilised in standard case management service provision to prevent, mitigate or respond to child protection risks

# of children and their family members who received emergency case management fund utilised in standard case management service provision to prevent, mitigate or respond to child protection risks

Activity CP209 - Child Protection Awareness raising & Information Dissemination

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability reached by messaging on key child protection risks, and relat-ed information on CP service and mitigation measures

Activity CP210 - Child Protection Capacity building

# of women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability who have received CP training, PSEA, Child safeguarding

# of women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability trained in CPIMS+ and its use

Protection: Gender-Based Violence Indicators for Monitoring Activities

Activity GB101 - GBV Case management

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability survivors of GBV supported with GBV case management that meet minimum standards

Activity GB102 - Psychosocial support (mobile and static) for GBV survivors that meet minimum standards

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability survivors provided with specialized GBV PSS assistance that meet minimum standards

Activity GB203 - Hotline

# of GBV Hotlines operational

Activity GB104 - Provide GBV crisis intervention and accommodation (GBV shelters, crises rooms and day care services) for GBV survivors

# of functional Shelters operational

# of girls, women, eldely women, and people with disability survivors of GBV receiving services in shelters

# of functioning Crisis rooms operational

# of girls, women, eldely women, and people with disability GBV survivors receiving services in crises rooms

# of functioning day care center operational

# of girls, women, eldely women, and people with disability GBV survivors receiving services in Day care centers

Activity GB105 - Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGFS)

# of functioning day care center Women and Girls Safe Spaces operational

# of girls, women, eldely women, and people with disability accessing recreational and livelihood skills including vocational education and GBV/SRH education sessions in Women and Girls Safe Spaces

Activity GB106 - Establish and update functional inter-sectoral GBV referral pathways

# of raions with updated functional referral pathways

Activity GB107 - Legal aid and counseling for GBV survivors

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability supported with age appropriate and gender sensitive legal assistance and counseling

Activity GB108 - Cash and voucher assistance through specialized care for GBV survivors

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability GBV survivors who received cash and voucher assistance

Activity GB109 - Dignity kits to GBV survivors and those at high risk

# of girls, women, elderly women and people with disability who received dignity kits.

Activity GB210 - Awareness raising on GBV prevention, life-saving information on GBV services and referrals and risk mitigation

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability reached with information on GBV services, referrals and pre-ventive action

Activity GB211 - Train humanitarian actors in GBV risk mitigation

# of women and men non-GBV humanitarian workers trained /sensitized on GBV risk mitigation

Activity GB212 - GBV assessments conducted for gap identification

# of GBV assessments conducted

Activity GB213 - GBV safety audit in collective/transit centers, border crossings and other areas identified as high risk

# of GBV Safety Audits conducted

Activity GB214 - Train GBV service providers to meet GBViE minimum standards

# of women and men GBV specialized service providers (national, regional, local or international) trained

Activity GB215 - Advocacy on GBV issues

# of advocacy interventions undertaken on GBV issues

Mine Action Indicators for Monitoring Activities

Activity MA101 - Awareness raising (Information Dissemination) - MA

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability who participated in awareness raising activities - MA

Activity MA102 - Explosive Ordnance Risk Education

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability who participated in EORE activities - MA

Activity MA103 - Mine Victim Assistance

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability who benefited from MVA

Activity MA104 - Non-Technical Surveys - MA

# of Interventions

Activity MA105 - Demining

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability who benefited from areas cleared of EO

Area in m2 reduced

EO items removed

Activity MA106 - Institutional Support (Government)

# of Interventions (equipment provision) to national mine institutions - MA

Activity MA107 - Capacity building (Humanitarian actors and Government) - MA

# of women and men trained on mine action approaches or issues

Shelter and Non-Food Items Indicators for Monitoring Activities

Activity SN101 - Emergency Shelter Support

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, people with disability and households supported with emergency shelter assistance

Activity SN102 - Temporary Housing

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, people with disability and households supported with temporary/ transitional housing

Activity SN103 - Light & Medium Repairs (in-kind)

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, people with disability households supported with light repairs (in kind)

# of buildings receiving light repairs (in kind)

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, people with disability and households supported with medium repairs (in kind)

# of buildings receiving medium repairs (in kind)

Activity SN104 - Light & Medium Repairs (cash)

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, people with disability and households supported with light repairs (cash)

# of buildings receiving light repairs (cash)

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, people with disability and households supported with medium repairs (cash)

# of buildings receiving medium repairs (cash)

Activity SN105 - Heavy Repairs

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, people with disability and households supported with heavy repairs

# of buildings receiving heavy repairs

Activity SN106 - Refurbishment of Collective Sites

of "sleeping spaces" created

of "sleeping spaces" improved

Activity SN107 - Rental support

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, people with disability and households receiving cash grants for rental accommodation (3 months)

Activity SN108 - Hosting family support

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, people with disability and vulnerable hosting families supported with financial aid

Activity SN209 - NFI kits for Collective Sites

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability in collective centres supported with NFIs

Activity SN210 - NFI kits for Individuals

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability supported with NFI kits

Activity SN211 - Provision of NFIs for Bomb Shelters

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability in bomb shelters supported with NFIs

Activity SN212 - Provision of Winter Clothes

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, and people with disability supported with winter clothing

Activity SN213 - Provision of Winter Heating

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, people with disability and households supported with heating appliances

Activity SN214 - Support for winter energy needs (in-kind)

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, people with disability and households supported with solid fuel for energy needs

Activity SN215 - Support for winter energy needs (cash)

# of girls, boys, women, men, elderly women, elderly men, people with disability and households supported with cash for utilities

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Indicators for Monitoring Activities

Activity WA101 - Emergency Water Supply

# of individuals benefiting from the construction of new water sources (boreholes etc)

# of individuals benefiting from the distribution of household water treatment materials

# of individuals benefiting from the installation / operation of Surface Water Treatment Units and temporary distribution systems

# of individuals benefiting from the installation of institutional/communal water treatment units (e.g. filters)

# of individuals benefiting from provision of bottled water / distribution of water bottels

# of individuals benefiting from the provision of water trucking

# of individuals benefiting from the provision/installation of water storage tanks (institutional)

Activity WA102 - WASH NFI distributions (in-kind)

# of individuals benefiting from hygiene kit/items distribution (in-kind)

# of individuals benefiting from hygiene promotion activities

Activity WA103 - WASH NFI distributions (cash)

# of individuals benefiting from hygiene kit/items distribution (cash or voucher)

Activity WA104 - WASH facilities rehabilitations

# of individuals benefiting from the provision of laundry equipment (dryers, washing machines)

# of individuals benefiting from shower rehabilitation or construction/installation

# of individuals benefiting from toilet rehabilitation/installation (including handwashing)

# of individuals benefiting from the provision of institutional cleaning kits

# of individuals benefiting from the provision/construction of handwashing station

# of individuals benefiting from the connection of institutions/shelters to the water or wastewater/sewerage network

Activity WA205 - Water & waste-water systems O&M support and repairs

# of individuals benefiting from the provision of PPE / safety equipment

# of individuals benefiting from the rehabilitation of off-site sewage treatment, pumping stations or sewage networks

# of individuals benefiting from the provision of leak detection equipment / training

# of individuals benefiting from the provision of machinery / equipment

# of individuals benefiting from the provision of water testing materials / equipment

# of individuals benefiting from the provision of water treatment supplies (Chlorine, coagulents, etc.)

# of individuals benefiting from the repair of existing centralized water system

# of individuals benefiting from the repair of existing decentralized water systems (boreholes, wells, etc)

# of individuals benefiting from training

Activity WA206 - Solid waste management support and repairs

# of individuals benefiting from the provision of Solid waste management materials / consumables (bins, bags, etc.)

# of individuals benefiting from support to Solid Waste collection / disposal services

Activity WA207 - District heating O&M support and repairs

# of individuals benefiting from the equipment/Repairs/Rehabilitation of centralised heating system

# of individuals benefiting from the supply of institutional boiler units

# of individuals benefiting from the supply of mobile boilers for centralised heating systems

# of individuals benefiting from the provision of generators for Heating system

Multi-Purpose Cash Indicators for Monitoring Activities

Activity MP101 – Provision of multi-purpose cash

people assisted with multi-purpose cash assistance

amount (USD) distributed through multi-purpose cash assistance

% of households who report being able to meet their basic needs as they define and prioritize them

