<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL POPULATION OF UKRAINE</th>
<th>REVISED PEOPLE IN NEED</th>
<th>REVISED PEOPLE TARGETED</th>
<th>REVISED REQUIREMENTS (US$)</th>
<th>PEOPLE REACHED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45M</td>
<td>4.0M</td>
<td>2.4M</td>
<td>204M</td>
<td>0.44**M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on population estimates by the Ukrainian Statistics Service as of 2016.

The collective achievement against the three SOs calculated based on the cluster common datasets covering a period of January - June 2017.

**HRP 2017 FUNDING**

- **Requirements ($)**: $204 M
- **Funded ($)**: $45 M
- **Unmet ($)**: $159 M

**$41 M** NON-HRP HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO UKRAINE IN 2017

'Contact line' as of June 2016

Non-Government Controlled Area
TABLE OF CONTENT

PART I:
The Mid-Year Review at a Glance ................................................................. 4
Situation Overview ...................................................................................... 5
Changes in Humanitarian Needs ................................................................. 6
HRP 2017 Strategic Objectives (SOs) ......................................................... 12
Revised Needs & Targets ............................................................................ 14
Revised Requirements ................................................................................ 14
Revised Cluster Response Plans ................................................................. 15

PART II: ANNEXES
Cluster Progress against Revised Targets January to June 2017 ............. 24
THE MID-YEAR REVIEW AT A GLANCE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1
Advocate for and respond to the protection needs of conflict-affected people with due regard to international norms and standards.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2
Provide emergency assistance and ensure non-discriminatory access to quality essential services for populations in need.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3
Improve the resilience of conflict-affected people, prevent further degradation of the humanitarian situation and promote durable solutions, early recovery and social cohesion.

PEOPLE IN NEED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>HRP 2017:</th>
<th>MYR REVISION:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED AREAS</td>
<td>3.8M</td>
<td>4.0M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NON-GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED AREAS</td>
<td>2.6M</td>
<td>2.4M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>HRP 2017:</th>
<th>MYR REVISION:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED AREAS</td>
<td>214M</td>
<td>204M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FUNDING STATUS (AS OF 8 AUGUST 2017)

- **22% funded**
- **$45 m**
- **30m critical requirement met**

OPERATIONAL PRESENCE: NUMBER OF PARTNERS

215*

REVISED BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED AREAS</td>
<td>1.2M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NON-GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED AREAS</td>
<td>2.3M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPs IN GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED AREAS</td>
<td>0.5M**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MoSP registered 1.7 million IDPs, countrywide. All of them need different types of assistance. Between 0.8 and 1 million IDPs reside permanently in GCA, while others move frequently across the ‘contact line’ and, for the purpose of the HRP, are accounted for in the population figure of those living in NGCA. Among those living in GCA, 0.3 million IDPs, the most vulnerable, are targeted with life-saving humanitarian interventions encompassed in the HRP.**

---

*215: total number of Cluster partners, countrywide, throughout 2016. This is not a cumulative number of partners by province. Several partners are active in multiple locations.
The renewed ceasefire enforced on 24 June to allow safe harvesting has brought a relative lull in hostilities. However, daily clashes continue to be reported, claiming lives and generating more needs. Critical infrastructure, such as water and energy supply systems, continues to be affected by shelling almost on a daily basis, resulting in multiple disruptions in the provision of essential supplies for millions of civilians. In addition to daily hardships, legislative impediments and bureaucratic bottlenecks prevail, particularly for people to claim social benefits, including pensions. As of 1 January, some 450,000 people have been reportedly deprived of social benefits due to cumbersome verification requirement while this is the only source of income for thousands of those most vulnerable.

The number of individual crossings at all five operating exit/entrance checkpoints (EECPs) has steadily increased over the past seven months of 2017, with a record high in July at 1.13 million individual crossings recorded. Shrinking humanitarian access in non-Government controlled areas (NGCA) further degraded the lives of millions trapped in an increasingly isolated economic zone, compounded by political factors, such as the railway blockade by veterans and the ‘nationalisation’ of Ukrainian companies in NGCA by the de facto authorities in March.

Concerns over worsening socio-economic situation in conflict-affected areas rise, as food insecurity increased significantly on both sides of the ‘contact line’. Funding for life-saving activities remains critically low, impacting the ability of partners to deliver the required assistance to meet life-threatening needs across all sectors. Underfunding has already led to cessation of activities of at least two humanitarian partners, while other partners are continuously forced to revisit and adjust their initial plans to optimise limited resources available.
Simmering conflict, marked by sporadic clashes, continues to generate additional multi-sectoral needs in all areas of concern despite renewed ceasefire arrangements enforced on 24 June. Widespread protection concerns prevail, as legislative and bureaucratic impediments deprived many of access to social benefits, which, for most, is the only source of income to cover the basic cost of living. Freedom of movement is severely hindered by multiple bottlenecks, aggravating the wellbeing of thousands crossing the ‘contact line’ daily. Cases of discrimination against Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and limited access to benefits leave hundreds in state of despair. People’s access to basic life-saving services, such as food, health, water and education is also becoming more challenging. An estimated 3 million people have been affected by periodic water cuts. Lack of water, unstable irrigation and contamination of mines are likely to result in reduced harvest and vegetable production, which may further increase food and nutrition insecurity. In addition, conflict has had a significant negative impact on the economy with the level of poverty by actual cost of living seeing an increase from 20 to 74 per cent in Luhansk and from 22 to 66 per cent in Donetsk from 2013 to 2015.

Damage to critical health and educational facilities leaves thousands without access to these services, further degrading their vulnerability. WHO reported a total of 160 health facilities were reportedly damaged/destroyed since the beginning of the conflict, while rehabilitation of those facilities has likely been stagnant due to various reasons, including underfunding. At least 55 educational facilities have been directly impacted by continuous insecurity in 2017, disrupting access to education for thousands of children. Meanwhile, hostilities increased the need for various shelter interventions, with need for acute shelter repairs alone rising by 140 per cent of the initial target as of end of May. This is a concerning indicator, particularly in light of the upcoming harsh winter as the Shelter/NFI cluster partners estimated that only 20-33 per cent of the most vulnerable in NGCA received winterizations assistance in 2016. This means not all the needs were sufficiently covered, while many newly damaged houses are still in hazardous conditions. Humanitarian partners urge that winterization interventions should begin early this year, as one of the main life-saving activities. However, their ability to assist vulnerable people is severely curtailed by underfunding and shrinking humanitarian space, particularly in NGCA.

**PROTECTION**

The first six months of 2017 have seen a deterioration of the protection environment, both in GCA and NGCA. The escalation of hostilities along the ‘contact line’ in 2017 has led to an increase in the number of civilian casualties by 61 per cent compared to the same period in 2016, while the number of mine-related incidents accounted for 28 per cent of casualties in June 2017 alone.

Freedom of movement continues to be a key protection concern, with a 32 per cent increase in crossings across the ‘contact line’ during January – June 2017 compared to 2016. There were over 1.1 million individual crossings of the ‘contact line’ in June 2017, often in grave conditions. At the same time, suspension of IDP social benefits and pensions, as well as verification of IDP status, continue to impact hundreds of thousands of elderly people, with some 407,000 IDPs losing access to social benefits and pensions.

The number of IDPs reporting having experienced discrimination has doubled in 2017 compared to 2016. With depleted savings and difficulties finding housing and employment, 26 per cent of IDPs feel they may have to return home against their will due to inability to find a job, pay rent, or look after relatives. In addition, psychosocial distress is widespread with limited assistance available. Some 32 per cent of IDPs suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), while 74 per cent of those requiring mental healthcare do not receive it, which may lead to the development of sustained psychosocial problems, particularly among children.

32%* of those IDPs **require** mental healthcare did not receive it

74%* of those IDPs **requiring** mental healthcare did not receive it

*“Hidden burdens of conflict: Mental health issues and access to services among IDPs in Ukraine” by International Alert, the Global Initiative on Psychiatry, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology.
A deteriorating economic environment, coupled with lack of employment opportunities, has led to extreme poverty for conflict-affected and displaced people in eastern Ukraine, further heightening their vulnerability. With resilience among conflict-affected people at a low, parents and caregivers are overstretched and may adopt negative coping mechanisms such as alcohol abuse, which can lead to an increase in child abuse and neglect. Survival sex, including by minors, has also been reported in areas close to the ‘contact line’.

