2019

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

JANUARY-DECEMBER 2019

DEC 2018

UKRAINE

Credit: OCHA Ukraine/2018/ Agron Dreuni

TOTAL POPULATION OF UKRAINE	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	# HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS
42* M	3.5M	2.3M	162M	138

* Based on population estimates by the Ukrainian Statistics Service as of 2018.

The boundaries, names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

*The Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation, as per the UN General Assembly Resolution 73/263

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FOREWORD BY

THE HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Five years since the eruption of the conflict in eastern Ukraine, 5.2 million Ukrainian men, women and children continue to be exposed to the consequences of this protracted protection crisis, directly or indirectly. Shelling and sniper fire are a daily fact of life for those living near the 427-km-long 'contact line', with over 3,000 civilians lost to this conflict since 2014. Huge stretches of populated areas in eastern Ukraine are littered with deadly landmines and explosive ordnance posing a lethal threat to over two million people, particularly those living near the 'contact line' and five checkpoints where an average of one million civilian crossings occur each month.

The 'contact line' that divides what was once Ukraine's thriving urban and industrial heartland, has also devastated service provision, markets, and social and economic networks. It also led to difficulties obtaining civil documentation, such as death and birth certificates. Paralysed economic activity is today forcing people to resort to stark and impossible choices between eating, accessing healthcare, buying coal or sending their children to school.

The elderly, single-headed households with low income, people with disabilities and children are the most impacted. The elderly, who constitute 30 per cent of those in need, face immense challenges, especially when claiming pensions or other benefits. Households headed by people between 40 and 60 years are more vulnerable than ever due to widespread unemployment. The crisis has severely impacted people's mental health and the psychological damage will take a long time to heal.

Continued fighting has damaged homes, hospitals, schools. In 2018 alone, more than 85 incidents, including shelling and landmines, affected water and sanitation systems. Any interruption of the water supply can stop inter-dependent heating systems with severe humanitarian consequences, especially during the harsh Ukrainian winters.

Our duty remains to alleviate human suffering by addressing the immediate needs of those most vulnerable on both sides of the 'contact line', with a robust set of prioritised actions, underpinned by a comprehensive analysis of over 55 needs assessments throughout 2018. When setting our priorities for 2019, the protracted complex protection context, challenges and risks, as well as opportunities, have been considered.

Through this two-year strategy, our collective aim remains to reduce the need for prolonged assistance and, where relevant, to advocate for recovery and development efforts to be scaled up. Humanitarian and development partners have established a fertile ground for Humanitarian-Development Nexus. We will work with development partners, Government and donors to improve cooperation. As an initial step we have defined three "Collective Outcomes" – towards which humanitarian, recovery and development actors will contribute.

I commend the Government's approval of a National Strategy and Action Plan to address protracted internal displacement. This and other ongoing efforts of Government, such as the recent passing of a bill on mine action, are achievements upon which we must build.

In 2018, more than one million vulnerable Ukrainians received critical assistance and protection services through the generous contributions of donors to the Humanitarian Response Plan. However, more could have been done if more funding had been available.

For 2019, US$162 million is needed to reach 2.3 million most vulnerable men, women and children with assistance and protection. These requirements are comparable to 2018 and reflect the protracted nature of this humanitarian and protection crisis. The sustained support of the international community is needed more than ever.

I assure you that the humanitarian community will continue in its unwavering determination to alleviate the suffering of those impacted by the conflict. I am confident that through our dedicated commitment, our strong and diverse partnerships, we can make this solid plan a reality.

Osnat Lubrani

Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator

'I just want to be healthy and see peace'

With nothing left than a damaged house, serious illness, little to eat and no money to buy medicine, Oleksandra's future looked bleak. The 72-year old, however, never gave up hope. Her strength and determination to survive coupled with humanitarian assistance helped her build up her life again.

Oleksandra is one of the 5.2 million people affected by the conflict in eastern Ukraine, which has been dubbed the 'world's oldest humanitarian crisis' as one third of the people in need are over the age of 60. Just like the other 1.3 million elderly, she has been struggling with the dire consequences of the hostilities for the past five years.

Oleksandra lives alone on the outskirts of Donetsk where shelling, sniper fire and mines are her daily companions. Her pension is the only source of income, which is not enough to cover her basic needs. Adding to her hardship, Oleksandra suffers from cancer and requires regular treatment, which often forces her to choose between eating or buying essential medicine. "Even though I am old, I would like to live a bit longer," she laments.

About a year after the conflict began, Oleksandra's house was severely damaged in heavy fighting. "Everything happened very quickly. Two missiles landed in my yard and two others farther away. My house caught fire and was almost destroyed. Luckily, I was not at home at the time," recalls Oleksandra. Facing this horrible situation just before the harsh winter, Oleksandra had nowhere to go.

With little choice, she simply covered the windows with film, which did not really keep out the biting cold. The frail woman was forced to go out and collect wood whenever her health allowed. As her daily struggle continued, Oleksandra's neighbours took her in for a few months. "I am so grateful to them for letting me stay after everything burnt down," she says.

After visiting and assessing Oleksandra's house, humanitarian partners brought construction material and began repair works. In a few weeks, the roof, ceiling and windows were restored. "Even though it was raining, the workers finished all repairs before the winter. I would have never been able to do it by myself." she says. Oleksandra is one of the millions of Ukrainians who receive support from aid agencies to help them through the pain and struggle of the conflict.

After spending two harsh winters in a house with a leaking roof, Oleksandra can now at least feel warm in her own home. When asked about her biggest wish, she replied: "What do I want? What does any person want? I just want to be healthy and see peace." She is not the only one. This wish is echoed in every village across eastern Ukraine, and it must be heard.

Credit: OCHA Ukraine/2018/Yevheniy Maloletka

THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

AT A GLANCE

COLLECTIVE OUTCOMES

2019-2020 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Life-saving/core humanitarian priority

CRITICAL	Actions that mitigate loss of life, physical and psychological harm or threats
HIGH	Actions that contribute to the prevention of adverse effects of conflict on vulnerable people
MEDIUM/ LOW	Actions that contribute to the prevention of further degradation of the humanitarian situation

Geographical priority

CRITICAL	Actions in NGCA and 0-20 km area of the 'contact line' in GCA, adhere to 'do no harm' approach
HIGH	Actions in GCA beyond 20 km of the 'contact line'

Vulnerability priority

CRITICAL	Actions that specifically respond to critical humanitarian needs of highly vulnerable people
HIGH	Actions that target moderately vulnerable people
MEDIUM/ LOW	Actions that target less vulnerable people

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

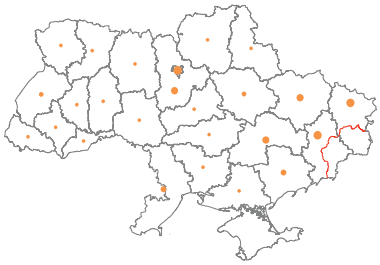
Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Gender with Age Marker (GAM)

- Actions are marked according to the GAM code system.
- If projects are gender-blind, their submissions are disqualified.

Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

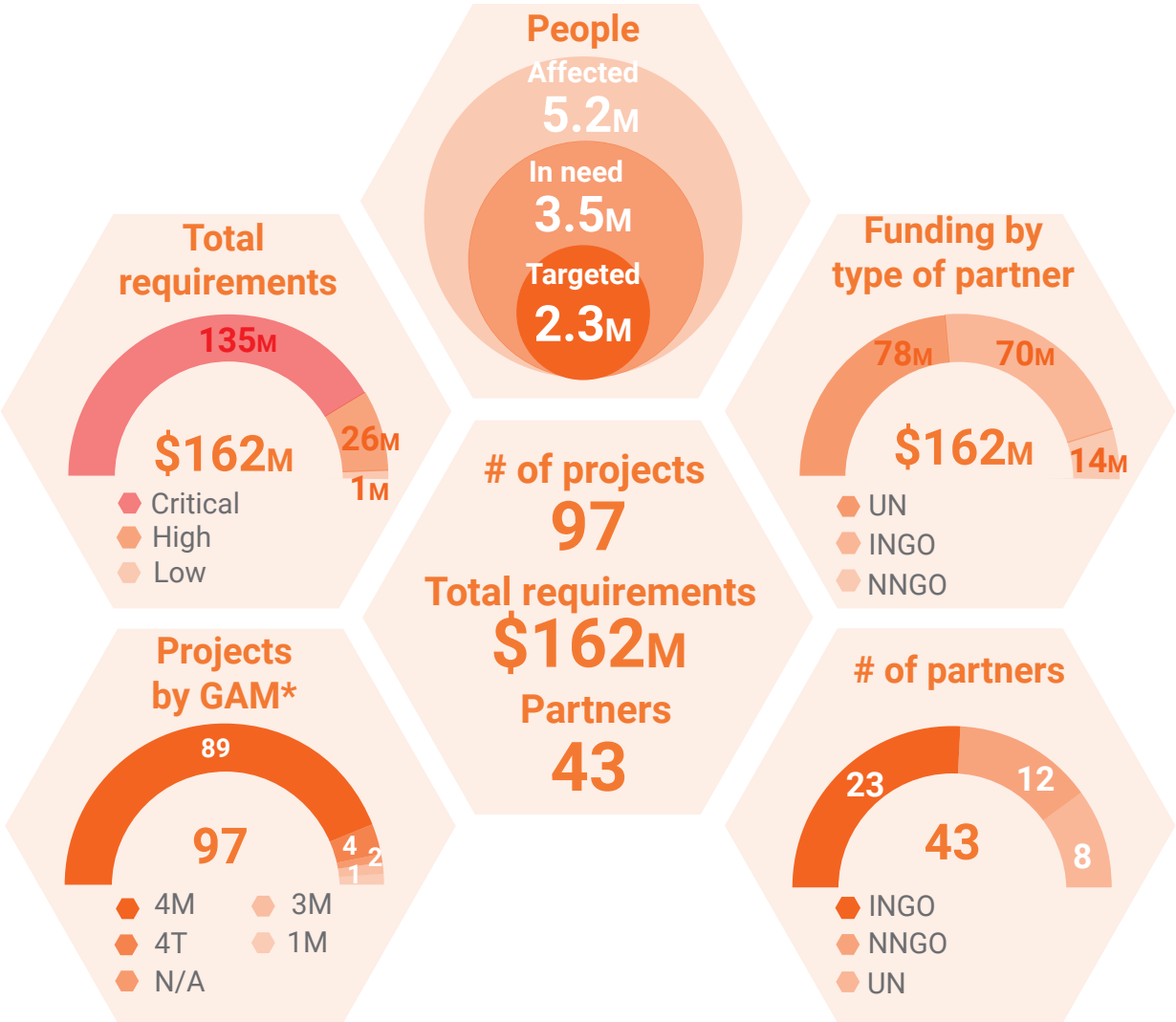
- Actions must adhere to the HCT AAP framework.
- Actions must have AAP mechanisms, including, but not limited to, inputting to collective community feedback mechanisms.

PEOPLE IN NEED AND PEOPLE TARGETED BY GEOGRAPHICAL PRIORITY

	NGCA	GCA (0-20km of the 'contact line')		GCA (including IDPs, beyond 20km of the 'contact line')
				
People in Need	2.2M	0.8M		0.5M
		(0-5km)	(5-20km)	
People Targeted	1.3M	0.2M	0.4M	0.4M*

0-5km of the 'contact line'

* Including 0.3M IDPs living permanently in GCA beyond the 20km area of the 'contact line'.



* 4T - Main programme purpose is increasing gender equality, including across age groups, 4M- Likely to contribute to gender equality, including across age groups, 3M - Likely to contribute to gender equality, but without attention to age groups, 1M - Unlikely to contribute to gender equality, N/A - Does not systematically link programming actions

CLUSTER NEEDS, TARGETS AND REQUIREMENTS

	PROTECTION	FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS	WASH	HEALTH & NUTRITION	SHELTER/NFI	EDUCATION	COMMON SERVICES & SUPPORT	MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE
PEOPLE IN NEED	3.1M	1.1M	3.2M	1.3M	0.3M	0.7M	-	-
PEOPLE TARGETED	1.3M	80K	2.0M	1.3M	0.1M	0.2M	-	31k
NUMBER OF PROJECTS	33	13	13	10	16	6	4	7
2019 TOTAL REQUIREMENT (US$)	48M	19M	32M	18M	27M	6.5M	5M	6.5M
	42M CRITICAL REQUIREMENT	11M CRITICAL REQUIREMENT	20M CRITICAL REQUIREMENT	17M CRITICAL REQUIREMENT	26.5M CRITICAL REQUIREMENT	6.5M CRITICAL REQUIREMENT	4.5M CRITICAL REQUIREMENT	6.5M CRITICAL REQUIREMENT

OVERVIEW OF THE CRISIS

KEY ISSUES

- Direct impact of hostilities
- Disrupted services
- Lack of livelihoods and erosion of coping mechanisms
- Curtailed freedom of movement and restricted access

For almost five years, millions of people have suffered the complex humanitarian consequences of the active armed conflict in eastern Ukraine. Despite numerous ceasefire agreements, civilians are regularly exposed to active hostilities, particularly along the 427-kilometre 'contact line' that divides the affected areas. Periodic lulls in hostilities provide little relief as civilians continue to face risks of dangerous landmines and explosives, whether on their way to market, school, home, hospital or crossing the 'contact line'. Over 3,000 civilians have been killed and approximately 9,000 injured since the beginning of the conflict. The hostilities have also damaged and destroyed homes, hospitals, schools, roads, water supply systems and other civilian infrastructure, disrupting or cutting off people's access to these critical services. With more than a million crossings each month and only five checkpoints with long lines and limited services, crossing the 'contact line' puts enormous challenges for civilians trying to maintain family ties and to meet their basic needs. The protracted nature of the crisis has also diminished the livelihoods of conflict-affected Ukrainians. Lack of or no income has stretched people's resources to a breaking point, with families having to resort to negative practices like selling their vital belongings or reducing costly but necessary expenditures, such as medication. Mental health and psychosocial disorders are a growing concern that requires urgent action for millions of people, with children and the elderly most in need. The humanitarian needs in eastern Ukraine are therefore manifold and severe, with 3.5 million men, women and children being dependent on humanitarian assistance and protection services. Even if hostilities wane and landmines have been cleared, communities will need extensive support to regain their self-sufficiency.

Devastating consequences of the violence

Eastern Ukraine remains one of the deadliest regions in the world, especially for the two million people who reside close to the 'contact line' on both sides. As International Humanitarian Law is repeatedly violated, efforts to protect civilians often fall short. Civilians who live, work and attend school in these areas must contend with landmines and other explosives on a regular basis. Ongoing hostilities and landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) accounted for 270 deaths and injuries in 2018.[1] More than 3,000 civilians have been killed and another 9,000 injured since the conflict began in 2014.[2] Life for the men, women and children living in conflict-affected settlements is hard, and psychological trauma is deep and increasingly widespread. Healing will take time.

Shelling and small-arms fire regularly damage thousands of homes and critical infrastructure such as hospitals, schools, roads, and water supply systems. In 2018 alone, water supply systems were disrupted 89 times by hostilities, landmines and other issues, affecting millions of people. Schools and hospitals continue to be caught up in indiscriminate shelling.

Whilst it is difficult to determine the exact number of missing persons, it is estimated that at least 1,500 people remain unaccounted for as a result of the conflict.[3] Over 80 per cent of them used to be employed and the majority of them were breadwinners.[4] In August 2018, the Ukrainian Parliament adopted a new law on the "legal status of missing people", which grants a person the missing "status" from the day they are reported and creates a Commission on Persons Missing in Special Circumstances and the Unified Register of Missing Persons.

Freedom of movement restrictions shatter people's dignity

Millions of people in eastern Ukraine face severe restrictions on their freedom of movement. The 'contact line' spans some 427 kilometres and has only five official crossing points throughout the entire region. One of these is a pedestrian-only wooden bridge that serves the entire Luhanska oblast. Civilians who need to cross the 'contact line' to access pensions, hospitals, markets, social services, or simply visit friends or family often wait in long lines for several hours at checkpoints, and sometimes stay overnight, in a highly volatile environment with shelling and extreme levels of landmine contamination.

Considerable efforts were made to improve crossing conditions

1. Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, January - November 2018.

2. Ibid.

3. International Committee of the Red Cross, "Hello Son, I'm Home", Needs Assessment of Families of Missing, November 2018.

4. Ibid.

by the Government of Ukraine[5] and humanitarians, but overall the checkpoints lack basic services, including water and sanitation facilities, cooling points in summer and heating points in winter - particularly in the so-called 'zero' checkpoints (the territory between the GCA and NGCA crossing points). In 2018, over 50 people died or were injured by hostilities or sufferred serious health complications while crossing the checkpoints.[6] An average of 1.1 million crossings were registered each month at the five crossing points in 2018, a 15 per cent increase over the preceding year, as civilians continue to cross to access basic services and social benefits. Over half of these were above the age of 60,[7] crossing mainly to collect their pensions in GCA.

Ongoing hostilities and landmine contamination isolate thousands of people who live closest to the 'contact line'. With constant violation of International Humanitarian Law and active hostilities near populated areas, almost 9 out of every 10 households within five kilometers of the 'contact line' in GCA live in fear of shelling.[8] The situation in NGCA remains unclear due to lack of access and credible data, however, it is estimated to be as serious. In many villages along the 'contact line', hospitals, schools, transportation and basic services such as electricity and gas are frequently disrupted or in some cases unavailable. The isolated men, women and children face immense difficulties in accessing these services. While safety and protection remain their biggest concerns, people also urgently need psychological support, food and non-food items, shelter, water and sanitation, health care and education.

The protracted crisis hits the elderly the hardest

The conflict in eastern Ukraine has a unique and disproportionate impact on the elderly. Of the 3.5 million in need, 30 per cent are above the age of 60. This is the largest proportion of elderly affected by a conflict in the world. These men and women face severe hardships when accessing essential services because they experience higher rates of disability and immobility and are often separated from their families. They are also more susceptible to abuse and neglect, have specific health and nutritional needs, and are highly prone to economic insecurity. Available evidence suggests that over half of food insecure people are elderly and 9 in 10 elderly persons in GCA rely on pension as their main source of income.[9] At the same time, this income is not sufficient to cover basic needs as over half of this money is spent on medicine and over a quarter on food.[10]

For pensioners living in NGCA, accessing their pension entitlement is a real challenge in itself. Adding to the cumbersome procedures established in 2014, additional amendments adopted in May 2018 created even more challenges to receiving any pension benefits retroactively if they were suspended.[11] Over the years, these legislative and administrative restrictions have had a disproportionate impact on NGCA pensioners. Of the more than 1.2 million pensioners in these areas before the conflict, only 477,000 pensioners from NGCA were still receiving their pensions at the end of July 2018.[12] While the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court's decision to declare linking pension payments to IDP registration as unlawful was considered a welcome move, it did not result in a system-wide redress of this impediment.

Healthcare - too difficult to access or millions

The conflict has not only hindered people's immediate access to healthcare, it has also cut off the referral pathway that used to connect isolated rural health facilities with major health centers located in urban areas. Four in 10 civilians in rural areas of GCA experience difficulties accessing critical health care.[13] The situation in NGCA remains unclear due to lack of access and credible data. However, it is believed to be serious. At the same time, landmines and other explosives contanimation contributes to diminishing access to health care. As years of conflict pass, the costs of health care borne by the affected people have significantly increased, including for transport, diagnostics, and medications. Lack of health professionals continues to pose another serious risk. Over 1,500 healthcare professionals have left the conflict-affected areas since 2014.[14]

Irregular supply of medicines and equipment deprive those highly dependent upon the availability of life-saving care. The risk of communicable disease outbreaks continues to increase due to frequent water supply damage and interruptions, damaged heating systems, as well as overall low immunisation rates, including basic childhood vaccines, such as polio and measles.[15] Previous reported outbreaks in Ukraine include polio (2015-2016), measles (2017-2018), cases of tetanus, and diphtheria were also reported – most of these are vaccine-preventable diseases.[16]

Increasing risk of communicable diseases

Before the conflict erupted, Donetska and Luhanska oblasts were among the most affected areas by HIV/AIDS in Ukraine. The latest available data also indicates a higher prevalence of HIV in eastern Ukraine. Issues such as displacement, migration, widespread multidrug-resistant (MDR) and extensively drug-resistant (XDR) tuberculosis (TB) further compound systemic gaps and contribute to the higher spread

5. MTOT reports that UAH 150 million for improvement works at the GCA sides of the EECPs have been allocated. Thus, three EECPs have been fully renovated and two are equipped with full necessities.

6. The figure is compiled based on various sources, primarily OCHA daily field reports, UNDSS, INSO and Right to Protection. It counts only civilian casualties due to insecurity at the checkpoints and serious cases of health complications such as heart attack, strokes, etc. As such, it may not be comprehensive of all kinds of suffering and hardship endured by people crossing the checkpoints.

7. Crossing the 'Contact Line', Right to Protection.

8. Humanitarian Trend Analysis in GCA 2018, REACH.

9. HelpAge International, Emergency Protection-Based Support to Conflict-Affected Older Women and Men in the GCAs: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/helpage_baseline_report_usaid_echo_july_2018.pdf

10. Ibid.

11. UNHCR Legislative Update, May 2018.

12. UN in Ukraine Briefing note: Pensions for IDPs and persons living in the areas not controlled by the Government in the east of Ukraine: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/briefing_note_on_pensions_updated_24_july_2018.pdf

13. Humanitarian Trend Analysis in GCA 2018, REACH.

14. Health and Nutrition Cluster.

15. UNDP Human Development Report, 2018: http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/6430

16. Health and Nutrition Cluster

rates of HIV and TB in the conflict-affected areas and beyond. According to the latest validated data, standing at 16 per cent, Ukraine had the second highest estimated number of MDR-TB cases in the WHO Euro region in 2016.[17]

In NGCA, key challenges include lack of formal reporting by the de facto entities on the key epidemiological and health system indicators, which, in turn, limits an understanding of the real situation. There is also a need for re-training of medical professionals who have been isolated due to the conflict. The risk of further interruptions in the delivery of medications and health supplies to NGCA remains high in case of escalation of hostilities.

