

# 2015

## Humanitarian Response Plan (Revised)

### Ukraine

February 2015



Prepared by the Ukraine Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)

## PERIOD

January – December 2015



### 316 million

USD requested



### 5 million

Estimated number of people in need of humanitarian assistance  
(total population of Ukraine: 45m)



### 3.2 million

People targeted for aid in this plan



### 1 million

Internally displaced from eastern Ukraine and Crimea

Source: Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP), OCHA, UNHCR as of 17 February 2015

## SUMMARY

This Humanitarian Response Plan has been revised in response to the intensification of the conflict and subsequent deterioration of the humanitarian situation. The Humanitarian Country Team conducted a 'light revision' of the plan including a prioritization of life-saving activities and revision of financial requirements. While the substance of the plan remains largely the same, and the scenarios remain valid, the number of people targeted has increased to 3.2 million.

### Strategic objectives

- 1 Respond to the protection needs of displaced and other conflict-affected people, with due regard to international humanitarian norms and standards.
- 2 Provide life-saving assistance and ensure non-discriminatory access to quality essential services for displaced and other conflict-affected people, with emphasis on the most vulnerable.
- 3 Improve the access of displaced and conflict-affected people to high-impact early recovery activities with a focus on livelihoods opportunities, normalization of basic services, return and post-conflict reconciliation programming, with attention to reducing social inequalities.

### Parameters of the response

The humanitarian community estimates that 5 million people are in need of humanitarian aid, and, in 2015, will prioritize the 3.2 million considered most vulnerable, living mainly in the five most-affected regions across three zones (see map on page three). Ukraine is a middle-income country with national and local capacity for response in place. However, with capacities increasingly stretched the humanitarian community will complement local response. Partners, through the cluster system activated in December 2014, will provide support for internally displaced people (IDPs), returnees, host communities and people who remain in conflict areas. The response will also pay attention to reducing gender gaps and capacity building in preparedness and response.

## Key Humanitarian Issues

1. Winter emergency shelter and non-food items.
2. Access to food, WASH, health and other life-saving services
3. Protection of affected populations.
4. Ongoing insecurity.
5. Humanitarian access.
6. Continued displacement.

## CONTENTS

Contents.....	2
Humanitarian Access.....	3
Strategy.....	4
Strategic Objectives and Indicators .....	17
Cluster Plans.....	18
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES .....	19
EDUCATION.....	23
EMERGENCY SHELTER / NON-FOOD ITEMS- (NFI).....	26
FOOD SECURITY .....	31
HEALTH AND NUTRITION.....	33
LIVELIHOODS AND EARLY RECOVERY.....	38
LOGISTICS.....	42
PROTECTION .....	44
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH).....	49

# HUMANITARIAN ACCESS



## LEVELS OF ACCESS

Defining difficulty of access is a combination of access of humanitarian actors to the affected population as well security and physical constraints. The presence of multiple security and access indicators as described below define humanitarian access in a district.

**ZONE ONE: Non-Government Controlled Areas**  
 Areas subject to problems of access for humanitarians, both bureaucratic and of security nature. Some issues with regards to targeting of humanitarian partners, including carjacking.

**ZONE TWO: Disputed Areas**  
 Areas with a fluctuating security situation that can change on an hourly basis, and can be under frequent shelling. Civil-Military Coordinatio needs to be strengthened to facilitate delivery of assistance.

**ZONE THREE: High IDP Reception Areas**  
 Access is normal, although tensions with local communities are increasing. Government capacity to provide for IDPs is overstretched and undermining confidence in local authorities.

**ZONE FOUR: Areas With Relatively Limited Influx**  
 Area subject to normal (and at times heightened) security protocols and bureaucratic procedures. Possibility of increased insecurity depending on the evolution of the situation. Special focus needs to be place on Kiev which has received a higher number of IDPs.

**CRIMEA**

# STRATEGY

## People in need and targeted

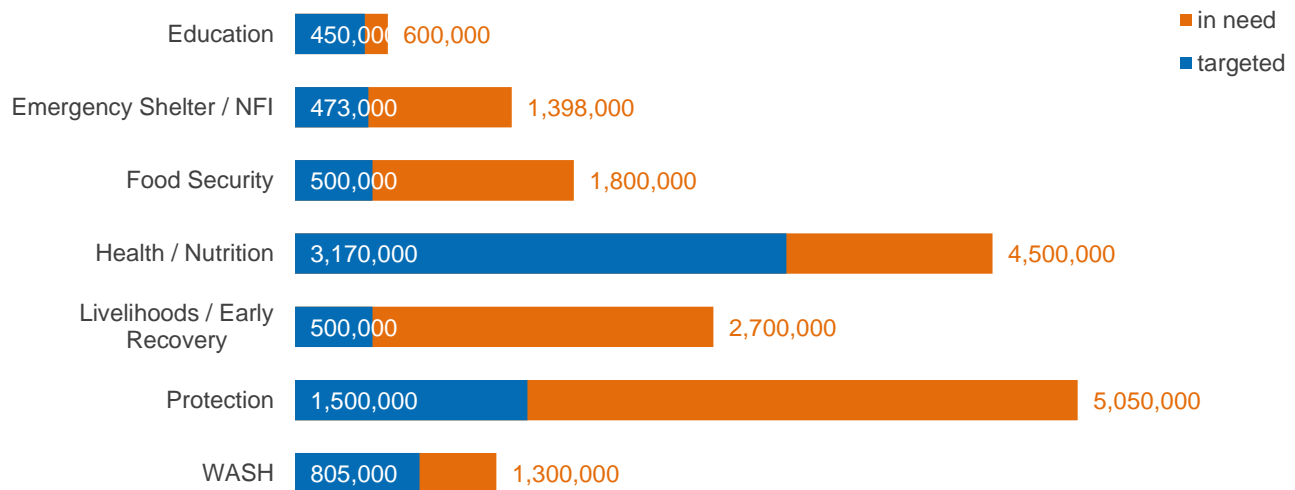
The estimated pre-crisis population in conflict-affected areas in eastern Ukraine, defined as areas currently or previously controlled by armed groups, is around 5.2 million.<sup>1</sup> This group has been affected in one way or another by the conflict, be that through the breakdown of law and order, disintegration of families and communities, or the deterioration and / or removal of basic infrastructure and essential services. Since March 2014, more than a million people<sup>2</sup> have been displaced from Luhansk and Donetsk regions to safer areas within Ukraine, 19,000 were displaced from Crimea and over 600,000 people<sup>3</sup> fled abroad, mainly into neighbouring Russia. Most of the internally displaced from eastern Ukraine are currently located within Donetsk and Luhansk regions followed by Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhzhia. This strategy is solely designed to assist those affected across Ukraine.

**3.2 million**  
People targeted

This figure is based on the largest cluster caseload (see chart below)

Of the 5 million people considered to be in need of humanitarian assistance throughout Ukraine, 3.2 million people are considered to be highly vulnerable and are targeted by this plan to complement existing national and local capacity to address their needs. This figure is an estimate using both the national poverty head-count ratio (21.7 percent)<sup>4</sup> as a proxy for the most vulnerable, and estimates provided by the cluster leads. The assumption is that many of these 3.2 million people were already vulnerable pre-conflict and are therefore disproportionately affected by displacement, loss of income/pensions, eroded purchasing power, reduced access to markets, a breakdown of essential services, and harsh winter conditions. Furthermore, Donetsk and Luhansk Oblast are also home to some 31,076 people living with HIV, of which 13,449 are currently under ARV treatment, and 4,653 TB patients of which, 1,078 are Multi-drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) patients, and a particularly high number of drug users, groups of concern given current challenges within the health system.

**Figure 1: Number of people in need and targeted by cluster**



<sup>1</sup> UN estimate based on data provided by Information and Analysis Center of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine. Figure calculated on the basis of GIS data overlaying conflict-affected areas with existing populated places information (28 November 2014). Limitations to these figures include that the population data is out of date and 5.6 percent larger than government projections (in which case the correct figure might be 4.9 million) and the government depiction of the area not under government control might be inaccurate. However, OCHA is confident that it correctly includes and excludes major towns, so boundary errors will only cause incorrect capture of relatively low populations.

<sup>2</sup> Statistics from the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SES) / Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP).

<sup>3</sup> Statistics provided by UNHCR, 11 November 2014 based on data obtained from migration services of recipient countries.

<sup>4</sup> State Statistic Service Ukraine.

Figure 2: Disaggregated data of displaced populations at district level as of 9 February<sup>5</sup>

Region	Displaced		Able-bodied adults	Children	Disabled	Elderly
	People	Families				
Kharkivska	131,685	95,622	27,034	15,053	6,076	83,522
Donetska	357,416	238,602	58,141	28,847	14,893	255,535
Zaporizka	73,638	58,253	14,074	8,877	3,706	49,880
Kyiv	74,989	58,047	31,841	13,252	2,571	26,581
Dnipropetrovska	66,223	45,340	17,848	11,183	2,762	34,430
Luhanska	122,055	102,226	12,897	9,293	2,883	91,038
Odeska	21,181	14,800	8,840	5,384	1,386	6,946
Kyivska	32,802	21,975	12,367	7,446	1,288	12,989
Poltavska	23,807	15,056	7,455	4,626	1,159	10,567
Sumska	12,425	8,624	3,803	2,604	671	5,347
Lvivska	7,855	4,745	3,831	2,061	311	1,772
Kirovohradska	7,869	5,036	2,459	1,768	382	3,260
Cherkaska	10,882	6,436	3,371	2,546	566	4,324
Chernihivska	7,256	4,515	2,782	1,767	464	3,274
Mykolaivska	7,976	4,890	3,030	2,048	362	2,536
Khersonska	9,793	6,080	3,014	2,291	524	3,963
Vinnyska	9,921	6,448	4,123	2,230	471	3,393
Zhytomyrska	7,758	4,802	2,904	1,885	427	2,887
Khmelnyska	6,241	3,489	2,199	1,572	290	2,255
Ivano-Frankivska	3,206	1,639	1,401	887	154	764
Zakarpatska	2,739	1,535	1,089	812	113	725
Rivnenska	2,965	1,584	1,182	891	154	788
Chernivetska	2,175	1,135	941	620	132	547
Volynska	2,837	1,677	1,197	775	115	782
Ternopilska	2,223	1,261	899	569	80	675
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,007,917</b>	<b>713,817</b>	<b>228,722</b>	<b>129,287</b>	<b>41,940</b>	<b>608,780</b>

## Situation

The humanitarian situation in parts of eastern Ukraine continues to deteriorate. As a result of ongoing hostilities between armed groups and government forces, as well as the events that occurred in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (ARC) in March 2014, Ukrainians have fled their homes and become increasingly vulnerable as the conflict intensified and spread. The violence in Donetsk and Luhansk regions

<sup>5</sup> Disaggregated data is not available for Luhansk region, so column totals for able-bodied adults, children, and disabled and elderly categories do not equal the displaced total.

increased in scale since May 2014. Government efforts to regain full control of the region intensified at the end of June, leading to considerable territorial gains and recapture of key cities that had been under the control of armed groups since May. As a consequence, armed groups retreated towards the cities of Donetsk and Luhansk, and the suburban and urban areas of the two regional capitals have since seen most of the violence and growing humanitarian needs. In late August, the conflict expanded to the southeast and some government-controlled areas were once again lost to armed groups, further increasing displacement. Armed groups threatened to take the key port of Mariupol, after opening a new front in the southeast. High-level attempts between the government, the Russian Federation, and the armed groups to broker a political resolution and agree on a lasting and mutually-observed ceasefire bore fruit on 5 September, when a ceasefire agreement was signed in Minsk, Belarus. A nine-point memorandum was released on 19 September, detailing the terms of the ceasefire. By 2015, the ceasefire had all but collapsed with the conflict being fought on several fronts. In mid-February, fresh talks (Germany, France, Ukraine and Russia) were held in Minsk and by 12 February had brokered a new ceasefire, which, among other agreements included fresh guarantees of humanitarian access. Already, at the time of this HRP revision, there are signs this ceasefire may be rupturing bringing with it the prospect of yet more human suffering, and a further spike in humanitarian need.