% of recipients (disaggregated by sex, age, and disability) reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe manner

% of recipients (disaggregated by sex, age, and disability) reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in an accessible manner

% of essential needs covered per sector

Emergency Telecommunications Indicators for Monitoring Activities

Activity ET201 - Coordination and Information Management

Percentage of ETC partners satisfied or very satisfied with cluster activities based on annual performance survey (%)

Activity ET202 - Security communications services

# of Security Information and Operations Centre (SIOC) setups supported

Activity ET203 - Secure Data Connectivity

# of interagency humanitarian sites provided with data connectivity services

Activity ET204 - Service for community

# of platforms for community engagement established

Logistics Indicators for Monitoring Activities

Activity LG201 - Coordination and Information Management

# of coordination meetings held

# of information management products and updates published

# of User Feedback Surveys conducted

Percentage of organisations that give an overall 'satisfactory' rating in the User Feedback Surveys

Logistical Gaps and Needs Analysis conducted

Activity LG202 - Common Logistics Services (Logistics Cluster)

Percentage of Service Request Forms received and accepted, are fulfilled

Activity LG203 - Common Logistics Services (Atlas Logistique)

# of humanitarian organisations benefiting from common logistics services

Total square metres of storage capacity made available to humanitarian organisations

Percentage of road transport services completed, are to hard-to-reach-areas

Activity LG204 - Facilitation of Capacity Building

# of trainings facilitated

4.7
Participating Organizations

ACRONYM	ORGANIZATION NAME	TYPE	CLUSTERS
100%Life	100% Life	NNGO	CC, FS, HE, SN
280Days	280 Days	NNGO	HE
300M	300 Mykolaivtsiv	NNGO	FS
A-help	A-help	NNGO	FS
AGRICO	AGRICO	Private	FS
AICMUA	AICM Ukraine	INGO	FS, HE, GB, WA
ALPS	ALPS Resilience	INGO	CC
ANTFT	ANT Fabryka Talantiv	NNGO	CP
ANTS	ANTS	NNGO	FS
Zernovyi	ASC Zernovyi	Private	FS
AVSI	AVSI Foundation	INGO	ED, FS, GP, CP, GB, MP
ACF	Action Contre la Faim	INGO	FS, HE, WA, MP
AAI	ActionAid International	INGO	GB
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	INGO	FS, GP, SN, WA, MP
AACRSR	Advisory and Advisory Council - Reforms of Stryiskyi Raion	NNGO	FS
Aelita	Aelita Educational Cultural and Art Center	NNGO	FS
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	INGO	CC, FS, SN, WA, MP
AMP	Agromegapolis	NNGO	FS
AMI	Ahentsiia Mistsevykh Initsiatyv	NNGO	FS, SN
AiBi	AiBi Friends of Children Association	INGO	CP
AirLight	AirLight	NNGO	FS, CP
ATCU	All-Ukrainian Association of Amalgamated Territorial Communities	Other	FS
AUDA	All-Ukrainian Democratic Action	NNGO	FS
AUUPD	All-Ukrainian Union of Persons with Disabilities of Ukraine	NNGO	FS
Alliance	Alliance for Public Health	NNGO	HE
Alternative	Alternative Union of Journalists	NNGO	FS
Americares	Americares	INGO	HE, GB
Angels	Angels of Salvation	NNGO	FS, GP
AC	Apostolovo City Council	Gov	SN
ASB	Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund Deutschland e.V.	INGO	FS, GP, CP, SN, WA, MP
AN	Arche Nova	INGO	SN
AM	Arms of Mercy	NNGO	FS
Asgard	Asgard	NNGO	FS
AAR Japan	Association for Aid and Relief, Japan	INGO	GP
ACPD	Association for Communities Participatory Development	NNGO	FS

ACRONYM	ORGANIZATION NAME	TYPE	CLUSTERS
AMCY	Association of Mentoring for Children and Youth	NNGO	CP
AOU	Association of Opticians of Ukraine	NNGO	FS
ASDYT	Association of Supporting Development of Youth Tourism	NNGO	FS
APMCH	Association of producers of Melitopol cherry	NNGO	FS
UPS	Association of the Ukrainian Peacekeeping School	NNGO	FS
AL-HI	Atlas Logistique - Humanity & Inclusion	INGO	LG
ORK	Austrian Red Cross	IO	WA
Avalist	Avalist	NNGO	CP
BVL	Babaikivskyi village lyceum of Tsarychanska village council	Other	FS
BakhmutRDA	Bakhmut Raion Administration	Gov	FS
BWA	Baptist World Aid	INGO	MP
BF	Be Free	NNGO	ED
BCRD	Bilozerka center for regional development	NNGO	FS
Bilshe	Bilshe Agency for Creative Initiatives	NNGO	FS
Bvist	Blaga Vist	NNGO	FS
CF BLAHO	Blaho Charity Fund Zakarpattia	Other	GP
Blahochestia	Blahochestia Charitable Foundation Mykolaiv	NNGO	FS
Blahorob	Blahorob	NNGO	FS
BM	Bo Mozhemo	NNGO	SN
BGBH	Bohodukhiv Geriatric Boarding House	Other	FS
Bridge	Bridge	NNGO	FS
BTFT	Building the Future Together	NNGO	FS
BI	Bukovyna Innovatsiina	NNGO	FS, CP
BH	Bukovynska Hromada	NNGO	FS
Bunker	Bunker	NNGO	FS
BGSB	Bureau of Gender Strategy and Budgeting	NNGO	FS
Butterfly	Butterfly	NNGO	GB
CAREDE	CARE Germany	INGO	HE
CAREI	CARE International	INGO	GB, MP
CSPESUA	CARITAS-SPES Ukraine	NNGO	FS, SN, WA
CORE	CORE	INGO	FS
Candidate	Candidate Public Organization	NNGO	HE
CaritasUA	Caritas Ukraine	NNGO	FS, HE, GP, CP, GB, SN, WA, MP
CRS	Catholic Relief Services	INGO	MP
IAR	Center for Community Development Idea.Action.Result	NNGO	FS
CPSS Krynychky	Center for Provision of Social Services, Krynychky town	Gov	FS
CPSS Mezhova	Center for Provision of Social Services, Mezhova town	Gov	FS
CSL	Center for Social Leadership	NNGO	HE
CSC	Center for Street Culture	NNGO	FS
CPSSHVC	Center for the Provision of Social Services of the Hurivska Village Council	Gov	FS
CPSSPVC	Center for the Provision of Social Services of the Pishchanobridska Village Council	Gov	FS
CPSD	Center of Partnership and Sustainable Development	NNGO	SN