Worrisome mental health and psychosocial impacts

Families in conflict-affected areas live in constant fear and face deadly risks every day with raging hostilities and extreme levels of landmine contamination. Evidence shows that there is a direct correlation between physical and emotional distress and the level of conflict activities – the higher the conflict activity, the more severe psychological trauma among the population. Decreasing or lack of livelihoods and income is another cause of distress for conflict-affected people as they are often forced to resort to some stark and impossible choices between eating, accessing health care or sending their children to school. Other factors include family separation, limited access to basic services including health care, increase in prices of basic commodities and angst over the unresolved conflict.[18] The cumulative impact of the conflict is severe and high levels of psychological distress among the population have been reported across the conflict-affected areas.

Psychological stress and mental health problems have been associated with poor lifestyle and risky behaviours.[19] Psychosocial support (PSS) remains one of the most requested forms of assistance by conflict-affected people. Those with chronic and severe mental disorders (e.g. psychotic disorders) are especially vulnerable during times of hardship, conflict and displacement.

Against this background, lack of mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS) pose a serious challenge. Two-thirds of households do not know where to access mental healthcare services, and 75 per cent of families living close to the 'contact line' in GCA report unavailability of or do not know where to access psychosocial support services.[20] In NGCA, available evidence suggests increasing demands for urgent psychosocial support.

Children are not spared from the conflict

The conflict also continues to endanger the physical and psychological wellbeing of children, especially those living along the 'contact line' where active hostilities are most intense and threaten education facilities. More than 242,000 children and teachers in schools located along the 'contact line' regularly experience shelling and face extreme levels of mine-contamination. More than 150 schools in eastern Ukraine were concerned about their proximity to military activities and 62 schools reported unexploded ordnance near them.[21] Children commute along unsafe routes to schools. In a single incident in May 2018, a child was killed and three more injured from an explosion in their school bus.

Attacks on schools are frequent. Since the start of the conflict over 750 educational facilities have been damaged due to hostilities.[22] On several occasions, education facilities were damaged more than once. Alarmingly, not all the education facilities that are regularly exposed to shelling have adequately equipped or accessible bomb shelters or safe spaces.

Risk from landmines and explosive remnants of war

Explosive hazards endanger millions of men, women and children in eastern Ukraine. An estimated two million people are affected by landmines and ERW contamination in GCA, while almost one in three households along the 'contact line' perceived these hazards in their communities.[23] The situation in NGCA remains difficult to ascertain due to lack of access to conduct any technical assessment, however, it is believed to be serious.

For three consecutive years, Ukraine had more anti-vehicle mine incidents than any other country in the world.[24] Since the start of the hostilities in 2014, at least 924 civilians have been killed or injured by landmines and ERW.[25] The risk usually increases during the harvesting season when farmers are working in their fields. This risk has a detrimental socio-economic impact as farmers become reluctant to cultivate their land and look after their livestock. These explosive hazards put essential civilian structures at risk and severely impact children's lives. Places where children used to play are now dotted with explosives making them a death trap. Mine-related incidents and mishandling of ERW accounted for 65 per cent of child casualties in 2017 and 2018.[26] In one single tragic incident in September, three children were killed by a landmine near the 'contact line'.

On 6 December, the Ukrainian Parliament approved the Mine Action Bill, which should pave the way to establish a national Mine Action Coordination entity and significantly scale-up the much-needed mine action efforts. Meanwhile, vital mine action work continues, including mine risk education, clearing of

17. World Health Organization.

18. International Medical Corps and Premiere Urgence Internationale: Rapid Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Assessment for conflict-affected communities of Donetska oblast (February 2018).

19. In Donetska oblast alone, most common signs of distress among men was "drinking" and "alcohol use," followed by "aggressive" behaviour and outward displays of anger. Men are less likely to show emotions, making it difficult to know if they are feeling distressed. Common sign of distress identified by women were changes in behavioural presentation of emotions or difficulty in regulating emotions, Rapid Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Assessment for Conflict-Affected Communities of Donetska Oblast (February 2018), International Medical Corps and Premiere Urgence Internationale.

20. Humanitarian Trend Analysis in GCA 2018, REACH.

21. Education Cluster.

22. Ibid.

23. Humanitarian Trend Analysis in GCA 2018, REACH.

24. Humanitarian and Development Impact of Anti-Vehicle Mines, GICHD, SIPRI: https://www.gichd.org/fileadmin/GICHD-resources/rec-documents/Brochure_AVM_2017_web.pdf

25. Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2014 - November 2018.

26. Protection Cluster "Mine Action in Ukraine" (February 2018).

CRISIS TIMELINE

May 2014
Presidential elections. Self- proclamation of so-called 'Donetsk people's republic' & 'Luhansk people's republic'

September 2014
Minsk protocol signed

December 2014
Crisis in eastern Ukraine continued with major humanitarian implications

January 2015
Temporary Order on 'Control of the Movement of People, Transport Vehicles and Cargo along the 'contact line' in Donetsk and Luhansk regions' introduced. Checkpoints across the 'contact line' opened in the last quarter of 2015

February 2015
Minsk II signed. Provisions included facilitation of humanitarian assistance

July 2015
De-facto entities required 'accreditation/registration' in NGCA. Humanitarian aid delivery to the area suspended

February 2016
The Ministry of Temporarily Occupied Territories and IDPs was established

March 2016
Social payments to over 600,000 IDPs suspended. Opening of a new checkpoint Zolote failed

June 2016
Security situation deteriorated, intermittent closure of checkpoints

January 2017
Rapid deterioration of security situation. Government approved an Action Plan on 'reintegration of NGCA'

February 2017
The near miss hit of the chlorine gas depot at Donetsk Filter Station

March 2017
De-facto entities introduced 'external management' of Ukraine-based companies and declared the 'contact line' as a 'state border'

May 2017
Spike in hostilities in Krasnohorivka and Mariinka close to the 'contact line'

July 2017
De-facto entities announced changes in the so-called 'accreditation/registration' procedures of humanitarian missions and activities

November 2017
GoU approves 'Strategy of Integration IDPs and Implementation of Long-Term Solutions to Internal Displacement until 2020'

February 2018
Law # 2268 on 'Reintegration of Donbas' came into force on 24 February

April 2018
The Joint Forces Operation (JFO) came into force, replacing the 'Anti-Terrorist Operation' (ATO)

June 2018
United Nations Security Council (UNSC) issued a Presidential Statement following a UNSC briefing, calling to upscale humanitarian efforts

June 2018
CERF rapid response allocation of $5.9million to UN agencies

August 2018
The law on 'Legal Status of Missing Persons' came into force

September 2018
Grand Chamber of Supreme Court rules unlawful to suspend pensions for IDPs based on verification grounds

November 2018
Adoption of an Action Plan to support implementation of the National IDP Strategy. Martial Law implemented in ten Ukrainian oblasts including Donetska and Luhanska for 30 days

December 2018
Adoption of Law on Mine Action

contaminated areas and assistance to victims.[27]

Critical civilian structures under attack

For nearly five years, armed clashes have damaged and destroyed critical civilian infrastructure, including houses, hospitals, schools, water, electricity and gas supply systems. Access to these facilities and services has long become a daily struggle for millions of people. In 2018, there were 89 incidents against water and sanitation facilities. In a single incident in April 2018, five workers at the Donetsk Filter Station (DFS) were injured by gunfire, while two were seriously injured in a mine-related incident in October. Since the start of the conflict, over 30 water workers have been killed or injured due to hostilities, while many more are risking their lives on a daily basis to ensure that water and heating continue to be supplied to millions of people on both sides of the 'contact line'. Similarly, critical wastewater treatment plants and hygiene utilities, power lines and gas supply systems are regularly impacted by hostilities. Safety guarantees called "windows of silence" are essential for technicians to repair the damage, however, they were not always obtained immediately. When they were obtained, they were not always upheld, forcing the repair teams to take refuge under shelling, while leaving millions of people without the essential services.

Since the conflict began, over 50,000 homes on both sides of the 'contact line' have been damaged, with some 520 of them damaged in the first half of 2018 alone. The number of families who live in desperate conditions due to damaged homes continues to increase. The homes of some 40,000 families living along the 'contact line' are in urgent need of repair to withstand the harsh winter, which starts in eastern Ukraine as early as November and lasts until March.

Freezing winters and scorching summers

Ukraine's harsh winter with temperatures below 15 degrees Celsius generates acute needs. Financial strains make home repairs often impossible, so families sometimes either have to live in inadequate housing or move elsewhere. Rural families spend over 20 per cent of their limited income on heating, and their food consumption scores are nearly halved during winter.[28] Bad road conditions make basic services even more difficult to access in winter than any other time of the year.[29] Higher utility costs force families to make cuts in other much-needed areas, such as medication, schooling or even food. Those households who are unable to afford the costs are forced to collect firewood, often in areas contaminated with landmines. Active shelling also threatens centralised heating systems. The country's extreme weather is no different in the summers with temperatures reaching record levels of 30 plus degrees Celsius. This makes crossing conditions at the checkpoints a real hardship, especially for the elderly, children, pregnant women and people with disabilities.

27. Mine-Action in Ukraine: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/2018_02_protection_cluster_-_mine_action_en.pdf

28. REACH Winter Assessment of Government-Controlled Areas, February 2018.

29. Ibid.

Loss of livelihoods and rising unemployment

Socio-economic conditions continue to deteriorate, particularly in NGCA, threatening livelihoods and wellbeing of the population. There is a clear correlation between food insecurity, vulnerability and socio-economic trends.[30] Increasing conflict-related poverty and unemployment rates affect the standards of living and pose risks to people's health.[31] Accessing food is also a challenge due to active hostilities, especially for 16 per cent of households closest to the 'contact line' in GCA, who are at poor and borderline food consumption scores.[32] While unemployment is on the rise in both Donetska and Luhanska oblasts, businesses also have trouble finding skilled workers, further compromising their productivity.[33]

Civil documentation remains a challenge

Conflict-affected people face difficulties when trying to access official documents, including identity papers, civil status and property documentation. This has a pervasive impact on every aspect of their lives – limiting their access to services and benefits and their freedom of movement, particularly in the areas along the 'contact line'. A generation of nearly 100,000 graduates in NGCA is at risk of having fewer opportunities for employment and higher education outside NGCA,[34] which is due to complications around authentication and legitimisation of documentation. As part of awareness raising efforts, the Government of Ukraine has conducted a number of events to encourage enrollment and explain the special terms of enrolment in education facilities in GCA, with some 3,000 students who obtained consultations and over 1,500 students from NGCA enrolled under simplified procedures to education facilities in GCA in 2018, according to MTOT.[35]

There is an increased concern about the risk of statelessness, as a review of court records suggests that only an estimated 43 per cent of children born in NGCA have obtained a birth certificate issued by the Government of Ukraine.[36] A birth certificate is a precondition for a child's access to the entire spectrum of rights and critical state services, such as education and health

30. Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, Food Security & Socio-Economic Trend Analysis – Eastern Ukraine, March 2018.

31. WFP Ukraine "Study on Social Protection and Safety Nets in Ukraine", 2017.

32. Humanitarian Trend Analysis in GCA 2018, REACH: https://reliefweb.int/report/ukhttps://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/humanitarian-trend-analysis-fact-sheet-government-controlled-areas-donetsk-and

33. REACH – Thematic Assessment of Local Enterprises and Labour Markets in Eastern Ukraine , March 2017.

34. These are regulated by the Procedure of Enrolment for Obtaining Higher and Vocational Education for Persons Residing in the Areas of the Anti-Terrorist Operation (for the period of Period of Its Duration), approved by Order No. 697 of 21 June 2016 of the Ministry of Education and Science.

35. An inclusive inter-governmental Working Group, including with key UN agencies, has been established and a draft law prepared "On Making Amendments to Some Laws of Ukraine with Regard to the Implementation of the Administrative Procedure for State Registration of Facts of Births and Deaths That Took Place in the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine', which provides for the implementation of an administrative procedure for state registration of facts of births and deaths. The draft law is being finalized by consideration by the Government.

36. Protection Cluster.

care. Even though a judicial procedure[37] allows parents from NGCA to obtain birth certificates, the steps are complex and often expensive, especially for vulnerable families. Without birth registration in Ukraine, the children born in NGCA are likely to face difficulties in accessing documentation required to prove their nationality or enroll in undergraduate and post-graduate schools.

Difficulties are also reported when people try to obtain official death certificates for inheritance and property rights. It is estimated that only 23 per cent of deaths in NGCA are certified in GCA.[38] If not urgently addressed, the situation is likely to become more complicated considering that Donetska and Luhanska oblasts traditionally had the highest number of the elderly in Ukraine before the conflict.

Another challenge many of the 1.5 million registered IDPs face is their diminished voting rights. Registration of place of residence for IDPs is temporary, whereas the right to participate in local elections is granted for those who have permanent registration in their respective area of residence, making it impossible for them to take part in local elections.

Protracted internal displacement affects millions

More than 1.5 million people have been registered by the Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP) as internally displaced.[39] In the absence of notable sustained peace, much of the internal displacement has become protracted. As years of conflict pass by, the number of IDPs who intend to stay in areas of displacement is rising. For the first time in 2018, this number exceeded the number of IDPs who intend to return to their area of origin.[40] Over half of the IDPs returning are over the age of 60, while young people tend to stay in cities in search of better job opportunities. At the same time, 93 per cent of IDPs surveyed say that even though they feel integrated in their new communities, they still face challenges, such as affordable housing, employment, discrimination and legal and administrative barriers.[41] Most of the IDP population is less resilient and face more uncertainty in securing stable employment and accessing services, including housing, as compared to non-displaced populations.

Host locations also observed an increase in rental and food prices, and downward pressure on wages and employment opportunities. Displacement has also at times caused tension between IDPs and host communities, risking undermining social cohesion. In an effort to promote IDP inclusion in local communities, and finding durable solutions, the Government of Ukraine adopted the "State Strategy on Integration of Internally Displaced Persons and Implementation of Long Term Solutions to Internal Displacement until 2020" in November 2017 and its Action Plan in late 2018. These are aimed at securing and protecting the rights, freedoms and interest of IDPs and elimination of any discrimination and promote social cohesion. While some progress has been made in terms of strategic planning, long-term solutions for IDPs remain to be fully implemented, and there is a need for a stronger focus on integrating displaced communities.

37. Outlined in Article 317of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine. Law "On particular aspects of public policy aimed at safeguarding state sovereignty of Ukraine over the temporarily occupied territory of Donetsk and Luhansk regions" introduces an exception to the general rule of non-recognition of documents issued in the territory not controlled by the Government for birth- and death-related documents that "shall be attached to the applications for registration of birth or death". This requires the Ministry of Justice to introduce an administrative procedure on registration of birth and death occurring in the territory not controlled by the Government as is also envisaged in the National Human Rights Action Plan (points 126(3) and 129(1)). As this exception is introduced only for documents issued in certain areas of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

38. Protection Cluster.

39. This figure is somewhat distorted as a number of the registered IDPs are displaced for registration purposes, which is due to Ukraine's IDP policy which links access to social payments and pensions to their IDP registration.

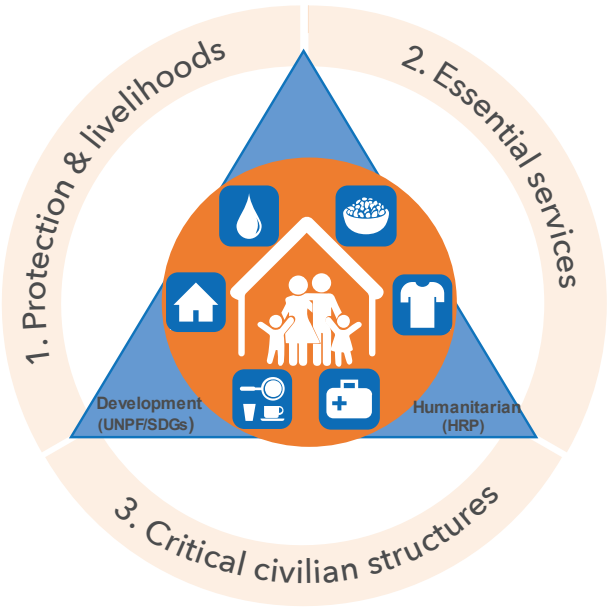
40. IOM, National Monitoring System Report, June 2018

41. IOM National Monitoring System Report, March 2018.

MULTI-YEAR STRATEGY:

COLLECTIVE OUTCOMES

The UN Secretary-General's 2016 report for the World Humanitarian Summit "One Humanity, Shared Responsibility" called on humanitarian, development and other relevant actors to 'deliver Collective Outcomes: transcend humanitarian development divides' in response to the growing number of people living in fragility and the increase in humanitarian needs. Working towards collective outcomes offers a way for humanitarian, development and other actors to align efforts around clear and jointly shaped goals. The notion of Collective Outcomes is central to the New Way of Working (NWOW), which is designed for contexts where short-term humanitarian action and medium- to long-term development programming are required simultaneously in areas of vulnerability. The Humanitarian Country Team's (HCT) decision to adopt a multi-year strategy and Collective Outcomes signals a profound change in the strategic direction, programming and leadership, while continuing to place the needs of people at the centre of the action. This multi-year strategy offers tangible opportunities for the approach to become a reality on the ground, capitalises on the incoming recovery and development endeavours and fully utilises the comparative advantages of a diverse set of partners to achieve greater collaboration and deliver results for the most vulnerable.



1. Affected people have access to adequate protection and means of livelihoods

2. Affected people have improved access to quality and affordable services

3. Affected people have consistent access to critical civilian structures

2019-2020

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Entrenched and active armed conflict in eastern Ukraine continues to kill and injure thousands of civilians and put the lives and wellbeing of millions more at risk. The conflict's direct and ripple effects remain severe, with 5.2 million Ukrainians affected - 3.5 million of whom require humanitarian assistance and protection. With almost five years of an increasingly protracted and complex crisis, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has made a strategic decision to move away from a single-year planning cycle and adopt a multi-year strategy for 2019 and 2020, which not only aims to meet the humanitarian and protection needs of the most vulnerable people, but also to reduce these needs over time. Though protection of civilians and delivery of critical humanitarian assistance are the priorities for 2019, the multi-year timeline allows humanitarians to connect, where feasible, with recovery and development actions and contribute to finding long-lasting and transformative outcomes.

Strictly prioritised humanitarian actions

Humanitarian partners continue to deliver in eastern Ukraine, despite scarce resources and unpredictable access challenging their operations in 2018. Joint humanitarian response has reached over a million men, women and children in 2018 with critical assistance and protection services, prioritising those who needed them the most.

While various persistent and newly-emerging challenges continue to put the capacities of humanitarians to the test, they serve as a positive driver of excellence, efficiency and innovation. All partners agreed to go through an extremely strict and focused prioritisation process using the HCT-endorsed set of criteria to vet and give preference to projects for inclusion in the 2019 Response Plan.

This reflects a sense of shared responsibility in ensuring that the 2019 humanitarian operations will effectively maximise the available resources and promptly target those most in need. The overriding imperative to save lives and alleviate human suffering will continue to guide humanitarian operations, taking into consideration Ukraine's harsh long winters (from late November to March) and extremely hot summers that aggravate the severity of humanitarian needs.

Geographically focused response

Widespread contamination of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), growing impact on civilians' mental health and psychosocial wellbeing, consideration of 'catchment' areas of basic services for conflict-affected people and the increasingly protracted nature of the crisis prompted humanitarian partners to reconsider their strategic priorities. Taking into account the 'do-no-harm' principle, the prioritisation criteria were extended to beyond 'security-related' consideration to ensure that people who require humanitarian assistance would safely receive it wherever they are.

This means that humanitarian assistance will be extended to the area within 20 kilometres on both sides of the 'contact line' ensuring that the most vulnerable will receive essential assistance, even though they may not be directly affected by shelling. This move was important as humanitarian and protection assistance will be delivered in relatively safer locations, not forcing people to move to unsafe places to access assistance they are entitled to.

Vulnerability priority through a 'gender and age lens'

Being the first country in the world that applied the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Gender with Age Marker (GAM) at full scale in the 2018 planning cycle, the Ukraine HCT sets an example by striving to address the challenges of gender and age mainstreaming further in 2019 and beyond. The mandatory GAM was vigorously applied across the board to ensure that the planned response would specifically target meeting the critical needs of highly vulnerable people, including the elderly, people with disabilities, female-headed households, households with multiple children, IDPs, and other marginalised groups of people.

The GAM also allowed humanitarian partners to examine the levels of accountability, protection and addresses the commitment of "leaving no one behind". By applying the GAM to all the projects included in the 2019 response, Ukraine not only safeguarded the highest standard of effective programming, but also strived to ensure that the humanitarian response in 2019 would be even more gender- and age-sensitive and cater for the different needs of those highly vulnerable men, women, girls and boys.

Ukraine will also seek to promote the GAM in the monitoring phase to ensure that the humanitarian response will be adequately tailored and adapted to address the specific needs of men, women, girls and boys who are affected by the conflict in a different way.