Access to life-saving information and services, including shelter for gender-based violence (GBV) survivors, improvement in referrals and multi-sectorial coordination remain a key protection need. About 5,300 survivors were reached via primary PSS in Donetsk and Luhansk provinces, however only 41 had access to shelters in Donetsk province; while in Luhansk province, there are no shelters for GBV survivors and this type of assistance was not available.

More than 7,000 km² of areas close to the ‘contact line’ remain contaminated by mines and explosive remnants of war, increasing the risk of casualties.

**WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)**

Humanitarian needs in WASH remain high: both the number of people needing assistance and the level of risk have risen. Many critical filter stations or pumps now have no backup power line, and could stop working at any time, while critical pipelines were damaged in early 2017. Large and small water and wastewater systems need urgent repair, as well as hospitals and schools.

3.0 million people¹ have faced stopped water systems in 2017. Donetsk Filter Station (DFS) and pumping stations on the South Donbass Water Pipeline (SDWP) are especially at risk. In June alone, some 400,000 people faced days without access to piped water, as pumping station was damaged by shelling. As well as cutting clean water, power lines cut by shelling continues to cause wastewater to be discharged to the environment, for example in Dokuchaevsk.

Critical needs in the WASH sector, for the second half of 2017 include:

- Basic repairs as well as supply of equipment and treatment chemicals for water supply to assist another 1.3 million people in addition to the 700,000 reached so far.

¹ Donetsk city (1.1m), Velikoanadolska (0.1m), Krasnoarmiiske (0.25m), Luhansk city (0.3m), Karbonit system (0.5m), Mariupol (0.5m). Mariinka and Kras-nihorlivka (0.05m), Sloviansk (0.1m), Lysychansk and Severodonets (0.1m)
limited or expensive. Impediments to procurement, delivery and maintenance result in lack of medicaments and equipment, 

130 facilities have remained closed awaiting repairs or due to restructuring, limiting access to services in these areas.

... households supported by Cluster partners (SEINA, 2017). With the economic slowdown, closure of industries leading to 

programming to assist another 193,000 people in addition to the 257,000 already reached.

... changes in health needs indicate the need to new and updated medical knowledge and skills by care providers, and new levels of health awareness by the population. The impact of the conflict increases risks for developing mental health problems, while people with pre-existing mental disorders need access to care. If not timely identified and properly addressed, more serious and long-term consequences include increased disability and social problems. Similar concerns for non-communicable diseases and injuries exist. If no immediate preventive measures are taken, including acute interventions, when required and proper rehabilitation, excess death and morbidity risks are high.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD

Cluster remains concerned about the worsening food security and socio-economic situation in Donetsk as a result of conflict. Underfunding and unmet humanitarian food security and livelihoods needs continue to put at risk the most vulnerable food insecure groups, such as elderly, people with health problems and female single-headed households with children.

The Cluster analysis of REACH data (FSLC, February 2017) indicate that care security remained a concern in GCA (with 220,000 severely and moderately food insecure) and in NGCA (with 401,000 food insecure). However, preliminary joint Food Security Assessment (FSA) findings, based on July 2017 analysis on NGCA project significant increased food security needs: 26 per cent (an increase from 13 per cent) or 800,000 people in NGCA could be severely and moderately food insecure with 5 per cent (an increase from 1.7 per cent) or 150,000 people being severely food insecure. The highest levels are seen in Donetsk province of GNA. Early analysis of PSA GCA data also suggests a deterioration in food insecurity levels in Luhanska and Donetsk GCA (from 7% to 13%) 2

Food prices are at a record high and as winter approaches, prices are expected to see even sharper increases. Particularly in NGCA where, following the blockade, 'nationalisation' and subsequent knock-on effects (e.g. reduced incomes, fuel shortages, power cuts etc.), the situation for vulnerable groups is expected to worsen, as already confirmed by preliminary FSA findings. In May 2017, the value of the full food basket in NGCA reached its highest level (approx. US$41 per person per month) since the beginning of the conflict.

In May 2017 value of full food basket in NGCA reached the highest level at $41 per person/month

According to food security outcomes, the need to new and updated medical knowledge and skills by care providers, and new levels of health awareness by the population. The impact of the conflict increases risks for developing mental health problems, while people with pre-existing mental disorders need access to care. If not timely identified and properly addressed, more serious and long-term consequences include increased disability and social problems. Similar concerns for non-communicable diseases and injuries exist. If no immediate preventive measures are taken, including acute interventions, when required and proper rehabilitation, excess death and morbidity risks are high.

Since February 2017, continuous flare-ups in shelling have triggered a significant increase for the target of acute emergency interventions with an extra 4,500 households to be served, while also triggering an increase for 2,850 light and medium repairs. Many newly damaged houses are still in hazardous security conditions and an estimated minimum 1,500 houses will be repairable only when a relative stable ceasefire will be obtained.

Further winterization is still reported as one of the main life-savings activities, especially in regards of solid fuel distribution along the ‘contact line’.

Related to IDPs and their involuntary return along the ‘contact line’.

Increased level of poverty due to conflict

Due to constrained coping mechanisms among IDPs in GCA households required extra assistance to afford basic winterization items

Increased level of poverty due to conflict

Households supported by Cluster partners (SEINA, 2017)

With the economic slowdown, closure of industries leading to unemployment, reduced incomes and increased vulnerability, households are increasingly relying on backyard farming to maintain their food security. Lack of adequate support could impact food security levels in coming months going into winter.

Recent analysis on GCA data highlights the serious impact of conflict on the socio-economic situation with the poverty level by actual cost of living seeing an increase from 20 per cent in 2013 to 74 per cent in 2015 in Luhanska and from 22 to 66 per cent in Donetsk GCA (FSLC/UCSR 2017). This underscores the continued and growing need for humanitarian early recovery income generation and livelihoods support to help sustain the ability of conflict affected people to cover their basic needs.

Based on upcoming assessment results, the Cluster expects to undertake further analysis of the sector needs, which could increase the number of people in need for 2018.

9,326 households required extra assistance to afford basic winterization items

Among IDPs in GCA

... households supported by Cluster partners (SEINA, 2017)

Security Assessment (FSA) findings, based on July 2017 analysis on NGCA project significant increased food security needs: 26 per cent (an increase from 13 per cent) or 800,000 people in NGCA could be severely and moderately food insecure with 5 per cent (an increase from 1.7 per cent) or 150,000 people being severely food insecure. The highest levels are seen in Donetsk province of GNA. Early analysis of PSA GCA data also suggests a deterioration in food insecurity levels in Luhanska and Donetsk GCA (from 7% to 13%).

Food prices are at a record high and as winter approaches, prices are expected to see even sharper increases. Particularly in NGCA where, following the blockade, ‘nationalisation’ and subsequent knock-on effects (e.g. reduced incomes, fuel shortages, power cuts etc.), the situation for vulnerable groups is expected to worsen, as already confirmed by preliminary FSA findings. In May 2017, the value of the full food basket in NGCA reached its highest level (approx. US$41 per person per month) since the beginning of the conflict.
line’ as coping mechanisms become strained in GCA an estimated 9,326 households could require extra assistance with affording basic winterization items. Meanwhile, critical life-saving needs remain in NGCA as many communities lack access to the former gas that powered them during the winter months. Furthermore, intensification of shelling in May and June has resulted in damages to residential infrastructure cutting thousands off from their main source of central heating. Any limited form of repairs or communal repairs can restore much needed electricity, hot water, or heat to affected populations and solve the source of front line communities’ suffering. Some 11,200 households require essential utility repair and assistance with network connection.

EDUCATION

Children and youth are under fire in schools, particularly in the areas along the ‘contact line’. Approximately 200,000 children, youth and educators need safe, and protective schools to learn and recover. Since the start of 2017, at least 55 educational facilities have been directly impacted by continuous hostilities, affecting education and well-being of thousands of children. Of these, at least 28 schools have been damaged by shelling (including four recent cases, which yet to be verified) and another 27 had to close for a period, disrupting education for days or weeks. Schools damaged in 2017 are in addition to more than 700 education facilities damaged since the start of the conflict, some of which are still not repaired.

Further from the ‘conflict line’, an estimated 648,000 students and teachers in more than 3,400 education facilities continue to suffer from widespread and cumulative impacts of the conflict. Significant gaps in learning, reduced school hours, lack of specialised teachers, the psycho-social impact on education and the inability of families to meet education costs continue to contribute to deterioration of the quality education. Many learners in NGCA fear that graduation certificates issued by de facto authorities will not be widely recognized, hence they will not have access to higher education or certification for studies they have completed.