As hostilities escalate in parts of eastern Ukraine, human rights protection issues are of increasing concern and loss of life and injury continue. The breakdown of law and order, impunity and lack of accountability, and the loss of basic services are becoming more entrenched; community cohesion, family unity and wellbeing are becoming increasingly fragmented; and, the economic and social fabric of Ukraine is becoming unstable and fragile. The protection of conflict-affected people is a major priority, amid efforts to stop the fighting and to find a sustainable peace.

**Planning scenario:** Cross-cluster consultations within the humanitarian community led to agreement on the following ‘most-likely’ scenario for 2015.

- Ceasefire continues to falter throughout the winter with limited humanitarian access to areas of ongoing conflict. Ongoing degradation of human security and civil unrest; some protests and demonstrations expected in other areas of Ukraine, including the areas bordering Donetsk and Luhansk.
- Humanitarian needs, including protection, increase in both government- and non-government controlled areas. Increased risk of disease outbreaks as the health system falters. Safety nets further deteriorate throughout the winter due to challenges with social service payments and overall economic decline.
- Increased displacement, including an increase in secondary displacement, predominantly to western Ukraine. Further limited displacement of Crimean Tatars and Ukrainians from Crimea due to continued human rights violations. Continued inadequate population tracking / IDP registration. Continued shelling and ceasefire violations prevent IDPs from returning to places of origin.
- Ever-increasing social tensions as influx of IDPs increase pressure on host communities and overstretches the capacity of local authorities to respond. Community insecurity exacerbated by severe human rights abuses, access constraints, lawlessness and general fear.
- Definition of what humanitarian assistance entails being further politicized and misused.

**Contingency Planning:** In parallel with the finalization of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) process the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) is updating its contingency planning for Ukraine based on the ‘worst case scenario’ to prepare to respond to needs and to replenish stocks – depending on availability of funds. This scenario will focus on developments that are less likely to materialize, but might still occur, and includes a significant deterioration of the situation resulting in mass displacement from the eastern regions, economic crisis, and a shortage of basic services including electricity and heat (gas) throughout the country.

## Scope of the response

The humanitarian community estimates that out of the 5 million in need, 3.2 million vulnerable people directly affected by the conflict will be targeted by this plan<sup>6</sup>. Vulnerability is identified via the poverty headcount, as well as the challenges related to displacement, reduced access to state support and social services, winter conditions, gender inequality, and mobility concerns for the infirm, elderly and disabled.

While displacement has been noted countrywide, the five most affected regions include Donetsk and Luhansk regions, where the active conflict is taking place, followed by Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv and Zaporizhzhia, the regions hosting the greatest numbers of IDPs. The HRP applies to all of Ukraine but prioritizes these five most-affected regions over a one-year period to ensure coverage of the most-vulnerable communities. These most affected regions have been separated into three distinct zones (as per map on page 3).

## Rationale

The revised 2015 strategy was developed taking into account the level of need in the most affected areas, the capacity of the authorities and civil society to respond, and the available capacity of the humanitarian community in terms of human resources, logistics, and funding.

Ukraine is a middle-income country and traditionally a source of agriculture and foodstuffs for the surrounding region. Government capacity to respond exists, but it is limited by bureaucratic challenges, economic crisis and the political and military turmoil of the conflict itself. In the areas controlled by armed groups, the capacity of the de facto authorities is limited. Ukraine has a strong and active civil society, and the majority of humanitarian assistance has been provided by host communities, local civil society organizations and national NGOs. A number of strong, private Ukrainian foundations are also active in the east and are providing humanitarian support in both government, and armed group-controlled areas. This local response is increasingly over-stretched and as such this response will serve to compliment and augment their response.

With this in mind, the humanitarian community has opted for a targeted response to meet the needs of the most vulnerable people, for whom safety nets and coping mechanisms have eroded. The strategic objectives were established to ensure holistic coverage of the vital areas of response: protection of conflict-affected people; the provision of humanitarian assistance; and early recovery response. This strategy directly responds to the key life-saving needs of conflict-affected people in Ukraine, through the provision of immediate humanitarian assistance, winterized shelter, and addressing serious protection concerns. The longer-term goal of humanitarian and recovery actions in this crisis is facilitate the improvement of human welfare, building resilience through stabilizing social and economic conditions in conflict-affected areas. These goals were put forward in a joint European Union, United Nations and World Bank 'Ukraine Recovery and Peace-building Assessment. Analysis of Crisis Impacts and Needs in Eastern Ukraine' (RPA) initiative. The first phase of the RPA, which covers the government-controlled territories, proposes a pragmatic and coherent set of recommendations on urgent priorities related to the restoration of critical infrastructure and services, improvement of economic livelihoods and strengthening of social resilience and peacebuilding capacities in 2015-2016 (for details, see *How does this strategy complement longer-term plans?* section of the document at page13).

---

<sup>6</sup> The humanitarian response should be fundamental principles of the UN Charter as regards sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States, as well as UN General Assembly resolution 68/262 "Territorial integrity of Ukraine".

## How will the strategy be implemented?

In December 2014 the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) approved the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in Ukraine proposal to activate the Cluster System across the country. The appointment of the Humanitarian Coordinator in January indicates a further recognition of the seriousness of the situation. Eight technical clusters are now active in Ukraine and already have established partnerships and activities in the four zones of response. Each cluster has identified key partners and the required activities to meet cluster specific objectives.

Constraints to implementation include insecurity and limited access, limited staff and presence, bureaucratic impediments, political turmoil in Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

Opportunities include high-level support and engagement from the Government of Ukraine and positive relationships with key line ministries and their representatives. In February 2015, the Government has announced the formation of a two-tier coordination setup including major government stakeholders and representatives of the humanitarian community. This mechanism, once fully operational, should provide the necessary platform for strategic discussions and address issues of concern. Interaction with non-state actors in areas under their control is also ongoing to ensure delivery of aid to civilians in need.

The multitude of civil society organizations and NGOs responding to the crisis provides a network of partnership opportunities for international organizations as well as access to the field, particularly in challenging locations.

Over the coming year, the Inter-Cluster Coordination Forum will research, develop and capitalize upon cross-cluster synergies, as projects are underway. The overarching protection mandate of all humanitarian actors necessitates the consideration of protection (gender, age, ability) and human rights concerns throughout the response and within each cluster.

## Addressing cross-cutting and context-specific issues

### Protection

Protection is an overarching concern and central to the humanitarian planning and response of each cluster active in Ukraine. In essence, this conflict has produced a protection emergency from the perspective of civilian casualties and injuries, continuing damage to infrastructure, the breakdown of trust between communities on both sides of the front lines and the ongoing movement of displaced people to and from refuge. There has been a marked disregard for respect for human rights, the diversity of political viewpoints and the principles of international humanitarian law in and near the conflict zone. As the conflict becomes increasingly entrenched, the priority of all actors must be the protection of populations of concern, including those in the conflict area itself, IDPs, host communities, minorities and, especially, vulnerable people. Large protection gaps have emerged requiring comprehensive and holistic measures to be put in place, ensuring that the rights of the affected population do not continue to be violated.

The demographic profile of the IDPs highlights specific groups that must be prioritized, including single-headed households, those with special needs (including physical and psychological war trauma), the elderly (particularly elders left alone in the care of grandchildren), separated/unaccompanied children, minority groups including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI), those with HIV/AIDS,



tuberculosis, substance abusers, Roma groups and any of these living in collective centres. There are also those who require replacement documents and registration, access to justice and legal redress, and those who want to return to their homes in the post-conflict areas. The demand for practical, legal and psychological protection is increasing and holistic responses must be in place to meet these needs.

There is widespread need for post-traumatic support for all groups in the population, especially children, ex-combatants and victims of violence. While the additional burdens facing women are rooted in social, economic and structural issues and should be addressed at this level, many women are also greatly in need of psychological assistance to support their increasingly separated families by the conflict.

Those people and families remaining in the conflict area remain the highest protection priority. As of 9 February, at least 5,617 people have been killed (including 298 from flight MH-17) and 13,400 wounded in eastern Ukraine, with increasing violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law being reported weekly. The stress of daily survival on the affected population still living in the conflict areas is enormous let alone the loss of and/or injury to life, fear of arbitrary detention, torture, sexual violence towards men and women, forced conscription to fight, and illegal seizure and destruction of property. The breakdown of basic services, law and order leaves people - families, children, widows, and elderly - on their own to face intimidation and reprisals, with little to no access to social, medical or legal services or any means of livelihoods support. There is a need to strengthen the current monitoring, reporting and advocacy on protection needs and gaps, and to ensure the provision of a protective environment and to build community cohesion and resilience in the post-conflict area.



Photo credit: IDP children in Kharkiv, UNICEF Ukraine/2014/Zmey

High levels of violence against women by both returned fighters and non-combatant men who find themselves idle in displacement are reported, as well as harassment, intimidation and violence against non-combatant men themselves. There are also undocumented reports of high levels of sexual violence in the conflict area, which require substantiation and medical, psychosocial and legal redress.

Though new IDP legislation has been recently adopted, IDPs face multiple legal and administrative hurdles in exercising their rights as citizens. Regulations on employment and business prevent many IDPs from re-establishing livelihoods. In addition, many persons from the conflict area have concerns about maintaining their property rights to homes in light of threatened expropriations and in claiming compensation for damage. The legal framework needs to introduce further simplifications so that IDPs can fully exercise their rights.

The president signed the new IDP law on 14 November 2014. While the final text of the law is not perfect, it is a significant step towards simplifying procedures and ensuring IDP access to rights and entitlements. Inconsistencies are however expected regarding earlier cabinet resolutions 505, 509 and 595 with regards to IDP registration and the provision of monthly financial support to the displaced. The humanitarian community advocated that these be subsequently addressed through by-laws/decrees to facilitate a smooth implementation of the new law.

Furthermore, the decision of the National Security and Defence Council and relevant Presidential Decree 875/2014 dated 14 November 2014 ordered the cessation of activities to all state institutions and organizations on the territories not under the control of the Government of Ukraine as of 1 December 2014. The banking services, which had already been suspended by the National Bank of Ukraine in August 2014, were also terminated. The payment of salaries, pensions and social benefits ended. Penitentiary institutions, nursing homes, medical and other social care facilities have continued to function but without state financing, being fully dependent on humanitarian aid. Furthermore, the temporary order on the entering and exiting from Government to non-Government controlled areas, introduced by the Government on 21 January 2015, limited the movement of civilians, passenger and cargo vehicles in and out of conflict areas. These decisions have several key implications for people living in non-government controlled areas:

- The most vulnerable people (receiving pensions and social care benefits) are cut off from financial resources;
- People in institutional care experience significant shortage of food and medicine and are fully dependent on humanitarian aid;
- The population is largely unable to use existing food retailer chains due to the shortage of cash;
- International and national cash/voucher assistance programs suffered setbacks;
- Additional IDP movement as people are forced to leave areas controlled by armed groups in order to access services and funds;
- Humanitarian convoys moving through Ukrainian checkpoints experienced additional restrictions and delays;
- The humanitarian situation for those unable to leave has further deteriorated.

## Gender

Gender inequality in Ukraine has significant implications for the humanitarian response. The country dropped from 10th to 27th place in the OECD Social Institutions and Gender Index between 2009 and 2012, and while Ukraine is advanced in terms of legislation and policy on gender equality, there is little political will for its implementation. Women are largely excluded from political and decision-making processes, and have been involved to a limited extent only in conflict- or peace-related negotiations. They have disproportionately limited access to employment and income, and many are subject to violence. There is particular need for attention to Roma women in Ukraine, who are even more severely disadvantaged and marginalized, and gender role stereotyping is extreme. These issues have been highlighted in several international reports.<sup>7</sup>

There is growing concern as accounts of widespread sexual violence against women are beginning to emerge from the conflict area.