Accountable and principled humanitarian actions

The HCT Accountability to Affected People (AAP) framework is a centrepiece of the 2019 planning cycle. The HCT required

all projects to adhere to the AAP framework and put in place appropriate AAP mechanisms to actively facilitate the engagement of conflict-affected people in the various aspects of programming. This reflects the HCT's commitment to ensure that human dignity and the rights of people affected by crisis is at the centre of its work. AAP is essential for quality programming. Targeted, quality and timely humanitarian action can only be achieved by knowing what people want and need as well as understanding their practices, capacities and coping strategies.

As part of accountability, the HCT remains fully committed to promote a culture in which sexual harassment, bullying and any abuse of authority will never be accepted across the humanitarian sector – both for those in need and those delivering assistance. Capitalising upon the HCT Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) endorsed in October 2017, the HCT will accelerate its work to strengthen the accountability of the aid community to the affected people in 2019 and beyond. This also includes strengthening the accountability and internal justice mechanisms across the sector as per the shared commitment of zero-tolerance policy towards sexual exploitation and abuse.

Placing protection at the centre of the response

Frequent violations of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) underpins the HCT's unwavering core commitment to promote the significance of protection in the humanitarian response. This means ensuring that humanitarian action should strive to not only meet the immediate needs of people, but also take steps to help people stay safe from violence, coercion and abuse and to restore their wellbeing and dignity.

To bring protection to the forefront, as an overarching issue in the humanitarian response, the 2019 planning cycle capitalised upon the existing HCT Protection Strategy which provided a systematic framework to the most urgent and severe protection risks. The aim of the Strategy was to prevent the violations of human rights and IHL and to ensure comprehensive system-wide efforts, including strategic advocacy, to alleviate the suffering of conflict-affected population in Ukraine, regardless of their place of residence.

This also translates into the HCT's strategic approach of impartial and neutral engagement with parties to the conflict, which is essential not only to maintain the required levels of presence to deliver timely and principled humanitarian action for those in need, but also seek to uphold their rights and dignity independently of political and security actors and agendas.

Cash – a dignified modality of assistance

Cash-based assistance (including voucher) has proven a fast, efficient and dignified way of delivering humanitarian aid as alternative of or complementary to in-kind assistance, where feasible. Not only does it give decision-making power back to the beneficiaries, it also facilitates local economic recovery and growth. Multiple evidence has shown that the cash and voucher system is the appropriate modality of response in Ukraine, particularly in GCA, where markets remain open, and banking and postal services offer a safe and efficient delivery mechanisms.

In Ukraine, the use of cash has progressively been on the rise over the past few years. Almost 45 per cent of projects included in the 2019 response plan have a cash or voucher component, compared to less than 40 per cent last year. For three years in a row, the response plans embed a clear set of cash-specific indicators which allows for a measurable achievement of cash-based assistance throughout the cycle.

Multi-purpose cash (MPC) continues to be an important multi-sectoral response modality. Its primary objective is to bridge the income gaps of the most vulnerable individuals and enable them to meet their basic needs as per the minimum expenditure (set and regularly reviewed by the Ministry of Social Policy). The cash system also reduces the use of negative coping mechanisms. MPC specifically targets the most vulnerable individuals whose monthly income is lower than the minimum expenditure. This includes the elderly, whose sole source of income is pension, female-headed households with multiple children, people with disabilities whose social benefits are not enough for them to get by, and IDPs who may lose access to their pensions due to bureaucratic complications. In case of extreme or chronic vulnerabilities, they will be referred to projects with in-kind modalities and/or for appropriate protection or sectoral assistance as supplementary or additional types of assistance in the future.

An active Cash Working Group in Ukraine offers a platform where agencies implementing MPC activities collaborate on the basis of shared standards– both strategically and operationally- and principles, including the review of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) informing the MPC transfer value, harmonised post-distribution monitoring and information sharing.

Response strategy adjustable to changes in context

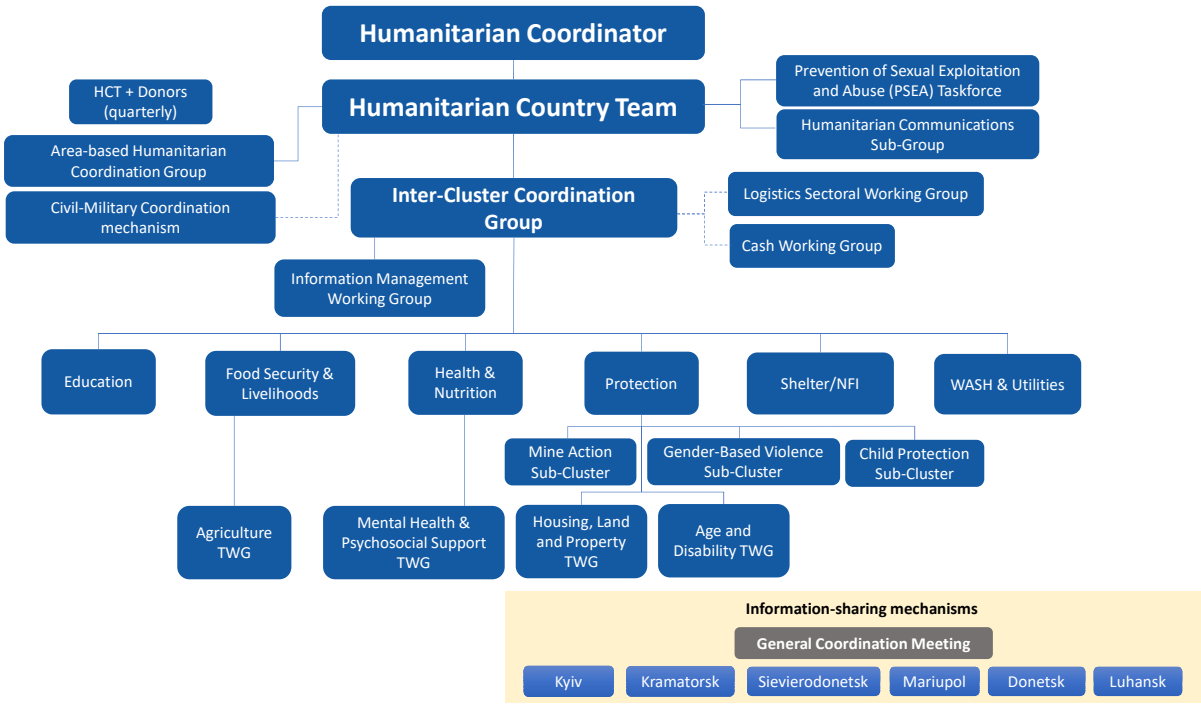
Having a multi-year response strategy does not mean static programming. On the contrary, the HCT made a decision to have, for the first time, project proposals reviewed and updated on a regular basis (every six months) and allow the submission of new project proposals, if needed. This will keep the response plan 'alive', operational, responsive and adjustable to any changes in the context. It will also include the adjustment of financial requirements throughout the year, depending on the situation. This approach aims to ensure that the estimation of resources needed will be as realistic as possible to meet humanitarian needs, should they rapidly increase or decrease.

Finding solutions for protracted internal displacement

Well into its fifth year, the conflict in eastern Ukraine has uprooted tens of thousands of families looking for safety, better access to services or employment opportunities, just to name a few. The need to be registered and verified as IDP to access basic services has forced a number of conflict-affected people, particularly those residing in NGCA, to register as IDP, even though they are not necessarily physically displaced. In 2018, the Ministry of Social Policy registered 1.5 million IDPs, most of which are in a protracted internal displacement.

The Government of Ukraine adopted the "State Strategy on Integration of Internally Displaced Persons and

HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION ARCHITECTURE



Implementation on Long Term Solutions to Internal Displacement until 2020" in November 2017 and endorsed the action plan a year later. This strategy is an important step towards addressing internal displacement in Ukraine and preventing it from becoming protracted. Humanitarians will continue to support the Government of Ukraine to implement practical ways to address the needs of IDPs, both through immediate humanitarian response as well as long-term interventions as part of the HCT's endeavour on the Humanitarian-Development Nexus (HDN).

Coordinated response to improve effectiveness and efficiency

A field-oriented humanitarian coordination structure will provide an excellent ground for the HCT to strengthen coordination across both sides of the 'contact line'. In NGCA where humanitarian needs remain critical, the HCT will continue to use various modalities in an impartial and neutral manner to access the people in need with assistance and protection services.

The Area Humanitarian Coordination Group (AHCG) will continue to play a pivotal role in supporting the HC in engaging with the de facto entities to simplify bureaucratic requirements for aid workers and maintain and increase humanitarian access in the coming years. Although unpredictability remains, it is critical to keep the positive momentum from 2018, capitalise on it to build on the trust gained and demonstrate the value of humanitarian activities in support of the population.

The well-established Civil-Military Coordination (CMCoord) mechanism will continue to play a critical role in facilitating and maintaining humanitarian access to areas closest to the 'contact line' to allow humanitarian partners to carry out and monitor their activities safely and independently. The CMCoord mechanism is well accepted by both civil and military authorities as well as the conflict-affected population receiving support. In 2018, there have been over 2,200 successful humanitarian notifications received through the CMCoord.

Enhanced and coordinated communications and media outreach

The humanitarian community has recognised that as the conflict continues unabated, it has become increasingly important to convey the complexity of the humanitarian crisis in eastern Ukraine and bring the voices of the affected people to the forefront. Since 2018, the Humanitarian Communications Sub-Group (HCGS) has supported the HCT to scale up its advocacy, public outreach and communications efforts to put Ukraine back on the international agenda. Coordinated communication strategies and plans were agreed and implemented by all humanitarian partners. This has helped generate positive attention with *#UkraineNotForgotten* hashtag trending worldwide, and other important high-level events and active media engagement on Ukraine successfully implemented.

In 2019, the HCT will continue to build upon these achievements and further strengthen the coordinated advocacy, public outreach and communications efforts. A Communications Strategy will be agreed and implemented to support the MYHRP and boost the level of attention at national and international levels through regular social media and media engagement, production of joint audio-visual material, human interest stories, joint campaigns and high-level events. The strategy will also support the ongoing efforts around advocacy, wherever necessary, and put a human face to the crisis by making the voices of the people heard.

Planning assumptions

The humanitarian response planning for 2019 is underpinned by a set of agreed assumptions, which suggest that active hostilities will continue albeit with fluctuating dynamics, especially in hotspots in the areas closest to the ever-shifting 'contact line'. The crossings of the 'contact line' through five official checkpoints has steadily increased year by year. Compared to 2017, 2018 saw a 15 per cent increase in individual crossings, which is an average of 1.1 million crossings every month. Looking at the staggering unemployment figures, it is unlikely for the economic situation of the two conflict-affected oblasts to improve.[42]

The conflict is likely to continue putting relentless pressure on infrastructure and service provision in and near the conflict-affected areas. The 'contact line' has shattered the social, market, service provision and economic networks that previously connected the civilian populations on both sides of the 'contact line'. The lives of millions of people living in the two oblasts have had to be re-organised, placing additional burden on already over-stretched services such as health, education, water, heating and employment.

Whilst more people in need could be reached in 2018, access in NGCA remains highly unpredictable and severely restricted. Persistent underfunding continues to put pressure on and limit the capacity of humanitarian operations to reach the people in need. Finally, the political landscape remains unpredictable due to the upcoming elections in 2019.

42. There are a number of early recovery and developments projects which are being implemented in the GCAs, including by the national and local Government authorities, as well as recovery and development partners.

SUPPORTING

HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENT NEXUS

Responding to a humanitarian crisis like in eastern Ukraine raises complex issues for all parties involved, including responders, policy specialists and policy makers. These issues affect people in need in different ways depending on their vulnerability and capacity to cope. Resilience of the affected population as well as the level of support they receive determine how quickly they recover. In order to respond timely, effectively and responsibly, the humanitarian community seeks to engage with all partners and to localise the response.

In an inreasigly protracted protection crisis, like the one in eastern Ukraine, the humanitarian response needs more durable solutions requiring a longer planning lens. Hence, this multi-year strategy embraces the Humanitarian-Development Nexus (HDN) which aims at building the synergies on humanitarian and development partners. Adopting this strategy is the only way to take advantage of the many opportunities associated with implementing long-term projects. Ukraine has made progress in adopting the New Way of Working (NWoW) approach as a step forward to achieving tangible results in working across sectors and reduce the humanitarian-development divide by setting Collective Outcomes (COs) and relevant structures. Under this plan, the humanitarian community in Ukraine strives to establish a platform of activities that seek better collaboration across institutional boundaries and the capitalisation on comparative advantages, as appropriate. It aspires to advocate efforts on issues that cannot be solved by either humanitarian or development partners but require political action. Such efforts are expected to reduce the overall level of vulnerability and need for humanitarian interventions in the long term.

The long-term effects of disrupted basic services are often the root cause of the deteriorating humanitarian situation in eastern Ukraine. Hence, the international community under the strong leadership of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) has made significant progress in adopting the NWoW which ensures a people-centred approach, fosters closer partnerships and better aligns the planning of international actors in Ukraine. At the beginning of 2018, the RC/HC established the HCT Working Group on the Humanitarian-Development Nexus (HCT HDN working group) with co-chairing arrangements that reflect the global setup with the Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian

Credit: OCHA Ukraine/2018/Valijon Ranoev

Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator and Administrator of UNDP. The group has developed the HDN Concept Note spelling out the strategic and operational 'two track' approach vision which aims to help all actors involved better understand the HDN. The work of the group is built on the experience and good practice examples from other contexts in the world.

Following the HDN workshop that gathered the knowledge from Somalia, Pakistan, Colombia and Uganda as well as the vision of HQ and the international expertise, the humanitarian community drafted three Collective Outcomes (COs) capturing the most burning needs of the population. It was agreed to adopt these three COs as the Strategic Objectives for the two-year plan, aiming to contribute to the positive shift in the situation as well as address protracted displacement. Development agencies discussed to link activities under the United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPF) to achieve these COs at the Joint Planning Workshop, which was also attended by the cluster coordinators who provided expertise and humanitarian perspective into the process.

The multi-year strategy also embraces the humanitarian community's goal to expand local action, ownership and partnerships by recognising the critical role national and local responders play in providing humanitarian assistance and protection services. All localisation efforts within the humanitarian coordination system will continue and build on the achievements made to date. This multi-year strategy provides a vehicle to support and complement national coordination mechanisms, where they exist. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), cluster coordinators and OCHA seek to identify barriers to participation in coordination and to better include local and national responders in international coordination mechanisms.

The humanitarian community aims to leverage the opportunity to operate in a two-year planning cycle to enhance the impact and efficiency of its humanitarian action by improving the coordination at all levels, encouraging partnerships and eliminating the duplication of interventions. The clusters also strive to maximise opportunities for multi-sector and inter-cluster linkages; improve the evidence-base for humanitarian needs and interventions; collect information on the impact of gender and age-based vulnerabilities; improve sustainability, impact and cost-effectiveness; work to change beneficiary's behaviours that increase vulnerability; and pursue the increased effectiveness of humanitarian advocacy and diplomacy.

RESPONSE MONITORING

INNOVATIVE AND COMPLEMENTARY MONITORING MECHANISMS

Recognised as an integral part of delivery of humanitarian assistance, regular and scheduled response monitoring helps keep one's finger on the pulse of the situation. It is of utmost importance for a multi-year plan to have in-built robust and innovative mechanisms that will not only inform programmatic and funding adjustments as necessary, but also improve accountability for the response, both to affected people as well as to other stakeholders, including donors.

In Ukraine, the adoption of a multi-year planning horizon (2019-2020) and the strategic shift to the notion of Collective Outcomes (COs) central to the Humanitarian-Development Nexus (HDN) present the HCT with an opportunity to design a new and pragmatic way of working that will bring together short-term humanitarian action and medium- to long-term development programming. This is critically relevant, particularly in a protracted situation like the one in eastern Ukraine where humanitarian, recovery and development needs to exist side by side.

Collective Outcomes facilitate joined-up and complementary actions of both development and humanitarian actors, including in response and needs monitoring, to ensure that the interventions not only meet the urgent needs of the targeted populations, but also reduce their risks and vulnerabilities over time and change the status quo.

Information Management (IM) is a cornerstone of the response. Its functions cut across the various realms of the operations while threading them together for developing one common operational picture essential for decision making, be it humanitarian, recovery or development. However, the artificial divide between humanitarian and development often means uneven access to various sets of critical data. Humanitarian actors often have access to data the development community does not and vice versa. The existence of comprehensive but separate IM systems within the humanitarian and development communities has inhibited the creation of a common operational picture which restricts the ability of decision makers, including the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) to access and use relevant information for developing strategies, operational planning and results monitoring.

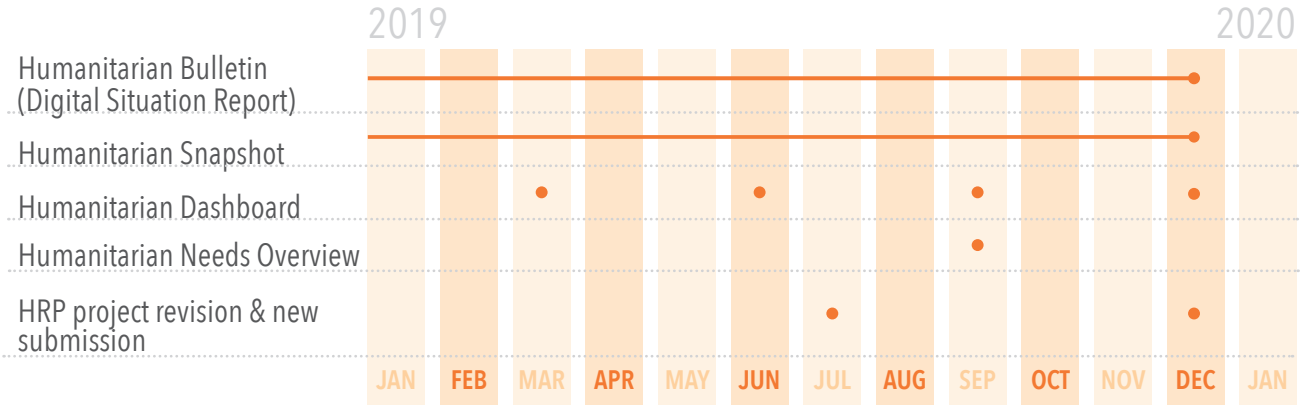
The collaboration of IM capacities of the humanitarian and development sectors was a result of the 2018 annual review of the coordination architecture, which also considered the challenges of the 'data intensive' context of urban response in Ukraine, the existing well-defined humanitarian monitoring mechanisms and HDN opportunities prioritised by the HCT. It will serve as an essential base to enhance complementarities across actors and facilitate quality and timely coordination as well as evidence-based HDN programming. In practice, this will create common tools or structures for sharing and managing information across HDN giving a better overall picture of where resources need to be prioritised and where synergies and gaps exist. All this can be achieved by using limited resources more effectively.

A first step in this direction is the joint effort of the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) and OCHA in close collaboration with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) and the Information Management Working Group (IMWG) to streamline the sharing and mapping of humanitarian, recovery and development data. This is done through a harmonised reporting structure that contributes to the existing data platform on Peacebuilding and Recovery (http://portal.mtot.gov.ua/) administered by the Ministry of Temporarily Occupied Territories and IDPs (MTOT) with support of the World Bank. The data platform serves as a coordination tool to help map and monitor national and international programming and progress on peacebuilding, recovery, development and humanitarian actions.

While a proven methodology for multi-year response monitoring is not yet available at the global level, such a lack thereof on the other hand presents an opportunity for actors in Ukraine to experiment and innovate contextualised and practical mechanisms that will contribute to nascent global efforts to pilot multi-year strategic response monitoring and impact evaluation. The 2019 humanitarian operations will be monitored and measured against cluster objectives and activity levels by means of data based on the agreed, predefined indicators, targets and timeline (please refer to Part III: Annex for more information). A broader collective outcome-level monitoring framework will be developed to inform about the evolution of the situation and needs over time; how humanitarian action contributes to reducing needs, risks and vulnerabilities; and about the collective achievements of all actors towards the COs.

This is already work in progress across humanitarian, recovery and development sectors, capitalising upon other ongoing joint planning processes, such as the United Nations Partnership Framework's 2019 Joint Work Planning, applicable to the GCA. Clusters and partners will continue to facilitate response monitoring in NGCA using a remote monitoring mechanism and project progress reports from implementing partners as well as available communication technologies such as primary monitoring tools.

It is expected that innovation around the multi-year monitoring of the 2019-2020 Ukraine strategy will present new challenges despite the experience of partners and clusters in Ukraine. Therefore, liaison with operational agencies at the local, regional and global levels will be continued to identify resources and capabilities for monitoring and impact evaluation and to share and learn from other countries' emerging experiences. In line with the Grand Bargain commitment to 'harmonise and simplify reporting requirements', existing or emerging global tools or platforms, including the Response Planning Module (RPM, https://plan.hpc.tools), the upgraded Financial Tracking Service (FTS, https://fts.unocha.org), the Digital Situation Report (https://reports.unocha.org/country/ukraine/), the UNInfo (http://uninfo.org) and the data platform maintained by the MTOT, will be capitalised upon to serve the collective purpose, where feasible.



RESOURCE

MOBILISATION

Whilst donors continue to provide generous support, the 2018 Ukraine Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was underfunded posing a huge challenge for the humanitarian community to bring vital humanitarian assistance and protection services to people in need in eastern Ukraine. Despite the challenges, tireless efforts of humanitarian workers to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable continued. More than 1.1 million people received essential humanitarian assistance and protection services in 2018, including through the rapid scaling up of humanitarian operations which was made possible with a CERF allocation of US$6 million. This demonstrates that tangible results can be achieved when funding is made available to bring hope and dignity to the lives of men, women and children in eastern Ukraine.