As hostilities continue, urgent needs include emergency repair of education facilities (WASH inclusive), provision of key education materials and supplies, essential support and training for teachers and students in psycho-social support, non-formal education and life skills. In the most vulnerable schools, the need remains to improve school safety, continue raising mine awareness, and ensure readiness for winter in schools that are not yet adequately prepared.

LOGISTICS

The Logistics Cluster has facilitated the transportation of an increased volume of health and medical items to Donetsk and Luhansk in 2017. However, as of July, the Logistics Cluster and common logistics services such as transportation and storage were no longer provided on the free-to-user basis due to critical funding shortage the cluster is facing.

As of 1 July, the Logistics cluster is most likely to remain with available funds of only US$50,000, while the minimum requirement for the cluster to maintain its activity until the end of the year is US$600,000. In order to maintain main logistics supporting activities, immediate changes are being implemented, including the reduction of staff in managing the cluster, strict consolidation of cargo prior to dispatching in convoy (handling will still be provided free-of-charge) and transportation from GCA to NGCA to be at consignor full charge (consignor will need to provide trucks to the Logistics cluster using their own contract.) These measures are to allow the Cluster to continue its support to the humanitarian community during the summer months. Should the funding situation remain unchanged, the Cluster is likely to phase out in September 2017.
CHANGES IN HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

MULTI-PURPOSE CASH (MPC)

Cash transfer programming (CTP) in Ukraine has significantly increased from 25 to 42 per cent in 2016 and 2017 respectively. The increase in projects that have a component of cash-based transfers however, only translates to around 240,000 people targeted. The current low funding level is decreasing rapidly the ability to deliver humanitarian assistance to the targeted, and meeting the needs of those presently affected by the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the East of the country.

Multipurpose cash (MPC) still continues to be a required modality of assistance, even as humanitarians partners shift to more targeted and development approaches. 1 in every 5 families has a member who lost their job affecting the ability to meet their basic needs (Thematic assessment of local enterprises and labour markets in Eastern Ukraine, 2017), and significant cuts in salaries and increased unemployment are being observed. Aid agencies providing MPC have reduced in number due to low or delayed funding, and some aid agencies have completed their projects without trajectories on any further assistance such as recovery or government social assistance. Given the aforementioned, concerns are that further delays or lack of funding thereof would erode the standard of living of the most vulnerable people, as their needs are unattended. According to partner assessments, shifting to more recovery approaches for all MPC beneficiaries is unlikely to be an immediate response, as some families are still within low economic levels and are in need of unrestricted cash transfers.

IMPACT OF THE CONFLICT: GENDER ANALYSIS

The conflict in Ukraine has lowered social standards, narrowed access to social services, deepened gender inequalities, contributed to feminization of poverty and has disproportionately affected women, who make up over 60 per cent of the displaced population. Fear of eviction looms large on women, children and the elderly who make up 60 to 70 per cent of the occupants in collective centres and modular housing. Destruction of schools has not just forced relocation and reintegration of children to other schools, which has also affected women’s employment in this female dominated sector. Interrupted water supply put the entire population of around 3 million people at risk while children, pregnant women, the injured, the elderly and the sick are more vulnerable to water-borne diseases. There is also reported presence of armed personnel in and around schools. This could increase risk of sexual harassment/violence against women and girls, while boys could also face risk of forced recruitment by armed groups. Providing support to survivors of violence is challenging primarily due to poor reporting and scarce documented cases. Focus on data collection on critical gender issues, such as employment, GBV, trafficking and coping mechanisms could provide the basis for gender advocacy and prioritizing of programmes.

1 in every 5 families

60% of the displaced population are female

60-70% of the occupants in the collective centers and modular housing are women and children

1 in every 5 families has a member who lost their job

60% of the displaced population are female

60-70% of the occupants in the collective centers and modular housing are women and children

IMPACT OF THE CONFLICT: GENDER ANALYSIS

The conflict in Ukraine has lowered social standards, narrowed access to social services, deepened gender inequalities, contributed to feminization of poverty and has disproportionately affected women, who make up over 60 per cent of the displaced population. Fear of eviction looms large on women, children and the elderly who make up 60 to 70 per cent of the occupants in collective centres and modular housing. Destruction of schools has not just forced relocation and reintegration of children to other schools, which has also affected women’s employment in this female dominated sector. Interrupted water supply put the entire population of around 3 million people at risk while children, pregnant women, the injured, the elderly and the sick are more vulnerable to water-borne diseases. There is also reported presence of armed personnel in and around schools. This could increase risk of sexual harassment/violence against women and girls, while boys could also face risk of forced recruitment by armed groups. Providing support to survivors of violence is challenging primarily due to poor reporting and scarce documented cases. Focus on data collection on critical gender issues, such as employment, GBV, trafficking and coping mechanisms could provide the basis for gender advocacy and prioritizing of programmes.

MULTI-PURPOSE CASH (MPC)

Cash transfer programming (CTP) in Ukraine has significantly increased from 25 to 42 per cent in 2016 and 2017 respectively. The increase in projects that have a component of cash-based transfers however, only translates to around 240,000 people targeted. The current low funding level is decreasing rapidly the ability to deliver humanitarian assistance to the targeted, and meeting the needs of those presently affected by the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the East of the country.

Multipurpose cash (MPC) still continues to be a required modality of assistance, even as humanitarians partners shift to more targeted and development approaches. 1 in every 5 families has a member who lost their job affecting the ability to meet their basic needs (Thematic assessment of local enterprises and labour markets in Eastern Ukraine, 2017), and significant cuts in salaries and increased unemployment are being observed. Aid agencies providing MPC have reduced in number due to low or delayed funding, and some aid agencies have completed their projects without trajectories on any further assistance such as recovery or government social assistance. Given the aforementioned, concerns are that further delays or lack of funding thereof would erode the standard of living of the most vulnerable people, as their needs are unattended. According to partner assessments, shifting to more recovery approaches for all MPC beneficiaries is unlikely to be an immediate response, as some families are still within low economic levels and are in need of unrestricted cash transfers.

IMPACT OF THE CONFLICT: GENDER ANALYSIS

The conflict in Ukraine has lowered social standards, narrowed access to social services, deepened gender inequalities, contributed to feminization of poverty and has disproportionately affected women, who make up over 60 per cent of the displaced population. Fear of eviction looms large on women, children and the elderly who make up 60 to 70 per cent of the occupants in collective centres and modular housing. Destruction of schools has not just forced relocation and reintegration of children to other schools, which has also affected women’s employment in this female dominated sector. Interrupted water supply put the entire population of around 3 million people at risk while children, pregnant women, the injured, the elderly and the sick are more vulnerable to water-borne diseases. There is also reported presence of armed personnel in and around schools. This could increase risk of sexual harassment/violence against women and girls, while boys could also face risk of forced recruitment by armed groups. Providing support to survivors of violence is challenging primarily due to poor reporting and scarce documented cases. Focus on data collection on critical gender issues, such as employment, GBV, trafficking and coping mechanisms could provide the basis for gender advocacy and prioritizing of programmes.

MULTI-PURPOSE CASH (MPC)

Cash transfer programming (CTP) in Ukraine has significantly increased from 25 to 42 per cent in 2016 and 2017 respectively. The increase in projects that have a component of cash-based transfers however, only translates to around 240,000 people targeted. The current low funding level is decreasing rapidly the ability to deliver humanitarian assistance to the targeted, and meeting the needs of those presently affected by the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the East of the country.

Multipurpose cash (MPC) still continues to be a required modality of assistance, even as humanitarians partners shift to more targeted and development approaches. 1 in every 5 families has a member who lost their job affecting the ability to meet their basic needs (Thematic assessment of local enterprises and labour markets in Eastern Ukraine, 2017), and significant cuts in salaries and increased unemployment are being observed. Aid agencies providing MPC have reduced in number due to low or delayed funding, and some aid agencies have completed their projects without trajectories on any further assistance such as recovery or government social assistance. Given the aforementioned, concerns are that further delays or lack of funding thereof would erode the standard of living of the most vulnerable people, as their needs are unattended. According to partner assessments, shifting to more recovery approaches for all MPC beneficiaries is unlikely to be an immediate response, as some families are still within low economic levels and are in need of unrestricted cash transfers.