Information about the different impacts of conflict and displacement on women and men was obtained from secondary sources and validated in meetings with representatives of women's civil society organizations. This has been integrated into cluster analysis and strategies. Humanitarian strategies will pay attention to the very unequal starting places of women and men in Ukraine, particularly those crisis-related needs caused or worsened by discrimination against women that create greater vulnerability for women.

Investment during the crisis to strengthen the role, voice and participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution and reconciliation will pay dividends in the subsequent transition. If serious attention and focus is not provided now to the participation and inclusion of women, regression of women's rights and the further reinforcement of gender stereotypes is likely, impacting negatively all across society.

Strengthening resilience to face the winter, to cope with continued displacement, or to plan for return will require attention and funding directed toward reducing the economic and decision-making disparities between women and men, preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence including trafficking, and ensuring equal participation in all conflict-related and peace-building forums.

Requirements for all clusters:

- Involve equal numbers of men and women, including those from marginalized groups, at decision-making levels in all humanitarian and peace-building forums.
- Gender analysis must be an integral part of humanitarian assessment to ensure different needs and priorities are being equitably met, and that women and men benefit equally from aid provided.

---

<sup>7</sup> Situation Assessment Report on Roma in Ukraine and the Impact of the Current Crisis (OSCE, August 2014); Voices from Ukraine: Strengthening the Role and Contribution of Ukrainian Women in Conflict Prevention, Resolution, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation (WILPF, September 2014); Report on the human rights situation in Ukraine (OHCHR, 16 September 2014); Alternative Report on the Implementation of the UN Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women in Ukraine (Women's Consortium of Ukraine, 2008); Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee Ukraine, 2010).

- Provide training in gender-responsive humanitarian action for all service providers. Prepare gender-sensitive response plans, including mapping of vulnerable groups.
- Ensure compliance with requirements for sex- and age-disaggregated statistics to monitor who benefits from assistance.

## Humanitarian access and security

Humanitarian access remains a concern in conflict-affected areas and those areas that remain under the control of armed groups. While most organizations are active in the government-controlled areas, very few are present in non-government-held areas of Donetsk and Luhansk, where indiscriminate shelling and regular ceasefire violations threaten the safety and security of humanitarian personnel. On 2 October 2014, a humanitarian aid worker was killed by indiscriminate shelling in Donetsk city, forcing the organization to postpone much-needed services and support.

In addition, a large number of roads, bridges, airports and railway connections have been heavily damaged due to fighting and are completely inoperable for the moment. It has been impossible to properly assess the infrastructure damage in areas under the control of armed groups. Luhansk region is currently mostly inaccessible due to ongoing hostilities and insecurity.

On January 10, the Security Council, through the State Security Services issued a Temporary Order which came into effect on 21 January, creating a bureaucratic impediment, in the form of a pass, for entering and leaving the non-governmental controlled areas by those wanting to enter or leave those areas. This was further clarified on the 19 January when the government released another Temporary Order, clearly defining what documentation is necessary. These Orders create additional barriers for providers of humanitarian aid to help the most vulnerable in the non-governmentally controlled communities. Furthermore, this adversely affects the citizens of the region, creating situations which can lead to human rights violations.

Amendments to the tax code are required to exempt all activities related to the delivery humanitarian assistance from taxation. According to current Ukrainian legislation, there are only two ways to exempt humanitarian aid from taxation. First, humanitarian cargo or funds can be exempted via established procedures through the Ministry of Social Policy, upon which the special status of “humanitarian aid” will be granted. Secondly, assistance can be registered at the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade as a “technical assistance project”. Both methods have significant disadvantages that lead to taxation in practice. In the case of obtaining “humanitarian aid” status for cash transfers, administrative matters supporting humanitarian operations (rent, salaries, and services) are not exempt. This leads to significant challenges in working with local partners, NGOs and volunteers. Obtaining “technical assistance project” status offers more flexibility, but does not fully comply with the provision of humanitarian assistance and local taxes will still need to be paid. It is important to note that IDPs are also not exempt from income tax when they receive financial assistance from UN agencies, international organizations, international or national NGOs or other charitable organizations, despite their obvious vulnerability. In addition, the purchase of humanitarian aid on the territory of Ukraine requires the payment of value-added tax (VAT). Even if the organization is exempt from VAT payment in theory (diplomatic organizations, not NGOs), VAT must still be paid at the time of purchase. This payment will only be refunded after 3-4 months.

The UN is leading access negotiations with the objective of enabling humanitarian assistance to reach the most vulnerable people affected by the crisis in areas controlled by armed groups. Some humanitarian actors have managed to gain limited access to these areas, mainly through national partners and remote operations.

## Environment

Protection of the environment is a key concern for the humanitarian response, and particularly those clusters engaged in winterization, repair and construction activities including Livelihoods/Early Recovery, Emergency Shelter/NFI and WASH.

For the Shelter and Livelihoods/Early Recovery clusters, environmental concerns will be addressed through the implementation of international standards, including the use of asbestos-free construction materials (roof sheeting) and the assessment of certificates for timber supply to ensure origin from local, sustainably-harvested forests. Many of the buildings in Ukraine, including the collective centres hosting IDPs, were originally built using asbestos materials. In support of the Government of Ukraine’s commitments to

renewable energy and energy efficiency, clusters will use alternative solid fuels where possible, and reinforce and improve insulation in public, communal and private buildings to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, as per Kyoto protocol requirements. Energy saving technologies, including improved lighting, reinforced glass windows and improved insulation will be used throughout winterization and reconstruction activities.

Sustainability and environmental protection are always at the centre of WASH emergency response and recovery activities. Water quality monitoring to screen contaminants like human faeces, arsenic, fluoride and nitrates, water treatment, provision of improved sanitation, solid waste management, proper treatment and disposal of waste water and hygiene promotion activities are all core activities of WASH emergency and recovery, which directly contribute to environmental protection. The WASH cluster follows internationally recognized and agreed standards to ensure environmental protection during WASH response. The cluster's hygiene promotion activities focus on promoting hand washing; household water treatment; water conservation; wastewater treatment; protection of water sources and proper disposal of human excreta to ensure a safe and clean environment for conflict-affected people. Construction practices within the WASH cluster will ensure minimum damage to the environment by promoting the use of locally available and environmental friendly materials.

As the most industrialized region of the country, Donbas (Donetsk and Luhansk) has a large number of hazardous production sites, including chemical plants, coal and mercury mines, and an ammoniac pipeline. Twenty-one enterprises are considered to be high ecological risks, and a number of others are exerting a negative impact on local ecology. The uncontrolled flooding of mines may add poisonous chemicals and radiation to the groundwater, poisoning drinking water and significant areas of arable land. The flooding of mines can also lead to soil collapse in the region. Should this remain unaddressed, it may lead to the pollution of the Don River basin and Azov Sea, worsening the ecological situation in the entire sub-region and negatively affect biodiversity. Indiscriminate shelling of facilities storing hazardous materials is also a serious concern and is going to be further analysed in the contingency planning exercise. This situation is not being monitored by any Government or United Nations partner. This is a serious issue of concern, for human and environmental health. As part of the Eastern Ukraine Reconciliation and Peacebuilding exercise, UN Agencies and the World Bank are working on addressing these issues.

### How does this strategy complement longer-term plans?

As a middle-income developing country, longer-term recovery, reconstruction and development programming are essential. The third HRP Strategic Objective concerns early recovery, livelihoods and reconciliation programming in order to ensure the bridging of humanitarian and development activities within the overall strategy and at a cluster level.

A joint European Union, United Nations and World Bank 'Ukraine Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment, 'Analysis of Crisis Impacts and Needs in Eastern Ukraine' (RPA) to be finalized in March 2015. This first phase of the assessment includes a rapid assessment of short- and medium-term recovery needs and priorities in government-controlled areas, an interim recovery programme, and an assessment of medium- to long-term recovery and development needs covering all areas affected by the conflict, in relation to the broader national development strategy and relevant policy and cluster reforms. The report puts forward a coherent set of recommendations and actions with regard to urgent priorities related to 3 areas:

- restoration of critical infrastructure and services
- improvement of economic livelihoods and strengthening of social resilience
- social cohesion and peace-building capacities A multi-track Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) may be established for Ukraine at the 2015 Reforms and Recovery conference, including a track for government (including at subnational level) and a second for UN agencies (and NGOs).

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Ukraine covers 2012-2016, and is planned to be extended to cover also 2017.

## Response monitoring

The Inter-Cluster Coordination Forum and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) will regularly review and act on monitoring information gathered through assessments and response in the field. The Inter-Cluster Coordination Forum meets weekly to address shared concerns and ensure holistic and comprehensive humanitarian response. Each cluster, which includes UN agencies, International Organizations and NGO partners, is responsible for monitoring cluster-specific strategic indicators, and reporting back to the larger group on a quarterly basis. Joint, inter-cluster monitoring and reporting is encouraged.

The HCT is responsible for overall oversight of the strategic indicators and is held every two weeks. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, OCHA and NGO/UN Heads of Agency are responsible for coordinating the monitoring of response and ensuring that all clusters are actively engaged and reporting.

The joint Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) project provides data and analysis on a monthly basis on key humanitarian indicators established by each cluster. This information is used by each cluster to assess and target response, as well as update the response as required in the face of changing needs. This project serves to ensure the response is meeting identified needs.

### Monitoring framework

Level	Monitor what?	By whom?	Output
<b>Project</b>	Project activities Project outputs Project outcomes	Cluster members	Project reports
<b>Cluster</b>	Cluster outputs Cluster outcomes Impact indicators	Cluster leads	Periodic monitoring reports
<b>Humanitarian Response Plan</b>	Strategic objectives Resource mobilisation Implementation capacity Beneficiaries reached versus planned	HCT with support of OCHA	Periodic monitoring reports

## Process and participation

In mid 2014, the humanitarian community prepared the initial Preliminary Response Plan (PRP) to coordinate the international humanitarian response over the 15 August – 31 December 2014 period. As the crisis continued to develop despite the September ceasefire, the Ukraine HCT launched the 2015 Humanitarian Response Planning process to ensure strategic and targeted joint response to the deteriorating conditions in eastern Ukraine. The first part of the process focused on the development of the Ukraine Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), which was initiated in October 2014 in close consultation with all clusters. Subsequently, a one-and-a-half day HRP workshop was held under the aegis of the UN Resident Coordinator on 30-31 October. Participants included representatives from Ukrainian government ministries, the donor community, United Nations, multilateral institutions, international NGOs, national NGOs and civil society. The HRP was developed based upon the outcomes of the workshop and HNO process. The ongoing HSM project fed cluster-specific data and statistics on needs and response into both processes.

The decision to revise the HRP was taken following the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in January 2015 including the substantial increase of displacement across the country. The Humanitarian country team and cluster partners refined the scenario and revised cluster targets, activities and budget taking into consideration the most recent events during a one-day workshop on 12 February, chaired by the HC.