ACRONYM	ORGANIZATION NAME	TYPE	CLUSTERS
COVD	Center of Volunteering and Defense	NNGO	FS
CH	Centralny Hotel	Private	FS
WP	Centre Women's Perspectives	NNGO	GB
CESVI	Cesvi Fondazione Onlus	INGO	FS, GP, SN
CFSSS	Charity Foundation Stabilization Support Services	NNGO	FS, GP, WA
CHUA	Charity UA	NNGO	FS
RUNY	Charivni Runy	NNGO	FS
RDA	Cherkasy Regional Development Agency	Other	FS
EcoC	Chernihiv Eco City	NNGO	FS
CVCL	Chernihiv Vocational Construction Lyceum	Other	SN
CWBFU	Child Well-Being	NNGO	FS, CP, SN
CFDE	ChildFund Germany	INGO	ED, FS, GP, CP, SN, MP
CHFuture	Children's future	NNGO	ED
CHHRG	Chuhuiv Human Rights Group	NNGO	FS
Grace	Church of Grace	Other	FS
CHIC	City Help and Interaction Center	NNGO	HE
CHTI	City Housing and Technical Inspection	Gov	SN
Class	Class	NNGO	CP
ClubF	Club Future	NNGO	HE
SVOI	Community of Volunteers United by Idea	NNGO	FS
CWW	Concern Worldwide	INGO	FS, SN
Corteva	Corteva Agriscience	Other	FS
CINT	Corus International	INGO	HE, GP, CP
CDF	Country Defence Foundation	NNGO	FS
CrimeaSOS	CrimeaSOS	NNGO	GP, CP, SN
CNFA	Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture	INGO	FS
CPZ	Cultural Platform Zakarpattia	NNGO	CP
CDemocracy	Culture of Democracy	NNGO	FS
CultureLab	CultureLab Foundation	NNGO	HE
D.O.M.48.24	D.O.M.48.24	NNGO	FS, GB
DAIG	DAI Global LLC	INGO	FS
DESPRO	DESPRO	NNGO	WA
DNIPRO HUB	DNIPRO HUB	NNGO	HE
DREAMACTION	DREAMACTION	NNGO	FS, SN
DCA	DanChurchAid	IO	MA
DRK	Danish Red Cross	IO	GP, MP
DRC	Danish Refugee Council	INGO	FS, GP, CP, GB, MA, SN, WA, MP
DemSol	Demining Solutions	NNGO	FS
DESYSZ	Department of Education and Science, Youth and Sports of the Zakarpattia Regional State Administration	Gov	ED
DEVCC	Department of Education of Vinnytsia City Council	Gov	SN
DLSPPUCC	Department of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of Uman City Council	Gov	FS

ACRONYM	ORGANIZATION NAME	TYPE	CLUSTERS
DSP	Department of Social Protection	Gov	CP
DSPPNCC	Department of Social Protection of the Population of Nemyriv City Council	Gov	SN
DSPLSA	Department of Social Protection under Luhansk State Administration	Gov	GB
DPI	Depaul International	INGO	FS, MP
DPUA	Depaul Ukraine	INGO	FS
DYI	Derzhava i Ya	NNGO	FS
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	IO	GP, CP, GB
VolynDev	Development of Volyn	NNGO	FS
DiagnoMED	DiagnoMED Charitable Foundation	NNGO	FS
DiemoR	Diemo Razom	NNGO	HE
DGF	Digi Fly	Private	FS
DM	Dim Myloserdya	NNGO	HE
DIY	Diy	NNGO	FS, SN
GERINST	Dmytro F. Chebotarov Institute of Gerontology	Other	FS
DCVE	Dnipro Center for Vocational Education	Other	FS
DCC	Dnipro City Council	Gov	FS, SN
DP	Dnipro Polytechnic	Other	FS
DS	Dobra Sprava	NNGO	FS
Dobrobut22	Dobrobut-2022	Other	FS
Dobrodiy	Dobrodiy Club	NNGO	ED
Dobro	Dobropillia Center Dobro	NNGO	FS
Dobroserdia	Dobroserdia	NNGO	FS
CUAMM	Doctors with Africa CUAMM	INGO	HE
DomanivkaM	Domanivka Maibutnogo	NNGO	FS
DSOS	Donbas SOS	NNGO	GP, SN
DDC	Donbass Development Center	NNGO	ED, FS, GP, SN, WA
DAI	Dorcas Aid International	INGO	FS, SN, MP
DUA	Dorcas Ukraine	NNGO	SN, MP
DVC	Dubovykiv Village Council	Gov	SN
Dumen	Dumen	NNGO	FS
DYVC	Dyvizia Village Council	Gov	FS
Dzherelo	Dzherelo	NNGO	FS, CP, GB
ECBUA	ECBUA	Other	FS
ELEOS	ELEOS-Ukraine	NNGO	FS
EMMAUS	EMMAUS	INGO	FS
EDRDA	East Donbass Regional Development Agency	NNGO	FS
East-SOS	East-SOS	NNGO	FS, WA
EdCamp	EdCamp	NNGO	ED
Edelweiss	Edelweiss	NNGO	FS
EMCD	Educational and methodical center (Dnipro)	Other	FS
ED	Edyna Derzhava	NNGO	FS
Egida	Egida Zaporizhzhia	NNGO	CP, GB

ACRONYM	ORGANIZATION NAME	TYPE	CLUSTERS
Emmanuel	Emmanuel	NNGO	FS
Elife	Enjoying life	NNGO	FS
EI	Enlightening Initiative	NNGO	HE
Equilibrium	Equilibrium	NNGO	GP, CP
ERC	Estonian Refugee Council	INGO	FS, MP
EtCetera	Et Cetera	NNGO	GB
Etalon	Etalon	NNGO	FS
Dobrobut	Eudemony of Ukraine	NNGO	HE
EAGP	European Alliance of Great Possibilities	NNGO	FS
EDF	European Disability Forum	INGO	GP
EP	Everything Possible	NNGO	FS
Karpivka VCEC	Executive Committee of the Karpivka Village Council	Gov	FS
Svitlovodsk CCEC	Executive Committee of the Svitlovodsk City Council	Gov	FS
Tomakiv VCEC	Executive Committee of the Tomakiv Village Council	Gov	FS
ECZHCC	Executive Committee of the Zhmerynka City Council	Gov	SN
Novoukrainka CCEC	Executive committee of the Novoukrainka City Council	Gov	FS
FHI360	FHI 360	INGO	GB
FHL	Faith, Hope, Love	NNGO	FS, CP, GB, WA
Circle	Family Circle Charitable Foundation	NNGO	HE
FFRo	Fight For Freedom Romania	INGO	FS
Fimiam	Fimiam Baptist Church	Other	FS
Flox	Flox	NNGO	FS
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	UN	FS, MP
CFFDU	Football Development in Ukraine	NNGO	CP
FFYR	Footbol Federation of Yakymivskyi Raion	NNGO	FS
FFU	For the future of Ukraine	NNGO	CP
FUP	Foreign United People	INGO	GB
ForestCom	Forest Initiatives and Communities	NNGO	FS, CP
FreeKH	Free Kharkiv	NNGO	SN
FH	Friends' Hands	INGO	ED, FS, WA
Fhromivka	Future of Hromivka	NNGO	FS
Garage48	Garage48	INGO	FS
Gart	Gart Charity Foundation	NNGO	FS
Gastroprikhozhane	Gastroprikhozhane	NNGO	CP
GenCouncil	Gender Council	NNGO	FS
GZ	Generation Z	NNGO	FS
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining	IO	MA
GRC	German Red Cross	IO	MP
Girls	Girls	NNGO	ED, CP
GC	Global Communities	INGO	MP
GEM	Global Empowerment Mission	NNGO	FS, SN
GRM	Global Response Management	INGO	HE