IMPACT OF THE CONFLICT: GENDER ANALYSIS

The conflict in Ukraine has lowered social standards, narrowed access to social services, deepened gender inequalities, contributed to feminization of poverty and has disproportionately affected women, who make up over 60 per cent of the displaced population. Fear of eviction looms large on women, children and the elderly who make up 60 to 70 per cent of the occupants in collective centres and modular housing. Destruction of schools has not just forced relocation and reintegration of children to other schools, which has also affected women’s employment in this female dominated sector. Interrupted water supply put the entire population of around 3 million people at risk while children, pregnant women, the injured, the elderly and the sick are more vulnerable to water-borne diseases. There is also reported presence of armed personnel in and around schools. This could increase risk of sexual harassment/violence against women and girls, while boys could also face risk of forced recruitment by armed groups. Providing support to survivors of violence is challenging primarily due to poor reporting and scarce documented cases. Focus on data collection on critical gender issues, such as employment, GBV, trafficking and coping mechanisms could provide the basis for gender advocacy and prioritizing of programmes.

MULTI-PURPOSE CASH (MPC)

Cash transfer programming (CTP) in Ukraine has significantly increased from 25 to 42 per cent in 2016 and 2017 respectively. The increase in projects that have a component of cash-based transfers however, only translates to around 240,000 people targeted. The current low funding level is decreasing rapidly the ability to deliver humanitarian assistance to the targeted, and meeting the needs of those presently affected by the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the East of the country.

Multipurpose cash (MPC) still continues to be a required modality of assistance, even as humanitarians partners shift to more targeted and development approaches. 1 in every 5 families has a member who lost their job affecting the ability to meet their basic needs (Thematic assessment of local enterprises and labour markets in Eastern Ukraine, 2017), and significant cuts in salaries and increased unemployment are being observed. Aid agencies providing MPC have reduced in number due to low or delayed funding, and some aid agencies have completed their projects without trajectories on any further assistance such as recovery or government social assistance. Given the aforementioned, concerns are that further delays or lack of funding thereof would erode the standard of living of the most vulnerable people, as their needs are unattended. According to partner assessments, shifting to more recovery approaches for all MPC beneficiaries is unlikely to be an immediate response, as some families are still within low economic levels and are in need of unrestricted cash transfers.
HRP 2017 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Humanitarian partners, both HRP and non-HRP, are collectively striving to address recurring and emerging humanitarian needs of the conflict-affected population. Over six months into 2017, the three SOs have been met with varying degrees despite various persistent operational challenges and a very low funding at 22 per cent. Overall, an estimated 0.44 million people out of 2.4 million targeted were reached with some form of humanitarian assistance at least once.\(^1\)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1**

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

The target of SO1 - focusing on responding to protection needs of conflict-affected people - was achieved accumulatively by 16 per cent at mid-year against the revised target of 2.4 million people. This represents a steady increase of around seven per cent, compared to the first quarter of 2017. The majority of the people who received protection assistance were located in Government controlled areas (GCA), including IDPs, and those crossing from NGCA to receive such assistance\(^2\). The continuous limited humanitarian access to NGCA meant that, out of 0.7 million people targeted (revised at mid-year), protection-related assistance reached only 11 per cent of the target in NGCA (both HRP and non-HRP).

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2**

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

The SO2 focusing on delivering life-saving emergency assistance was achieved by 8 per cent against the mid-year revised target, which represents a double increase from the previous quarter. The collective achievement represents the sum of the number of people reached by at least two clusters in any of the 2017 HRP targeting categories (GCA, NGCA and IDPs), as a meaningful improvement in life-saving services requires an integrated approach of interventions. Based on the same methodology, the SO2 map shows the concentration of beneficiaries receiving assistance from at least two clusters across the country.

Despite very low funding in 2017, an estimated 0.19 million people received emergency assistance in the form of improved access to services provided by at least two clusters under the SO2. In addition, non-HRP partners have provided assistance to some 0.55 million people. However, continuous flare-ups and shelling continue to trigger a significant increase of humanitarian needs.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3**

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

The SO3 focusing on improving the resilience, durable solutions and early recovery of conflict-affected people achieved only three per cent of the mid-year revised target\(^3\). Achievement of target within the SO3 is measured based on maximum number of people reached separately as per the 2017 HRP targeting categories (GCA, NGCA and IDPs). The above map shows that activities contributing the SO3 implemented thus far have been limited in only three eastern oblasts – namely Dnipropetrovska, Donetsk and Luhanska – and Odessa. In NGCA, the progress is attributable to activities by five clusters, namely Education, Food including IDPs, and those crossing from NGCA to receive such assistance in the form of improved access to services provided by at least two clusters.

As the conflict in Ukraine is in its fourth year, with no political solution in sight, its impact spills over a wide spectrum of realms - from security and humanitarian to socio-economic and development of the entire nation. Such a context warrants concurrent and sustained humanitarian and recovery actions to ensure a smooth transition to longer-term development. While the 2017 HRP's SO3 was identified based on the premises of this recognition, the situation so far has not improved substantially enough to ensure a conducive environment for resilience-building activities to take footing. Furthermore, recurring demands to respond to persistent and emerging humanitarian needs in the midst of a very active conflict, and underfunding continue to force humanitarian partners to utilize available resources to meet immediate humanitarian needs, which in turn jeopardize investment in the enhancement of the resilience of system and service provision.

\(^1\) The three SO maps are developed based on a standardized scaling methodology to estimate consistency and comparability across the three SOs.
\(^2\) Approximately US$ 45 million appeal funding has been received out of the US$ 204 million (revised requirement at mid-year).
\(^3\) Revised target at mid-year.

According to the State Border Guard Services (SBGS), nearly 6.3 million individual crossings through all five operating entry exit checkpoints (EOECs) were registered during January – July 2017. Protection Cluster partners work together to ensure that protection-related assistance were available and accessible at the checkpoints through buses and in transport along the ‘contact line’ to people who crossed to GCA to avoid harassment.

There are nine cluster objectives contributing to the achievement of SO1.

There are six cluster objectives contributing to the achievement of SO2.

There are five cluster objectives contributing to the achievement of SO3.
REVISED NEEDS & TARGETS

Clusters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clusters</th>
<th>Original 2017 HRP</th>
<th>HRP 2017 Revision</th>
<th>Original 2017 HRP</th>
<th>HRP 2017 Revision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>0.6M</td>
<td>0.6M</td>
<td>0.1M</td>
<td>0.25M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security and Livelihood</td>
<td>1.1M</td>
<td>1.1M</td>
<td>0.6M</td>
<td>0.53M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>2.2M</td>
<td>2.2M</td>
<td>1.1M</td>
<td>1.1M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>2.9M</td>
<td>3.3M</td>
<td>1.8M</td>
<td>1.85M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter/NFI</td>
<td>0.6M</td>
<td>0.85M</td>
<td>0.3M</td>
<td>0.35M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>3.7M</td>
<td>3.7M</td>
<td>2.5M</td>
<td>2.0M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Others

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Others</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Coordination</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPC</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total* 3.8M 4.0M 2.4M 2.4M

*Total figures are not the total of the columns, as the same people may appear several times.

REVISED REQUIREMENTS

Clusters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>7.6M</td>
<td>8.4M</td>
<td>1.2M</td>
<td>6.0M</td>
<td>6.0M</td>
<td>1.2M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security and Livelihood</td>
<td>65.2M</td>
<td>61.5M</td>
<td>11.3M</td>
<td>11.0M</td>
<td>11.0M</td>
<td>7.3M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>23.3M</td>
<td>22.1M</td>
<td>9.2M</td>
<td>14.2M</td>
<td>14.2M</td>
<td>6.0M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
<td>1.5M</td>
<td>1.5M</td>
<td>0.8M</td>
<td>1.5M</td>
<td>1.5M</td>
<td>0.8M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>42.6M</td>
<td>42.1M</td>
<td>8.8M</td>
<td>37.0M</td>
<td>37.0M</td>
<td>8.5M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter/NFI</td>
<td>33.8M</td>
<td>33.8M</td>
<td>3.3M</td>
<td>32.0M</td>
<td>32.0M</td>
<td>2.8M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>26.2M</td>
<td>23.2M</td>
<td>2.2M</td>
<td>19.6M</td>
<td>18.2M</td>
<td>1.9M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Coordination</td>
<td>5.8M</td>
<td>5.8M</td>
<td>1.4M</td>
<td>5.8M</td>
<td>5.8M</td>
<td>1.4M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPC</td>
<td>8.0M</td>
<td>5.3M</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Specified**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 214M 204M 45M 127M 126M 30M

Cognizant of the very low funding level at mid-year, the Mid-Year Review has taken a pragmatic and realistic approach to determine what is critically needed for the remainder of 2017. On one hand, the review has prompted an overall increase of the number of people in need—from 3.8 to 4 million—due to an increase of the IDP caseload in need. On the other hand, the number of people targeted has slightly decreased—from 2.6 to 2.4 million—prompting a decrease in the overall requirement from US$ 214 million to US$ 204 million. This overall reduction of around US$ 10 million is driven predominantly by underfunding whose impacts of which not only prevent partners from implementing the planned programmes, but also force some key partners to cease their operations in Ukraine, hence the cancellation of their HRP projects. Other programmatic factors include exclusion of seasonality-sensitive activities and partner's inability to operate in NGCA due to bureaucratic constraints. In the face of these limitations and persistent challenges, the humanitarian community remains committed to stay and deliver while effectively maximizing available resources to respond to the needs of conflict-affected populations. A funding gap of US$ 119 million—of which US$ 126 million is for critical priority projects—needs to be urgently addressed in order to both jumpstart and sustain the much-needed winterisation support in anticipation of the upcoming harsh and life-threatening winter.