## Needs assessments conducted to date (January 2015)

Cluster	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Lead agency and partners	Date	Title or Subject
Education	5 most-affected regions	Save the Children	February – March 2015	Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment
	Luhansk and Donetsk regions, government-controlled areas	UNICEF, UNDP	February 2015	Assessment of damaged education facilities Mine Risk KPBS Survey
	Post-conflict areas	UNICEF, DRC	February-March 2015	
	5 most-affected regions	Save the Children	February – March 2015	Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment
	Luhansk and Donetsk regions, government-controlled areas	UNICEF, UNDP	February 2015	Assessment of damaged education facilities
Emergency Shelter / NFIs	Ukraine-wide	UNHCR, KRYMSOS, R2P	Sept/ Dec2014	General Monitoring of IDPs
	Ukraine-wide	UNHCR	Ongoing	Collective Centre Monitoring
Food Security <sup>8</sup>	32 districts in 5 most-affected regions	WFP	Oct – Nov 2014	Food Security Rolling Assessment
	Ukraine-wide	WFP	June – July 2014	Secondary Data Analysis: Food & Nutrition Security
	Ukraine-wide	WFP	Mar – April 2014	Cash and Vouchers Feasibility Assessment
	Donetsk and Luhansk regions Government controlled areas	FAO and Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine	January 2015	Joint Rapid Needs Assessment
Health	Dnipropetrovsk	WHO, UNHCR	2-3 June 2014	Health Assessment
	Donetsk City,	UN joint assessment by UNDSS, OCHA, UNICEF, WHO, WFP and UNHCR	November 2014	Health Assessment
	Izium		December 2014	Health Assessment
	Severodonetsk	WHO	30 December 2014	Health Assessment
	Kupyansk, , by WHO	WHO	January 2015	Health Assessment
	Kharkiv, Sloviansk,	WHO		Health Assessment

<sup>8</sup> PIN and PU also undertook multispectral assessment covering also a food component

Cluster	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Lead agency and partners	Date	Title or Subject
	Artyomovsk, Kramatorsk			
	Donetsk (NGCA)	WHO with US Ambassador	13-16 January 2015	Health Assessment
	Kharkiv Oblast (Kharkiv, Kupiansk)	WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, OCHA	27-31 January	Health Assessment
	Northern Donetsk Oblast (Severodonetsk, Svatovo, Starobilskiy, Sloviansk, Svetagorsk, Krasni Liman, Nikolayeska, Kramatorsk, Artyomovsk)	WHO	February 2015	Health Assessment
	Luhansk	WHO	February 2015	Rapid Health Assessment
Livelihoods/Early Recovery	Donetsk and Luhansk regions	UNDP	18-20 August 2015	Baseline Assessment Report for UNDP Early Recovery Strategy
	Donetsk and Luhansk regions	UNDP	Sept 2014	Infrastructure Damage Assessment Report
	Donetsk and Luhansk regions	UNDP	October 2014	Peace-building and Reconciliation in Donbass Region: Mapping of Civil Society Roles and Needs
	Donetsk and Luhansk regions	UNDP, UNICEF	14-18 December 2014	Joint mission report "Early Recovery of Social Services and Peacebuilding in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts"
	Donetsk and Luhansk regions	UN, World Bank, European Union	16 February 2015	Ukraine Recovery and Peace-building Assessment: Analysis of Crisis Impacts and Needs in Eastern Ukraine
	Donetsk and Luhansk regions	UNDP	November 2014	Local Governance Capacities Assessment Report
Protection	Select districts of 5 affected regions	UNICEF, Save the Children	Dec 2014 – Jan 2015	Child Protection Assessment
	Post-conflict areas	UNICEF, DRC	Dec 2014 – Jan 2015	Mine Risk KPB Survey
	Donetsk and Luhansk regions, Crimea, other regions of Ukraine	OHCHR	Mar – Nov 2014	Monthly Human Rights Monitoring Report IDP Protection

Cluster	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Lead agency and partners	Date	Title or Subject
	Select districts of 5 affected regions plus other regions where IDPs reside	UNHCR	Sept – Dec 2014	Monitoring
	Select districts of 5 affected regions	Save the Children	February – March 2015	Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment
	All Ukraine -- CP desk review	Global CPWG/ UNICEF	February 2015	Desk Review/ Overview-Summary of Assessments (based on CPWG methodology)
	Zones 1,2, 3, 4 and 5	OHCHR	Jan – Ongoing	Monitoring and documenting of violations of IHRL and IHL
	Select districts of 5 affected regions plus other regions where IDPs reside	UNHCR	Sept – Dec 2014	IDP Protection Monitoring
WASH	Kharkiv, Luhansk, Lysychansk, Severdonetsk	UNICEF	Dec 2014 – Jan 2015	WASH Access for Children in Schools
	Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia	UNICEF	Dec 2014 – Jan 2015	WASH Cluster Rapid Assessment
	Affected region and hosting IDPs including zone 1,2,3,4	ACAPS	Feb-Mar 2015	Joint assessment
JOINT	Mariupol and Volnovakha	OCHA, UNICEF, WHO	8 Aug 2014	Joint Assessment
	Kharkiv	UNICEF, WHO and SES ECHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO	11-12 Aug 2014	Joint Assessment
	Zaporizhzhia region	UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, WHO	9-15 Sept 2014	Joint Rapid Initial Assessment
	Slaviansk, Svetagorsk	UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, OCHA, WFP, WHO	17-19 Sept 2014	Joint Assessment
	Donetsk (3 districts) and Luhansk (6 districts)	OCHA (7 clusters)	4 July 2014	Humanitarian Situation Monitoring I
	5 most-affected regions (88 sites)	OCHA (7 clusters)	21 July 2014	Humanitarian Situation Monitoring II

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:** Respond to the protection needs of displaced and other conflict-affected people, with due regard to international norms and standards.

Indicator	Baseline	Target
Level of access to people in need	5 organizations	20 organizations

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:** Provide life-saving assistance and ensure non-discriminatory access to quality essential services for displaced and other conflict-affected people, with emphasis on the most vulnerable.

Indicator	Baseline	Target
# of target population with access to basic life-saving services	N/A	100%

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:** Improve the access of displaced and conflict-affected people to high-impact early recovery activities with a focus on livelihoods opportunities, normalization of basic services, return and post-conflict reconciliation programming, with attention to reducing social inequalities.

Indicator	Baseline	Target
# of targeted households under poverty threshold in need of income support	0	120,000

# CLUSTER PLANS

PEOPLE IN NEED  
**5 million**

PEOPLE TARGETED  
**3.2 million**

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)  
**316 m**



## COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES



This cluster is in place to ensure functioning coordination structures, effective partnerships with all humanitarian actors including central and local authorities, enhanced safety and security arrangements for humanitarian workers; and increased media outreach activities.

The humanitarian response to the crisis requires concerted action by numerous actors across eight clusters. Coordination at national (both government and non-government controlled areas), regional and local levels and among all partners, including these authorities, the United Nations and other international organizations, national and international NGOs and donors is critical to ensure a strategic, principled response to the assessed needs of the most vulnerable, to mobilize resources, and to implement a robust monitoring system. Eight clusters and four sub-clusters have been activated at national level. The inter-cluster coordination forum meets weekly to address overarching concerns. The Humanitarian Coordinator, supported by OCHA, chairs the humanitarian country team, the strategic body that guides the response, and leads interaction with government and non-government counterparts.

Following the activation of the cluster system in December 2014, and the further deterioration of the humanitarian situation, actors have scaled up their presence. Field-based coordination mechanisms are being strengthened. OCHA has deployed staff in Donetsk, Kharkif, Mariupol and Severodonetsk and is establishing field offices in Luhansk and Dnipropetrovsk. Civil-military coordination is prioritized to facilitate access for humanitarian partners. The main office in Kyiv, is ensuring overall coordination support, including on advocacy, leadership in inter-agency assessments and provision of information management services. OCHA will continue to develop and widely share information products, including situation reports, who-does-what-where (3W) and thematic maps, contact lists, meeting schedules and a needs assessment registry.

The growing sense of confusion, frustration and isolation among IDPs will be tackled through communication with communities (CwC) initiatives. Survivors will need access to information, including on assistance and eligibility. This is crucial to manage expectations and minimize rumours, enhance partners' ability to effectively plan and deliver aid and help address growing social tensions.

The recent arrival of many humanitarian agencies in Ukraine prompted the establishment of the NGO Forum in October 2014. The NGO Forum provides a platform for coordination, information sharing and advocacy for issues pertaining specifically to national and international NGOs. It serves as a space to where multi-sectoral, critical coordination issues which may fall through the gaps of clusters can be discussed. The NGO Forum is frequently requested by donors and UN agencies to present and represent the NGO perspective at meetings and events. It currently has more than 20 national and international member organizations, and is co-chaired by three of these organizations. The NGO Forum envisages formalization in the near future, when sustainable managerial and development mechanisms have been established. This will include the coordination of assessments, initially through a multi-agency, multi-sectoral humanitarian needs assessment for IDPs and conflict-affected persons in Ukraine. In partnership with a professional international assessment agency. The United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) will work with humanitarian partners, including NGOs, to implement the 'saving lives together' framework and to provide security and access analysis in the interests of ensuring the safety and welfare of humanitarian staff and minimizing risks during delivery of assistance.

<b>Cluster Objective 1:</b> Coordination mechanisms are adapted to the context and support effective, coherent and principled delivery of humanitarian assistance	<b>Supports Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
1. Strengthen existing coordination fora (HCT, inter-cluster, general coordination, field-based coordination)	Yes	Yes

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Monitoring and analysis of events impacting the humanitarian response, including reporting, advocacy documents, needs/gaps analysis.	Countrywide, with special attention to zones 1,2,3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production of quality reports, advocacy documents shared with stakeholders.</li> <li>Data updated and shared with stakeholders, and disaggregated by age and gender.</li> </ul>	Partially in place	Regular reports
			Partially in place	Regularly updated

•

<b>Cluster Objective 2:</b> Humanitarian action is guided by joint strategic planning and response based on prioritized needs	<b>Supports Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
1. Effective coordination of joint needs assessments	Partially	Fully in place
2. Effective coordination support to joint monitoring and evaluation of collective results	No	Fully in place
3. Improved quality and timeliness of information products (3W, humanitarian response website, humanitarian dashboard, Snapshots, situation reports)	Partially	Fully in place

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Joint assessment missions and reporting on results	Countrywide, with special attention to zones 1,2,3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Missions occur on a regular basis</li> </ul>	As per need	As per need
Develop and maintain humanitarian dashboards	Countrywide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Humanitarian dashboards are updated regularly</li> </ul>	No	Monthly
HSM continues to provide a platform for efficient multi-cluster assessments	Zones 1,2,3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HSM is regularly used as a tool for assessments</li> </ul>	No	As per need

<b>Cluster Objective 3:</b> Humanitarian financing is predictable, timely and allocated based on priority needs	<b>Supports Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
1. Adequate resources are mobilized for humanitarian action	No	100% (SRP)
2. SRP (+revision) launched at national level with relevant donor attendance	N/A	Yes
3. Donor coordination meetings held at regular intervals	No	Yes

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Locations</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
Regular monitoring on funding gaps	Countrywide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular humanitarian overview reports include humanitarian funding status</li> </ul>	Bi-weekly	Weekly
Donor meetings on priorities and gaps	Countrywide, including field missions as required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly donor meetings occur in Kyiv and the field</li> </ul>	0	Monthly

<b>Cluster Objective 4:</b> Enable humanitarian activities and personnel with safety and security programmes in Ukraine	<b>Supports Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
1. Relevant and timely safety and security information, provided to UN and NGO staff working in Ukraine and increased presence of humanitarian security staff in the field	Partial	60%

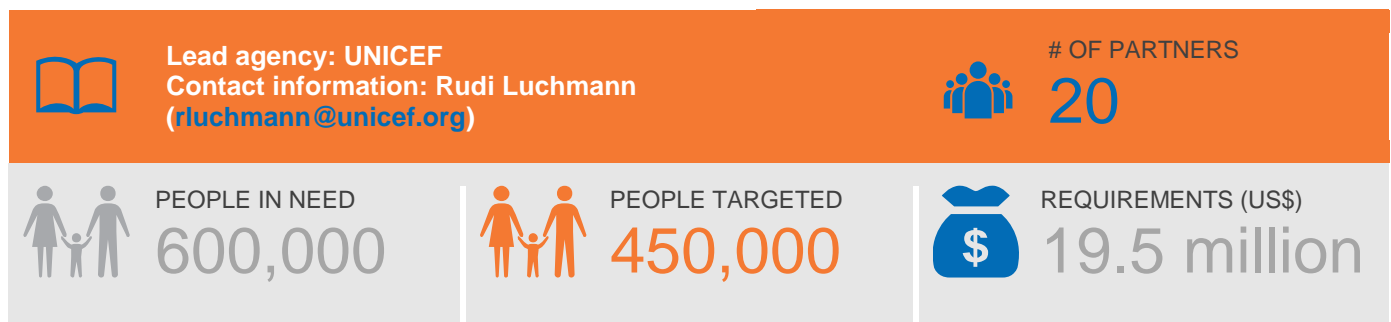
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Locations</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
Increase security and safety awareness and support for the humanitarian community through increased operational capacity	Kyiv and Eastern Ukraine (zones 1,2,3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish the following post: 1 x Security Information Analyst in Kyiv, 1 x FSCO with 1 x LSA in Donetsk, 1 x FSCO with 1 x LSA in Luhansk, 1 x FSCO with 1 x LSA in Kramatorsk.</li> </ul>	N/A	1 x SIA, 3 x FSCO, 3 x LSA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of registered NGOs receiving briefings, reports and advisories who declare briefings improve their understanding of the safety and security context in Ukraine</li> </ul>	N/A	60%