ACRONYM	ORGANIZATION NAME	TYPE	CLUSTERS
Goncharenko	Goncharenko Center	NNGO	FS
GoodNews	Good News Church	Other	FS
GPB	Good People of Bukovina	NNGO	FS
GRN	Gorenie	NNGO	GB
GL	Green-Land	NNGO	FS
HALO	HALO Trust	INGO	GP, MA
HEKS-EPER	HEKS/EPER Swiss Church Aid	INGO	FS, GB, SN, WA, MP
Humanosh	HUMANOSH Fundacja im. Sławy i Izka Wołosiańskich	INGO	FS
HRI	HealthRight International	INGO	GB
HS	Healthy society	NNGO	CP
HIAS	Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society	INGO	GB
HELP e.V.	Help - Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe e.V.	INGO	FS, HE, GP, GB, SN, WA, MP
HELPUA	Help Ukraine Charity Foundation	NNGO	FS, SN
HELPUARO	Help Ukraine Romania	INGO	FS
HelpUs	Help Us Help	INGO	HE
HAI	HelpAge International	INGO	GB
HAIUA	HelpAge International Ukraine	INGO	FS, GP, WA, MP
Helpcode	Helpcode	INGO	GP
HHosp	Hlyboka Hospital	Other	FS
HHCl	Hope and Homes for Children	INGO	CP
HFU	Hope for Ukraine	INGO	FS
HHM	House for the Help of Mercy	NNGO	FS
HADC	Humanitarian Aid and Development Center	NNGO	FS
HHZ	Humanitarian HUB of Znamenka	NNGO	FS
HI	Humanity & Inclusion	INGO	GP, CP, MA, SN, WA, MP
HIA	Hungarian Interchurch Aid	INGO	FS, WA, MP
IAM	I am Mariupol	NNGO	GP
IV	I'm - Volnovakha	NNGO	GP
INTERSOS	INTERSOS	INGO	HE, GP, GB, SN, WA
Impuls.UA	Impuls.UA	NNGO	FS
InTouch	In Touch Ukraine Foundation	NNGO	CP, GB
Boyart	Individual Interpreneur - Boyart T. S	Private	FS
Lavrenko	Individual Interpreneur - Lavrenko Yevhen Oleksandrovych	Private	FS
IAC ISHR	Information and Analytical Center of the International Society for Human Rights	NNGO	FS, HE, SN, WA
Initiative	Initiative	NNGO	GB
InitiativeCDSB	Initiative Center for the Development of the Social Business	NNGO	FS
IPS	Initiative Platform of Soledar	NNGO	FS
ISSol	Innovative Social Solutions	NNGO	GB
Insight	Insight	NNGO	GB
CGIIS	Intelligence of Sumy Region	NNGO	FS
IBAH	International Budget Advocacy Hub	NNGO	FS
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	IO	FS, MA, MP

ACRONYM	ORGANIZATION NAME	TYPE	CLUSTERS
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	IO	MP
InterMediCare	International Medical Care	NNGO	HE
IMC	International Medical Corps	INGO	HE, GB, WA, MP
IOM	International Organization for Migration	UN	CC, FS, HE, GP, CP, GB, SN, WA, MP, CS
IRC	International Rescue Committee	INGO	GP, CP, GB, SN, MP
Interny	Interny	NNGO	FS
IUPFMU	Interregional Union of Poultry and Feed Manufacturers of Ukraine	NNGO	FS
IsraAID	IsraAID	INGO	GP, CP, WA
IS	Italian Store Collective Center	Other	FS
Izium MA	Izium Military Administration	Gov	SN
Izolyatsia	Izolyatsia ICF	NNGO	FS
JIA	Johanniter International Assistance	INGO	FS
JurFem	JurFem	NNGO	GB
K12	K12 Emergency Food	Other	FS
Kashlakov	Kashlakov	Private	FS
KVC	Ketrysanviska Village Council	Gov	FS
KfW	KfW Development Bank	Other	ED
Kharkiv	Kharkiv	NNGO	FS
KHCC	Kharkiv City Council	Gov	ED
KRAC	Kharkiv Regional Advisory Center	NNGO	FS
Kharkiv URCS	Kharkiv Regional Organization of the Red Cross Society of Ukraine	NNGO	CP
KCHR	Kherson Center for Human Rights	NNGO	FS
Khmelnytskyi RBSMS	Khmelnytskyi Regional Base of Special Medical Supply	Other	HE
Khortytsia	Khortytsia Charitable Foundation	NNGO	FS
Kodayti	Kodayti for life Ukraine	NNGO	FS
KUH	Koordynaty Uspishnoi Hromady	NNGO	FS
KCRH	Korostyshiv Central Regional Hospital	Other	FS
KNC	Koziatynska New Community	NNGO	SN
KBA	Kreminna Business Association	NNGO	FS
KRPBS	Kryvyi Rih Psychoneurological Boarding School	Other	FS
LIRY	Kryvyi Rih Regional Liceum-Internat for Rural Youth	Other	FS
KCLED	Kurakhove Center for Local Economic Development	NNGO	FS
Kyiv URCS	Kyiv City Organization of the Red Cross Society of Ukraine	NNGO	FS
KHG	Kyiv Helsinki Group	NNGO	GP
KHUB	Kyiv Hub	NNGO	ED, HE
KyivV	Kyiv Volunteer	NNGO	FS
FADV	L'Albero della Vita	INGO	GB
LaStradaUA	La Strada-Ukraine	NNGO	ED, CP, GB
LCR	Laboratory of Culture Researches	NNGO	HE
CF LDF	Law and Democracy	NNGO	FS, CP

ACRONYM	ORGANIZATION NAME	TYPE	CLUSTERS
LBW	League of Business and Professional Women	NNGO	SN
LSRW	League of Socially Responsible Women	NNGO	FS
LWV	League of Women Voters	NNGO	FS
LDN	Legal Development Network	NNGO	FS
Legalspace	Legal Space	NNGO	FS
LP	Legenda of Podilia	NNGO	FS
LYHB	Let Your Heart Beat Charitable Fund	NNGO	HE
LL	Liberi Liberati	NNGO	FS
LightC	Light of Culture	NNGO	FS
LH	Light of Hope Charity	NNGO	FS, HE
IIZH	Liha Zhyttia	NNGO	FS
LoC	Line of Consent	NNGO	FS
KAMR	Local Development Agency of Koblivska Village Council	NNGO	FS
LoveWB	Love Without Borders	NNGO	FS, SN, WA
LK	Love and Kindness	NNGO	FS
LAPWD	Luhansk Association of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities	NNGO	FS, WA
LRTA	Luhansk Region Tourist Association	NNGO	FS
Lumos	Lumos Foundation	INGO	ED, CP
LRC	Luxembourg Red Cross	IO	WA
LCBC	Lviv Central Baptist Church	NNGO	FS
LVCC	Lviv City Council	Gov	ED, FS
LTMCVET	Lviv Training and Methodological Center of VET	Other	FS
LNMC	Lykhivskyi National Medical Center on the basis of a home for the elderly	Other	FS
Mclub	MARTIN-club	NNGO	GB
MASHA	MASHA Foundation	NNGO	GB
MELITA	MELITA	Private	FS
MENTOR	MENTOR Initiative	INGO	HE
MIRA	MIRA	NNGO	FS
MI	Malteser International	INGO	HE, SN
MI Lviv	Malteser Lviv	NNGO	HE, SN
MSDUA	Malteser Ukraine	NNGO	HE
MVC	Marazlivka Village Council	Gov	FS
Mazaltov	Mazal Tov Charity Fund	NNGO	FS
Medair	Medair	INGO	HE, SN, WA, MP
MSF	Medecins Sans Frontieres	INGO	GB
MSF OCG	Medecins Sans Frontieres Switzerland	INGO	WA
MdM-Fr	Medecins du Monde France	INGO	HE
MDM-GR	Medecins du Monde Greece	INGO	GP
MTI	Medical Teams International	INGO	HE
MdM Spain	Medicos del Mundo Spain	INGO	HE, GP
MHS	Mental Health Service	NNGO	HE
MC	Mercy Corps	INGO	MP