$41 million non-HRP humanitarian funding to Ukraine in 2017

22% funded

FUNDING (US$)

REVISED REQUIREMENTS (US$)

$204m

126m revised critical requirements met

$45m

30m critical requirements met

$159m

96m critical requirements unmet
REVISED CLUSTER RESPONSE PLANS

EDUCATION

PEOPLE IN NEED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HRP 2017</th>
<th>MYR 2017:</th>
<th>[\text{RELATES TO SO2} ]</th>
<th>[\text{RELATES TO SO3} ]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.6M</td>
<td>0.6M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PEOPLE TARGETED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HRP 2017</th>
<th>MYR 2017:</th>
<th>[\text{RELATES TO SO2} ]</th>
<th>[\text{RELATES TO SO3} ]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.1M</td>
<td>0.25M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HRP 2017</th>
<th>MYR 2017:</th>
<th>[\text{RELATES TO SO2} ]</th>
<th>[\text{RELATES TO SO3} ]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.6M</td>
<td>8.4M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# OF PARTNERS

21

EDUCATION OBJECTIVE 1

1. Improve access to quality educational services and the learning environment in education facilities.

EDUCATION OBJECTIVE 2

2. Support teaching and learning for children and learners in need, and vulnerable groups.

EDUCATION OBJECTIVE 3

3. Support to teachers, parents and other education personnel.

While overall number of children and education staff in need remains largely unchanged, spikes in hostilities in 2017 have significantly contributed to the increase in Cluster target by 104,000 people. This will allow responding to the needs of most vulnerable, living in the areas along the ‘contact line’ and has evolved with an increase in requirements only by 10 per cent (0.8M). This is partially due to reallocation of funding from some costly activities, such as creation of additional learning spaces in kindergartens to improving the learning environment and safety in existing education facilities. Lessons learned from the first half of 2017 show that provision of education supplies and education kits are more cost efficient than initially anticipated and are reaching more children in need.

Response priorities of the Cluster remain unchanged and include essential interventions that ensure that children and youth will have access to safe, child-friendly, protective learning environments that are well-equipped, staffed with educators who have the ability to deliver quality education, while addressing the immediate and cumulative impacts of the conflict.

By the end of 2017, Cluster partners plan to complete emergency repairs, rehabilitation and winterization projects in 41 education facilities, prioritising the most recently damaged schools, in addition to 44 education facilities rehabilitated during January – June. The total number of targeted facilities has increased by 10 and the number of children benefitting has been increased by 8,700. Rehabilitation and repairs completed in 2017 covered facilities with higher enrolment than anticipated, partially due to increased number of returnees in areas around ‘contact line’ and also because larger facilities were damaged in recent escalations of hostilities.

Cluster partners are planning to reach more children with school equipment and individual education kits, including ECD kits. This is partially because in NGCA, for some partners, there has been slightly better access for distribution of educational supplies than initially anticipated, though it remains relatively difficult. Partners recently indicated that initial estimates of children who study in education facilities which urgently need new equipment (including sports equipment) were low, and the in need figure has been increased to 111,000 which is approximately 50 per cent of total number of children learning in the areas along the ‘contact line’.

Continuing issues limiting access to NGCA with interventions related to provision of non-formal and life skills education and capacity building for educators have led some partners to discontinue their initial plans to reach children and teachers with this type of assistance. This resulted in the decrease of the target for children who would have benefited from trained teachers by 25,000. This change could contribute to the further deterioration in the quality of education in pockets, where children cannot be reached.

Cluster partners will also continue to contribute to policy and advocacy efforts to ensure fully recognised certification for all students facing barriers to formalised recognition of studies and ensuring equal access to higher education. At the same time, the trend of continued attacks on schools is likely to continue in the second half of 2017. The Cluster will continue advocating for signing and implementation of the Safe Schools Declaration and access issues.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BY STATUS</th>
<th>People in GCA</th>
<th>People in NGCA</th>
<th>IDPs</th>
<th>BY SEX &amp; AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People in need</td>
<td>0.3M</td>
<td>0.3M</td>
<td>20K</td>
<td>% children, adult, elderly*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People targeted*</td>
<td>172K</td>
<td>68K</td>
<td>12K</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revised financial requirements</td>
<td>$8.4M critical</td>
<td>$6.0M</td>
<td>$2.4M</td>
<td>% children (&lt;18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (&gt;59 years)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Original breakdown of the people targeted are as follows: 80K people in GCA, 60K people in NGCA and 10K IDPL.
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD

The Cluster remains deeply concerned about the food security and socio-economic situation. Despite increased food insecurity (preliminary FSA findings show an increase in food insecurity in NGCA from 13 per cent to 26 per cent and in GCA from 7 per cent to 15 per cent) and continued unmet critical needs for food assistance and agriculture inputs for vulnerable groups across Donbas, the Cluster had to reduce its targets consequently adjusting the overall funding requirements.

This also applies to early recovery livelihoods and income generation support, despite significant increase in poverty by actual cost of living (from 20 per cent in 2013 to 74 per cent in 2015 in Luhansk GCA, and from 22 to 66 per cent in Donetsk GCA) (FLSLC/UCSR 2017).

However, the reduction in Cluster targets reflects the revision of planned and actual Cluster partner assistance during 2017. This revision is a result of several factors: 1) funding restrictions (some partners have had to significantly reduce project targets whilst some have been cancelled altogether. For example, unfunded seasonal agricultural activities linked to the spring/summer cropping calendar) and 2) restricted humanitarian access to NGCA (some projects have been reduced or cancelled due to lack of transparent access to NGCA).

To reflect access restrictions, the Cluster had to shift targets from NGCA to GCA. Cluster analysis confirms the continued humanitarian needs in parts of GCA where food insecurity levels have increased from 7 per cent to 15 per cent and along the ‘contact line’, and therefore underscores the continued need for joint response in these areas. However, given this forced adjustment of targets, it is clear that significant and growing needs remain unmet in NGCA.

With the needs of vulnerable groups deepening, the priorities and strategic objectives of the Cluster remain unchanged. Targets have been reduced, not as a reflection of a reduced humanitarian need, rather forced by external factors of funding and access constraints. The Cluster also remains deeply concerned at the prospect of not being able to meet humanitarian needs – especially as winter approaches. With inadequate food, agriculture and / or livelihood support, there is a distinct risk that vulnerable people may fall into more critical food insecurity and poverty, if not supported in the coming months.

The preliminary findings of Cluster’s joint FSA indicate a significant deterioration of the food security situation in NGCA (from 401,000 to around 800,000 food insecure people of which, around 150,000 are severely food insecure). The highest levels are seen in Donetsk province of NGCA, which in part could be attributed to the blockade and subsequent knock-on effects (e.g. loss of income) and the sharp reduction in food assistance - an 89 per cent drop across Donbas between February and March. Going from around 500,000 beneficiaries between March to June, only 69,567 beneficiaries in average per month received some type of food assistance across Donbass, while in NGCA alone, the monthly average of people stood only at 25,796 people.