Conduct Security Risk Assessments in support of humanitarian operations	Eastern Ukraine (zones 1,2,3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Security Risk Assessments conducted to support humanitarian programmes in the Eastern Conflict Area</li> </ul>	N/A	240
Submission of timely analytical and situational reports to increase awareness and identify threat trends	Eastern Ukraine (zones 1,2,3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Daily situational reports submitted.</li> <li>Monthly analytical reports submitted.</li> <li>SMS security warning tree is established.</li> </ul>	N/A	300
SSAFE training for the UN and operational partners	Eastern Ukraine (zones 1,2,3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bi-monthly SSAFE training is conducted to include partner humanitarian personnel</li> </ul>		200 personnel trained
Perform security coordination with de-facto and Ukrainian Government authorities for the UN and humanitarian partners	Eastern Ukraine (zones 1,2,3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Daily coordination requests and follow up for movement of humanitarian goods and personnel conducted</li> <li>Establishment and maintenance of working relationship with de-facto and Ukrainian security forces.</li> </ul>		300 co-ordination requests submitted and followed up

### Table of planned coverage per location: Coordination and Support Services

Region	Item	Location
<b>Dnipropetrovsk</b>	General Coordination Meeting	UN field office
<b>Donetsk</b>	General Coordination Meeting	UN field office
<b>Kharkiv</b>	General Coordination Meeting	UN field office
<b>Kramatorsk</b>	General Coordination Meeting	UN field office
<b>Kyiv</b>	HCT, Inter-cluster Coordination Forum, General Coordination Meeting, donor briefings	UN/OCHA
<b>Luhansk</b>	General Coordination Meeting	UN field office
<b>Mariupol</b>	General Coordination Meeting	UN field office
<b>Severodonetsk</b>	General Coordination Meeting	UN field office

## EDUCATION



The Ukrainian school system has been reasonably successful in accommodating more than 71,000 IDP children in existing educational facilities, countrywide, and especially in Donetsk, Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk regions and in Kyiv. Education cluster partners continue monitoring access of IDP children to education. The need for educational materials such as notebooks, pens, rucksacks and books, remains a major priority.

The education system is also the most effective channel to disseminate Mine Risk education messages, in order to equip children with the critical knowledge on how to prevent injuries in an area still riddled with mines and unexploded ordnances.

UNICEF estimates suggest that about 100,000 children and parents need psychological support to overcome the distress caused by witnessing traumatic events. IDP children frequently face resistance when entering new schools and kindergartens such as discrimination by classmates on grounds of their social status and language difficulties. Continuous psychosocial assistance will be required to mitigate this invisible threat and will make it possible for educational staff and care providers to undertake this task.

Many school buildings in Donetsk and Luhansk regions have been damaged by the conflict, fourteen in early February alone. Furthermore, the school situation in non-government controlled areas remains of concern as schools are functioning intermittently due to the prevailing insecurity. Passing graduation exams and entrance tests remains an issue for secondary school students in non-governmental controlled areas.

Education cluster strategic objectives for 2015 are to:

1. Ensure access to quality education for all crisis-affected children.
2. Provide mine risk education for children, parents (caregivers), educators and civil society actors.

The education cluster aims to respond to the principal needs of:

- Children and youth located in zones of active conflict.
- Children and youth internally displaced countrywide.
- Children and youth who have begun to return to former conflict areas.
- Children and youth in host communities.

The education cluster response will cover:

- Post-conflict areas of Luhansk and Donetsk regions.
- Non-government controlled areas of Luhansk and Donetsk regions.
- Regions with the highest concentration of IDPs (Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, Kyiv, Odessa and Zaporizhzhia).

To date, the response has ensured:

- Effective coordination and monitoring and assessment of gaps in the delivery of education services to children.
- Appropriate basic education, early learning and recreational materials for 20,000 IDP children.
- Mine risk education information for schools and communities, for the benefit of children and caregivers: 220,000 posters and 600,000 leaflets distributed in Luhansk and Donsk regions through the Ministry of Education and the State Emergency Service.

<b>Cluster Objective 1: Ensure all crisis-affected children have access to quality education</b>	<b>Supports Strategic Objective 3</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
1. Percentage of affected children (boys and girls) having access to quality education	N/A	90% of IDP children countrywide
2. Percentage of education facilities operational/supported in the conflict areas by 1 September 2015.	N/A	100%

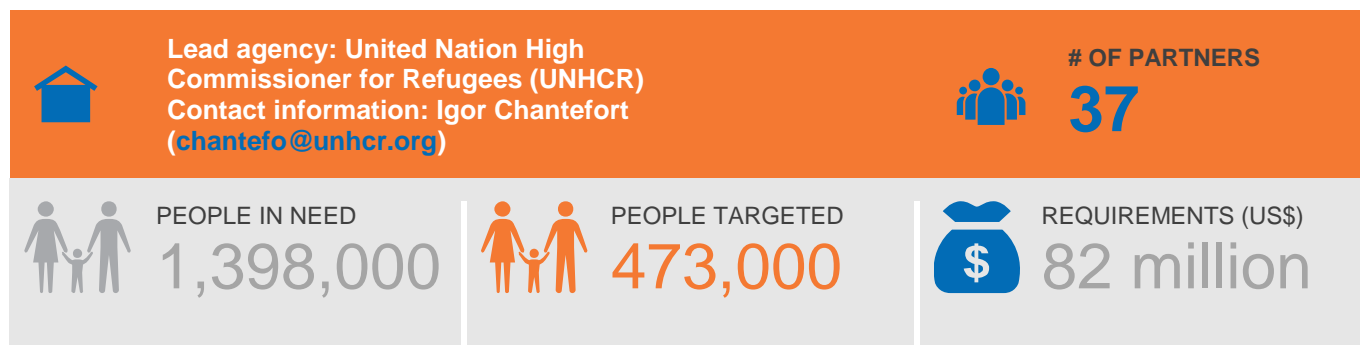
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Locations</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
Establish effective information management system and tools for assessment, baseline survey, needs/gaps analysis, response planning, and monitoring and assess damaged education facilities in conflict and post-conflict areas.	Zones 1, 2, 3, 4	Database established and includes information regarding 70 percent of conflict and post conflict-affected children.	No database	Yes every 2 weeks / monthly every 2 weeks / monthly
		Damaged education facilities assessment conducted (percent of damaged facilities assessed).	0	90%
Repair/ensure operation of education facilities after security has been re-established and ensured.	Zones 1, 2, 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 percent of schools reopened/operating to provide education to children.</li> </ul>	0	100%
Establish temporary learning spaces (for children under school age in IDP areas, in post-conflict and conflict areas; for school-age children in the conflict area)	Zones 1, 2, 3	# of temporary learning spaces established in the affected areas.	0	TBD
		Percent of girls and boys under the age of 6 not enrolled in kindergartens attending temporary Early Childhood Development (ECD) learning spaces.	N/A	80%
		Percent of girls under the age of 6 not enrolled in kindergartens attending temporary ECD learning spaces.	N/A	100%
		Percent of school age boys in the conflict zone not attending schools attending temporary learning spaces.	N/A	100%
		Percent of school age girls in the conflict zone not attending schools attending temporary learning spaces.	N/A	
Support the authorities in making graduation exams and testing safe and accessible for all graduates from non-government controlled areas.	Zones 1, 2, 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Graduation exams and testing are safe and accessible for all graduates from the non-government controlled areas.</li> <li>Awareness raising campaign is in place.</li> </ul>	No	Yes

Procure and distribute education supplies and equipment to schools (for IDPs, host and local communities)	Zones 1, 2, 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percent of education facilities in need of education supplies, receive supplies.</li> </ul>	N/A	90%
Ensure IDP Roma children access to education	Zones 1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percent of IDP Roma girl and boy children attending school and recreational activities.</li> </ul>	N/A	70%
Provision of Education and ECD kits	Zones 1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percent of the most vulnerable children in post conflict areas receiving education and ECD kits.</li> </ul>	0	100 %
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percent of IDP children receiving education and ECD kits.</li> </ul>	10%	100%
Ensure availability, accessibility and utilization of age-relevant and gender-appropriate learning materials and tools (LSBE, peacebuilding, MRE, HIV/AIDS)	Zones 1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percent of schools using the information package on information on Child Rights, HIV/AIDS, basic hygiene, parents guides to dealing with stress, available services, identifying abuse and neglect, etc.</li> </ul>	10%	100%
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Materials made available do not include gender stereotypes.</li> </ul>	N/A	100%

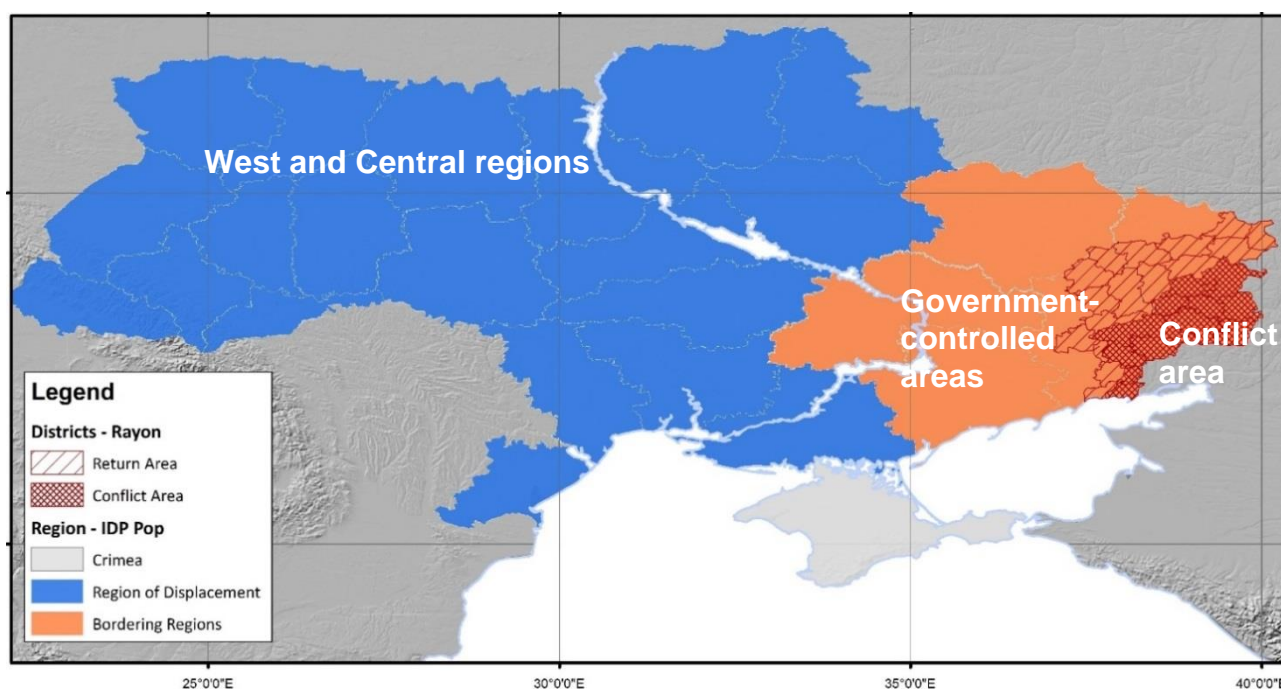
<b>Cluster Objective 2:</b> Provide capacity development for conflict resolution/mitigation and building resilience, reconciliation with host communities, provide psychosocial counselling and mine risk education for school staff, children, and out-of-school youth	<b>Supports Strategic Objective 1 and 3</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
1. Percent of children, parents (caregivers), educators, and civil society activists in affected regions have access to mine/UXO risk education and are informed about safe behaviour with landmines and other indiscriminate and/or illicit weapons.	20%	100%

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Training of school staff, children, parents (caregivers) and local community civil society in affected regions on mine and UXO risk and disability awareness.	Zones 1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of boys and girls, parents, educators and civil society activists in affected regions who have access to mine/UXO risk education and are informed about safe behaviour with landmines and other improvised explosive devices.</li> </ul>	40,000	500,000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percent community members (females and males) able to identify information on mines/UXO dangers in real life situations.</li> </ul>	20%	100%

## EMERGENCY SHELTER / NON-FOOD ITEMS– (NFI)



Shelter and NFI needs are analysed on two different levels: crosscutting and interlinked. The first concerns the pattern of displacement through zoning (see map) and the second the type of accommodation and activities.