The protracted humanitarian crisis has resulted in access to services continuously disrupted, has had a severe and long-term psychological effect on those impacted, and will continue to affect millions more. Though humanitarian access to people in need was at times unpredictable, constrained and was exacerbated by the lack of funds (the 2018 HRP was 38% funded) they were able to provide assistance and protection services in hard-to-reach areas. For 2019, the clusters have identified critical funding needs to highlight where funding is needed most. Also, winterisation needs require a long lead time for which timely funding to these efforts is required. In order to scale-up response efforts US$162 million is needed in 2019.

Contributing to the Humanitarian Response Plan

Donors who wish to contribute to the Humanitarian Response Plan; donate directly to organisations participating in the plan; or need more information material, such as the Humanitarian Needs Overview and other in-depth monitoring reports should visit:

www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/ukraine

Donating through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

The 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 CERF receives contributions from various donors, mainly governments but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals, which are combined into a single fund. These essential funds are used for crises around the world. Find out more about the CERF and how to donate:

https://cerf.un.org/donate

In kind relief aid

Donors who are unable to contribute to the United Nations' much needed cash funds have the possibility to make in-kind donations, which are also very much appreciated. For in-kind contributions in response to disasters and emergencies, please contact:

logik@un.org

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SUMMARY OF

NEEDS, TARGETS & REQUIREMENTS

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	CRITICAL REQUIREMENTS (US$)
3.5M	2.3M	162M	135M

Humanitarian actors in Ukraine propose to complement the Government-led response and other actors' humanitarian interventions with a lean, focused and highly prioritised response plan totalling US$162 million to assist 2.3 million people most in need of assistance in 2019. Of this, US$135 million has been identified as critical priority requirement calling for early funding, which is essential for the timely delivery of multi-sectoral assistance for the most vulnerable as well as meeting key benchmarks, especially winterisation and other season-sensitive efforts.

In line with the HCT's Strategic Priorities, an estimated 32 per cent of the funding requirements specifically aim to facilitate the delivery of critical humanitarian assistance and protection services for vulnerable people in NGCA who have experienced socio-economic disconnect and isolation over the years. This response is essential to help them access basic goods and services as well as protection assistance.

For the second year in a row, the funding requirements of the response plan are greater for non-governmental organisations (NGOs) than for UN agencies. This reflects a recognition of the important role NGOs, particularly national ones, and civil society organisations play as front-line actors in accessing difficult-to-reach areas and providing critical assistance to the most vulnerable.

While at 2.3 million people, the number of people targeted by the 2019 Response Plan remains unchanged from 2018, its total funding requirement for the first round of approved projects has decreased by 15 per cent compared to 2018. This is mainly due to lower number of targeted people and corresponding financial requirements of three clusters – namely Food Security & Livelihoods, Education and Shelter/ Non-Food Items (NFIs). The Health and Nutrition Cluster also requires slightly less funds than in 2018.

	TOTAL		BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE TARGETED				BY SEX & AGE		REQUIREMENTS	
	People in need	People targeted	NGCA	GCA (0-5 km area along the 'contact line')	GCA (5-20 km area along the 'contact line')	GCA (Excluding the 20 km area along the 'contact line')	% female	% children, adults, elderly**	Critical (US$)	Total (US$)
Protection	3.1M	1.3M	0.3M	0.6M		0.4M	64%	20 | 64 | 16%	41.7M	47.6M
Food Security & Livelihoods	1.1M	80K	26K	23K	17K	13K	55%	21 | 54 | 25%	11.2M	19.2M
WASH	3.2M	2.0M	1.3M	0.2M	0.3M	0.2M	54%	14 | 59 | 27%	20.8M	31.8M
Health & Nutrition	1.3M	1.3M	0.6M	0.2M	0.2M	0.2M	40%	20 | 50 | 30%	17.3M	18.1M
Shelter	0.3M	0.1M	61K	29K	27K	13K	52%	15 | 42 | 43%	26.6M	27.0M
Education	0.7M	0.2M	0.1M	15K	27K	18K	53%	79 | 21 | 0%	6.5M	6.5M
Common Services & Support	-	-	-	-	-	-			4.5M	5.0M
Multipurpose Cash Assistance[1]	-	31K	2K	21K	9K	0			6.5M	6.5M
Total* **	**3.5M**	**2.3M**	**1.3M**	**0.2M**	**0.4M**	**0.4M***	**54%**	**15 | 59 | 26%**	**$135M**	**$162M**

* This figure includes 0.3m IDPs in GGA beyond the 20 km area along the 'contact line' .
** Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (60+ years)
*** Total figure is not the total of the column, as the same people may appear several times.

[1] MPC is not a Cluster, but a modality for assistance. Arrangements in place will be regularly reviewed according to further guidance by global IASC discussions. An active Cash Working Group, currently operational at the field level under the technical leadership of ACTED offers a platform where agencies implementing MPC activities collaborate on the basis of shared standard and principles-- both strategically and operationally. It has a linkage with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG).

OPERATIONAL

CAPACITY

Based on the consolidated 2018 3W (Who, What, Where) database, the number of organisations providing humanitarian assistance and protection to conflict-affected people in Ukraine and engaged in the collective coordination structures has decreased from 181 in 2017 to 138 in 2018. Out of this, a total of 43 organisations are seeking funding for the implementation of 97 projects in 2019 through the MYHRP.

The decrease is mainly due to the consolidation of the humanitarian operations, which has been more focused on the two conflict-affected oblasts. However, attention also remains in response to pockets of critical humanitarian needs in the rest of the GCA, particularly as a result of protracted internal displacement.

Based on the consolidated 2018 3W database to which the Clusters contribute through a monthly update, the consolidation of the humanitarian operations has been observed in Kharkivska and Dnipropetrovsk oblasts, as well as other western and southern oblasts of Ukraine. While this reflects the HCT's strategic geographical priority, those organisations not reported in the monthly 3W by the clusters or not engaged in the humanitarian coordination architecture are not necessarily inactive in the delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection.

While the geographical focus of the humanitarian response over the past years has been on the two most conflict-affected oblasts of eastern Ukraine, the access of humanitarian actors to people in need, particularly in NGCA, remains limited, conditional and unpredictable due to administrative impediments and insecurity. NGOs, particularly national ones, and civil society organisations continue to play an important role as front-line actors in accessing areas of critical needs and providing humanitarian assistance and protection to the most vulnerable. Efforts to strengthen their roles will remain a priority for 2019 and beyond.

HUMANITARIAN

ACCESS

Access for humanitarian actors to the people in need as well as for conflict-affected civilians to life-saving goods and services remains a challenge in eastern Ukraine. Continuous shelling, threat of landmines and unexploded remnants of war (UXOs), logistic hurdles, and limited number of crossing points as well as bureaucratic barriers continue to hamper the delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection services.

July 2015 saw the introduction of serious restrictions for all humanitarian organisations operating in NGCA. Whilst humanitarians continued to do their best to deliver aid to the most vulnerable people on both sides of the 'contact line', these restrictions seriously hampered efforts to upscale the response. Access slightly improved in 2018, allowing humanitarians to reach more people in need, which was also enabled by the CERF allocation of US$6 million.

The situation, however, remains unpredictable, and the Humanitarian Coordinator, the HCT, OCHA, and humanitarian partners will continue to advocate for safe and sustained access for principled humanitarian operations as well as facilitate regular coordination, including with civilian and military actors, at national and subnational levels.

In May 2018, the Joint Forces Operation (JFO) replaced the Anti-Terrorist Operation (ATO), the transition of which did not affect humanitarian activities. This smooth changeover process was mainly due to CMCoord's effective coordination role as well as regular interaction with the JFO, which is reflected in the over 2,200 humanitarian movement missions and cargo notifications facilitated in 2018. This also allowed for more than 35 convoys to deliver humanitarian assistance (facilitated by the joint UNHCR-OCHA Logistics Working Group) to both sides of the 'contact line' in 2018.

However, significant challenges remain. That there are only five checkpoints through which civilians can cross the 427-km-long 'contact line' is a further stumbling block. In the case of Luhanska oblast, there is only one single pedestrian bridge that connects GCA and NGCA. The lack of paved roads or sometimes even the complete absence of drivable roads is yet another hurdle for humanitarian access, including the risk of land mines and unexploded ordnance for civilians and aid workers.

The humanitarian community will continue to advocate for sustained humanitarian access for affected people to goods and services, and for humanitarian actors to reach the people in need. It will further promote full respect for International Humanitarian Law as well as for the Humanitarian Principles. This includes freedom of movement for civilians between GCA and NGCA, restoration of commercial traffic across the 'contact line', resumption of banking services and payment of social entitlements.

PROTECTION

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	# OF PROJECTS	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	# OF PARTNERS
3.1M	1.3M	33	47.6M	28

PROTECTION OBJECTIVE 1

1 Protection for people of concern is strengthened, including prevention and mitigation of rights' violations.

RELATES TO CO1

PROTECTION OBJECTIVE 2

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

RELATES TO CO2

PROTECTION OBJECTIVE 3

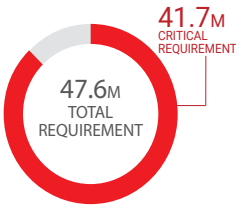
3 Social cohesion and resilience of conflict-affected people is improved and IDPs are supported in identifying durable solutions.

RELATES TO CO2, CO3

Cluster multi-year strategy

The aim of the Protection Cluster is to strengthen protection for displaced and conflict-affected people, by coordinating protection advocacy and operational response; ensuring full and non-discriminatory access to quality essential services and enjoyment of rights and promote respect for IHL and International Human Rights Law . Particular focus will be put on strengthening community-based initiatives and supporting government-led services in the field of child protection, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response, mine action, housing, land and property rights, and providing support to older people and people with disabilities.

2019 REQUIREMENT(US$)



Response approach

The Protection Cluster will support the coordination of protection advocacy, provision of protection services, protection monitoring, and documenting human rights violations. In the area up to five kilometres within the 'contact line', where it can be challenging to establish safe and sustainable provision of services, partners will focus on life-saving activities, including through mobile teams. They will provide assistance to GBV survivors, psychosocial support to children, families and the elderly, protection referrals, protection and human rights monitoring, individual protection assistance, as well as marking areas contaminated with mines and ERWs and mine risk education activities. In the area up to 20 kilometres within the 'contact line', protection partners will undertake protection assistance which is not always possible in the area of five kilometres within the 'contact line', such as facilitating child-friendly spaces, supporting shelters for GBV survivors, and undertaking mine clearance operations.

Protection response in NGCA mainly focuses on counselling and community-support initiatives. Partners unable to operate in NGCA will continue to strengthen their outreach to residents of NGCA through hotlines providing legal counselling, psychosocial support and referrals for specific types of protection assistance. Information on available services and assistance programmes, including mine risk education, will also be provided at checkpoints, which see over 36,000 crossings each day. In areas with a high concentration of IDPs outside the 20-kilometre of the 'contact line', protection and human rights monitoring, referral to GBV and child protection services and legal assistance will be provided. This is to ensure equal and non-discriminatory access to services, with a focus on IDPs with specific needs, older people, people with disabilities, children and their families as well as GBV survivors. Community-support initiatives and peaceful coexistence projects will be implemented to support IDPs and conflict-

	BY GEOGRAPHICAL PRIORITY				BY SEX & AGE	
	NGCA	GCA (0-5 km area along the 'contact line')	GCA (5-20 km area along the 'contact line')	GCA (Excluding the 20 km area along 'contact line')	% female	% children, adults, the elderly***
PEOPLE IN NEED	1.9M	0.8M		0.4M	55%	15 | 56 | 29%
PEOPLE TARGETED	0.3M	0.6M*		0.4M**	64%	21 | 63 | 16%

* Including 0.2M IDPs in 0-20 km GCA area along the 'contact line'
** Including 0.3M IDPs in GCA (Excluding the 20 km area along 'contact line')
***Children (<18 years old), adults (18-59 years), elderly (60+ years)

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affected communities in achieving durable solutions and strengthen resilience, participation, and social cohesion.

Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues

To ensure the centrality of protection in humanitarian response, the Protection Cluster will provide training on protection mainstreaming to humanitarian and development actors as well as national service providers. The Protection Cluster will work with partners conducting capacity-building activities on different aspects of humanitarian response for local and national authorities to help integrate accountability to the affected population. The Child Protection Sub-Cluster will organise a series of capacity building activities to support cluster members on localisation. The GBV Sub-Cluster will continue to mainstream zero tolerance to GBV in all humanitarian interventions and among partners as well as gender sensitivity, survivor-centred and human right-based approaches.

Particular attention will be given to vulnerable women, girls, men and boys of different ages; engagement by men is also part of zero-tolerance mainstreaming. The Age and Disability Technical Working Group will conduct training on Minimum Standards for Age and Disability Inclusion into humanitarian action. The Housing, Land and Property Rights Technical Working Group will continue to focus on documentation, strengthening mechanisms for compensation for damaged property and military use of civilian property.

In close co-ordination with local authorities, Mine Action Sub-Cluster partners will continue to provide mine risk education and prioritise mine action activities according to the needs of the population in close co-ordination with local authorities. The new legislation on Mine Action enables the creation of nationally driven victim assistance mechanisms where Mine Action Sub-Cluster partners will play an important role.

Protection Cluster partners have taken steps to include mechanisms to ensure accountability to the affected population (AAP), by establishing complaints mechanisms, toll-free hotlines and engaging affected communities in needs assessment, design of activities and feedback on implementation. The Protection Cluster will organise trainings for local partners to ensure effective operation of established AAP mechanisms.

Protection Cluster partners will contribute to building community resilience by providing their services through existing community centres and engaging staff in capacity-building activities, as well as identifying and training members of the community to deliver services to youth and older people. Community-support initiatives will mobilise and empower communities in order to strengthen their capacity to respond to protection concerns and identify durable solutions.

Mine Action Sub-Cluster partners are supporting national ownership and leadership of mine clearance activities at the central and local level. At the community level, de-mining experts are recruited and trained from conflict-affected areas, which helps build resilience of the communities by providing employment opportunities in areas where livelihood opportunities are scarce. Mine Action Sub-Cluster partners will improve gender in the sector by recruiting and training more female de-miners.

Effective GBV response requires coordinated intervention of multiple sectors. Strengthening linkages between GBV Sub-Cluster, Health Cluster, Child Protection Sub-Cluster, Age and Disability Technical Working Group, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Working Group, as well as non-humanitarian partners is essential to ensure that accessible, affordable and appropriate services for GBV survivors are in place. Ensuring a 'do-no-harm' approach is at the core of GBV multi-sector response and priority will be given to ensuring safety and confidentiality.

Greater efficiencies over a multi-year period

The Protection Cluster will ensure improved efficiencies over the multi-year period in protection response activities by promoting partnerships and increased involvement of civil society and authorities. The MYHRP allows longer-term planning of protection interventions. Adoption of national Mine Action legislation and National Mine Action Standards will allow humanitarian actors to scale-up capacity building activities and humanitarian de-mining under national coordination structures. New legislation on GBV and domestic violence and consistent multi-sectoral response are expected to promote institutional changes in GBV response, as well as positive social outcomes in terms of eradicating tolerance to GBV.

The Protection Cluster will continue to develop tools for mapping protection response at settlement level and work with partners to avoid duplication of services and ensure that gaps in service provision are addressed. Coordination will strive to harmonise approaches between government services and civil society response. Mine Action Sub-Cluster partners will share available information on mine contamination and mine action activities with local government at oblast level to enable better co-ordination and prioritisation of mine action activities and increase the efficiency of mine action response. The Sub-Cluster will also facilitate dialogue between state and oblast level actors to ensure the best possible feedback to the affected population. The Child Protection Sub-Cluster will provide multi-sector specialised services for children, particularly adolescent girls and boys and their families, to prevent and respond to protection risks. The GBV Sub-Cluster will enhance and facilitate referral pathways for GBV survivors, which includes working with partners on GBV response mapping, disseminating referral cards and updating the referral directory (accessible at http://bit.ly/GBVSC) on a regular basis.

The Child Protection Sub-Cluster will also collaborate with local authorities to strengthen child protection systems, promote sustainability and quality in child protection services through consolidated and coordinated approaches in capacity building, especially in psychosocial support for child victims of violence, abuse and neglect. The Age and Disability

Technical Working Group will continue to coordinate with relevant ministries to share best practices for strengthening the rights of the elderly. This will be achieved through capacity building and training on Minimum Standards for Age and Disability Inclusion into Humanitarian Action. This is in line with the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing. The AGD TWG will also promote the gradual handover - where and if possible - of the most vulnerable beneficiaries receiving home-based care to territorial centres and local partners.

In order to ensure sustainability of GBV shelters and mobile teams providing PSS to GBV survivors, which have been developed by humanitarian actors or undertaken jointly with state service providers, the GBV Sub-Cluster will focus on transferring ownership to governmental partners.

2019 operations

Priority response activities

In order to ensure that protection for people of concern is strengthened, the Protection Cluster will conduct protection assessments, protection and human rights monitoring and advocate on key protection issues at national and local level. Protection partners will disseminate information on legal assistance, IDP registration, access to pensions and social benefits, documentation, housing land and property rights, child protection, risks of trafficking, GBV risks and prevention, referrals, and availability of life-saving services targeting around 1.1 million people. Partners will provide mine risk education to over 82,000 children and adults. Mine Action partners will conduct surveying, marking and clearance of mine and ERW contaminated areas. Capacity building for local authorities, service providers, caregivers and community representatives will be conducted on a wide range of protection issues covering more than 20,000 people.

Protection partners will provide essential services to about 400,000 people through legal assistance and protection counselling to facilitate enjoyment of rights and access to social services, individual protection assistance (cash and non-cash), mine victim assistance, individual psychosocial support and through child friendly spaces; outreach solutions and shelters (crisis centres) for GBV survivors; and community spaces for older people and people with disabilities.

To promote peaceful coexistence and durable solutions, the Protection Cluster will engage 135,000 IDPs and conflict-affected people in community support initiatives, peaceful coexistence and social cohesion projects.

Strengthening protection for persons of concern, including prevention and mitigation of rights violations

Protection

Protection partners will conduct 7,700 protection monitoring missions in the area up to 20 kilometres within the 'contact line', checkpoints, NGCA, as well as other areas with a high concentration of IDPs, particularly in centres for service provision and collective centres. More than 50,000 people will be provided with legal assistance to ensure access to social benefits and pensions for IDPs, birth and death registration for people residing in NGCA, restoring lost or destroyed documentation and ensuring housing, land and property rights. Legal assistance will be provided at checkpoints, up to 20 kilometres of the 'contact line' as well as in the areas outside. Protection counselling will be provided to 48,000 people in NGCA on services available in NGCA as well as in GCA. 3,000 elderly people will be provided home-based care support in the area up to 5 kilometres of the 'contact line' while 3,500 elderly people will be assisted through community safe spaces.

135,000 people will be covered through social cohesion and community support activities in NGCA, inside and outside the area along the 'contact line'.

Around 700 training sessions on protection issues covering 20,000 people will be conducted at national and local level: IDPs' rights and access to entitlements, access to documentation, multi-sectoral response to GBV, psychosocial support, positive parenting practices, disability inclusion, mine risk education and prevention of burnout for service providers.

Protection Coordination meetings will take place in Kyiv, Kharkiv, Kramatorsk, Mariupol, Sievierodonetsk and Donetsk.

Child protection

Child protection interventions will be expanded in NGCA and in the areas up to 20 kilometres within the 'contact line' in GCA with increased presence and service delivery near the 'contact line' and isolated settlements. Given the increasing child protection needs in these locations, special focus will be given to scaling up targeted and tailored interventions aimed at addressing the protection risks of adolescent girls and boys, and for the most vulnerable, particularly children with specific needs and those at risk of separation from their families.

Gender-based violence (GBV)

A focus on GBV prevention and response activities will be implemented in the area along the 'contact line' as well as outside it in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts with a focus on prevention, referrals for survivors, capacity building for local actors and community-based protection mechanisms. 375,000 people at risk of GBV and GBV survivors will be targeted through awareness raising activities. 30,000 people at risk of GBV and GBV survivors will be provided with individual and group psychosocial support. GBV survivors will be provided with comprehensive services in eight shelters supported by protection partners.

Mine action

Mine Action Sub-Cluster partners will work closely with state authorities to strengthen mine action responses, including engaging with local authorities to enable clearance and handover of previously contaminated territories. Mine Action partners will survey and mark 5,000,000 m^2 of mined areas, conducting both technical and non-technical surveys and demine 2,350,000 m^2. They will provide mine risk education to 82,000 children and adults. Mine Action partners will provide capacity building to government authorities, including in the areas of modernisation of training curriculum for de-miners in line with IMAS/NMAS, information management and mine victim assistance. In addition to mine

clearance activities, upon adoption of the Law on Mine Action support will be provided for the establishment of a national mine action centre, development of rules and regulations for mine action operations as well as coordination structures at regional level in Donetsk and Luhansk oblast to enhance government-led integrated planning, coordination and operational response in eastern Ukraine.

Response modalities

Protection assistance will be provided via a range of modalities, including mobile teams, individual and group counselling, face to face and telephone counselling, and through community centres. Individual protection assistance will be provided in NGCA and up to 20 kilometres with the 'contact line' in GCA to meet the needs of people with specific needs. Determining modality will be based on individual protection assessments, taking into account the availability of markets.