At the same time, access constraints and a lack of control mechanisms ensuring appropriate targeting and monitoring in NGCA are increasingly likely to prevent Cluster from ensuring that vulnerable groups are targeted and reached with assistance – and even compelling some partners to cease activities in NGCA entirely.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BY STATUS</th>
<th>PEOPLE IN NEED</th>
<th>PEOPLE IN NGCA</th>
<th>IDPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GCA</td>
<td>0.4M</td>
<td>0.6M</td>
<td>0.4M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGCA</td>
<td>0.48M</td>
<td>50K</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BY SEX &amp; AGE</th>
<th>% female</th>
<th>% children, adult, elderly*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GCA</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGCA</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Original breakdown of the people targeted are as follows: 0.2M people in GCA, 0.4M people in NGCA and 70K IDPs.
Cluster response and ongoing support to health authorities continues to focus on reducing health risks and providing access to appropriate medical care. The overall number of people affected and targeted remains essentially the same; targeting those in the conflict affected regions. Priority areas include essential health care, mental health, surveillance and disease prevention. Systematic improvements are sought throughout, leveraging on reform and restructuring efforts in the health care systems. The major constraints to provide services and goods have been in access, especially in the areas along the ‘contact line’, and in NGCA. In addition, underfunding continues to affect the overall scale of the Cluster response.

The number of mobile health services and provision of support to health care facilities are less than initially planned, as access and funding issues continue to decrease access to a package of services which provides both primary care, mental health and psychosocial care. The Cluster is working to map the availability of health services, including mental health, to determine gaps and referral patterns in order to support joint system planning with authorities. Existing reliance on humanitarian delivery of medical supplies and medications to meet demands is especially acute in NGCA, where constraints in transport and delivery often delay or may prevent delivery. Certain specialized needs, such as insulin for approximately 50,000 patients, cancer treatments for up to 100,000 patients and dialysis supplies face acute shortages if not provided on a regular basis. Repair or substitution of critical medical equipment is also prioritized. Increased access to NGCA is essential to avoid shutdown or loss of diagnostic and medical care equipment. Health authorities are generally keen to collaborate on training to improve case management, disease prevention and system performance, with a few exceptions limiting such engagement.

Of significant concern is communities' ability to remain resilient and recover after displacement, living under threat of conflict, and have been or continue to be exposed to psychological distress. If left unattended, this can have long-lasting consequences individually and for society in general. Partners play a significant role in increasing the availability of mental health and psychosocial services (MHPSS), and community knowledge of how and when to utilize them. With mobile unit numbers decreasing, a shift needs to be made to institutionalize advances in MHPSS into the health system and within affected communities.

Current reports of measles outbreak in Ukraine, indicative of less than adequate vaccination coverage overall requires the Cluster to expand programming on vaccination support, surveillance and early-warning. This is also driven by concerns cited by the WASH Cluster in regards to water quality and risk of water-borne disease. Current conditions can impede the detection and notification of an outbreak, resulting in a slow and inadequate response.

Conflict related injury continues with an average of 60 - 70 casualties each month since February 2017. These and routine causes easily overburden the existing emergency care system. This offers a timely opportunity to engage with current reform plans to improve acute care and strengthen referral pathways within both GCA and NGCA.

Partners continue to provide trauma care supplies and have trained health staff. As next steps, the Cluster will target team approaches and continuity of care, while improving overall preparedness to health threats. The Cluster faces a significant gap in the ability to implement rehabilitation programming aimed to improve long-term inclusion and well-being of injured and disabled people due to lack of funding, which resulted cessation of operations by one of the leading partners.

The Cluster partners continue to advocate for better access to services for the population through system improvements and freedom of movement along with increased ability to augment services in hard-to-reach areas. These efforts are undertaken through allowing partners greater access and ability to engage with local health authorities. All efforts must be maintained to avoid injury to health care providers and patients as well as to prevent damage to health care facilities.

### Health and Nutrition Objective 1

1. Fill critical gaps in delivery of quality essential and life-saving health services to conflict-affected population.

**RELATES TO:** S01, S02, S03

### Health and Nutrition Objective 2

2. Strengthen critical diseases control programmes and health sector response for priority public health risks.

**RELATES TO:** S01, S02, S03

### Health and Nutrition Objective 3


**RELATES TO:** S02, S03

### Revised Breakdown of People in Need and Targeted by Status, Sex and Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Peoples in GCA</th>
<th>Peoples in NGCA</th>
<th>IDPs</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People in Need</td>
<td>1.0M</td>
<td>1.1M</td>
<td>0.4M</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People Targeted</td>
<td>0.5M</td>
<td>0.5M</td>
<td>0.4M</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revised Financial Requirements</td>
<td>$22.1M</td>
<td>$14.2M</td>
<td>$7.9M</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**By Sex & Age**

- **% female:**
  - People in GCA: 74%
  - People in NGCA: 74%
  - IDPs: 74%

- **% children, adult, elderly:**
  - People in GCA: 22% (60% adult, 18% elderly)
  - People in NGCA: 22% (60% adult, 18% elderly)

*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)
The Logistics Cluster has the capacity to continue delivering humanitarian aid despite constraints with access, heightened security measures at inner checkpoints and appearing bureaucratic impediments. Thus, for humanitarian community it represents a last resort capacity to bring humanitarian goods to NGCA.

However, if the funding situation will not be improved by September, the lack of resources will not allow the Cluster to continue supporting the humanitarian actors. Exit strategy will include increased knowledge transfer and handover to partners, Ministry of Social Policy and local authorities in GCA. Organizations will be trained on paperwork preparation necessary to fulfill the requirements and share best practices and knowledge of procedure to accompany convoys. Additionally, the Cluster will share a list of logistics service providers with the humanitarian actors providing assistance, arranging trainings to allow them to be able to organize the delivery of humanitarian aid on their own.

If the Logistics Cluster maintain its operational activities after September 2017, the objectives will remain the same as set before.
Due to escalation of hostilities, the economic blockade on NGCA and an overall deteriorating protection environment, the number of people in need of protection assistance has increased from 2.9 to 3.3 million. The economic blockade and ‘nationalization’ of Ukrainian companies in NGCA by de facto authorities have led to increasing prices and loss of livelihoods for many families in NGCA. They are increasingly dependent on humanitarian assistance as well as social payments and pensions as the only source of support. As the shrinking humanitarian space in NGCA does not allow protection actors to increase programme outreach, people are forced to travel from NGCA to GCA in order to obtain assistance. As a result, the number of crossings at checkpoints increased by 32 per cent compared to 2016.

At the same time, continuing issues limiting access to NGCA has forced a number of partners to scale down their plans for protection response in NGCA. In Donetsk NGCA, activities can only be implemented through a limited number of local NGOs due to a lack of accreditation for UN and international NGOs. As a result, the Protection Cluster has reduced the number of people targeted for protection assistance from 2.1 million to 1.85 million people.

In order to reach people travelling from NGCA to GCA to obtain assistance, Cluster partners will increase information dissemination at checkpoints about existing hotlines and protection assistance programs. The Protection Cluster will also strengthen linkages between partners based in NGCA and GCA. This will assist people in NGCA to have better access about services available in GCA, and will also assist IDPs in GCA to have better information about the situation in NGCA.

Overall, the protection response priorities of the Cluster remain unchanged. Key activities include protection monitoring, legal assistance, awareness raising, provision of quality essential services and individual assistance and support for durable solutions. In the second half of the year, a number of protection partners will launch cash assistance programs in order to address individual protection needs. Mine risk education activities will also be increased.

In view of the deteriorating protection environment, protection partners will increase the number of protection monitoring visits to 6,600, focusing on checkpoints, areas along the ‘contact line’ affected by the escalation of hostilities, and local departments of social protection and pension fund. Due to increased impact of verification on IDP access to social payments and pensions, as well as more people crossing the ‘contact line’ from NGCA, the Protection Cluster has increased the target for legal assistance to 112,000 people.

Based on the level of implementation during the first half of 2017, the number of people targeted for awareness raising and information dissemination activities has been decreased from 1.7 million to 960,000. The original target was set when programme implementation arrangements were not decided, which generated double counting.

Following recent reports about an increased number of IDPs experiencing discrimination, Protection Cluster partners plan to reach more people through peace-building, social cohesion and community-based protection projects by increasing the target from 43,850 to 80,000 people. This will allow to strengthen the support of people in identifying durable solutions across the country.

---

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PEOPLE IN NEED</strong></th>
<th><strong>PEOPLE TARGETED</strong></th>
<th><strong>REVIEWED FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GCA</strong></td>
<td><strong>NGCA</strong></td>
<td><strong>IDPs</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>% female</strong></td>
<td><strong>% children, adult, elderly</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People in</td>
<td>People in</td>
<td>IDPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCA</td>
<td>NGCA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.6M</td>
<td>2.2M</td>
<td>0.6M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Original breakdown of the people in need are as follows: 0.4M people in GCA, 2.2M people in NGCA and 0.3M IDPs.