The western and central regions of Ukraine received 35 percent<sup>9</sup> of the displaced population. IDPs in these regions are usually accommodated in private homes or with relatives (over 95 percent). Their pattern of displacement does not dispose them to commuting or return in the near future (33 per cent of the total IDP population are children enrolled in school<sup>10</sup>). To preserve relations with host communities and uphold the local economy, monetization of shelter/NFI assistance is strongly recommended.

Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhzhia (regions bordering on conflict areas<sup>11</sup>) have undergone a massive influx of displaced people; 43 per cent<sup>12</sup> of IDPs have fled there. Employment opportunities in

<sup>9</sup> 148,827 registered by SES on 4 November 2014 using the old enumeration methodology.

<sup>10</sup> Source *ibid*, no main variation with the results of the ongoing 'new' registration.

<sup>11</sup> Population commuting was reported at several regional Shelter cluster working groups but in absence of a comprehensive survey no percentage is available.

Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv and Kryvyi Rih and proximity to the region of origin lead to a higher percentage of IDPs living in collective centres (5-7 per cent).

Donetsk and Luhansk regions divide into government-controlled areas hosting 22 per cent of the displaced population and disputed districts. Depending on the location and level of infrastructure the type of assistance with NFIs and/or carrying out light and medium repairs to damaged houses may vary. Approximately ten per cent of IDPs reside in collective centres<sup>13</sup> and depend on in-kind support, especially in remote and conflict areas. Where fighting continues, acute emergency shelter intervention will be implemented in order to avoid future degradation of buildings.

Cash assistance by means of debit cards and vouchers has been identified as one of the most appropriate solutions for areas not directly affected by the conflict. In addition, UNHCR supports payments to vulnerable IDPs previously supported by regional state services. Already over nine organizations are using cash programmes and if the crisis is prolonged, the network for cash transfers may continue to operate in subsequent phases, including during preparations for the winter season 2015-16.

Despite the limited number of IDPs living in collective centres<sup>14</sup>, this solution is still relevant as a last resort for the most vulnerable. Maintenance and repairs will continue to be carried out as part of the winterization activities for 2014-2105, in line with collective centre management activities implemented by local partners.

Violence has damaged housing and living conditions extensively. Light and medium house repairs will be undertaken in government-controlled areas, with distribution of construction materials and other non-food items. . With the use of plastic sheeting acute emergency shelter repairs will be made to roofs and windows and only when the security situation becomes more stable will more substantial repairs be carried out.

Prevailing insecurity necessitates placement of contingency stocks and distribution of in-kind, non-food items.. In 2015, blankets, clothes, foldable beds and bed linen, collapsible jerry cans and, to a lesser extent, kitchen kits will have to be procured and prepositioned in primary warehouses in Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv and Kyiv for contingency purposes. NFIs for winterization will still be required in autumn 2015 if the crisis is not resolved.

Shelter/NFI partners decided in January 2015 to proceed with a division of labour between 'pipeline partners' responsible for bulk procurement and delivery to the frontline and 'frontline organizations' responsible for warehousing and distributing in the worst affected areas.

Two organizations have already implemented pilot projects for permanent housing targeting Crimean IDPs in Lviv and reconstruction in the east. Government-driven activities of this kind will increase in accordance with state policies and depending on the evolution of the conflict. The shelter cluster is well situated to contribute to the methodology for this activity and to setting standards. The caseload may be large.

<b>Cluster Objective 1: Consolidate assistance to IDPs stranded in the displacement area with preference for monetized help in order to maximize the impact on local economy</b>	<b>Supports Strategic Objectives 2, 3</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
1. # individuals with access to adequate shelter and NFI	3,000	13,000
2. # of vulnerable HHs receiving income support	21,800	90,000

<sup>12</sup> 184,024, source ibid.

<sup>13</sup> No statistics on collective centers is available in this area.

<sup>14</sup> 30,000 - 40,000 according to fluctuation and area of displacement.

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Multifunctional cash grant for shelter and NFI	Zone 3,4	• # HHs assisted with winterization cash grant	17,200	80,000 HHs equivalent ~ 240,000 ind.
Social cash assistance through regional authorities	Zone 3,4	• # HHs assisted through Regional Social Service to eligible the most vulnerable IDPs	4,600 equivalent ~ 11,800 ind	10,000 equivalent ~ 15,000 ind.
Basic repairs and maintenance of collective centers	Zone 3,4	• # beds available as collective centers solution subject to maintenance or repairs and respecting humanitarian standard preserving dignity.	3,000	13,000
Collective center management (utilities, social support etc.)	Zone 3,4	• # bed capacity in collective centers for extremely vulnerable individuals (disabled, elderly, orphanages) provided with administrative and operational support costs for one year	N/A	7,000

**Cluster Objective 2:** To stabilize the condition of property for the IDPs/commuting/ affected population throughout 2015 and beyond, with direct support for house repairs and needed NFIs

**Supports Strategic Objectives 1,2**

**Indicator**

**Baseline**

**Target**

1. # HHs with improved living conditions through adequate shelter/NFI activities

26,700

140,000 HHs equivalent ~ 420,000 ind

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Distribution of material for light and medium home repairs	Zone 1,3, Zone 2 on exceptional basis	• # of interventions (repair of roofs, windows, doors and other necessary items) to stabilize the living conditions of the beneficiaries.	N/A	15,000
Provision of in-kind solid fuel	Zone 1,2	• # HHs provided with solid fuel (coal, wood) for heating to support for a 4 month period	1,145	30,000 HHs equivalent ~ 90,000 ind.
Acute emergency repairs in conflict area (plastic sheeting)	Zone 2	• # of families provided with adequate shelter material such as plastic sheeting, battens and other items to ensure rapid interventions in conflict area.	N/A	20,000
Local and international NGOs distributing non-	Zone 1, 2, Zones 3, 4 on exceptional basis	• # of HHs in return and conflict areas provided with clothing, bedding and other NFI packages, according to needs. Depending on the type of NFI assistance,	40,000	140,000

food items		kits could be designed for individuals or families		
Contingency stockpile	Zone 1,3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># clothing, bedding and other NFI sets (plastic sheeting, foldable beds etc.) available for mobilization within 24-48 hours in case of deterioration of situation</li> </ul>	N/A	70,000
<b>Cluster Objective 3: Permanent shelter for IDPs unable to return to their original homes</b>			<b>Supports Strategic Objectives 1, 2</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>			<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
1. # targeted population with access to adequate shelter and NFI			N/A	200 equivalent ~ 600 ind.
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Locations</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
Permanent shelter provided by NGOs and INGOs	Zone 4and5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of families with a permanent adequate shelter solution (new cottage house or apartment repairs). Selection criteria will be defined in accordance with government policies for resettlements</li> </ul>	N/A	200 equivalent ~ 600 ind.

Table of planned coverage per location: Emergency Shelter / NFI

Location	District	Organization	# of orgs per district
	<b>Cherkasy</b>	Save Ukraine, WJR	2
	<b>Chernivtsi</b>	Caritas Ukraine	1
	<b>Kyiv region and city</b>	UNHCR, KrymSOS, ROKADA, ADRA, Save Ukraine, WJR, Kolovorot, Crimean Diaspora	8
	<b>Lviv</b>	UNHCR, R2P, Caritas Ukraine, IHRC	4
	<b>Ivano-Frankivsk</b>	Caritas Ukraine, IOM, IHRC	3
	<b>Vinnitsya</b>	UNHCR, IOM	2
	<b>Odesa</b>	UNHCR, R2P, Caritas Ukraine, IOM, Save Ukraine, WJR, UNDP	7
	<b>Zhytomyr</b>	Save Ukraine	1
	<b>Poltava</b>	UNDP	1
	<b>Sumy</b>	Save Ukraine	1
	<b>Volyn</b>	Caritas Ukraine	1
	<b>Zakarpattia</b>	R2P	1
	<b>Ternopil</b>	IHRC	1
	<b>Khmelnitsk</b>	IOM	1
	<b>Mykolayiv</b>	UNHCR, R2P, IOM	3
	<b>Kherson</b>	UNHCR, R2P, IOM, WJR	4
	<b>Dnipropetrovsk</b>	UNHCR, R2P, Dopomoga Dnipra, ADRA, Save the Children, Caritas Ukraine, IOM, IHRC, DRC, Harmonia Foundation	10
	<b>Kharkiv</b>	UNHCR, R2P, WJR, Save Ukraine, Caritas Ukraine, IOM, UNDP	7
	<b>Zaporizhzhia</b>	UNHCR, R2P, Caritas Ukraine, Save the Children, IOM, Save Ukraine, WJR, DRC, UNDP	9
	<b>Donetsk<sup>15</sup></b>	UNHCR, R2P, ADRA, Caritas Ukraine, IOM, PiN, VostokSOS, Save Ukraine, WJR, IRD, Agency for the Development and Reconstruction of Donbas, DRC, UNDP, NRC	143
	<b>Luhansk</b>	UNHCR, PiN, Save Ukraine, IRD, VostokSOS, UNDP, IHCR, NRC	87

<sup>15</sup> ICRC, MSF and Rinat Akhmetov Foundation (present in Donetsk and Luhansk regions) coordinate with the cluster to prevent duplication and reduce gaps.

## FOOD SECURITY



Conflict in the east of the country, and Ukraine's general economic downturn are affecting availability of food in markets and threatening food supplies as well as safe access to food. The situation applies in particular in Eastern Ukraine where the decline in physical availability of food in markets continues in the absence of political solutions to the conflict. The reduction in economic access is also very widespread in areas hit by the conflict, where most economic activity has either ceased or significantly reduced. Cash is in short supply, due to the breakdown in banking services, and, salaries, pensions and social benefits are left unpaid. This restricts people's ability to procure supplies even when they are available. IDPs who have fled to other parts of the country also face difficulties in receiving social benefits, as well as in accessing savings in their bank accounts. Food prices in the hotspots are rising at a higher rate than average inflation, mainly as a result of the increased costs of fuel as well as supplying food in Donetsk and Luhansk and to growing food supply deficit in this area.

Small shareholder farmers, including pensioners, who normally rent their land to larger enterprises and cultivate small plots at their backyard with vegetables and raise a few heads of livestock for household consumption, selling any surplus at the local market, are also severely affected. The Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food/FAO joint rapid needs assessment, carried out in January 2015, indicates that some 26,750 vulnerable small scale farming families in government-controlled areas of Donetsk and Luhansk regions (Zone 3) need immediate access to agriculture inputs. If this is not provided, the group will become heavily dependent on external food assistance.

These considerations, along with rising demands and insufficient supplies of humanitarian assistance, and against a background of increasing security risks, access challenges and restrictions in reaching areas most in need, have created a very challenging environment for cluster partners.