ACRONYM	ORGANIZATION NAME	TYPE	CLUSTERS
MOAS	Migrant Offshore Aid Station	INGO	HE
MAG	Mines Advisory Group International	INGO	MA
MoES	Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine	Gov	ED
MGM	Misionand Generatia de Maine	INGO	FS
Eurasia	Mission Eurasia	Other	FS
MP	Moloda Prosvita	NNGO	FS
MDC	Molodvizh	NNGO	ED
Montessori	Montessori UA	NNGO	ED
MofM	Motion - of Mercy	NNGO	FS
POMPH	Motion Pure Hearts	NNGO	FS
MK	Motyvatsiyne Kolo	NNGO	FS
Mykolaiv URCS	Mykolaiv Regional Organization of the Red Cross Society of Ukraine	NNGO	FS, SN
MTF	Mykolaiv Task Force	NNGO	HE
MMCSS	Mykolaiv city center of social services of city council	Gov	FS
MCC	Mykolaiv City Council (Donetska oblast)	Gov	FS
MM	Myloserdia-Mariupol	NNGO	FS
Myloserdya	Myloserdya	NNGO	FS
NEEKA	NEEKA	NNGO	CC, FS, GP, SN
NUkr	NUkraine	Other	FS, SN
Nadiya	Nadiya	NNGO	FS
NDU	Narodna Dopomoha Ukraine	NNGO	FS, GP, GB, WA
NH	Nasha Hromada	NNGO	FS
NAPWD	National Assembly of People with Disabilities of Ukraine	NNGO	CP
NPMMU	National Pyrogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsia	Other	SN
Nebo	Nebo	Other	FS
Nehemiah	Nehemiah	NNGO	CC, GP, GB, SN
Network	Network	NNGO	FS
Nevo	Nevo	NNGO	FS
Ndawn	New Dawn	NNGO	FS
NL	New Level Rotary Club Kharkiv	NNGO	FS
NS	New Source	NNGO	FS
NW	New Way	NNGO	FS, SN, WA
Nezabutni	Nezabutni	NNGO	HE
Niko	Niko.Volunteers	NNGO	FS
NCSC	Nikopol Center of Social Services	Gov	FS
NikopolRehab	Nikopol Medical Specialized Center for Medical and Social Rehabilitation of Children	Other	FS
NVPF	Nonviolent Peaceforce	INGO	GP, CP, GB
NSF	North Star Foundation	INGO	HE
NPAID	Norwegian People's Aid	INGO	GB, MA
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council	INGO	CC, FS, GP, SN, WA, MP
NZH	Nove Zhyttia	NNGO	FS
NVC	Novooleksandrivka Village Council	Gov	FS

ACRONYM	ORGANIZATION NAME	TYPE	CLUSTERS
NMHosp	Novoselytsia Multidisciplinary Hospital	Other	FS
OM International	OM International	INGO	FS, SN
OMHH2KH	Oblast Mental Health Hospital #2 of Kharkiv Oblast Council	Other	SN
OVC	Obukhiv Village Council	Gov	FS
ORC	Obukhivskyi Raion Council	Gov	FS
ON	Odesa Nezlamna	NNGO	FS
Odesa RBSMS	Odesa Regional Base of Special Medical Supply	Other	HE
OdSP	Odesa Society of Pensioners	NNGO	FS
OPR	Office of Perspective Development	NNGO	FS
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	UN	GP
OTC	Oleksandriyska Town Council	Gov	FS
OGIC	Olexandria Gender Information Center	NNGO	FS
Doors	Open Doors International Mission	NNGO	FS
OP	Ordinary people	NNGO	FS
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe	IO	MA
Osvitoriya	Osvitoriya	NNGO	ED
OHL	Our Happy Life	NNGO	FS
Oxfam	Oxfam International	INGO	WA
PROFIT	PROFIT-KSK (Hotel Nika)	Other	FS
Pact	Pact	INGO	GB
PLNTS	Palyanytsya	NNGO	FS, SN
Palyanytsya	Palyanytsya Synelnykivshchyny	NNGO	FS
PEC	Partnership for Every Child	NNGO	CP
Patmos	Patmos	NNGO	FS
Patriot	Patriot Sports and Patriotic Organization	NNGO	FS
PCTSSC	Pavlohrad City Territorial Social Services Center	Gov	SN
PWJ	Peace Winds Japan	INGO	HE
PHK	Peaceful Heaven of Kharkiv	NNGO	FS
PU	Pentecostal Union	Other	FS
PIN	People In Need	INGO	ED, FS, GP, CP, SN, WA, MP
PIN SK	People In Need Slovakia	INGO	FS, GP, SN, WA
PA	People's Action	NNGO	FS
Perspective	Perspective	NNGO	FS
PVC	Petrivska Village Council	Gov	FS
PHH	Philosophy of Health	NNGO	SN
Pilihrym	Pilihrym Mariupolskyi BF	NNGO	FS
Alternatyva	Pisochynska Alternatyva	NNGO	FS
PI	Plan International	INGO	CP, GB
Planet	Planet Vinnytsia Regional Charity Foundation	NNGO	FS
Plast	Plast - National Scout Organization of Ukraine	NNGO	HE
PARD	Podilska Regional Development Agency	NNGO	CP
PAH	Polish Humanitarian Action	INGO	FS, GP, CP, SN, WA, MP

ACRONYM	ORGANIZATION NAME	TYPE	CLUSTERS
PUET	Poltava University of Economics and Trade	Other	FS
PMG	Pomogaem	NNGO	SN
Poruch	Poruch	NNGO	FS, CP
Poshuk	Poshuk	NNGO	FS
Posmishka	Posmishka UA Charity Fund	NNGO	ED, FS, GP, CP, GB, SN, WA
Potential	Potential	NNGO	FS
Vosor	Potok Vosor	NNGO	FS, SN
PP	Pravopolis	NNGO	WA
PUI	Premiere Urgence Internationale	INGO	HE, GP, CP, WA
PRIM24	Primorsk 24/7	NNGO	FS
PDKhF	Professional Development of Kharkiv	NNGO	ED
ICI	Professional Innovative Creative Ideas of the City of Avidiivka	NNGO	FS
PF	Professionals of the Future	NNGO	FS
HOPE	Project HOPE	INGO	HE, GB
PNadiya	Project Nadiya	INGO	SN
Proliska	Proliska	NNGO	CC, ED, FS, HE, GP, CP, GB, SN, WA
Promin	Promin	NNGO	FS
Prosvita	Prosvita	NNGO	FS
PryvilneVC	Pryvilne Village Council	Gov	FS
Oberig	Public Affairs Oberig	NNGO	FS
PPLATFORM	Public Platform	NNGO	FS
Ray	Public Ray for Future	NNGO	FS, SN
PS1	Putivl School #1	Other	FS
REACH	REACH Initiative	INGO	CS
ROKADA	ROKADA	NNGO	CC, GP, CP, GB, SN
Radooga	Radooga	NNGO	ED
RZ	Razom	NNGO	HE
RedR UK	RedR UK	INGO	GB
ReformsPC	Reforms Press-Club	NNGO	FS
RCSPAOd	Regional Center for Social and Psychological Assistance, Odesa	Other	FS
RCCDCZO	Regional Center for the Capacity Development of Communities in Zaporizka oblast	Other	FS
RCSD	Regional Center of Sustainable Development	NNGO	SN
ReliefAid	ReliefAid	INGO	SN
RUA	Renaissance of Ukraine	NNGO	FS
Rescue	Rescue Now	NNGO	FS
NGORC	Resource Center of Non-Governmental Organizations	NNGO	GP, CP, GB
RCOS	Resource Center of OSBB Support	Other	FS
RIF	Revival Institute for Future	NNGO	HE
RTF	Right to Family	NNGO	CP
R2P	Right to Protection	NNGO	CC, FS, GP, GB, SN, WA, MP
RAF	Rinat Akhmetov Foundation	NNGO	FS
Rivne RBSMS	Rivne Regional Base of Special Medical Supply	Other	HE