Protection partners will provide in-kind assistance where assistive devices and diapers for older people and people with disabilities are required, as these specific items are not available in the areas along the 'contact line'. In NGCA, individual protection assistance will be provided in-kind due to limitations on operating with cash. Measures will be taken to provide a tailored approach to individual needs, to ensure effective response. Ensuring AAP through feedback mechanisms, community participation and referrals will be prioritised.

Impact of humanitarian interventions

Individual and community-based protection activities by Protection Cluster partners have provided much-needed assistance in NGCA, where people would otherwise not have access to services such as legal counselling and psychosocial support as well as community-based initiatives. Interventions in NGCA target people with specific needs, including the elderly, single-parent households and children. In the absence of comprehensive services for GBV survivors in NGCA, safe space and support to survivors of domestic violence has been provided.

Training community volunteers in the area up to five kilometres of the 'contact line', especially in locations where access of humanitarian actors is limited, has allowed for the dissemination of information about essential services and strengthened outreach to conflict-affected people with specific needs who are at heightened risk. With limited state social services, community volunteers have been trained to provide home-based care to older people with limited mobility. Training youth focal points at professional technical colleges has engaged adolescents in discussions regarding risky behaviour in a peer-to-peer format.

Protection Cluster partners have provided much-needed psychosocial support to children and their families, to GBV survivors and to the elderly. Community centres have empowered local communities and provided much-needed protection services, referrals and support. Mine Action partners have ensured the safety of civilians by undertaking mine risk education, surveying, marking and demining.

Linkages and synergies with interventions outside the scope of the Humanitarian Response Plan

Reducing and ending needs

Protection partners are integrating sustainability into their humanitarian interventions by working closely with development actors and government authorities. As a part of the Humanitarian-Development Nexus (HDN), protection actors work closely with development partners to promote durable solutions, maximise resources, build upon a wide range of expertise, and ensure that their programmes are complementary and sustainable. Protection has been at the centre of the humanitarian response in Ukraine and it is important that a right's-based approach is integrated into the early recovery and development response as well. Protection partners ensure that protection is mainstreamed in development work and that those with specific needs, such as the elderly, people with disabilities and ethnic minorities, who may be marginalised, are fully integrated into early recovery and development programming. Protection partners implementing legal assistance programs are working with government free legal aid centers to build their capacity to take over provision of free legal aid to displaced people. The sustainability of assistance to older people in the areas along the 'contact line' will be based on strengthening linkages with the Territorial Centres (Social Welfare Centres) managed by the Ministry of Social Policy. HelpAge International, which leads the Age and Disability Technical Working Group, has signed MoUs with MoSP and MTOT to support greater localisation and management of the home-based care services needed in conflict-affected areas and to increase their involvement in emergency response. The Child Protection Sub-Cluster is working closely with local authorities to ensure that humanitarian efforts are linked to government development plans, and also to support the recovery process linking humanitarian response to existing systems. Regional programmes on multi sectoral response and prevention of GBV developed in coordination with the government and regional GBV working groups are co-chaired by local authorities and have the capacity to lead multi-sectoral response to GBV. Local communities and service providers (including those operating along the 'contact line') will be equipped with information material on GBV and trained to conduct community level GBV prevention, advocacy and communication actions. The GBV Sub-Cluster will continue to work with development actors to further develop a network of shelters for GBV survivors, especially in Luhansk oblast, where this is a key protection gap. Humanitarian mine action partners are working together with national authorities and development actors to support the government in developing a national framework for mine action, including standards, legislation, mine victim assistance and information management systems.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	# OF PROJECTS	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	# OF PARTNERS
1.1M	80K	13	19.2M	13

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS OBJECTIVE 1

1 Most vulnerable conflict-affected groups have immediate access to food.

RELATES TO CO2

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS OBJECTIVE 2

2 Affected populations improve food security status through rehabilitated agriculture and/or increased agricultural production for sustainable livelihoods

RELATES TO CO1, CO3

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS OBJECTIVE 3

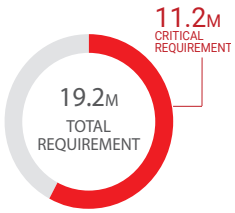
3 Affected populations have access to employment and income generating opportunities through rehabilitation/building sustainable livelihood assets

RELATES TO CO1

Cluster multi-year strategy

The Cluster strategy continues emphasizing the need for life-saving food security interventions in high-priority locations through the most feasible delivery modalities to vulnerable populations. While implementing life-sustaining agricultural and livelihoods programming, FSLC partners will be also supporting the development of resilience capacities and assisting affected civilians to access basic services, goods and critical infrastructures.

2019 REQUIREMENT(US$)



Response approach

Following the results of a number of sector assessments and considering various context-specific needs of women, girls, boys and men affected by the conflict, common beneficiary selection criteria and response approach have been developed within FSCL members. However, in a context of limited humanitarian presence (particularly in NGCA) and severely restricted funding, the availability of realistic targeting has been applied to prioritise those in critical need (e.g. single-headed households with children, pensioners with minimum pension, households headed by unemployed people aged 40-60 etc.). This approach reflects both the response capacity restrictions faced by cluster partners as well as the geographical preference to ensure that all food insecure areas would be appropriately covered, and overlaps are avoided: more than 60 per cent of planned interventions aim to cover areas closest to the 'contact line' (5 km) and NGCA. Moreover, considering that recovery and development initiatives are largely yet to be launched, FSLC partners still recognise increasing humanitarian sectoral needs for reinforced resilience through livelihoods interventions (agricultural and non-agricultural) in more secure areas, which would enable communities to resist future shocks and reduce dependence on aid. FSLC will also promote and increase efforts to scale up multi-sectoral assistance in areas of high severity of needs. A guiding principle of the operational response of FSLC based on neutrality and high humanitarian standards.

Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues

FSLC partners will continue to mainstream gender and protection concerns throughout the programme cycle and conduct a proper contextual analysis of the target areas to identify and mitigate any risks from a protection and social perspective. Partners are responsible for regular monitoring of programmes by collecting disaggregated data by age and gender.

The cluster will continue to apply needs-based targeting using harmonised selection criteria as well as unified cash-based transfer value

	BY GEOGRAPHICAL PRIORITY				BY SEX & AGE	
	NGCA	GCA (0-5 km area along the 'contact line')	GCA (5-20 km area along the 'contact line')	Rest of GCA (Excluding the 20 km area along 'contact line')	% female	% children, adults, the elderly*
PEOPLE IN NEED	0.7M	0.2M		0.2M	54%	14 | 59 | 27%
PEOPLE TARGETED	26K	23K	17K	13K	55%	21 | 54 | 25%

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

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and food parcel composition to avoid any tensions in the community. Beneficiary feedback mechanisms are available to ensure accountability to the affected populations. Partners will also focus on safe delivery of assistance, careful selection of distribution sites and coordination with local authorities, including on avoiding areas with land mines and explosive remnants of war (ERWs). Within the MYHRP response, cluster partners would continue applying community-centred approaches as well as 'do-no-harm' principles.

For gradually reducing humanitarian needs and chronic vulnerability, cluster partners will continue to promote economic self-reliance of the affected populations through early recovery livelihoods and agricultural interventions, including for IDPs to be able to rebuild their financial assets and improve living conditions. The FSLC will further be linking development and humanitarian actions through active participation in the Collective Outcome group "Self-Sufficiency" and foster a closer partnership with recovery and development actors, at the same time promoting government leadership.

Greater efficiencies over a multi-year period

In order to maximise resources and ensure a well-coordinated response, the FSLC continuous its engagement with national and local authorities, United Nations agencies, NGO partners and other key stakeholders. Given the protracted nature of the crises and political context in Ukraine as well as the expectation that humanitarian aid would be needed for some unpredictable period of time, a multi-year plan is expected to be highly appropriate for the FSL sector, focused on establishing a longer-term response strategy and sustainability of results. Considering the linkages between the socio-economic aspects and food insecurity, the gradual shift towards early recovery and livelihoods activities has been a growing priority for the FSLC. Under the Cluster Objectives 2 and 3, programmes will be tailored to integrate response, recovery and resilience-building to save lives, restore livelihoods and initiate longer-term solutions for the people in protracted socio-economic vulnerability. People who require immediate rapid response will continue to be supported. In areas with a high risk of escalation of the conflict and where vulnerabilities are high, the FSLC will investigate the possibility for introduction of early warning systems. Capacity building of government on emergency preparedness would be another focus for the MYHRP. FSLC would also be promoting using cash interventions where possible to support functioning markets.

Food security is the result of a variety of factors such as access, availability, utilisation, stability and all aligning simultaneously, so in this prospective cross-sectoral coordination is viewed as a critical strategy (e.g. availability of clean water will allow people proper food utilisation; access to respective health facilities complemented by conditional food distributions will motivate and prevent conflict-affected food insecure people leaving with HIV and TB of treatment interruption). The FSLC will further explore and strengthen multi-sectoral synergies to the possible extent to ensure a holistic response plan.

2019 operations

Priority response activities

The FSLC will focus on activities designed to meet the short- and medium-term food security needs of vulnerable populations in eastern Ukraine. It incorporates cross-cutting issues such as gender and protection while considering seasonality. Based on the prioritised vulnerability criteria FSLC partners are aiming to address the needs with mixed interventions (both emergency life-saving and early recovery where feasible), applying transitional activities through livelihoods programming which remains a priority for the cluster (both agricultural and non-agricultural to help restore productive assets). Under Objective 1 for life-saving food assistance, the cluster will aim to address the immediate needs of people to meet their monthly food requirements while promote the building or rehabilitation of assets that will improve longer-term food security and resilience through initiatives such as "Food for work", "Food for assets" and "Food for training" (e.g. nutrition-awareness sessions). Agriculture household-level early recovery activities under Objective 2 will aim at rehabilitating productive assets tailored to the local context and building on the previous experience of cluster partners, as these activities have become a critical source of alternative livelihoods in eastern Ukraine. Under Objective 3, cluster partners will conduct a range of vocational and skill trainings and provide business grants to open the window for income generating opportunities.

People targeted and geographical scope

To ensure access to food for the most vulnerable groups, especially during winter, FSLC partners will target up to 60,000 people with general food assistance considering agreed and harmonised vulnerability criteria and recommended modalities, prioritisation, seasonality and 'do-no-harm' principles. To help restore productive assets and complement household income, cluster agriculture–based programmes will support nearly 11,000 people through interventions like rehabilitation of agricultural productive assets (e.g. irrigation systems, greenhouses and orchards), distribution of agricultural inputs (e.g. small farming kits, agro-vouchers for equipment) as well as agricultural training and business grants. For further reinforcing resilience of the conflict-affected population over 7,000 able-bodied but economically vulnerable individuals will be supported through early recovery livelihoods and income generating activities. Priority is given to the most food insecure, vulnerable groups in need of livelihood assistance living in GCA, NGCA and along the 'contact line' as well as vulnerable IDPs outside of Donbas.

Response modalities

Taking into account assessed sector-specific needs identified as well as operational capacities and humanitarian access constraints, FSLC partners aim to assist people in need by leveraging response modalities and assets. Assistance will be provided through a flexible mix of in-kind food and cash-based transfers (CBTs), wherever feasible and cost-effective. Partners will scale-up the use of CBTs (the larger part is

already planned to be delivered via CBT modality which includes both cash transfers and food vouchers), contingent on financial infrastructure and market conditions also considering people's preferences to have a variety of choice and nutritious goods. This scale-up is likely to have indirect positive impacts on local markets and value chains. Where CBT is not feasible, in-kind food will be distributed to those who have been cut off from access to markets, experience security or protection risks or have experienced sudden onset displacement. Agricultural grants, vouchers and assets will provide relief to farming households and contribute to strengthening the resilience of their livelihoods, increasing agricultural production, improving food security and nutrition and reducing rural poverty.

Delivery of non-agricultural self-sustenance and self-employment grants, assets and trainings will strengthen the resilience of crisis-affected populations by empowering IDPs, returnees and host community members through the provision of sustainable livelihoods and income generating opportunities tailored to their specific needs and geographical priorities. FSLC partners will review risks and mitigation measures regularly and make the necessary adjustments to response modalities and implementation methods depending on dynamics on the ground.

Impact of humanitarian interventions

During 2018, post-distribution monitoring of provided humanitarian assistance by FSLC partners has shown positive impact in alleviating the immediate food and livelihood needs of conflict-affected people and preventing further deterioration of food insecurity. This is evident in a decrease of the overall food insecurity levels in both GCA and NGCA in 2018, compared to that of 2017. In GCA, the number of severely food insecure people has dropped from 0.9 per cent in 2017 to 0.5 per cent in 2018. Similarly, the number of moderately food insecure people has decreased from 14 per cent in 2017 to 9 per cent in 2018. In NGCA, the number of severely food insecure people has dropped from 5.2 per cent in 2017 to 3.2 per cent in 2018, while the number of moderately food insecure people has decreased from 21 per cent in 2017 to 17.4 per cent in 2018. While it is not possible to attribute this positive trend entirely to humanitarian aid, it may be fair to say that the provided food assistance has contributed positively to this significant reduction of food insecurity levels among conflict-affected people. However, despite the drop, the level of food insecurity levels remain high and continued actions to address it is required in order to sustain this positive trend and avoid a negative reverse, particularly among the most vulnerable, amidst growing food prices, unemployment and seasonal complications in food access. Further efforts will be required to strengthen the collaboration with recovery and development actors to achieve the Collective Outcome specifically on "Protection and Livelihoods".

Linkages and synergies with interventions outside the scope of the Humanitarian Response Plan

Reducing and ending needs

FSLC MYHRP is designed to facilitate a more effective humanitarian response aiming at more predictable and appropriate operational arrangements and a greater focus on the sustainability of results. Suggested activities will be implemented by cluster partners, both governmental and non-governmental, using various forms of partnerships. This will help increase the ownership of interventions and will contribute to the development of local capacities. Cluster partners have been conducting consultations with the Government to support the introduction of early-recovery activities to ensure a return to normality for the affected populations in eastern Ukraine and set out a vision for moving beyond the crisis in a protracted humanitarian context. Partners will conduct the activities aiming at improving the food security status and livelihoods of the affected people in close coordination with state institutions, which are presented in those areas along the 'contact line'. By conducting capacity building activities and investment in human capital by training the affected people, the FSLC will complement the work of the Government and other United Nations agencies.

Like in many other countries, the Government of Ukraine consists of sector-based ministries and agencies with resource allocations and accountability managed accordingly. The FSLC will continue to establish linkages between development and humanitarian actions involving the respective line ministries through the Humanitarian-Development Nexus (HDN), particularly in GCA. The FSLC will also continue to support the development of synergies with actors outside the scope of the humanitarian sector and coordinate with non HRP partners in order not to duplicate the efforts and avoid any potential gaps.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	# OF PROJECTS	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	# OF PARTNERS
1.3M	1.3M	10	18.1M	10

HEALTH & NUTRITION OBJECTIVE 1

1 Provision of direct life-saving and primary health care services (through fixed and mobile clinics) including integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health services and Mental health and Psychosocial support.

RELATES TO CO2

HEALTH & NUTRITION OBJECTIVE 2

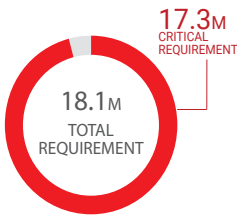
2 Restoration and/or rehabilitation of disrupted health services and infrastructure.

RELATES TO CO2, CO3

Cluster multi-year strategy

Health and Nutrition Cluster partners will continue to support national and local authorities to improve the availability of health care in Ukraine and directly provide quality and reliable emergency and essential services for those most vulnerable living in conflict-affected areas.

2019 REQUIREMENT(US$)



Response approach

The response targets those most vulnerable living in conflict-affected areas: residents and IDPs within the area of up to 20 kilometres of the 'contact line', in NGCA; and in Luhanska and Donetska oblasts. Some of the most vulnerable include: the elderly, those with disabilities and limited mobility, pregnant and lactating women, orphans, female-headed households as well as young children. There will be an increased focus on supporting health authorities with system improvements and restructuring (as per the ongoing Health System Reform) to meet the current demand driven by system disruption, population displacement and violence. Wherever needed, partners will fill critical gaps in health service delivery, including lack of immediate access to life-saving and essential health care, and continue to monitor the situation to make any necessary changes as the situation evolves.

Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues

The cluster will continue to support critical disease control programmes, including early detection of tuberculosis, HIV, and sexually-transmitted infections through provision of diagnostic and treatment consumables. Prevention of Mother-to-Child transmission of HIV / AIDS (PMTCT) is a major gap in existing primary health-care activities. Non-communicable diseases remain the number one cause of death in Ukraine and addressing them will be cross-cutting in cluster programming. In order to avert further emotional distress and long-term mental health problems (either resulting from or exacerbated by conflict), cluster partners will expand this comprehensive approach to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to those affected. The focus will be on expanding provision of MHPSS at the primary care and community levels, Psychological First Aid (PFA), capacity building trainings i.e mhGAP, strengthening referral chains, and implementing evidence-based, rights-oriented care for the most vulnerable inpatient service users with severe mental disorders. Activities will link with protection actions, particularly when supporting/referring GBV and child protection cases, complementing actions and avoiding duplication as much as possible.

	BY GEOGRAPHICAL PRIORITY				BY SEX & AGE	
	NGCA	GCA (0-5 km area along the 'contact line')	GCA (5-20 km area along the 'contact line')	Rest of GCA (Excluding the 20 km area along 'contact line')	% female	% children, adults, the elderly*
PEOPLE IN NEED	0.6M	0.2M	0.3M	0.2M	60%	20 | 50 | 30%
PEOPLE TARGETED	0.6M	0.2M	0.3M	0.2M	60%	20 | 50 | 30%

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

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Greater efficiencies over a multi-year period

The cluster will permanently advocate for wider unrestricted access to areas and populations of humanitarian concern to improve health-care provision as well as for the continued protection of health workers and health-care facilities from conflict-related damage as per International Humanitarian Law. Gaps will be filled based on improved coordination and monitoring as well as structural developments that will contribute to the overall sustainability of the Ukrainian health-care system. Ongoing efforts to improve programmatic approaches and interventions for health will continue, involving beneficiaries and local authorities in decision-making, collecting their feedback and adapting accordingly, the Collective Outcome (COs) of these actions is that the affected population's health status improves, health services are available and accessible to those who need them most. The protracted nature of this crisis requires the cluster to ensure that delivery of life-saving interventions link with ongoing recovery and development activities and increase synergies in areas of common work and interest.

2019 operations

Priority response activities

- Provision of direct life-saving and primary health-care services (through fixed and mobile clinics), including integrated sexual and reproductive health services and mental health and psychosocial support
- Restoration and/or rehabilitation of disrupted health services and infrastructure
- Procurement, pre-positioning and distribution of medical supplies, essential medication and equipment through established and mobile health-care services
- Provision of financial support to vulnerable affected population through cash and vouchers for health-care expenses
- Healthcare and nutrition education to improve and update knowledge and skills of healthcare providers
- Direct support to laboratories (including blood bank services) to improve availability, quality and safety standards
- Health and nutrition education, awareness, social mobilisation and advocacy activities for affected population

People targeted and geographical scope

The Health Cluster partners are targeting an overall 1.3 million people of which 643,000 are in NGCA and around 657,000 in GCA (434,000 in the 0-20km along the 'contact line' and 223,000 beyond the 20 km geographic area of priority) the response targets those most vulnerable living in conflict-affected areas: residents and IDPs within the 0-20 km of the 'contact line', in the NGCA; and in Luhanska and Donetska oblasts, some of the most vulnerable in include older persons, those with disabilities and limited mobility, pregnant & lactating women, orphans, female headed households as well as children under five years old.

As the availability of the services is directly linked to health facilities locations (for example main hospitals for cancer and newborn care in the region are both located in NGCA), affected populations movement will remain fluid between and across the 'contact line' (security allowing) in order to access services, because of this, Health Cluster partners provide estimated targets and not specific, per-activity numbers for planning purposes, another reason is the incomplete, limited epidemiological information available from the conflict-affected areas (particularly in NGCA) that make forecasting difficult as per the lack of a reliable baseline for the different programs and interventions.

Response modalities

Cluster partners will directly provide emergency and essential health services for the most vulnerable living in conflict-affected areas which will include mobile services, support to fixed health facilities and community outreach. Building back health-care services provides an opportunity to ensure continuity of care for patients and the sustainability of health-care provision. Strengthening early warning systems for timely detection and response to outbreak and epidemics will reduce loss of life and any associated long-term consequences.

Partners will increase community engagement and risk communication to increase awareness and promote individual actions to protect health and reduce health risks for both individuals and communities. Public health measures will be enhanced by strengthening vaccination programmes, improving safety and quality in laboratory and diagnostic capacity, technical guidance and information management to monitor and address priority public health risks. Service availability monitoring and mapping will help detect and reduce interruptions to health-care services. In order to help alleviate cost barriers to services (medication, transportation, diagnostics tests), cash- and voucher-based assistance will be provided to particularly vulnerable groups, i.e. those with especially high medical costs due to life-threatening and chronic conditions, children under five years old, people living with disabilities and pregnant and lactating women.