As a result of the current situation, the information available and food security cluster partners' presence and capacity, the cluster partners will target up to 500,000 people with food security assistance out of an estimated 1.8 million people in need. Priority in determining the caseload has been given to the most vulnerable IDPs, returnees in safe areas, host communities, small farming families and the local population in conflict hotspots. Food security needs outside this plan will continue to be addressed by civil society organizations, private foundations and other key stakeholders. The cluster's operational strategy will be two-tiered: it will continue to meet the immediate food security needs, primarily across the five eastern oblasts, as well as boosting pre-positioning capacity as a contingency for an increased, larger scope response later in 2015.

Cluster partners will principally focus on Donbas (Donetsk and Luhansk regions) and the three neighbouring regions of Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv and Zaporizhzhia. Should the security situation further deteriorate, food security amongst the elderly, children, the chronically ill and single-headed households may be under particular threat, and may occasion adjustments to the plan.

Building on the achievements and lessons learned in 2014, the food security cluster will continue to engage its partners, advocating for improved coordination, information flow and rationalised targeting across crisis-affected areas. The cluster will ensure that appropriate assistance is provided in a timely and efficient

manner<sup>16</sup>. Cluster partners will coordinate to meet food and agriculture needs through a mix of locally-purchased food, cash transfers and vouchers and delivery of agricultural inputs. Partners will engage in participatory, locally-based approaches to ensure that those most in need are being targeted. As partners scale up their response, a common platform will be a prerequisite to ensuring a cohesive, complementary response and to maximizing resources.

<b>Strategic Objective 1:</b> Ensure immediate access to food for the most vulnerable groups affected by the conflict	<b>Supports Strategic Objective 2</b>	
<b>Outcome Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
1. Acceptable food consumption for the targeted population	TBD	80% of targeted households have acceptable food consumption

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
• Provision of food, cash /vouchers to targeted beneficiaries	Zone 1, 2 and targeted interventions in zone 3	• # of people assisted with food/ cash/vouchers	N/A	500,000
• Provision of agriculture inputs (animal feed, spring and vegetable crop packages)	Targeted interventions in zone 3	• # of small scale farming families assisted	N/A	5,000 households

### Table of planned coverage per location: Food Security

Location	Region	Organization	# of orgs per region
	Luhansk	WFP, ADRA, URCS, PIN, UNHCR, UPF, FAO, IRD	9
	Donetsk	WFP, ADRA, URCS, PIN, UNHCR, UPF, CARITAS, FAO, SC	9
	Dnipropetrovsk	WFP, UPF, ADRA, URCS, UNHCR, SC	6
	Kharkiv	WFP, UNHCR, CARITAS	4
	Zaporizhzhia	WFP, UNHCR, CARITAS, URCS, SC	5

<sup>16</sup> Coordination and food security monitoring costs will be part of the overall cluster financial requirements.

## HEALTH AND NUTRITION



The already weak pre-crisis Ukrainian health system is now extremely strained, particularly in conflict-affected regions with the highest IDP and returnee caseloads. In the six years leading up to 2014 the Ukrainian public budget for healthcare had been increasing, but the crisis caused a strong decrease in 2014 and public health now averages 3.3 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP). WHO globally recommends at least 5 per cent of GDP should be devoted to healthcare. State support to the conflict areas has been discontinued and facilities, supply and staffing are in dire need of budgetary resources. Due to the ongoing devaluation of the Ukrainian Hryvnya (UAH) the health budget for 2015 will only cover an estimated 30 per cent of needs in this domain.

No extra-budgetary resources have been allocated for IDP health services, with the result that wherever there are displaced people the health system is sorely overstretched. Access to health services and medicines is based on out-of-pocket payments. IDPs have lost their purchasing power and do not have access to healthcare and treatment. Further, healthcare services have deteriorated in many locations and supplies are not available to replenish stocks. Winter conditions are increasing the already extreme vulnerability of affected people.

Health cluster partners' observations reveal that a functioning health system able to take care of the sick and elderly as well as women and children, and availability of health and nutrition services for vulnerable and displaced populations are important factors in maintaining social cohesion. They are also important factors in stemming a massive population outflow beyond a country's borders.

Health cluster priorities are to:

- Reduce gaps and enhance access to quality preventive and curative health services, including medication and health technology.
- Provide reliable health information for evidence-based emergency response, monitoring and policy decision-making.
- Strengthen disease surveillance and early response systems, including laboratory capacities and technical guidance on priority public health issues and threats.
- Contribute to prevention of excessive nutrition-related morbidity and mortality of vulnerable groups.

Stand-alone nutrition assessments are planned to collect up-to-date information on the nutritional status of vulnerable groups. The nutrition sub-cluster will implement priority, emergency nutrition interventions to support, protect and promote breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding. This entails advocating to prevent donations and distribution of breast-milk substitutes; counselling services for pregnant and lactating women and caretakers of boys and girls aged 0-23 months, and providing and distributing complementary food for boys and girls aged 6-23 months in non-government controlled areas. The nutrition

<sup>17</sup> Zone1: 1.42 million ; zone 2: 1.07 million; zone 3 : 0.5 million; zone 4: 180.000.

response is planned largely through the primary health care network and other clusters' established structures. In hard-to-reach, non-government controlled areas, the response is planned through local and international partners, WHO-supported mobile teams and in collaboration the food security, WASH and child protection clusters.

An increase in acute malnutrition and in the number of people with micronutrient deficiencies among vulnerable groups is expected. Interventions in this area will be determined when the results of the planned nutrition assessments are made available.

Health cluster partners will continue to collaborate closely with the Ministry of Health at central level and will coordinate with regional and district health departments through cluster coordination mechanisms.

Partners estimate that 2.2 million people (IDPs, host communities, returnees and residents of conflict zones) are unable to purchase out-of-pocket health services. This figure includes:<sup>18</sup>

- 154,000 (7 per cent) children under 59 months of age (infants require monthly follow-up for the first 12 months).
- 15 per cent adolescents.
- 3 per cent pregnant and lactating women, including risk pregnancies, unwanted pregnancies;
- 20 percent elderly;
- 10 percent disabled;
- 16 percent of people in need suffering from communicable and non-communicable diseases.

<b>Cluster Objective 1</b> Fill in gaps and enhance access to quality preventive and curative health services, including medication and health technology	<b>Supports Strategic Objective 1,2,3</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
1. Proportion of targeted population covered by services of Mobile Emergency Primary care Units and Health Facility level	0	100%

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Locations</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve access to comprehensive primary healthcare services and care at secondary and tertiary levels, including Integrated Management of Childhood Illness, communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, sexual and reproductive health and sexual and gender based violence, mental health and psychosocial support, tuberculosis and dentistry</li> </ul>	Zone 1,2,3,4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total # of consultations by mobile teams</li> <li>• # of suspected/referred/ diagnosed for chronic non-communicable diseases (e.g. diabetes, hypertension and renal failure) by mobile teams</li> </ul>	863	300,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to HIV-exposed and affected persons lacking treatment due to the emergency</li> </ul>	Countrywide	# of suspected and referred/ HIV/AIDs patients provided access to treatment	13,435	31,000

<sup>18</sup> Further disaggregation by gender is not available at present.

• Support delivery of emergency reproductive healthcare to vulnerable women	Zone 1,2,3	• percent of pregnant women (from the target group) who made at least 4 antenatal visits during pregnancy	0	100%
• Direct support to hospitals and medical points in sanatoriums hosting IDPs with surge personnel and supplies delivery supported by international NGOs	Zone 1,2	• # patients in hospitals fully supported by international interventions	0	200,000
• Support in improving quality of emergency care provision for children through implementing Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses	Zone 1,2,3	• # child hospitals and paediatric services supported	1	30
• Improve identification, referral and access to mental health care support	Zone 1,2,3, possibly extension to Zone 4	• Proportion of medical consultations for mental health and psychosocial support	0	20%
		• # of new MHPSS consultations at Service Delivery Points (NGO network, civil society, mobile teams and/or at health facility)	0	100,000
• Improve identification, referral and access to medical care for Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Zone 1,2,3, possibly extension to Zone 4	• percent of health facilities providing clinical management of rape survival services	0	15%
• Strengthen the preparedness for and management of trauma care	Zone 1,2,3	• # of emergency surgical professional trained	0	100
		• # of emergency trauma hospitals supported by trauma care supplies	0	Depends on assessed needs
• Promote an enable working environment for volunteers and provide specialized training according to needs	Zone 1,2,3,4	• # of consultations provided by NGOs	0	150 people trained
		• # of volunteers/NGOs trained on specific topics		

<b>Cluster Objective 2:</b> Provide reliable health and nutrition information for evidence-based emergency response, monitoring and policy decision-making	<b>Supports Strategic Objective 1, 2, 3, 4</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
1. proportion of IDPs and vulnerable people assisted in referral, discharge and return disaggregated by gender and age	0	100%

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
• Conduct joint assessments related to safe and equal access to primary healthcare services by the most affected populations, including women, children and those with	Zone 1,2,3	• # of joint assessments conducted per year	3	12

disabilities				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen the Health Information Management System for emergency and regular health-care</li> </ul>	Countrywide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of reporting Mobile Emergency Primary care Units (MEPUs)</li> </ul>	0	30
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># Emergency Primary Care Posts (EPPs reporting regularly (at least 10 times over 12 months)</li> </ul>	0	50
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen health cluster and nutrition sub-cluster coordination to address protection needs of crisis affected people including pregnant and lactating women, GBV survivors, disabled, elderly, young girls and boys, people living with HIV and TB and other chronic infections and non-communicable diseases</li> </ul>	Countrywide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of health coordination meetings held in 2015</li> </ul>	1	12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support selected health services and infrastructure affected by the crisis, in line with the health system reform, and enhance revitalization of health services and restoration of health facilities in affected areas</li> </ul>	Countrywide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft list of essential drugs compiled</li> </ul>	0	1
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of Healthcare facilities supported with emergency supplies (IEHK, RH kit)</li> </ul>	X	30
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement strategic health communication activities to enable affected families to access evidence-based relevant information on mother and child health (MCH), and nutrition practices</li> </ul>	Countrywide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># outreached affected families on key messages about MCH and nutrition</li> <li># of outreached health workers on messages about MCH and nutrition effective counselling in emergency</li> </ul>	0/ upon assessment	80% affected families with children

<b>Cluster Objective 3:</b> Strengthen disease surveillance and response, including laboratory capacities and technical guidance on priority public health issues and threats		<b>Supports Strategic Objective 1,3</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>		<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
1. # of new sentinel sites reporting regularly		0	25

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen syndromic surveillance, disease monitoring and early warning system</li> </ul>	Zone 1,2,3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>percent of children assessed for vaccination status</li> </ul>	<50%	>85%
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of suspected and referred TB patients disaggregated by gender and age in non governmental areas</li> </ul>	1,078	4,700
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevent, detect early and respond to epidemic-prone diseases (e.g. polio and measles)</li> </ul>	Zone 1,2,3,4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of reported alerts responded to within 48 hour time</li> </ul>	0	100%

		frame		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preposition emergency medical supplies and material ensuring timely response to epidemic-prone diseases outbreaks</li> </ul>	Zone 1,2,3, with potential extension to Zone 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of emergency health hospitals receiving Inter-agency Diarrheal Diseases Kits</li> </ul>	0	20

<b>Cluster Objective 4: Contribute to prevention of excessive nutrition-related morbidity and mortality of vulnerable groups</b>	<b>Supports Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
Number of pregnant and lactating women and caretakers of infants and children 0-23 months of age reached out with interventions to support, protect and promote appropriate infant and young child feeding practices	0	60,000

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure a predictable, timely, and effective nutrition response</li> </ul>	Zone 1,2,3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of national meetings held per month</li> <li># of sub-national meetings held per month</li> </ul>	0	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide reliable information on the nutritional status of most vulnerable groups for evidence-based emergency response, monitoring and policy decision-making</li> </ul>	Zone 1,2,3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of nutrition assessments conducted</li> </ul>	0	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support capacity building of major stakeholders on nutrition in emergencies</li> </ul>	Zone 1,2,3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of primary health care, maternal and child health specialists and partners trained in nutrition in emergency response</li> </ul>	0	1,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support, protect and promote appropriate infant and young child feeding practices</li> </ul>	Zone 1,2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of pregnant and lactating women, and caregivers of children 0-6 months reached out with key messages on appropriate infant and young child feeding practices</li> <li># of caregivers which have access to timely, appropriate, nutritionally adequate and safe complementary foods for infants and children 6 to 23 months</li> </ul>	0	22,000
			0	30,000

## LIVELIHOODS AND EARLY RECOVERY



The conflict has exerted a strong impact on the social, economic, political and societal fabric of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, leading to major vulnerabilities for different groups affected by the armed conflict. The deterioration in security and quality of life has caused large-scale displacement from the region. Basic, local government functions in affected areas have been weakened and the quality of public services has worsened.