ACRONYM	ORGANIZATION NAME	TYPE	CLUSTERS
Rozvytok	Rozvytok	NNGO	GP
Tiupa	SE Anna Tiupa	Private	FS
SE Verlan	SE Verlan	Other	FS
SICH	SICH Human Rights Protection Group	NNGO	FS
SOSCV	SOS Children's Villages	INGO	CP, MP
STAN	STAN Youth organization	NNGO	SN, WA
STEP-IN	STEP-IN Project	INGO	HE
SakhnovshchynaVC	Sakhnovshchyna Village Council	Gov	SN
SPIR	Samaritan's Purse International Relief	INGO	FS, HE, SN, WA
Santis	Santis	NNGO	FS
SUHC	Save Ukraine Help Center	NNGO	CP
SUN	Save Ukraine Now	NNGO	CP
SCI	Save the Children	INGO	ED, FS, CP, SN, WA, MP, CS
Seregoya	Seregoya Hostel	Other	FS
SevCC	Severynivka Village Council	Gov	SN
Shelter+	Shelter Plus	NNGO	FS
SB	ShelterBox	INGO	SN
Shtab Dobra	Shtab Dobra	NNGO	FS
Shtuka	Shtuka	NNGO	FS
SHS	Shyrokyi Step	NNGO	FS
SiLab	SiLab Ukraine	NNGO	FS, SN
SCMA	Sievierodonetsk CMA	Gov	FS
SBrama	Skhidna Brama	NNGO	FS
Slavyane	Slavianie	NNGO	GP
SH	Slavic Heart	NNGO	FS, CP, SN
SRT	Slobozhanskyi Resursnyi Tsentr	NNGO	FS
Zadzerkallya	Sloviansk Cultural Center Zadzerkallya	NNGO	CP
SM	Slovianska Mriia	NNGO	FS
Smart Osvita	Smart Osvita	NNGO	ED, FS, CP
Smile	Smile Charitable foundation	NNGO	FS
SSynergy	Social Synergy	NNGO	CP
SI	Solidarités International	INGO	FS, SN, WA
SP	Some People	NNGO	FS
SoU	Source of Unity	NNGO	FS
USTRATEGY	Southern Development Strategy Forum	NNGO	FS
SOSD	Space of Sustainable Development	NNGO	WA
SpCh	Special Children	NNGO	CP
SSU	Spilka Samarytian Ukrainy	NNGO	FS, SN, WA
SZHS	Spilka Zakhystu Hromadianskykh Svobod	NNGO	FS
SpivDiia	SpivDiia Charity Foundation	NNGO	FS
SPR	Spryiannia ta rozvytok	NNGO	FS
StGOCH	St. George Orthodox Church	Other	FS

ACRONYM	ORGANIZATION NAME	TYPE	CLUSTERS
STP	St. Panteleimon Charitable Foundation	NNGO	HE
SSS	Stabilization Support Services	INGO	FS
Stattia5	Stattia 5	NNGO	SN
USSF	Step by Step	NNGO	ED
Stezhka	Stezhka	NNGO	FS
STEP	Strategies and Technologies of the Effective Partnership	NNGO	FS
Opora	Support Center Opora	NNGO	FS
SURGe	Support to Ukraine's Reforms for Governance Project	INGO	FS, CP
SDIA	Sustainable Development and Innovation Agency	NNGO	FS
SVC	Sutysky Village Council	Gov	SN
SVM	Svit Maibutnioho Charity Foundation	NNGO	ED, HE
Svitanok	Svitanok	NNGO	FS
SS	Svitli Spravy	NNGO	FS, WA
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	IO	FS, WA
FSD	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action	INGO	MA
Sylno	Sylno	NNGO	ED
Synergy	Synergy Center for Public Activity	NNGO	FS
TBEC	TB Europe Coalition	INGO	HE
TBPUA	TBpeopleUkraine	NNGO	HE
TalkToLoop	TalkToLoop	INGO	GB
Tarilka	Tarilka	NNGO	FS
Teach	Teach - for Ukraine	NNGO	ED
T4UA	Team4UA	INGO	FS
TOA	Tenth of April	NNGO	CC, FS, GP, SN, WA
TBC	Ternopil Business Council	NNGO	FS
RoN	Ternopil City Women's Club Revival of the Nation	NNGO	CP, GB
TDH	Terre des Hommes	INGO	CP
TDH-IT	Terre des Hommes Italy	INGO	SN
TOI	Territory of Initiatives	NNGO	FS
TS	Territory of Success	NNGO	FS
TYD	Territory of Your Development	NNGO	FS
TDobra	Terytoria Dobra	NNGO	FS
ALIMA	The Alliance for International Medical Action	INGO	HE
Rehub	The First Female Veteran Space Rehub	NNGO	HE
PUFEES	The Public Union Ukrainian Fund of Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving	Other	ED, HE
TTSB	Together to a Successful Business	NNGO	FS
LS	Tovarystvo Leva	NNGO	FS
TESF	Transcarpathian Fund for Entrepreneurship Support	Other	FS
Travers	Travers Charitable Foundation	NNGO	FS
Triangle	Triangle Generation Humanitaire	INGO	GP, MP
TseNS	Tse-Nasha Sprava!	NNGO	FS
TNSP	Tsentr nadannia sotsialnykh posluh (Lykhivka)	Other	FS

ACRONYM	ORGANIZATION NAME	TYPE	CLUSTERS
TM	Tsyfrove Maibutnie	NNGO	CP
TulchynCC	Tulchyn City Council	Gov	FS
Turbota	Turbota	NNGO	FS
TLU	Turbota Pro Litnih v Ukraini	NNGO	FS
Turbotlyvist	Turbotlyvist	NNGO	FS
TVC	Tuzly Village Council	Gov	FS
TD	Tvory Dobropillya	NNGO	FS
TO	Tvoya Opora	NNGO	HE
U-Saved	U-Saved	INGO	FS
UABWB	UA Brokers Without Borders	INGO	HE
UA Friends	UA Friends	NNGO	FS
UK-Med	UK-Med	INGO	HE
UNW	UN Women	UN	GB
UNION	UNION Charitable Foundation Kherson	NNGO	FS
UkCan	Ukraine Can	NNGO	FS
UCH	Ukraine is the Country of the Happiness	NNGO	FS
UkAC	Ukrainian Agri Council	Other	FS
UABSC	Ukrainian Association of Business Support Centers	NNGO	SN
UTOS	Ukrainian Association of the Blind	NNGO	FS
UBA	Ukrainian Berry Association	NNGO	FS
UCA	Ukrainian Charitable Alliance	NNGO	FS
UCRN	Ukrainian Child Rights Network	NNGO	CP
UDA	Ukrainian Deminers Association	NNGO	CC, FS, GP, CP, MA, MP
UEP	Ukrainian Education Platform	NNGO	ED, FS, CP
UFPH	Ukrainian Foundation for Public Health	NNGO	HE, CP, GB
UFSI	Ukrainian Foundation for Social Innovations	NNGO	FS
UFR	Ukrainian Fund Reconstruction	NNGO	FS
UPrism	Ukrainian Prism	NNGO	SN
URCS	Ukrainian Red Cross Society	NNGO	FS, WA, MP
CFURC	Ukrainian Resource Center	NNGO	GP
UVS	Ukrainian Volunteering Service	NNGO	ED
UkrM	Ukrainska Monolitnist	NNGO	FS
UZ	Ukrainske Zhinotstvo	NNGO	FS
UND	Ukrainskyi Narodnyi Dim v Chernivtsiakh	NNGO	FS
UFAR	Ukranian Federation of Active Leisure	NNGO	WA
Unbreakable	Unbreakable Country	NNGO	FS
UOSSM	Union of Medical Relief and Care Organizations	INGO	HE
UCountry	Unique Country	NNGO	FS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund	UN	ED, HE, CP, GB, MA, WA, MP
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	UN	ED, FS, HE, GP, CP, GB, MA, SN, WA
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UN	CC, FS, GP, CP, GB, SN, WA, MP
UNAIDS	United Nations Joint Program on AIDS	UN	GB