Impact of humanitarian interventions

Ukraine has the second-highest HIV prevalence rate in eastern Europe and accounts for eight per cent of new infections and 25 per cent of AIDS deaths, the country also carries a high burden of tuberculosis (2nd largest in Europe) and ranks 4th in the world with multi-drug resistant tuberculosis. With active assistance from the international community, it was possible to avoid critical shortages in treatment drugs and critical lab consumables in NGCA as successful application to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria provided substantial earmarked funding to prevent the interruption of TB and HIV treatments for the period of 2018-20 as all critical lab equipment, basic

medical consumables, modern drugs and the funds required for the next three years have been secured. HIV treatment was optimised in line with WHO recommendations (one pill once a day) for the majority of patients increasing treatment compliance. Access to treatment considerably expanded with more than 10,000 people receiving life-saving medication by April 2018. Over the last year, procurement of second line TB medicines and technical maintenance of laboratory equipment resumed in Donetsk, and much needed TB laboratory machines and the required reagents were also procured to Luhansk.

Linkages and synergies with interventions outside the scope of the Humanitarian Response Plan

Reducing and ending needs

In Ukraine, the key interventions in healthcare are linked to direct delivery, structural support, advocacy, and coordination. The Health Cluster will continue to be led by WHO. Health programmes in Ukraine also engage in various cross-cutting and cross-sectoral themes (e.g. mental health and psychosocial support engages cooperation between health and protection, or area-based initiative in Mariupol between health, protection, food security, and shelter) and collaborate with aid agencies and donors on subjects such as the Humanitarian-Development Nexus (HDN) and peacebuilding initiatives. Health is a cross-cutting theme in Ukraine, prioritised by populations in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) surveys, and it aims to promote greater cohesion across agencies and to dovetail the humanitarian response with recovery, development and peacebuilding actors. WHO and health partners discuss vulnerabilities and raise awareness of key specific issues to encourage authorities and other stakeholders to act according to their duties and responsibilities. The cluster plays a key role as central repository of knowledge and experience from the different partners engaged in the response and acts as a platform for discussion on different evidence-based perspectives from project implementation, which will enhance the technical expertise in the design and implementation of health programmes.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	# OF PROJECTS	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	# OF PARTNERS
3.2M	2.0M	13	31.8M	11

WASH OBJECTIVE 1

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

RELATES TO CO2, CO3

WASH OBJECTIVE 2

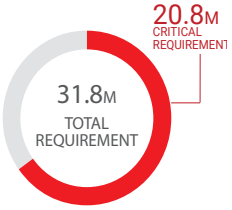
2 Increased availability of critical WASH-related hygiene supplies and information for the prevention of water- and sanitation-related diseases .

RELATES TO CO2

Cluster multi-year strategy

WASH Cluster objectives in the 2019-2020 HRP contribute directly to the third Collective Outcome (CO3) as many emergency repairs to WASH infrastructure increase access to critical civilian structures, by strengthening those structures both physically and through capacity building of management of these strucures. Additionally, WASH projects increase access to critical services (CO2) through sanitation services, improving water supply and sanitation at health centres and schools and through provision of hygiene items.

2019 REQUIREMENT(US$)



Response approach

Planned WASH interventions are driven by observed and recorded lack of access to adequate safe water and sanitation facilities. As such, a multi-agency WASH assessment (planned for early 2019) will explore the human cost of conflict-related water and sanitation gaps in eastern Ukraine as well as establish a baseline for WASH Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP).

Programming in the WASH sector will address the second and third overall strategic priorities of the HRP, increase access to essential services as well as critical civilian structures by repairing infrastructure.

Work will be completed substantially in all raions within five kilometres of the 'contact line', and in NGCA of Luhansk aand Donetska oblasts, and extended to outside of those zones, wherever humanitarian imperative exists. Communities are not only affected by shelling and fighting, but also by conflict-related acute economic deterioration in the affected oblasts, where the crumbling water infrastructure now risks disease outbreak. Humanitarian action will be adapted to humanitarian needs alone, without reference to political divisions. Implementing agencies will work closely with local authorities, not to replace any existing mechanisms.

WASH Cluster partners face challenges related to access, but continue to work dynamically to portray the impartiality of the implementing agencies and to close communication gaps between agencies and authorities. They will also work with donors to ensure sufficient funding is made available. As community WASH work, such as emptying septic tanks or calculating water tariffs, depends on family income, the WASH Cluster will coordinate with Food Security & Livelihoods as well as Shelter teams around obvious overlaps. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) initiatives making use of Water Safety Plans are explored as a link to transitional programming and with reference to mitigating against conflict-related environmental risks to water supplies.

	BY GEOGRAPHICAL PRIORITY				BY SEX & AGE	
	NGCA	GCA (0-5 km area along the 'contact line')	GCA (5-20 km area along the 'contact line')	GCA (Excluding the 20 km area along 'contact line')	% female	% children, adults, the elderly*
PEOPLE IN NEED	2.2M**	0.5M		0.5M	54%	14 | 59 | 27%
PEOPLE TARGETED	1.3M	0.2M***	0.3M***	0.2M***	54%	14 | 59 | 27%

*Children (<18 years old), adults (18-59 years), elderly (60+ years)
** It is estimated that 80% of the 1.97 million people (1.6 million total) living in Donetsk NGCA are in need of WASH assistance, as well as 0.2 million people in Luhansk city and 0.4 million people served by the north part of the Karbonit water system: they regularly experience water quality or quantity problems, and water stoppages, that cannot be resolved without external assistance, including materials and water treatment chemicals supplied to water companies.
*** Including total of 120,000 IDPs in GCA

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Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues

Better knowledge of needs due to a full assessment in 2019 will allow additional programme accountability both to donors and beneficiaries. Longer-term thinking related to DRR approaches in WASH will help build resilience and link to HDN. WASH programming is likely to positively affect the carer's lives (often women). In the current norms or domestic roles, women predominantly shoulder a greater burden of looking after family members and for family health in general, which makes women the key users of water in the domestic sense. Gender-balanced participation will be strongly encouraged at all stages of project delivery while implementing agencies will be encouraged to challenge any predefined roles.

Greater connectivity with development initiatives will be achieved through collaborating with the drinking water programme of Ukraine, decentralisation initiatives, electricity unbundling and the state recovery programme. The WASH Cluster remains committed to participate in, and if necessary lead, the infrastructure component of the HDN. Working more closely also with shelter providers, the WASH Cluster will consider and move to address interrelated infrastructure issues, such as power supply and centralised heating through:

- Greater co-ordination with development actors and donors;
- Prioritisation of local government ant NGO partners;
- Consideration of transitional and DRR and capacity-building approaches;
- Advocacy on issues that span the humanitarian and development spectrum.

Greater efficiencies over a multi-year period

The multi-year modality of the 2019-2020 Humanitarian Response Plan will initially drive efficiencies through greater involvement of the government departments, water companies and authorities in all areas. Longer-term joint planning of water system repairs will enable integration of recovery planning into humanitarian implementation. In the urban and winterised crisis in Ukraine, required repairs are often substantial in nature, and due to short annual construction period (winter construction is unrealistic) many critical projects require more than one summer season to plan, procure and construct.

Community WASH programming contributes to household income, reducing outgoings on emptying septic tanks or for potentially expensive hygiene items, such as nappies or even reducing medical bills and relieving carers from drudgery. Clear links exist to health sector programming, WASH in schools as well as shelter and housing provision. Longer timelines for strategy implementation will facilitate inter-sectoral planning, enabling individual agencies with cluster support to develop more integrated programming.

Existing WASH Cluster linkages with the Ministry of Regional Development, the Ministry of Temporarily Occupied Territories, oblast authorities and oblast regional development agencies will form the basis for joint initiatives to international donors with peacebuilding options considered alongside regular WASH programming. Longer timelines should enable critical planning of exit strategies, for example at Entry/Exit Checkpoints (EECP) where local authorities should step up as soon as possible to cover all WASH needs, however, legal and financial issues have prevented them from doing so to date

2019 operations

Priority response activities

WASH WASH Cluster priorities for 2019 include supplying clean water by any means, including delivery of water chemicals and water trucking and testing water quality. However, in 2019, this must be combined with sustainable emergency repairs as well as the supply of essential material and equipment. Sanitation approaches especially equal prioritisation of sewage networks with water repairs; WASH in schools and health facilities; community sanitation such as emptying septic tanks and addressing garbage problems especially require action as well as distribution of essential hygiene items with hygiene promotion, as required. Improved WASH at checkpoints is still needed as the number of individual crossings continues to increase, however, improving the delivery of operation and maintenance of facilities as well as increased coordination with authorities.

WASH agencies will prioritise holistic approaches in 2019, focusing on completing sustainable but rapid and life-saving interventions. Direct action will be supported by advocacy at all levels, calling for access for repairs, protection of civilian structures and guarantees of safety for water workers, and continues guaranteed access to water and sanitation services for everyone affected by the conflict.

People targeted and geographical scope

Overall, the 11 HRP projects approved by the WASH Cluster will target 1.97 million people for direct assistance in 2019, which is 62 per cent of the 3.2 million people in need. The cluster will target 1.27 million (58 per cent) of 2.2 million people in need in NGCA and 700,000 (70 per cent) of the 1 million people in need in GCA. Low-targeted coverage in NGCA is due to realistic expectations of access and organisations have balanced their intent to reach all people in need with a realistic approach. Of 700,000 targeted beneficiaries on the GCA side, 33 per cent live within five kilometres of the 'contact line' and 43 per cent live between 5 and 20 kilometres of the 'contact line'.

In total, the WASH Cluster targets 1 million people for improved water quality; 1.25 million for improved access to more water, 720,000 for better access to sanitation, 180,000 people for receiving hygiene items or gaining better access to those essential hygiene materials via cash or voucher-based activities. Due to overlaps between activities (agencies are encouraged to take a holistic approach), the overall number of people targeted (1.97 million) is less than the total of individual objective-level indicators.

Response modalities

Settlements and municipalities continue to highlight water supply as the most pressing need: In 2018, at least 27 per cent of people who live close to the "contact line" experienced frequent water shortages, either daily or weekly. Coupled with lack of access to frontline areas to make repairs to both water and sanitation networks, many of which are 70 years old, there is a clear need for direct provision of WASH services, clean water, sanitation, and sustainable repairs.

A study by TGH showed that hygiene represented only an 11% share of households' expenses far behind food (42%), health (25%) and shelter (22%). With inadequate income and after expenditure on food, health and shelter there is little disposable cash left for hygiene. Also between August 2017 and August 2018 prices for hygiene items increased by 7%. The same study, led by ACCESS, SCI, NRC, showed that outside of urban centers a lower demand of expensive items, in spite the high level of need, caused shopkeepers to reduce their variety of hygiene products thus creating deficit for certain essential products. The least available items are adult and infant diapers, only available at 53% and 29% of locations surveyed in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts respectively.

Therefore the WASH cluster overall modality will continue to combine direct interventions, service provision, and sustainable rapid repairs, in collaboration with water companies and the authorities, with cash- and voucher-based modalities to deliver hygiene items. Where cash based programming is not feasible organisations will deliver hygiene items in kind.

Impact of humanitarian interventions

By the end of September 2018 HRP partners succeeded in reaching 1.3 million (56%) of the 2.3 million people targeted for assistance this year, including 900,000 people supplied with improved access to clean drinking water. Success stories included the delivery and use of water treatment chemicals on both sides of the line of contact, and assisting repairs, also close to the front lines. Sanitary conditions improved at checkpoints, thanks to work of INGOs such as Premiere Urgence Internationale, ADRA and MSF, backed up by non-HRP actors ICRC.

Access to hygiene items remains a challenge, due to lack of income and lack of suitable products in some areas, along with access to Non-Government Controlled Areas (NGCA): by the third quarter of 2018 only 14% of people receiving WASH assistance lived in NGCA areas. The cluster will also refocus on sanitation in 2019 alongside water supply work.

However among the successes in Luhansk Oblast Popsnyanskyi Vodakanal report that they were able to keep the water tariff low, at 9.84 UAH per cubic metre of water, compared to the previously calculated economic rate of 13.88, to ensure affordability to people living in the area, made possible by humanitarian interventions. Reduced leakage and therefore energy savings directly attributable to interventions by UNICEF, ICRC, People in Need, and other humanitarian organisations are credited for this success, and links to household savings and improved food security, in addition to improving hygiene and health, are apparent.

Linkages and synergies with interventions outside the scope of the Humanitarian Response Plan

Reducing and ending needs

The WASH Cluster and UNICEF are leading on convening actors interested in the third Collective Outcome of the Humanitarian Development Nexus, and as such have already initiated conversations with shelter actors such UNHCR; UNDP; private sector actors such as DTEK; oblast regional development organisations; the Ministry of Temporarily Occupied Territories and IDPs (MTOT) and the Ministry of Regional Development (MinRegion); as well as connecting with donors including USAID, the EU and the World Bank. While the vision will require additional outreach and participation to clarify, there are already opportunities arising, to convene actors in a suitable forum, on a quarterly basis, to debate openly on topics such as "how to increase international commitment to support infrastructure recovery?"; "links between water, heating and electrical power"; "housing legislation"; "infrastructure-related peacebuilding initiatives" and other issues.

Exit strategies remain problematic for the WASH and Infrastructure sectors: systems are macro in scale, crossing over the line of contact, and require a level of peace to be in place before humanitarian actions can be replaced with development ones, and before development donors could genuinely step in to finance longer terms strategic work on water systems, long overdue.

Cluster members continue to advocate for solutions from the Government of Ukraine and with the de facto entities in NGCA.

SHELTER/NFI

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	# OF PROJECTS	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	# OF PARTNERS
0.3M	0.1M	16	27.0M	14

SHELTER OBJECTIVE 1

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

RELATES TO CO3

SHELTER OBJECTIVE 2

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

RELATES TO CO3

SHELTER OBJECTIVE 3

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

RELATES TO CO3

SHELTER OBJECTIVE 4

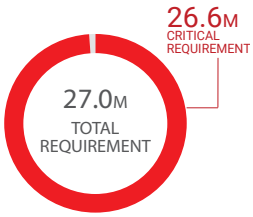
4 To enhance the capacities of national structures in government-controlled areas to coordinate and meet residual shelter/NFI needs in line with humanitarian principles

RELATES TO CO3

Cluster multi-year strategy

The aim of the Shelter/NFI Cluster is to ensure that newly-displaced and conflict-affected populations at risk of displacement living along the 'contact line' and in NGCA have access to timely and adequate shelter and basic non-food items.

2019 REQUIREMENT(US$)



Response approach

In the immediate aftermath of conflict-related incidents, cluster partners will continue to complement - through the prepositioning of adequate stocks of emergency construction material and basic non-food items - the local authorities' first response to the needs of evacuated families or families whose house and basic properties have been damaged.

In a continued attempt to prevent displacement and with particular attention to areas that received inadequate assistance, cluster partners will identify and respond to the residual needs in terms of house repairs for the most vulnerable newly-displaced and conflict-affected population living along the contact line (and not already covered by government programmes) as well as in NGCA areas, where - at this point of the humanitarian response - the majority of the shelter/NFI humanitarian needs are concentrated.

Cluster partners will also provide heating fuel and stoves, warm clothing and shelter insulation to most vulnerable population living in areas of difficult access, where markets are no longer working, or where the gas supply or central heating services have been interrupted, and who at the same time are not already included in government-funded winterisation programmes.

Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues

Shelter and non-food items assistance will continue to be guided by protection principles and to be considered by cluster partners as a most effective and impacting component of the protection response. In sensitive geographic areas, the provision of shelter and non-food items will remain the main tool to monitor the needs of the population in contexts in which pure protection activities may be unwelcome.

For their shelter, NFIs and winterisation assistance, cluster partners will continue to prioritise vulnerable groups - especially women, elderly and people with disabilities and serious medical conditions, who constitute a large part of the population in the

	BY GEOGRAPHICAL PRIORITY				BY SEX & AGE	
	NGCA	GCA (0-5 km area along the 'contact line')	GCA (5-20 km area along the 'contact line')	GCA (Excluding the 20 km area along 'contact line')	% female	% children, adults, the elderly*
PEOPLE IN NEED	0.2M	74K		10K	54%	14 | 59 | 27%
PEOPLE TARGETED	61K	29K**	27K**	13K**	52%	15 | 42 | 43%

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

** Including total of 9,000 IDPs

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target areas.

Linking humanitarian and development actions, the cluster will support activities aiming at securing access to adequate accommodation through transitional measures for populations in protracted situations by focusing on cash for rent, complementing the repairs of heavily damaged or totally destroyed houses with community infrastructure improvements and developing strategic planning, key advocacy messages, and guidance to provide longer-term shelter solutions for populations seeking either return or integration into host communities.

Greater efficiencies over a multi-year period

In GCA, the Government's response capacity - mainly in terms of emergency shelter repairs and winterisation subsidies - is a factor that is already taken into account when assessing the residual humanitarian needs and planning the response. In this respect, synergies with relevant governmental bodies need to be further strengthened. Consistently, the transfer of co-ordination responsibilities from the Shelter/NFI Cluster to the state duty-bearer is progressing and expected to be completed by the end of 2019.

The opportunity to design comprehensive interventions, including shelter, WASH, civil infrastructure and livelihoods in line with the Humanitarian-Development Nexus (HDN) emerged from recent discussions with shelter partners and other relevant clusters. These integrated interventions could represent an interesting opportunity to plan future shelter assistance, in particular in the case of vulnerable families seeking return or integration into host communities.

2019 operations

Priority response activities

Shelter/NFI Cluster Objecive 1

- Emergency temporary shelter and emergency NFI assistance in case of conflict-related incidents;
- In-kind or cash-based winterisation assistance (solid fuel, heaters, winter clothing).

Shelter/NFI Cluster Objective 2

- Basic house rehabilitation (light and medium repairs);
- Winterisation of collective centres;
- Cash for rent.

Shelter/NFI Cluster Objective 3

- Heavy repairs and permanent housing (including reconstruction);
- NFI (furniture and equipment sets);
- Essential utility network repairs and connection.

People targeted and geographical scope

In 2019, 900 emergency shelter kits and 900 emergency NFI kits (1/3 in GCA and 2/3 in NGCA) will be prepositioned to complement the local authorities' capacity to assist non-displaced and evacuated people affected by conflict-related incidents in areas close to the 'contact line'.

Shelter agencies will assist 7,400 non-displaced conflict-affected HHs with the repair of their houses (46 per cent in GCA, within 20 kilometres of the 'contact line' and 54 per cent in NGCA).

During the 2019-20 winterisation response, cluster partners plan to assist 98,000 individuals: 57,000 of them (mainly non-displaced but conflict-affected) with solid fuel and heaters (62 per cent in GCA, within 20 kilometres of the 'contact line' and 38 per cent in NGCA), 9,000 with winterisation cash grants (all in GCA) and 32,000 with warm clothing and other winterisation items (all in NGCA).

Response modalities

Based on the experience developed in almost five years of response, shelter repairs will be implemented in three different modalities: (1) in-kind provision of shelter material and recruitment of construction teams - local brigades or contractors - by the shelter agency (this will most likely remain also in 2019-20 the only modality applicable to NGCA); (2) a mixed modality in which part of the material is provided in-kind and the rest of the material and recruitment of construction teams are procured by the beneficiary through cash grants; (3) a full cash-based modality, in which the beneficiary receives a cash grant to procure all the material and labour necessary to complete the repair, while the shelter agency retains the role of providing technical support.

The winterisation response will use the same three modalities as the shelter interventions, taking into account the same limitations on the use of cash in NGCA. In GCA, the cash modality will be largely used except for areas where there is no functioning market, or (in the case of solid fuel) where the access to the delivery area is problematic for normal suppliers.

Impact of humanitarian interventions

In this phase of the crisis, the decrease in the number of vulnerable families still in need of assistance for the repair of their homes in GCA is a clear indicator of the contribution provided by shelter agencies in almost five years of humanitarian response. In NGCA, the scale of the response has been much smaller and so has the impact on the needs. As a result, the balance between backlog and new damage on one side, and the pace of house repairs on the other side allow to predict that while in NGCA the work of humanitarian shelter agencies will still be required for several years to come, the bulk of the needs in GCA may be covered already in the course of 2019.

The situation differs when it comes to winterisation. Here, the needs are periodical and are not one-off like the shelter needs. With time, the number of people who have exhausted their savings and as a direct result of the conflict are not able to prepare adequately for the cold season is likely to increase, especially in areas where governmental subsidies are not available, or where the supply of gas or centralised heating has been interrupted. Humanitarian agencies have played a

central role in a type of assistance that can often be considered as life-saving - in some cases simply complementing the Government's assistance by filling in the gaps; in other cases reaching out to vulnerable families where access was difficult.

Linkages and synergies with interventions outside the scope of the Humanitarian Response Plan

Reducing and ending needs

The Shelter/NFI Cluster was among the first clusters to take practical steps towards handing over its coordination functions to the Government. The finalisation of this transition is due to happen in 2019 and will likely go in parallel with the end of the bulk of the humanitarian shelter needs in GCA and an increasing presence of the Government in terms of winterisation assistance.

In case of the Shelter/NFI Cluster, two potential links to the development sector are represented by:

(a) The already mentioned multi-sector integrated projects (wherever the security situation allows, these projects may create the conditions for the return of displaced persons to their houses, completing the cycle of shelter assistance that started with the simple provision of emergency shelter kits for the temporary repair of houses damaged by the conflict and continued with the provision of house repairs); and

(b) The housing projects for IDPs seeking integration into host communities (this type of intervention, however, is not really in line with what shelter agencies have been doing so far. There are differences in the target population (displaced people vs non-displaced and returnees), in the areas of intervention (safe areas away from the 'contact line' vs areas along the 'contact line') and the set of problems implied in the activities (one example: legal issues related to the tenure of new housing for displaced people VS. those related to the assistance to families who own the house which is being repaired).