**Original breakdown of the people targeted are as follows: 0.4M people in GCA, 1.4M people in NGCA and 0.3M IDPs.*
Cluster Objective 1 aims to address essential shelter and NFI needs of the most vulnerable IDPs and conflict-affected population through monetized/in-kind assistance and contingency. Therefore, between January and June 2017, the Cluster assisted 58,425 individuals under this Objective, including 8,740 households with winterization cash grants, distributed NFIs to 34,662 households, and provided solid fuel to 11,927 households. Due to the escalation in shelling, 840 households were already provided with acute emergency shelter repairs in the first six months of 2017.

Cluster Objective 2 aims to help the conflict-affected achieve adequate transitional solutions. A total of 1,512 households received assistance with light and medium repairs, while 542 households were assisted with cash for rent, and 148 households benefited from other shelter-linked monetized solutions.

Under Cluster Objective 3, which aims to provide permanent and durable shelter solutions to the most conflict-affected vulnerable population, the Cluster assisted 118 households with heavy repairs and 3,495 households with communal infrastructure basic repairs.

Due to a dramatic escalation of shelling to homes since the beginning of the year, the Shelter Cluster is increasing its target and in need population for three critical activities: acute emergency shelter, winterization cash grants, and light and medium repairs. Further, for essential utility network repairs, some reporting changes should occur in order to shift the indicator from direct to indirect beneficiaries.

- Acute emergency shelter: 4,500 kits for 4,500 households (equivalent to 10,900 individuals).
- Light and medium repairs (50%/50%): 2,850 households (equivalent to around 6,900 individuals).
- Winterization cash grant 9,326 households (equivalent to 22,500 individuals).

- This revision of the indicator is double: in one hand, an increase of activity itself for an extra 8,000 households, and in another hand to proceed with the shift of indicators between direct to indirect beneficiaries more appropriate to these types of activities. Therefore, the initial figure was 800 households as direct beneficiaries, the newly format is counting 12,000 households including also indirect beneficiaries linked to such activities.

In term of assessments, partners will collect information related to specific vulnerabilities, but also identify family composition in order to provide adequate assistance to specific categories of beneficiaries such as women, single headed households, elderly, large families, and the disabled.
Although access for some agencies to NGCA areas remains problematic, Cluster partners have helped provide safe water to around 700,000 people, and humanitarian agencies list achievements in WASH since January 2017. However, funding is mostly carried over from 2016 and donors have paid or committed to only US$1.5m to agencies included in the HRP, 6 per cent of the $26.2 m target for 2017.

The number of people targeted by the WASH cluster is reduced to 2.0 million: three of eight agencies reduced their targets: People In Need, as the organization was not permitted to maintain a presence in NGCA of Donetsk province; ACF reduced targets due to lack of funding; and UNICEF coordinated with non-HRP partners to cover gaps in chlorine provision. The WASH Cluster is now asking donors to provide total funding of US$20.3 m.

Overall, the number of people in need of WASH assistance remains at 3.7 million people, 1.3 million in GCA areas and 2.4 million in NGCA, including 200,000 IDPs.

Underfunding in WASH is now jeopardizing the ability of partners to offer support amidst an increased risk of water-related disease during the summer of 2017 and should town heating systems fail at the end of the year. The WASH Cluster will prepare early for winter 2017. Nevertheless, lack of prepositioned materials for pipeline repairs, electrical repairs, generators and more simple hygiene items means that heating and water systems are more likely to break than last winter, with the possible consequences of the evacuation of whole towns.

In spite of widespread success through increasing water quality across the affected area, WASH agencies are adjusting their programming to target gaps in provision for the rest of the year. Improving access to water and sanitation at checkpoints is prioritised to relieve the unsanitary conditions faced by people crossing from one area to another: Premiere Urgence and ACF propose to address this gap. Building government capacity for water trucking will help international agencies to exit from this activity, targeting high-risk communities, which currently have no treated water supply. Maintaining wastewater and solid waste management initiatives, and preparations for winter all remain challenges. Water quality interventions will be connected more closely with the work of the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service (SSES), and by forming the appropriate partnerships.

Non-HRP WASH partners have also made an impact. Some activities included supply of key materials for water treatment, and ongoing programme of neutral humanitarian support, providing materials for water treatment, as well some rapid and strategic repairs.

The Water Risk Assessment report was shared with government ministries and a small panel of donors and technical experts. The Cluster is exploring how key risks can be addressed: the need for special status for water utilities; the standardization of tariffs across the ‘contact line’, movement of people and materials, and the resolution of legal and financial issues. Similar issues affect utilities in Luhansk province. As a collective effort, the WASH Cluster will look to increase the participation of more members in advocacy during the second half of 2017.
Humanitarian coordination continues to take shape in a rapidly evolving security environment. In addition to shrinking humanitarian access and underfunding, scope of the crisis in Ukraine is becoming extensive, increasing the likelihood for prolonged humanitarian situation. Widespread protection concerns and evolving needs across all sectors warrant systematic, yet innovative approaches for coordination, ensuring trascend from relief to recovery and development in GCA, and sustained access for delivery of assistance in NGCA. Efforts to address these challenges and adjust to changing environment continued to take place. HCT hosted the IASC Senior Transformative Agenda Implementation Team (STAIT) mission to strengthen protection, reinforce Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) and establish functional linkages between development and humanitarian efforts. In addition, to enable effective humanitarian response, HCT continued to engage in dialogue to strengthen humanitarian coordination in areas closer to the ‘contact line’, through striking a balance between Kyiv and the field, and moving key coordination arrangements to areas, where the needs are most acute.

In first half of 2017, these efforts have yielded in some level of improvement in coordination. The HCT has elaborated the Protection Strategy, laid ground for key frameworks such as the AAP and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and finally, strengthen field-level coordination through establishing cluster focal points in key areas of GCA closer to the ‘contact line’. While some progress is felt, there are considerable challenges that the HCT continues to face. Strategic and operational coordination continues to take place in Kyiv, while humanitarian access in NGCA remains considerably limited. At the same time, efforts to establish sustained linkages between coordination of relief and recovery/development coordination are hampered by multiple challenges, such as the limited humanitarian access, and ongoing insecurity. Readiness of partners to continue addressing these challenges and ultimately, improving humanitarian coordination is often jeopardized by lack of funding. As of 8 August, funding received for humanitarian coordination stands at its dramatic low with only 24 per cent funding received against the US$ 5.8 million requested.

The continued humanitarian instability in the East, coupled by job losses, unemployment and reductions in salaries particularly Luhansk (reported at 45 – 54 per cent), is intensifying the inability of families to meet basic needs. These factors subsequently impact people’s ability to plan and stock for upcoming winter during the summer months when prices are still relatively low. Despite this, low funding levels have curtailed the efforts of the humanitarian actors, leading to a significant reduction of targets for multipurpose cash activities from 32,700 to 24,000 individuals, with a funding requirement reduced from US$8 million to $5.3 million, for the remaining part of 2017.

However, carry over funds from 2016, the Avdiivka crisis in early 2017 (one-off response), and activities of non-HRP members have led to a distribution of around US$1.5 million in the form of multipurpose cash to a total of 19,432 individuals. Nonetheless, challenge remains in implementing multipurpose cash due to various reasons, including:

- Donors’ varying fiscal year cycles have delayed the start-up of MPC programmes, which is of great concern to the standard of living of those targeted and those affected by the humanitarian conditions.
- Lengthy registration processes of NGO projects (both national and international) by the Government entities, and taxation attempts challenge the efficiency in the implementation of cash-based transfers in a quick fashion, which dilutes the amount of entitlement families receive.
- Limited and restricted humanitarian access to NGCA as well as scepticism by the de facto authorities in conducting assessments constitute an impediment in provision of assistance.

The Cash Working Group (CWG) is: (i) applying common approaches to streamline processes with two NGO consortia and individual MPC actors to ensure evidence based outcomes, (ii) developed an advocacy note to address taxation issues, (iii) forging collaboration with recovery and development actors to capitalise on gains; and (iv) incorporating cash indicators in multi-sector and individual partner assessments to inform on the appropriateness of cash transfer programming, particularly in GCA.
According to Financial Tracking Service (FTS) as of 26 June 2017. Many donations are yet to be recorded, and donors and partners are invited to register contributions.