ACRONYM	ORGANIZATION NAME	TYPE	CLUSTERS
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services	UN	HE
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	UN	CS
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund	UN	ED, HE, GB, CS
UFF	Unity for the Future	NNGO	FS, SN, MP
UOV	Unity of Virtues	NNGO	FS
UAC	Universal Aid for Children	NNGO	FS
VYS	V yednanni - syla	NNGO	FS
VYNS	V yednosti - nasha syla	NNGO	FS
VISIED	VIS Informational and Educational Center	NNGO	FS
VOICE	VOICE Amplified	INGO	GB
Variant	Variant	NNGO	HE, CP
VCH	Veterans of Chornobyl	NNGO	FS
VRBSMS	Vinnytsia Regional Base of Special Medical Supply	Other	ED, HE
VRC	Vinnytsia Regional Center	Other	CP
VRSO	Vinnytsia Regional Specialized Orphanage	Other	FS
VUFE	Vinnytsia University of Finance and Economics	Other	SN
ARW	Voice of Romni Association of Roma Women	NNGO	SN
VC	Voices of Children	NNGO	GP
Volia	Volia	NNGO	FS
VH	Volkshilfe	INGO	SN
Volunteer	Volunteer	NNGO	CP
VHQ	Volunteer HQ	INGO	FS
VM	Volunteer Movement	NNGO	HE, CP
VMB	Volunteer Movement of Bukovyna	NNGO	FS, HE
Volyn RBSMS	Volyn Regional Base of Special Medical Supply	Other	HE
VOLRC	Volyn Resource Center	NNGO	SN
Voznytskyi	Voznytskyy Foundation	NNGO	FS
VDA	Vuhledar Development Agency	NNGO	FS
WalnutH	Walnut House	NNGO	FS
WM	Water Mission	INGO	WA
WHome	Way Home	NNGO	FS, HE
Brothers	We are Brothers, We are Ukrainians	NNGO	FS
WAU	We are Ukraine	NNGO	FS
WAFU	We are from Ukraine	NNGO	FS
We-Khersontsi	We-Khersontsi Business Association	NNGO	FS
WW	WeWorld - ChildFund Alliance	INGO	ED, FS, GP, CP, MP
WHH	Welthungerhilfe	INGO	FS, SN, WA, MP
WAI	Wide Awake International	INGO	HE
Wings	Wings Public Activity Support Center	NNGO	FS
WCU	Women Consortium of Ukraine	NNGO	CP, GB
WIDP	Women for IDP rights	NNGO	GP
WWD	Women of the Western Donbass	NNGO	FS

ACRONYM	ORGANIZATION NAME	TYPE	CLUSTERS
WLD	Women's League of Donechchyna	NNGO	GB
WCK	World Central Kitchen	INGO	FS
WFP	World Food Programme	UN	FS, MP, ET, LG
WHO	World Health Organization	UN	HE, GB
WJR	World Jewish Relief	INGO	FS
WTI	World Telehealth Initiative	INGO	HE
WTU	World To Ukrainians	NNGO	FS
WVI	World Vision International	INGO	FS, GP, CP, GB, MP
WWCHE	World with Children's Eyes	NNGO	FS
YES	YES	NNGO	FS, SN, WA
Yellow-Blue Wings	Yellow-Blue Wings	NNGO	FS, CP, SN
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association	INGO	GP, CP
YSU	Young Salvation of Ukraine	NNGO	FS
YF	Your Friends	NNGO	FS
Your Support	Your Support Charitable Fund	NNGO	SN
YCKO	Youth Center of Kirovohradska oblast	NNGO	FS
YOF	Youth of Our Future	NNGO	FS
ZOA	ZOA	INGO	SN, MP
Zakarpatska BSMS	Zakarpatska Base of Special Medical Supply	Other	HE
Zakhyst	Zakhyst	NNGO	FS
ZPL	Zakhyst Prav Liudei	NNGO	FS
ZPG	Zaporizhzhia Human Rights Protection Group	NNGO	FS
ZP402	Zaporizhzhia402	NNGO	FS
Zatyshok	Zatyshok	NNGO	FS
Zavod	Zavod	Other	FS
Frunze	Zavod Frunze	Other	FS
ZLEDA	Zelenodolsk Local Economic Development Agency	NNGO	FS, SN
Zhmenia	Zhmenia City Youth Center	NNGO	FS
Zhytomyr RBSMS	Zhytomyr Regional Base of Special Medical Supply	Other	HE
Zlatograd	Zlatograd Foundation	NNGO	FS
ZVC	Zlynska Village Council	Gov	FS

5.8
Acronyms

5W	Reporting form capturing why, what, who, where, and when of humanitarian ac-tivities	**CPIMS+**	Child Protection Information Management System
AAP	Accountability to affected populations	**CP SC**	Child Protection sub-Cluster
AAWG	Assessment and Analysis Working Group	**CRSV**	Conflict-related sexual violence
ACAPS	Assessment Capacities Project	**CS**	Collective sites
ACLED	The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project	**CSM**	Collective site monitoring
AI	ActivityInfo	**CSO**	Civil society organization
ADTWG	Age and Disability Technical Working Group	**CVA**	Cash and voucher assistance
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	**CWC**	Communication with communities
AMRF	Access Monitoring and Reporting Framework	**CWG**	Cash Working Group
APM	Activity Planned Module	**DLC**	Digital learning centres
ATF	Access Task Force	**DRC**	Danish Refugee Council
ATM	Automated teller machine	**DTM**	Displacement Tracking Matrix
CARI	Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indica-tors of Food Security	**ECW**	Education Cannot Wait
CBCM	Community-based complaint mechanism	**EO**	Explosive ordnance
CBCPM	Community-based child protec-tion mechanisms	**EORE**	Explosive ordnance risk reduction
CBFM	Community-based feedback mechanism	**ERW**	Explosive remnants of war
CBO	Community-based organization	**ETC**	Emergency Telecommunications
CBPF	Country-based pooled fund	**EU**	European Union
CC	Collective centre	**FA**	Flash Appeal
CCCM	Camp coordination and camp management	**FAO**	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	**FIES**	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
CMR IPV	Clinical management of rape and intimate partner violence	**FGD**	Focus group discussions
CO	Cluster Objective	**FSLC**	Food Security and Livelihood Cluster
CoM	Cabinet of Ministers	**FSP**	Financial service providers
CP	Child Protection	**FTS**	Financial Tracking Service
		GAM	Gender with Age Marker
		GBV	Gender-based violence