EDUCATION

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	# OF PROJECTS	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	# OF PARTNERS
0.7M	0.2M	6	6.5M	5

EDUCATION OBJECTIVE 1

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

RELATES TO CO2

EDUCATION OBJECTIVE 2

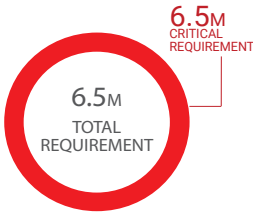
2 Improve the quality of teaching and learning for conflict affected and vulnerable children and teachers.

RELATES TO CO2

Cluster multi-year strategy

The overall goal of the education response is to ensure access to safe and quality education for children and adolescents affected by the crisis in Ukraine prioritising those who are most vulnerable and strengthen the capacity of the education system and education facilities (including schools, kindergartens, vocational schools, afterschool education facilities, orphanages and higher education facilities) to deliver a timely, coordinated and evidence-based response to those in need.

2019 REQUIREMENT(US$)



Response approach

The Ukraine Education Cluster partners will respond to the needs of children, youth, educators and parents with essential interventions that improve access to and quality of education services. Safe and protective education facilities staffed with educators with the ability to address immediate and cumulative impacts of the conflict will foster resilience, social cohesion and recovery in conflict-affected communities. Teachers and staff will receive specialised training in conflict-sensitive education, safe school concepts, distance learning and modern distance learning methods to address sustained cumulative impact of nearly five years of the conflict.

Education interventions will prioritise most vulnerable and marginalised girls and boys in GCA and NGCA, including orphans, children living in poverty, children who experienced severe traumas, children with disabilities, including children living within 20 kilometres of the 'contact line' on both sides.

Families trapped in poverty due to economic decline and unable to meet education costs will receive support in education supplies and school expenses.

The Ukraine Education Cluster will work with partners, the Ministry of Education and Science and local authorities to support policy and advocacy efforts aimed at the Government's endorsement and implementation of the 'Safe Schools Declaration', representing a political commitment to support the protection of schools during armed conflict.

Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues

The Ukraine Education Cluster leads in the field have a particular responsibility for ensuring that humanitarian actors working in education remain actively engaged in protecting affected population groups and addressing both specific vulnerabilities of men, women, boys and girls and vulnerable groups respecting the "do-no-harm" principle in planning and implementing interventions. We should remain actively

	BY GEOGRAPHICAL PRIORITY				BY SEX & AGE	
	NGCA	GCA (0-5 km area along the 'contact line')	GCA (5-20 km area along the 'contact line')	Rest of GCA (Excluding the 20 km area along 'contact line')	% female	% children, adults, the elderly*
PEOPLE IN NEED	0.4M	17K	0.1M	0.2M	53%	91 | 9 | 0%
PEOPLE TARGETED	0.1M	15K	27K	18K	53%	79 | 21 | 0%

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

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engaged in addressing cross-cutting concerns and issues such as the gender and age-sensitive planning, analysing and mitigating risks in order to ensure equal participation and fair distribution of humanitarian assistance. Respecting the views and capacities of those affected by the conflict and considering accountability and resilience of the affected population to reduce vulnerability are important dimensions to ensure appropriate responses, which have been ignored too often.

The Ukraine Education Cluster is facilitating a process aimed at ensuring integration of agreed priority cross-cutting issues in sectoral needs assessment, analysis, planning, monitoring and response (e.g. age, diversity, gender etc.) which includes development of appropriate strategies to address these issues.

The Global Education Cluster also liaises with the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) and other key actors on bridging humanitarian and development coordination and financing. Key development and humanitarian partnerships, agencies, organisations, donors, advocates and other actors are exploring new options and ways of working to address education in emergencies, protracted crises, and recovery situations more holistically and comprehensively. This includes consideration of measures to bridge the humanitarian and development divide, in terms of planning, coordination and financing.

Greater efficiencies over a multi-year period

Given the protracted nature of the crisis in Ukraine our response in the education sector requires a multi-year strategy. Safe schools and learning centres as focal points in the conflict-affected communities are in need of ongoing support from humanitarian actors and, were feasible, recovery and development actors over extended periods of time. Multi-year planning in education is particularly needed to address systemic issues caused by the conflict such as fragmentation of the pre-conflict education system as well as limited recognition of the education certificates obtained in NGCA.

The Ukraine Education Cluster and its partners will work closely with the Protection Cluster (including Mine Action and Child Protection sub-clusters) to promote integration of response. Schools can serve as unique entry points to provide children and teachers with holistic emergency response, including access to education as well as a safe and protective environment, where immediate and cumulative effects of the conflict-related stress and trauma can be addressed.

The Ukraine Education Cluster partners together with WASH and other clusters will ensure that the needs for child friendly sanitation facilities for girls and boys are met, education facilities are benefiting from the continuous water and electricity supply and acute winterisation needs are addressed.

The Ukraine Education Cluster will strengthen coordination, response and preparedness capacities of the Ministry of Education and Science and local authorities through capacity building, advocacy and elaboration of policy for school certification and safe schools.

2019 operations

Priority response activities

The quality of teaching and learning for conflict-affected and vulnerable children and teachers will be improved by provision of life skills education and protective, non-formal education activities through after school activities, summer camps and other learning opportunities. Teachers and parents will be trained on identified priority topics, including conflict-sensitive education, distance learning, inclusive education, psychological first aid and stress management/selfcare. Older children and youth will be supported with the transition from schools to the job market, vocational or higher education via respective information campaigns and targeted consultations.

The Ukraine Education Cluster partners will improve access to safe schools that provide quality education services to conflict-affected learners by distributing required equipment and conducting conflict-related repairs and rehabilitation of education facilities. They will also respond to new damage due to ongoing hostilities in case of need. In order to make the vulnerable schools a safer place for children and educators, the Ukraine Education Cluster partners in partnership with the Protection and other clusters will respond to school-related safety and security concerns such as threat of UXOs, landmines and military activities in close proximity to education facilities.

People targeted and geographical scope

Education Cluster partners are targeting a total of 170,000 conflict-affected and vulnerable children and teachers with interventions aimed at improving access to safe education facilities and improving the quality of their teaching and learning. Sixty-four per cent or 109,000 children and teachers are in NGCA, where many critical needs in education remain unaddressed (e.g. some education facilities damaged on the onset of the conflict have never been repaired) and where additional layers of needs related to formal recognition of studies in NGCA exist.

Out of a total of 60,700 people targeted by HRP interventions in GCA, 27,200 live in the area between five and 20 kilometres within the 'contact line', while 18,400 live outside this area. Boys and girls living in GCA more than five kilometres away from the 'contact line' are among the most vulnerable population groups. Many of them are from IDP families or families who are impoverished due to economic decline caused by the conflict.

Seventy-nine per cent or more than ¾ of those beneficiaries are children, while 21 per cent are adults. Adult beneficiaries are primarily teachers who will be trained on some of the already identified priority topics and will be capacitated to transfer vital life skills to their students using formal and non-formal education modalities.

Response modalities

Small scale rehabilitation of damaged education facilities as well as procurement and distribution of required equipment, individual education and early childhood development kits

will be done using local resources and engaging with local humanitarian partners, whenever possible.

Capacity building for teachers and local authorities will be conducted primarily utilising the expertise of national trainers who were trained on the basis of the world's best practices and methodologies.

While none of the education partners have used cash transfers in the education response during 2018, the Education Cluster will continue to explore and encourage the innovative use of cash transfers, whenever appropriate. Support to vulnerable families with learning materials via conditional and restricted cash grants in GCA can be seen as an entry point for application of this modality.

Impact of humanitarian interventions

Since the start of the conflict, the Ukraine Education Cluster partners have repaired and equipped hundreds of education facilities, trained tens of thousands of teachers and parents on identified priority topics and provided hundreds of thousands of children with education and early childhood development kits as well as non-formal education programmes. Those interventions have made education facilities safer spaces for children that provide needed structure and routine critical to coping with psychosocial distress and restoring normality to their lives.

Some education interventions demonstrate life-saving value, providing critical support to schools which are at risk of being shelled. The example is Svitlodarsk school #11 (Donetska GCA) which was damaged in May 2018. More than 60 windows equipped with an anti-blast film were damaged when artillery/mortar shell landed in the school yard with over 400 children and teachers during classes. No-one was injured during the incident. Due to constrained access many of the education sector interventions were limited in NGCA and many conflict-related needs in the education sector still haven't been addressed with new challenges adding to them each year. Education partners look forward to further opening NGCA for humanitarian interventions in 2019-2020.

Linkages and synergies with interventions outside the scope of the Humanitarian Response Plan

Reducing and ending needs

The Ukraine Education Cluster will continue to collaborate closely with a range of humanitarian as well as recovery and development actors operating in conflict-affected areas.

In order to sustain effective and cohesive education sector work, coordination should continue and develop beyond the current modalities and structures of the Ukraine Education Cluster, predominantly through a range of interventions implemented by non-humanitarian international partners, civil society organisations and the Government. The process of establishing a sector coordination mechanism is being led by the Ministry of Education and Science in Ukraine that is supposed to incorporate humanitarian, recovery and development work.

Following the establishment of the coordination mechanism some cluster functions will be handed over to the Government while others which require maintaining structural link between GCA and NGCA will remain covered by the cluster or handed over to lead agencies or other actors. Despite the fact that the coordination mechanism implies certain expertise in dealing with a variety of education-related tasks, there is a need to build technical and functional capacity of government actors who will be tasked with education interventions within the cluster functions that will be handed over to the Government. This process requires an open and transparent dialogue between the Ukraine Education Cluster and Government counterparts on possible modalities of the handover, including discussions on different types of support the Government would need to effectively continue working on education activities within the cluster portfolio.

COMMON SERVICES AND SUPPORT

# OF PROJECTS	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	# OF PARTNERS
4	5.0M	124

CSS OBJECTIVE 1

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

RELATES TO CO1, CO2, CO3

CSS OBJECTIVE 2

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

RELATES TO CO1, CO2, CO3

CSS OBJECTIVE 3

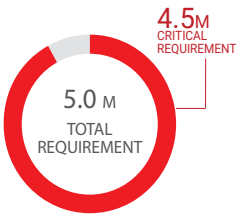
3 Ensure predictable, timely and sustained humanitarian financing based on priority needs

RELATES TO CO1, CO2, CO3

Cluster multi-year strategy

The common support service providers in Ukraine aim to facilitate principled, timely, effective and efficient humanitarian action at national, oblast and local levels to address the most urgent needs of people affected by the crisis.

2019 REQUIREMENT(US$)



Response approach

The existing humanitarian coordination structure will continue to ensure an effective, agile, and principled multi-sectoral response to address the protection and assistance needs of those impacted. Common services will facilitate inter-agency and inter-sectoral vulnerability analysis to ensure the response is evidence-based, adjusting operational response to the context. Based on the needs of humanitarian partners, common services will adapt to address operational difficulties on the ground. Inter-agency preparedness and contingency planning will be supported. Common support services will be provided in all geographical areas, including NGCA, through a sustainable presence in field and Kyiv locations, covering areas where there is no office presence.

Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues

Cross-cutting issues will be mainstreamed into the planning and implementation of the response through advocacy, coordination, information-management, data analysis and policy. OCHA as the Secretariat for inter-cluster coordination will facilitate the analysis on gender and age sensitive planning for proposal submission to the MYHRP. Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) as an inter-cluster component of all humanitarian programming will be ensured through joint efforts among all partners implementing projects in the eastern part of the country. Ensuring the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation (PSEA) will be supported by a PSEA Task Force, accountable to the HC and HCT. The Task Force's purpose is to guide and support HCT-led joint actions to protect beneficiaries from SEA and enhance the collective capacity of the agencies and affected populations to prevent and respond to reports of SEA committed by aid workers in Ukraine.

Greater efficiencies over a multi-year period

There are clear commitments to improve the efficiency and impact of coordination activities by both operational partners and coordination service providers. Based on the outcomes of the annual coordination review in 2018, initiated by the Humanitarian Coordinator, further streamlining will be ensured.

Enhanced inter-cluster coordination through more field-based presence, joint advocacy efforts and resource mobilisation will take place. Partners will be able to use the newly developed inter-agency rapid assessment tool, should the security situation deteriorate, and respond to humanitarian needs by means of rapidly enhanced inter-cluster coordination through more field-based presence, joint advocacy efforts and resource mobilisation. REACH will ensure sex and age disaggregated data analysis in all phases of the assessment process. While the support services have already worked in Ukraine for more than three years, the multi-year HRP will help partners build sustainable programmes to build capacity among governmental counterparts and local actors.

2019 operations

Priority response activities

HCT and ICCG-led advocacy efforts; effective allocations of financial resources to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs; and

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operational coordination support to implementing actors will be priority activities. A few new features will be implemented over the course of 2019, including a joint RCO-OCHA information management unit. This unit will strengthen the joint capacity in terms of assessment and monitoring of both recovery and humanitarian activities conducted by all actors in eastern Ukraine and has been based on best practices in other humanitarian contexts. It will not only facilitate inter-sector vulnerability analysis, it will also establish appropriate links and ensure information-sharing between humanitarian and development or recovery activities.

People targeted and geographical scope

The coordination services are in place to ensure proper coordination among actors working within the geographical area as prioritised in the 2019-2020 HRP. Based on the estimation of agencies providing humanitarian assistance in Ukraine during 2018, coordination services will be provided to more than 138 agencies. The indirect beneficiaries are the 3.5 million Ukrainians in Donetska and Luhanska oblasts who have been targeted for humanitarian assistance in 2019. While the geographical focus remains on the two conflict-affected oblasts in eastern Ukraine as per the prioritised criteria of the geographical scope, coordination services will also be provided in other locations, including Kyiv and other hubs as deemed appropriate by humanitarian partners. When required, ad-hoc coordination structures can be set up in new hubs. Presence and facilitation of coordination meetings in the already established hubs in Kramatorsk, Sloviansk, Sievierodonetsk, Mariupol, Donetsk and Luhansk, which are the more populated cities in the area closer to the 'contact line' will be maintained in 2019.

Response modalities

Modalities include on-site meetings, advocacy activities, inter-agency information management services and other support activities as deemed necessary by the implementing actors. OCHA and UNDP will continue to facilitate the Humanitarian-Development Nexus (HDN) working group to establish a proper link between relevant actors, including governmental counterparts. The NGO Forum will continue to facilitate coordination among national and international NGOs to ensure coherent and well-informed decision-making at all levels. REACH in cooperation with OCHA will continue to facilitate coordination and conduct assessments that help humanitarian actors to adjust their response to the identified needs of local population. INSO will provide safety and risk management services that help partners develop their operational capacity and improve access. Based on operational needs, the modalities and ways of facilitating support services may change to ensure the activities improve cohesion and build bridges between all actors working to improve the situation in eastern Ukraine.

Impact of humanitarian interventions

In 2018 alone, joint efforts by the inter-cluster coordination structure developed an inter-agency rapid assessment tools which can be used by all partners, including local authorities, to assess the impact of a local flare-up and the resulting humanitarian needs. The established HDN working group continued its efforts to find innovative links to ensure that there were no overlaps or gaps in the activities implemented in eastern Ukraine. Meanwhile, support service partners have learnt from the almost five years of operation and adjusted their work to the context in which partners operate. Pilot projects which did not work well in the Ukrainian context were replaced with more fit-for-purpose modalities and appropriate measures were taken to address those potential obstacles in coordination of preparedness and response activities.

Linkages and synergies with interventions outside the scope of the Humanitarian Response Plan

Reducing and ending needs

The multi-year strategy for 2019-2020 lays the foundation for further strengthening the synergies between the humanitarian, development and recovery actors as well as with the local authorities in both Donetska and Luhanska oblasts. Through the established general coordination mechanisms, actors operating in eastern Ukraine participate in regular coordination meetings, briefings, presentations and other ad-hoc meetings to keep everyone informed about the ongoing and planned activities. The newly established information management unit, co-hosted by the RC office and OCHA, will work closely with the MTOT data platform which focuses on socio-economic indicators in the eastern part of the country. The goal is to eventually hand over this function to the Government. Data collected through comprehensive REACH assessments will help inform humanitarian, development and Government actors on the needs of the local population and allow them to adjust their response activities accordingly. The NGO Forum strives to empower national NGOs, which are due to eventually take over the work of many international actors providing assistance. INSO, working closely with the local authorities and security actors, serves as the direct link to humanitarian and development actors in terms of security concerns. Efforts are already being made to prepare local authorities to take over some of the functions, which have been carried out by support service providers in the past few years

GUIDE TO GIVING

CONTRIBUTING TO THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

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

https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/ukraine

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logik@un.org

REGISTERING AND RECOGNIZING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS

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

PART III: ANNEXES

PART III: ANNEXES

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CLUSTER OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS FOR 2019

COLLECTIVE OUTCOMES

1. Affected people have access to adequate protection and means of livelihoods

2. Affected people have improved access to quality and affordable services

3. Affected people have consistent access to critical civilian structures

A 2019-2020 monitoring framework of Collective Outcomes will be developed by the HCT in early 2019. The present document will be updated to include it.

EDUCATION OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

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

Relates to CO2

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET				
					TOTAL	NGCA	GCA: 0-5 KM AREA ALONG THE CL	GCA: 5-20KM AREA ALONG THE CL	REST OF GCA
Education Objective 1:			336,000	n/a	36,800	17,300	8,500	9,000	2,000
Conflict-related repair and rehabilitation of education facilities; construction of additional learning spaces for vulnerable children in need	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA)	# of education facilities repaired and rehabilitated	220	n/a	115	59	22	24	10
		# of girls and boys benefiting from repaired education facilities or additional learning spaces	56,400	n/a	27,500	15,200	5,500	5,500	1,300
Procurement and distribution of equipment to conflict-affected education facilities	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA)	# of girls and boys benefiting from provision of equipment to education facilities	336,000	n/a	30,700	15,400	7,000	7,300	1,000

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS FOR 2019

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET				
					TOTAL	NGCA	GCA: 0-5 KM AREA ALONG THE CL	GCA: 5-20KM AREA ALONG THE CL	REST OF GCA
Support to distance learning programmes/modalities	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA)	# of girls and boys benefiting from distance learning programmes/ modalities supported by Education Cluster partners	19,000	n/a	5,800	1,900	1,500	1,700	700

Education Objective 2: Improve the quality of teaching and learning for conflict-affected and vulnerable children and teachers

Relates to CO2

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET				
					TOTAL	NGCA	GCA: 0-5 KM AREA ALONG THE CL	GCA: 5-20KM AREA ALONG THE CL	REST OF GCA
Education Objective 2:			737,000	-	103,000	63,400	12,200	14,400	13,000
Supply of education, ECD, or recreation kits and distribution of cash or vouchers for education, ECD, or recreation kits	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA)	# of girls and boys benefiting from supplied education, ECD and recreation kits or related cash interventions	104,100	0	24,400	13,000	5,600	5,200	600
Provision of life skills education and protective, non-formal education activities (including MRE) through after school activities, summer camps and other learning opportunities	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA)	# of girls and boys benefiting from provision of life skills and non-formal education (including MRE)	670,000	0	47,600	43,400	2,000	1,500	700
Capacity building of teachers and parents on identified priority topics (i.e. psychological first aid (PFA), stress management/self-care, psychosocial issues, inclusive education, conflict-sensitive education and distance learning)	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA)	# of male and female teachers and parents trained	67,000	0	24,600	3,500	4,600	6,800	9,700
		# of girls and boys benefiting from trained teachers	670,000	0	19,300	7,500	4,800	5,800	1,200

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET				
					TOTAL	NGCA	GCA: 0-5 KM AREA ALONG THE CL	GCA: 5-20KM AREA ALONG THE CL	REST OF GCA
Support to children and youth with the transition from schools to the jobs market, vocational or higher education	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA)	# of male and female children and youth provided with consultations or skills training with regard to their transition to the job market, vocational or higher education	64,500	0	24,900	16,100	1,800	2,800	4,200

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Food Security and Livelihoods Objective 1: Most vulnerable conflict-affected groups have immediate access to food

Relates to CO2

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET				
					TOTAL	NGCA	GCA: 0-5 KM AREA ALONG THE CL	GCA: 5-20KM AREA ALONG THE CL	REST OF GCA
Food Security and Livelihoods Objective 1:			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision of cash transfers/vouchers	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and IDPs residing elsewhere in Ukraine	# of individuals receiving cash transfers/ vouchers to improve their immediate access to food	267,000*	n/a	59,510	22,110	19,500	8,800	9,100
Provision of in-kind food assistance		# of individuals receiving food assistance to ensure their immediate access to food	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Food Security and Livelihoods Objective 2: Affected populations improve food security status through rehabilitated agriculture and/or increased agricultural production for sustainable livelihoods

Relates to CO1 CO3

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET				
					TOTAL	NGCA	GCA: 0-5 KM AREA ALONG THE CL	GCA: 5-20KM AREA ALONG THE CL	REST OF GCA
Food Security and Livelihoods Objective 2:			-	-	HHs**	-	-	-	-
Provision of agricultural support (including trainings and grants); rehabilitation/construction of agricultural assets	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and IDPs residing elsewhere in Ukraine	# of households benefiting from agricultural supports	60,000	n/a	5,530	750	2,540	6,839	832

* 825,000 people (general population, including IDPs) are food insecure in eastern Ukraine, in addition to 37,000 IDPs residing in other oblasts, and in need of some type of food security assistance - however, 267,000 (258,000 people in Donbas with 194,000 in NGCA and 64,000 in GCA plus 9,000 IDPs outside of Donbas) are in urgent need of immediate food assistance
** The breakdown by location shows the provisioned number of targeted individuals, while the total target value shows the number of targeted households

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS FOR 2019

Food Security and Livelihoods Objective 3: Affected populations have access to employment and income generating opportunities through rehabilitation/building sustainable livelihood assets

Relates to CO1

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET				
					TOTAL	NGCA	GCA: 0-5 KM AREA ALONG THE CL	GCA: 5-20KM AREA ALONG THE CL	REST OF GCA
Food Security and Livelihoods Objective 3:			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision of employment and income generation support (including trainings and grants); rehabilitation/ construction of non-agricultural assets	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and IDPs residing elsewhere in Ukraine	# of individuals receiving livelihoods support	387,000*	n/a	7,150	2,750	495	1,255	2,650

HEALTH AND NUTRITION OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Health and Nutrition Objective 1: Conflict-affected population access quality life-saving and essential health care services, including psychosocial and mental health support

Relates to CO2

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET				
					TOTAL	NGCA	GCA: 0-5 KM AREA ALONG THE CL	GCA: 5-20KM AREA ALONG THE CL	REST OF GCA
Health and Nutrition Objective 1:		Total # of consultations	1,300,000	0	201,146	-	-	-	-
Provision of direct lifesaving and primary health care services (through fixed and mobile clinics) including integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health services and Mental health and Psychosocial support	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	# of people benefiting from direct health services provision	-	-	185,010	-	-	-	-
Provision of financial support to vulnerable affected population through cash and vouchers for healthcare expenses	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	# of people benefiting from cash/ voucher assistance (for health)	-	-	16,136	-	-	-	-

* FSLC estimates that in eastern Ukraine up to 376,000 unemployed working age people (15-70 years) are in need of livelihoods assistance (158,000 in GCA and 218,000 in NGCA). Of these, FSLC estimates a total of 357,000 unemployed people to be in the most immediate need of support. In additoin, 30,000 IDPs outside of Donbas are in accute need of livelihoods support.