PART II: ANNEXES

Cluster Progress against Revised Targets January to June 2017 .......................................................... 24
CLUSTER PROGRESS AGAINST REVISED TARGET
JANUARY TO JUNE 2017

EDUCATION

Education Objective 1: Improve access to quality educational services and the learning environment in education facilities

- # of education facilities repaired, rehabilitated
- # of girls and boys benefitting from repaired education facilities
- # of girls and boys benefitting from additional learning spaces in education facilities
- # of girls and boys benefitting from provision of equipment to education facilities

Education Objective 2: Support teaching and learning for children and learners in need, and vulnerable groups

- # of girls and boys benefitting from supplied education, ECD and recreation kits
- # of girls and boys benefitting from provision of life skills and non-formal education (including MRE)

Education Objective 3: Support to teachers, parents and other education personnel

- # of teachers trained
- # of girls and boys benefitting from trained teachers

51% of HRP revised target reached

49% female 51% male

98% children 2% adult

Revised request: $8.4m
Received: $1.2m

$8.4m Revised request
$1.2m Received

People in need
Revised target
Reached HRP
Reached Non-HRP
Difference between original and revised target

GCA
NGCA
IDPs

84,500
48,049
4,930
2,886

85
138
111,000
2,946
300
49%
49% 51%
49% 51%
49% 51%
49% 51%
From January to June 2017, the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster provided the following humanitarian assistance:

- The provision of food assistance by FSLC partners (HRP and non HRP) has included both regular assistance and one-off in kind food parcels, and in some cases applying different targeting criteria. This means that high beneficiary numbers not automatically reflect that needs are adequately covered. However, food assistance was provided by 11 partners to some 727,000 food insecure people (129,000 GCA and 598,000 in NGCA).

- Between February and March, food assistance declined by 89 per cent, reflecting the significant reduction in food distributions in NGCA. Going from around 500,000 beneficiaries in early 2017, between the months of March-June, only 69,600 beneficiaries in average per month received some type of food assistance across Donbass, while in NGCA alone, the monthly average of people stood only at 25,800 people.

- The Cluster assisted 17,180 households (HHs) in GCA with agricultural inputs to support food production. However, due to funding restrictions, several seasonal agricultural interventions planned for the spring planting season did not take place.

- The Cluster supported 14,270 IDPs and host population households (2/3 within Donbas) with livelihood income generating activities, including livelihood grants and different kinds of training. This assistance is provided in context, where the level of poverty by actual cost of living has seen as significant increase especially in Luhansk GCA (from 20 per cent to 74 per cent from 2013 to 2015) and Donetsk GCA (from 22 per cent to 66 per cent)– a situation likely to worsen in light of economic slow-down, increased unemployment and reduction of income.

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

- # of individuals benefiting from cash transfers/ vouchers to improve their immediate access to food

### Food Security and Livelihood Objective 2: Help affected people with food security/livelihood assistance and support food production for sustainable results

- # of households benefiting from agriculture inputs support

### Food Security and Livelihood Objective 3: Employment and income generation of the conflict affected populations for sustainable livelihoods

- # of households that have participated in the rehabilitation/ construction of assets or received training

* These numbers also include IDPs
**Health & Nutrition Objective 1:** Fill critical gaps in delivery of quality essential and life-saving health services to conflict-affected population

- # of population in need benefiting from direct health care
- # of population in need benefiting from primary and life-saving health care through emergency supplies to health care facilities and cash/voucher assistance

**Health and Nutrition Objective 2:** Strengthen critical diseases control programmes and health sector response for priority public health risks

- # of people in need benefiting from communicable diseases prevention and care services

**Health and Nutrition Objective 3:** Support sustainability of health care provision and resilience of conflict-affected population

- # of health care facilities rehabilitated and re-enforced by trainings for health care professionals and provision of supplies
- # of people in need reached by well-being, health and nutrition advocacy messages
LOGISTICS

Logistics Objective 1: Common logistics services

• Storage facilities available through LC in Dnipro

• Total weight (MT) and volume (m3) of cargo handled through the logistics services

• # of convoys facilitated

Logistics Objective 2: Information management

• # of updates (excluding meeting minutes) provided on-line

• LCA (Logistics Capacity Assessment) update

• Surveys (involving partners)

Logistics Objective 3: Coordination

• # coordination meetings held for partners

CLUSTER PROGRESS JANUARY TO JUNE 2017

Revised target: $1.5m
Received: $0.8m

Storage facilities in Dnipro was available: N/A
Total weight (MT): 2,386 MT
# of convoys facilitated: 15
# of updates (excluding meeting minutes): 10
LCA update: Ongoing
Surveys (involving partners): Ongoing
# coordination meetings held for partners: 4

Revised request: $1.5m
Received: $0.8m

Difference between original and revised target: $0.7m
**PROTECTION**

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

- # of human rights and protection monitoring visits conducted
- # of persons receiving legal aid/counselling
- # persons receiving information on GBV, MRE, HLP, Documentation, Registration, Social Benefits, Legal Assistance, entitlements

**Protection Objective 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**

- # women, men, boys and girls having access to quality essential services (including PSS, GBV, CFS, Mine assistance) and individual assistance (incl. cash)

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

- # of women, men, girls and boys supported through peace-building or social cohesion projects, and community-based protection activities

---

### Details

**People in need**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>GCA</th>
<th>NGCA</th>
<th>IDPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>67K</td>
<td>75K</td>
<td>10K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>0.3m</td>
<td>4K</td>
<td>35K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Difference between original and revised target**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People in need</th>
<th>Revised target</th>
<th>Reached HRP</th>
<th>Reached Non-HRP</th>
<th>Revised request</th>
<th>Received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>6,600</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>6,240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>112,500</td>
<td>112,000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>112,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Original vs Revised Target**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People in need</th>
<th>Original</th>
<th>Revised</th>
<th>Revised - Original</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>6,600</td>
<td>6,240</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>112,500</td>
<td>112,000</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Original vs Revised Target**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People in need</th>
<th>Original</th>
<th>Revised</th>
<th>Revised - Original</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>6,600</td>
<td>6,240</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>112,500</td>
<td>112,000</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gender Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>GCA</th>
<th>NGCA</th>
<th>IDPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Age Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>GCA</th>
<th>NGCA</th>
<th>IDPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elderly</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Financial Statistics**

- **$42.1m**: Revised request
- **$8.8m**: Received

**Additional Details**

- **Difference between original and revised target**
- **Gender Distribution**
- **Age Distribution**
SHELTER/NFI

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
- Acute emergency shelter
- Solid fuel & heater distribution
- NFI distribution
- Winterisation cash grant transfers*

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
- Light and medium repairs
- Collective Centre winterisation
- Cash for rent or other shelter-linked monetised solutions

Shelter/NFI Objective 3: Provide/upgrade permanent shelter solutions for the most vulnerable conflict affected population
- Structural repairs (“heavy repairs”)
- Permanent housing (incl. reconstruction)
- Essential utility network repairs and connection*
**WASH Objective 1: Ensure immediate and sustainable access to sufficient safe water, and minimal levels of sanitation provision, for conflict-affected people**

- # of people provided with access to sufficient quantity of water (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)
- # of people provided with access to sufficient quality of water (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)
- # of people provided with improved access to adequate sanitation (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)

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

- # of people provided with critical WASH-related supplies (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)
- # of people benefitting from cash- or voucher-based WASH activities
MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE

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

- # of individuals assisted
- # of grants distributed, by amount and month
- # of grants redeemed, by amount and month
- # of individuals reporting difficulties with cash access

**MPC Objective 2: Reduce the existing use of negative coping mechanisms among severely vulnerable people**

- # of individuals with mean negative coping strategy index that does not increase over the course of the programme

---

*This achievement reflects the carry-over effect from 2016 to 2017.*

**Discussions with MPC actors are planned to agree on a standard calculation methodology in reporting to Objective 2.*
IN-KIND RELIEF AID
The United Nations urges donors to make cash rather than in-kind donations, for maximum speed and flexibility, and to ensure the aid materials that are most needed are the ones delivered. If you can make only in-kind contributions in response to disasters and emergencies, please contact:

logik@un.org

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

www.unocha.org/cerf/our_donors/how_donate

CONTRIBUTING TO THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN
To see the Ukraine’s Humanitarian Needs Overview, Humanitarian Response Plan and monitoring reports, and donate directly to organisations participating to the plan, please visit:

www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/ukraine

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

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.

www.unocha.org

www.reliefweb.int

www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/ukraine