GBVIMS+	Gender Based Violence Information Management System
GCA	Government Controlled Area
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
GiHA	Gender in Humanitarian Action
GMI	Guaranteed Minimum Income
GNA	Gaps and Needs Analysis
GP	General Protection
GTS	Ground Truth Solutions
HALO	Hazardous Area Life-Support Organization
HAWG	Humanitarian Access Working Group
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HI	Humanity & Inclusion
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
HLP	Housing, land and property
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HNS	Humanitarian Notification system
HOPC	Humanitarian Operational and Planning Cell
HPC	Humanitarian Programme Cycle
HRMMU	United Nations Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICCG	Inter-Cluster Coordination Group
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT	Information Communication Technologies
IDP	Internally displaced person
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IFI	International financial institution
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMAC	Information Management and Analysis
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards

IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
IMWG	Information Management Working Group
INGO	International non-governmental organization
INSO	International NGO Safety Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Infection prevention measures
JIAF	Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework
JMMI	Joint Market Monitoring Initiative
JOP	Joint Operating Principle
KII	Key informant interviews
LGBTIQ(A)+	Lesbian gay bisexual trans intersex queer (ally) plus
LogIE	Logistics Information Exchange
MA	Mine Action
MASC	Mine Action Sub-Cluster
MHPSS	Mental health and psychosocial support
MoES(U)	Ministry of Education and Science (of Ukraine)
MoSP	Ministry of Social Policy
MPCA	Multi-purpose cash assistance
MRTOT	Ministry for Reintegration of the Temporary Occupied Territories
MSNA	Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment
NFI	Non-food item
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NMAA	National Mine Action Authority
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NTS	Non-Technical Survey
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PDM	Post distribution monitoring
PiN	People in need

PFA	Psychological first aid		**UNCRC**	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
PRSEAH	Preventing and responding to sexual exploitation abuse and harassment		**UNDP**	United Nations Development Programme
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse		**UNFPA**	United Nations Population Fund
PwD	Person with Disability		**UNHCR**	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
RCCE	Risk Communication and Community Engagement		**UNICEF**	United Nations Children's Fund
RITA	Relief Item Tracking Application		**UNOPS**	United Nations Office for Project Services
RMM	Response Monitoring Module		**USD**	United States Dollar
SADD	Sex and age disaggregated data		**UXO**	Unexploded ordnance
SAG	Strategic Advisory Group		**VKA**	Vodokanal Association
SDC	Swiss development and cooperation		**WASH**	Water, sanitation and hygiene
SEA	Sexual exploitation and abuse		**WB**	World Bank
SEL	Social and emotional learning		**WFP**	World Food Programme
SESU	State Emergency Service of Ukraine		**WHO**	World Health Organization
SIOC	Security Information and Operations Centre		**WG**	Working group
SMS	Site Management Service		**WGSS**	Women and girl safe space
SNFI	Shelter and Non-Food Items			
TB	Tuberculosis			
TF	Transitional Framework			
TFP	Transition Facilitation Plan			
TLC	Temporary learning centres			
TNO	Transition Needs Overview			
TOR	Terms of Reference			
ToT	Training of Trainers			
TSNAP	Centres for administrative services			
TWG	Technical Working Group			
UAH	Ukrainian Hryvnia (national currency of Ukraine)			
UASC	Unaccompanied and separated children			
UDA	Ukrainian Deminers Association			
UHF	Ukraine Humanitarian Fund			
UN	United Nations			

5.9
End Notes

1   OCHA, 'Flash Appeal Ukraine (Mar-May 2022)', 1 March 2022.

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3   As documented in the annex 4 of the HNO, it was developed based on assessments and analysis conducted prior to October 2022. As a consequence, the HNO does not fully reflect new needs resulting from the recent escalation post October 2022, as well as the humanitarian needs in recently retaken areas. In light of the dynamic operational environment, the HNO and the HRP are envisaged to be updated as required in 2023 based on new assessments, including the upcoming Multi Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), and other assessments and analysis as they become available.

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12 The attempted illegal annexations of parts of Donetska, Khersonska, Luhanska and Zaporizka oblasts have no validity under international law and do not alter the status of these regions of Ukraine.

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19 Please refer to annex 4 of the HNO for an explanation of the JIAF severity scale.

20 Please refer to the annex 4 of the HNO for details on the methodology.

21 Please refer to annex 4 of the HNO for an explanation of the JIAF severity scale.

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29 Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) data for April, May, June, and July. Data available at link.

30 See sections 4.1-4.3 in the 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview Annex for methodology.

31 Some 4 per cent of IDPs are estimated to continue living in collective centres, as of September 2022. IOM, 'Ukraine Internal Displacement Report — General Population Survey', 26 September 2022.

32 The CCCM Cluster, 'Collective Sites Mapping (internal document)', September 2022; During UNHCR, 'Ukraine Collective Site Monitoring Round 3', Key Informants estimated 6 per cent of people with in collective sites had disabilities, which may not reflect the real situation due to methodological limitations. As a planning assumption, the CCCM Cluster uses an estimate of 15 per cent in line with the HNO Global Guidance.

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36 Certain ethnic minorities, such as Roma, in addition to many individuals arriving from areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation do not have Ukrainian passports; accordingly, they cannot obtain an IDP certificate and consequently receive social benefits and apply for housing (except for being placed in structures hosting homeless). Children born in areas not under the control of the Government of Ukraine have no valid birth certificate which increases the risk of statelessness.

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42 See Sections 4.1-4.3 in the 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview Annex for methodology.

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132 National Bank of Ukraine Press Service, 26 December 2022. https://t.me/nbu_ua/1275

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134 This refers to the process of acquiring core competencies to recognize and manage emotions, set and achieve goals, appreciate the perspectives of others, establish and maintain positive relationships, make responsible decisions, and handle interpersonal situations constructively.

135 Previously known as mine risk education. This provides the students and teachers the action that they should take in case of land mines and explosive ordnance of war.

136 The MHPSS Technical Working Group (TWG) is co-led by the MoESU.

137 Arrived at by dividing the total cost by the total targeted beneficiaries.

138 The negotiation with the ECW is ongoing.

139 See aide memoire on mainstreaming gender in the Grand Bargain, which outlines seven crosscutting issues (resources, capacities, evidence and data, participation, leadership, accountability and communication) and highlights the relevance of gender in key workstreams including workstreams 2 (localization), 3 (cash programming), 5 (needs assessments), 6 (participation revolution), 7 (multiyear planning and financing) and 10 (humanitarian–development nexus).

140 Common elements of the New Way of Working are working over multiple years, based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors, including those outside the UN system, towards collective outcomes. Wherever possible, those efforts should reinforce and strengthen the capacities that already exist at national and local levels.

141 For boys and girls most at-risk of exploitation, abuse, neglect, discrimination, and child survivors of violence

142 The activity focuses on vulnerable girls / boys and their caregivers who received child protection legal assistance (e.g. legal representation of the beneficiary before a court or administrative body, support for birth certificate, custodian/ guardianship determination, provision of legal advice or counselling, provision of legal information; consultations and clarifications on legal issues; assistance in compiling applications and petitions (apart from procedural documents as understood in judicial process);

143 Children with disabilities living in institutions or recently reunited with their families after living in institutions, as being particularly at risk. These children are at risk of violence, abuse, and neglect in institutions, and at risk of exploitation if being relocated internally or across borders.

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