Health and Nutrition Objective 2: Improve capacity and sustainability of healthcare services for conflict-affected population

Relates to CO2
CO3

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET				
					TOTAL	NGCA	GCA: 0-5 KM AREA ALONG THE CL	GCA: 5-20KM AREA ALONG THE CL	REST OF GCA
Health and Nutrition Objective 2:			-	-	335,913	-	-	-	-
Restoration and/or rehabilitation of disrupted health services and infrastructure	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	# of health facilities supported	-	-	198	-	-	-	-
Procurement, pre-positioning and distribution of medical supplies, essential medications and equipment through established and mobile healthcare services	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	# of health facilities supported	-	-	198	-	-	-	-
Direct support to laboratories (including blood bank services) to improve availability, quality and safety standards.	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	# of laboratories supported	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Health care and nutrition education to improve and update knowledge and skills of healthcare providers	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	# of healthcare providers reached	-	-	12,475	-	-	-	-
Health and nutrition education, awareness, social mobilization and advocacy activities for affected population.	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	# of people reached	-	-	323,438	-	-	-	-

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS FOR 2019

PROTECTION OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Protection Objective 1: Strengthen protection for persons of concern, including prevention and mitigation of rights violations

Relates to CO1

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET				
					TOTAL	NGCA	GCA: 0-5 KM AREA ALONG THE CL	GCA: 5-20KM AREA ALONG THE CL	REST OF GCA
Protection Objective 1:			3,100,000	-	1,140,000	-	-	-	-
Conduct Protection Monitoring Missions	Nationwide	# of protection monitoring missions conducted and recorded	n/a	n/a	7,700	-	-	-	-
Information Dissemination (persons reached)	Nationwide	# of persons receiving information on trafficking, GBV risks, prevention, referrals, and availability of life-savin services, MRE Information, HLP, documentation, IDP residence registration, social benefits, legal assistance or entitlements.	3,100,000	-	1,140,000	-	-	-	-
Mine Risk Education (persons reached)	Luhansk and Donetsk	# of persons receiving Mine Risk Education through MRE awareness sessions	860,000	-	82,000	-	-	-	-

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

Relates to CO2

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET				
					TOTAL	NGCA	GCA: 0-5 KM AREA ALONG THE CL	GCA: 5-20KM AREA ALONG THE CL	REST OF GCA
Protection Objective 2			1,800,000	-	400,000	-	-	-	-
Provision of targeted essential services and individual assistance (incl. cash)	Luhansk and Donetsk	# women, men, boys and girls with access to essential services (including PSS, Legal assistance, GBV, Mine victim assistance, etc.) and individual protection assistance (incl. cash)	1,800,000	-	400,000	-	-	-	--

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

Relates to CO2 CO3

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET				
					TOTAL	NGCA	GCA: 0-5 KM AREA ALONG THE CL	GCA: 5-20KM AREA ALONG THE CL	REST OF GCA
Protection Objective 3:			1,300,000	-	135,000	-	-	-	-
Promoting peaceful coexistence & durable solutions	Nationwide	# of local and displaced women, men, girls and boys supported through peaceful coexistence/peace-building/social cohesion projects, or community support initiatives.	1,300,000	-	135,000	-	-	-	-

SHELTER/NFI OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

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

Relates to CO3

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET				
					TOTAL	NGCA	GCA: 0-5 KM AREA ALONG THE CL	GCA: 5-20KM AREA ALONG THE CL	REST OF GCA
Shelter/NFI Objective 1:			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute emergency shelter		# HHs receiving acute emergency shelter support	-	-	1,050	-	-	-	-
Solid fuel & heater distribution		# HHs receiving solid fuel and heater support for winter	-	-	19,350	-	-	-	-
NFI distribution		# individuals receiving clothing sets	-	--	0	-	-	-	-
NFI distribution		# HHs receiving general NFIs	-	-	3,700	-	-	-	-
Winterization cash grant transfers		# HHs receiving winterization cash grants	-	-	4,114	-	-	-	-

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS FOR 2019

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

Relates to CO3

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET				
					TOTAL	NGCA	GCA: 0-5 KM AREA ALONG THE CL	GCA: 5-20KM AREA ALONG THE CL	REST OF GCA
Shelter/NFI Objective 2:			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Light and medium repairs		# HHs supported with light and medium repairs	-	-	7,100	-	-	-	-
Collective Centre winterisation		# individuals living in non-specialized Collective Centres receiving winterization support	-	-	50,200	-	-	-	-
Cash for rent or other shelter-linked monetized solutions		# HHs receiving cash grants for rental accommodation or other monetized shelter solutions	-	-	120	-	-	-	-
Medium-Heavy Repairs		# of HHs supported with medium-heavy repairs (i.e. no foundational elements)	-	-	0	-	-	-	-

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

Relates to CO3

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET				
					TOTAL	NGCA	GCA: 0-5 KM AREA ALONG THE CL	GCA: 5-20KM AREA ALONG THE CL	REST OF GCA
Shelter/NFI Objective 3:			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Structural repairs ("heavy repairs")		# HHs supported with structural repairs	-	-	811	-	-	-	-
Permanent housing (incl. reconstruction)		# HHs supported with reconstruction / permanent housing	-	-	134	-	-	-	-

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET				
					TOTAL	NGCA	GCA: 0-5 KM AREA ALONG THE CL	GCA: 5-20KM AREA ALONG THE CL	REST OF GCA
Essential utility network repairs and connection		# individuals within communities benefiting from utility network repairs and connection	-	-	270	-	-	-	-
NFI (furniture & equipment set)		# of vulnerable households supported with general NFIs to support their structural and reconstruction repairs (furniture & equipment set)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Relates to CO3

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET				
					TOTAL	NGCA	GCA: 0-5 KM AREA ALONG THE CL	GCA: 5-20KM AREA ALONG THE CL	REST OF GCA
Shelter/NFI Objective 4:			-	-	-	-	-	--	
National and sub-national Cluster meetings are held regularly	Kyiv for national level, sub-national hubs	# Cluster meetings conducted at each coordination hub	-	-	20	-	-	-	-
Cluster is deactivated in a timely manner according to transition plan	Nationwide & for sub-national coordination	# of databases handed over to MTOT and IDPs and to local working groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

WASH OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

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

Relates to CO2
CO3

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET				
					TOTAL	NGCA	GCA: 0-5 KM AREA ALONG THE CL	GCA: 5-20KM AREA ALONG THE CL	REST OF GCA
WASH Objective 1:			-	-	1,970,000	-	-	-	-

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS FOR 2019

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET				
					TOTAL	NGCA	GCA: 0-5 KM AREA ALONG THE CL	GCA: 5-20KM AREA ALONG THE CL	REST OF GCA
Repair/maintenance/replacement of pipes, tanks, pumps, etc of existing centralized piped water supply systems	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	Indicator 1.1. Number of people provided with access to sufficient quantity of water (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-
Repair/maintenance/replacement of pipes, tanks, pumps etc of existing decentralized piped water supply systems	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	Indicator 1.1. Number of people provided with access to sufficient quantity of water (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	-	-	200,000	-	-	-	-
Repair/maintenance/replacement of materials or equipment of private or small-scale water systems	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	Indicator 1.1. Number of people provided with access to sufficient quantity of water (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-
Newly developed water source	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	Indicator 1.1. Number of people provided with access to sufficient quantity of water (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-
Improvements to the reliable provision of sufficient water, of an adequate quality, at social institutions	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	Indicator 1.1. Number of people provided with access to sufficient quantity of water (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	-	-	120,000	-	-	-	-
Water trucking	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	Indicator 1.2. Number of people provided with access to sufficient quality of water (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-
Distribution of bottled water	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	Indicator 1.2. Number of people provided with access to sufficient quality of water (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-
Distribution of additional private water storage capacity at HH level	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	Indicator 1.2. Number of people provided with access to sufficient quality of water (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET				
					TOTAL	NGCA	GCA: 0-5 KM AREA ALONG THE CL	GCA: 5-20KM AREA ALONG THE CL	REST OF GCA
Operation and maintenance of water distribution points at checkpoints	Entry-Exit Check Point	Indicator 1.2. Number of people provided with access to sufficient quality of water (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	-	-	800,000	-	-	-	-
Provision of chemicals at Water Treatment Plants	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	Indicator 1.2. Number of people provided with access to sufficient quality of water (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	-	-	980,000	-	-	-	-
Provision of household level or small-scale water treatment supplies or equipment	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	Indicator 1.2. Number of people provided with access to sufficient quality of water (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-
Provision of necessary items to labs (lab supplies, materials & equipment)	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	Indicator 1.2. Number of people provided with access to sufficient quality of water (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
Water quality testing	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	Indicator 1.2. Number of people provided with access to sufficient quality of water (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	-	-	272	-	-	-	-
Repairs/improvements in off-site sewage infrastructure such as pumps, treatment equipment or sewer pipes	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	Indicator 1.3. Number of people provided with improved access to adequate sanitation (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	-	-	330,000	-	-	-	-
Improvements of sanitation at household level including septic tanks emptying or latrines provision	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	Indicator 1.3. Number of people provided with improved access to adequate sanitation (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-
Operation and maintenance of sanitation facilities at checkpoints	Entry-Exit Check Point	Indicator 1.3. Number of people provided with improved access to adequate sanitation (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	-	-	800,000	-	-	-	-
Solid waste collection or processing	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	Indicator 1.3. Number of people provided with improved access to adequate sanitation (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS FOR 2019

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET				
					TOTAL	NGCA	GCA: 0-5 KM AREA ALONG THE CL	GCA: 5-20KM AREA ALONG THE CL	REST OF GCA
Provision of treatment chemicals to sewage plants	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	Indicator 1.3. Number of people provided with improved access to adequate sanitation (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improvements of sanitary facilities at social institutions	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	Indicator 1.3. Number of people provided with improved access to adequate sanitation (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-
Operation and maintenance of handwashing facilities at checkpoints	Entry-Exit Check Point	Indicator 1.3. Number of people provided with improved access to adequate sanitation (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	-	-	800,000	-	-	-	-
Repairs of hot water infrastructure (at building or community level)	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	Indicator 1.3. Number of people provided with improved access to adequate sanitation (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-

WASH Objective 2: Provision of critical WASH-related supplies and information for the prevention of water- and sanitation-related diseases

Relates to CO2

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET				
					TOTAL	NGCA	GCA: 0-5 KM AREA ALONG THE CL	GCA: 5-20KM AREA ALONG THE CL	REST OF GCA
WASH Objective 2:			-	-	180,000	-	-	-	-
Provision of hygiene items	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	Indicator 2.1. Number of people provided with critical WASH-related supplies and/or awareness (disaggregated by sex and age where possible).	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET				
					TOTAL	NGCA	GCA: 0-5 KM AREA ALONG THE CL	GCA: 5-20KM AREA ALONG THE CL	REST OF GCA
Distribution of hygiene promotion messages	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	Indicator 2.1. Number of people provided with critical WASH-related supplies and/or awareness (disaggregated by sex and age where possible).	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	-
Cash or vouchers for hygiene materials	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	Indicator 2.1. Number of people provided with critical WASH-related supplies and/or awareness (disaggregated by sex and age where possible).	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-
Cash payments or subsidies for other WASH activities (e.g. cash for work, assistance with water tariff payments)	Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (GCA and NGCA) and areas along the 'contact line'	Indicator 2.1. Number of people provided with critical WASH-related supplies and/or awareness (disaggregated by sex and age where possible).	-	-	1,250	-	-	-	-

COMMON SERVICES AND SUPPORT OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Common Services and Support Objective 1: Adapt coordination mechanisms to the context and support effective, coherent and principled delivery of humanitarian assistance

Relates to CO1 CO2 CO3

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

Common Services and Support Objective 2: Guide humanitarian action by joint strategic planning, improved information management and needs assessment, and respond based on prioritized needs, including preparedness and resilience aspects

Relates to CO1 CO2 CO3

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Prepare and share in a timely fashion quality information products (e.g. 3W, humanitarian bulletins, snapshots, dashboards, access, incident maps etc.) based on information available	Kyiv, Kramatorsk/Slovyansk, Sievierodonetsk, Mariupol, Donetsk and Luhansk	Situational and analytical reports regularly submitted and circulated to humanitarian partners	-	Monthly	Monthly/ quarterly

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS FOR 2019

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Facilitate joint and coordinated assessments and reporting on results	Kyiv, Kramatorsk/Slovyansk, Sievierodonetsk, Mariupol, Donetsk and Luhansk	Joint assessments, and monitoring and evaluation missions, occur on a regular basis	n/a	n/a	n/a
Process and analyse results of multi-sector, cluster-specific and other needs assessments for strategic plans, advocacy and other coordination products and lead process for the development of the HNO and Humanitarian Reponse Plan	Kyiv, Kramatorsk/Slovyansk, Sievierodonetsk, Mariupol, Donetsk and Luhansk	HNO, HRP and revisions, contingency plan revision based on analysis of information and assessments available	n/a	n/a	At least once a year
Organize Inter-Agency Contingency Plan (IACP) meeting and develop IACP updates with all relevant stakeholders for HCT endorsement	Kyiv, Kramatorsk/Slovyansk, Sievierodonetsk, Mariupol, Donetsk and Luhansk	Preparedness and resilience aspects of emergency response are regularly reviewed and planning processes are in place	n/a	Yearly	Once a year or as recommended by the ICCG and HCT

Common Services and Support Objective 3: Ensure predictable, timely and sustained humanitarian financing based on priority needs

Relates to CO1 CO2 CO3

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

Relates to CO1 CO2

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

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET				
					TOTAL	NGCA	GCA: 0-5 KM AREA ALONG THE CL	GCA: 5-20KM AREA ALONG THE CL	REST OF GCA
MPC Objective 1:			-	26,100	-	-	-	-	-
Provision of timely MPC transfers		# of individuals assisted		26,100	30,710	1,500	20,560	8,650	-
		# of grants distributed, by amount and month		26,100	n/a	-	-	-	-
		# of grants redeemed, by amount and month		26,100	n/a	-	-	-	-

Relates to CO1 CO2 CO3

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

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET				
					TOTAL	NGCA	GCA: 0-5 KM AREA ALONG THE CL	GCA: 5-20KM AREA ALONG THE CL	REST OF GCA
MPC Objective 2:			-	-	21,500	-	-	-	-
Baseline and endline analysis conducted and changes tracked to identify reduction of CSI scores		# of individuals with CSI score that does not increase over the course of the program (approximately 70 per cent of the target)	n/a	n/a	21,500	-	-	-	-

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS & FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

ORGANIZATIONS	REQUIREMENTS US$
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	622,717
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	1,525,350
All-Ukrainian Charitable Foundation "Right to Protection"	1,734,800
All-Ukrainian Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS	3,927,821
Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund Deutschland e.V	3,423,597
Arche Nova E.V. - Initiative for People in Need	4,545,297
Caritas Austria	276,300
Caritas Germany (DCV)	2,212,226
Caritas Ukraine	4,861,124
Charitable Organization Charitable Foundation "Donbass Development Center"	2,546,400
Charity Organization "Station "Kharkiv" Charity Foundation	249,450
Danish De-mining Group	1,552,500
Danish Refugee Council	2,087,135
Dorcas Aid International	1,147,577
Emmanuel Charity Association, International Public Organization	2,090,944
HALO Trust	8,323,689
HelpAge International	1,350,000
International NGO Safety Organisation	378,694
International Organization for Migration	21,000,000
Médecins du Monde	3,300,480
Mine Safe Ukraine	150,000
NGO Development Foundation	752,430
NGO Open Policy Foundation	202,420
NGO Proliska	1,300,000
Norwegian Refugee Council	5,456,642
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	3,657,006
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	1,382,400
People in Need	10,676,176
Polish Humanitarian Action	548,000
Première Urgence Internationale	2,656,543
Responsible Citizens	991,270
Save the Children	8,994,800
SOS Children's Villages	204,554
Terre des Hommes - Lausanne	512,102
Triangle Génération Humanitaire	4,895,000
Ukraine NGO Forum	430,305
United Nations Children's Fund	21,210,853
United Nations Development Programme	1,198,800

ORGANIZATIONS	REQUIREMENTS US$
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	20,385,647
United Nations Population Fund	2,202,726
World Health Organization	6,550,540
Young Men's Christian Association	81,240
Zaporizhzhia Region Charity Fund "Child Smile"	138,100

WHAT IF ...WE FAIL TO RESPOND?

1.3 MILLION PEOPLE LEFT WITHOUT LIFE-SAVING PROTECTION ASSISTANCE

- Increase in civilian casualties due to absence of humanitarian mine action, including surveying, marking, mine risk education and demining.
- Children living along the 'contact line' will not be assisted and be at higher risk of psychosocial distress, risk behaviour, family separation and institutionalisation due to lack of appropriate protection assistance, including safe spaces and psychosocial support.
- People at risk of GBV and GBV survivors lack appropriate assistance.
- Increase in IDPs and conflict-affected population resorting to negative coping mechanisms due to inability to meet basic needs.
- Increase in involuntary return to NGCA and areas near the 'contact line' in GCA, due to lack of humanitarian assistance in areas of displacement.

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS DEPRIVED OF VITAL SUPPORT IN HARSH SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

- Food insecurity continues to affect the lives of 900,000 people who struggle to meet their daily nutritional needs and require life-saving assistance due to the ongoing conflict.
- If humanitarian interventions discontinue, more people will require assistance in the future as the most vulnerable men, women and children are still not able to access essential services and cover their basic needs.
- As the situation is increasingly protracted, the sector requires adequate funds to support the vulnerable people in sustaining their livelihoods, while bridging the gap between humanitarian and development assistance to help them recover from their economic hardship and dependence on assistance.

WATER STOPPAGES AND HEATING CUTS WILL INCREASE THE RISKS TO PUBLIC HEALTH AND ADDITIONAL MIGRATION

- Large scale water and sewerage systems may fail due to lack of repair or direct shelling.
- Increased public health risks due to lack of clean water, sewage and garbage released into the environment.
- Winter heating systems may fail at critical times of the year causing extreme hardship to older and disabled people.
- Additional mass migration is possible both within Ukraine and outside its borders.

MORE THAN ONE THIRD OF THE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE CONFLICT ZONE LACK ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

- As much as 50 per cent of households in conflict areas report lack of access to mental health services. As the situation protracts, conflict-induced stress and emotional distress will inevitably become long-term mental health issues.
- The health-care system in Ukraine remains unable to meet the demand for services as 38 per cent of households in the conflict zone report lack of access to health-care services.
- The quantity and quality of service delivery remains a challenge as up to 72 per cent of the people in conflict areas say they are "completely unable" to cover medical expenses.

URGENTLY NEEDED SHELTER AND WINTERISATION SUPPORT FOR THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES IN PERIL

- Residual humanitarian shelter needs will not be covered in NGCA.
- Shelter needs of many families in NGCA will not be addressed, forcing many of them leave their homes.
- Failing to provide life-saving winterisation assistance may have serious consequences on the health of the most vulnerable on both sides of the 'contact line'.

RISK OF A LOST GENERATION

- Thousands of conflict-affected children on both sides of the 'contact line' will not have access to a safe and protective learning environment with quality education and adequate learning material.
- If not delivered in a conflict-sensitive way, education programmes can lead to a rise in violence.
- Children from most vulnerable groups will experience increased gaps in education leading to a higher number of mine-risk related incidents, harmful sexual behaviour and child recruitment.
- The cumulative impact of years of conflict will compound and impact the learning and wellbeing for hundreds of thousands of students and teachers.

This document is produced on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners in Ukraine.

This document provides the Humanitarian Country Team's shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian needs, and reflects its joint humanitarian response planning.

The designation employed and the presentation of material on this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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