Damage to critical infrastructure is extensive. According to unpublished preliminary data from the Ministry of Regional Development (October 2014) nearly 12,000 public facilities and homes have been damaged or destroyed, including 4,773 energy, water and heating supply facilities, 45 healthcare centres; 1,551 transport facilities and 217 educational institutions. Ongoing hostilities and political uncertainty concerning possible government assistance to non-government controlled areas are hindering management of water and energy supplies for the winter. Resilience is low. If not addressed, increased poverty and social disintegration will become long-term results of the conflict.

Immediate livelihood needs are great, as an estimated 80 per cent of the formal economy of Donbas is non-operational. As of September 2014, the decline in industrial production was estimated at 60 per cent in the Donetsk region and 85 per cent in the region of Luhansk. This has led to increased unemployment, partial employment and increased reliance on wage remittances. Cash shortages lead to unpaid salaries, pensions and social benefits. In turn, people's ability to procure supplies, even when these are available, is restricted. Limited access to financial institutions hampers business operations and affects people's access to liquid money.

The capacity to respond to the crisis in a coordinated and coherent manner remains limited in Ukraine. Lack of a coordinated and integrated approach has hindered the timeliness and effectiveness of response, and efforts made by different institutions have been insufficient, fragmented and ad hoc. It is hoped that the recovery and peace-building assessment conducted by a joint United Nations/World Bank/European Union mission, will the foundations for the state recovery action plan. In Donbas, local government capacities in affected areas have suffered due to military activities, with government personnel fleeing, communications channels breaking down and lack of resources) and governance functions are not being fulfilled effectively.

Vulnerable people in public care institutions for the mentally and terminally ill, orphans, and the disabled are in an especially dire situation on both sides of the conflict. The decision of the government of Ukraine to stop running public institutions, including banks, in areas controlled by armed groups, has aggravated the situation of the most vulnerable. New groups traumatized by violence—such as ex-combatants, children, survivors of gender-based violence and relatives of missing people—are in need of psychosocial support. The reconciliation agenda will become increasingly important over with time in Ukraine, especially if the latest Minsk Agreements (11-12 February 2015) are observed by conflicting parties.

The fact that Ukraine is a middle-income country, with sufficient resources to address some of the needs of affected people (including restoration of damaged facilities and assistance to IDPs) should be factored in when identifying strategic objectives. On the same note, the affected population is diverse and some groups, though limited in size, are able to ensure their own livelihoods without heavy reliance on state assistance programmes.

Livelihood and early recovery cluster partners' will focus their support on the most vulnerable – the impoverished, orphans, the elderly and the disabled - as the authorities are unable to respond to the needs of these diverse communities.. As most public services in highly urbanized regions of Donetsk and Luhansk are centralized, the rehabilitation of critical infrastructure (water, electricity) holds the promise of improving the lives of a significant number of people. A community-based approach for the rehabilitation of infrastructure and promotion of economic opportunities will be adopted to ensure the engagement of the affected population and guarantee sustainable results over time.

The cluster will build local government capacity in Donbas to respond to emergencies; identify key infrastructure rehabilitation needs and support activities to addressing them; help create income streams for IDPs, and help meet the urgent needs of the most vulnerable, including within host communities. Efforts will be made to ensure an enabling environment for local small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to develop, and to promote participation of local communities in recovery of services in the affected territories.

<b>Cluster Objective 1:</b> Capacity of the government, at the national and local levels, to respond to the crisis in a coordinated manner, restore public services, and develop and implement a comprehensive strategy on early recovery and livelihoods	<b>Supports Strategic Objective 2, 3</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
1. Government recovery system (including recovery strategy, coordination mechanism, human capacity, decision-making framework) is in place to respond to the crisis	No government recovery system	System enacted to adequately respond
2. # of vulnerable people assisted by a better response to crisis and recovery-related services	0	500,000

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Locations</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
A.1.1. Design and implement the capacity development programme for Ministry of Social Policy, Ministry of Regional Development, State Agency for Donbas Recovery and other key government structures, as well as support the development and implementation of the State Programme for Recovery through an effective coordination with other stakeholder	Zone 3	<p># of capacity development activities for the Ministry of Social Policy, Ministry of Regional Development, State Agency for Donbas Recovery and other key government structures</p> <p>The government's comprehensive recovery programme for affected areas of Luhansk and Donetsk regions is in place and is implemented</p> <p>Coordination mechanism in development and implementation of the State Programme for Recovery is in place</p>	N/A	<p>At least 10 capacity development activities for the key government structures</p> <p>Government adopts comprehensive recovery programme and started its implementation</p> <p>The coordination mechanism is established and functioning</p>
Capacity development of the sub-national government authorities, including in terms of emergency response, training of staff, supporting citizens advice bureaus and public councils	Zone 3	# of sub-national government officials whose capacity were strengthened in emergency response and citizens support and involvement	N/A	100 officials improved capacity in emergency response and citizens support and involvement

<b>Cluster Objective 2: Critical infrastructure and operation of public institutions serving the most vulnerable are rehabilitated</b>			<b>Supports Strategic Objective 2</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>			<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
1. # of vulnerable people who have improved (restored) access to social and public social services			25,000	200,000 (50% women)
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Locations</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
Local government-led identification of priority social and public infrastructures for repair and rehabilitation	Zone 3	# of infrastructures identified for repair and rehabilitation	0	100
Implement rehabilitation projects according to the best international practices (including participatory approach, engineering design and technical assistance, energy-saving approach, capacity building and handover for sustainable maintenance) in coordination with other clusters	Zone 3	# of rehabilitated facilities	30	50
Create preconditions for the restoration and sustainable maintenance of residential housing, especially for the most vulnerable groups, in collaboration with shelter cluster	Zone 3	# of identified localities for restoration of critical infrastructure of residential housing (electricity, gas stations, small roads, bridges, etc.)	0	50

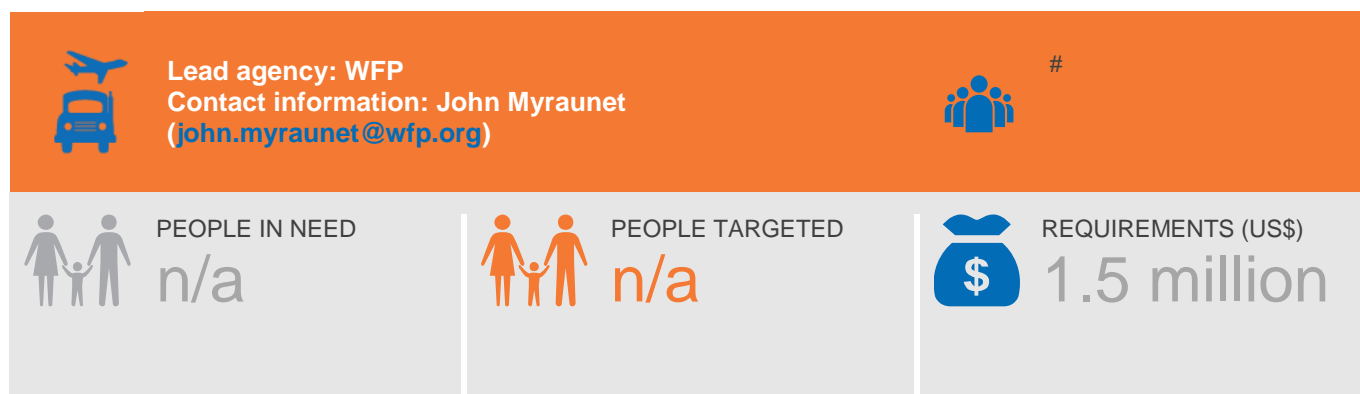
<b>Cluster Objective 3: Employment and income generation of affected populations for sustainable livelihoods facilitated with particular attention to the most vulnerable (including IDPs, women, disabled, etc.)</b>			<b>Supports Strategic Objective 2</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>			<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
1. # of affected households, including IDPs, who improved their income generation opportunities (excluding social support)			700	20,000 households (50,000 people)
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Locations</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
Improved income-generation capacity of the most vulnerable people, including IDPs, through training, re-training, vocational education, job coaching and other activities; and through strengthened capacity of public employment service	Zone 3	# of people who improved income generation capacity through participation in training, re-training, vocational education	400	10,000, including 6,000 women
Increase incomes of people through implementation of special emergency employment forms, such as cash-for-work, public works, temporary jobs etc in partnership with public	Zone 3	# of people whose incomes increased due to implementation of special emergency employment forms	0	3,000, including 2,000 women

employment service and NGOs				
Create income-generation opportunities for affected population, including IDPs, through providing business training, start-up grants and other technical assistance to SMEs, including agricultural producers	Zone 3	# of people who increased their income through support to start or restore of business	300	10,000, including 5,000 women
Supporting community-based projects aimed at successful economic and social integration of IDPs to prevent tensions between IDPs and host communities	Zone 3	# of people who benefited from the community-based projects	0	10,000

<b>Cluster Objective 4:</b> Address urgent needs in public services of the most vulnerable people (including disabled, elderly, orphans and those in institutions) living in non-government controlled areas addressed	<b>Supports Strategic Objective 2</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
1. # of vulnerable people who have improved (restored) access to public services on the territories not controlled by the Government of Ukraine	0	6,000 (50% women)

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Locations</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
Identification, repair and rehabilitation of critical and urgent facilities and services of the most vulnerable population in coordination with other clusters	Zone 1	# of identified, repaired and rehabilitated infrastructure facilities and services improved for relevant communities	0	30

## LOGISTICS



Due to the instability and conflict prevalent in Ukraine since April 2014, people in the most affected areas of Donetsk and Luhansk are experiencing limited access to humanitarian aid. The Logistics Cluster was officially activated by the ERC on 23th February. A global logistics cluster mission identified the need to address logistics coordination and information gaps, organize convoys and set up common warehousing.

Regular cluster meetings will be the occasion for discussions on humanitarian response efforts, giving partners the opportunity to share information on bottlenecks, constraints and ways to address gaps.

Situation updates on access and infrastructure will be shared in a timely manner. The cluster will monitor the situation on the ground and provide updates on logistics capacity assessments. These assessments will regularly be shared with humanitarian actors to ensure efficient delivery objectives.

The logistics cluster, in cooperation and coordination with OCHA and the HC, will advocate to overcome logistics bottlenecks for humanitarian access to affected populations.

Where needed humanitarian convoys will be organized across the conflict line through a small truck fleet as a last resort. The logistics cluster will establish humanitarian hubs with common storage facilities for humanitarian actors. These storage locations will serve to consolidate cargo for potential convoys.

As lead agency of the global emergency telecoms cluster (ETC), WFP will also be launching an online needs assessment survey to collect information on humanitarian partners' information and communications technology (ICT) needs. This information will enable the global ETC to better understand common ICT needs and determine the best possible interventions to support humanitarian partners in Ukraine with security telecommunications services, data connectivity and coordination services. An ICT working group was established in Ukraine in mid-2014 and acts as a forum for discussing issues related to the IT sector. It is supported by the respective organizations.

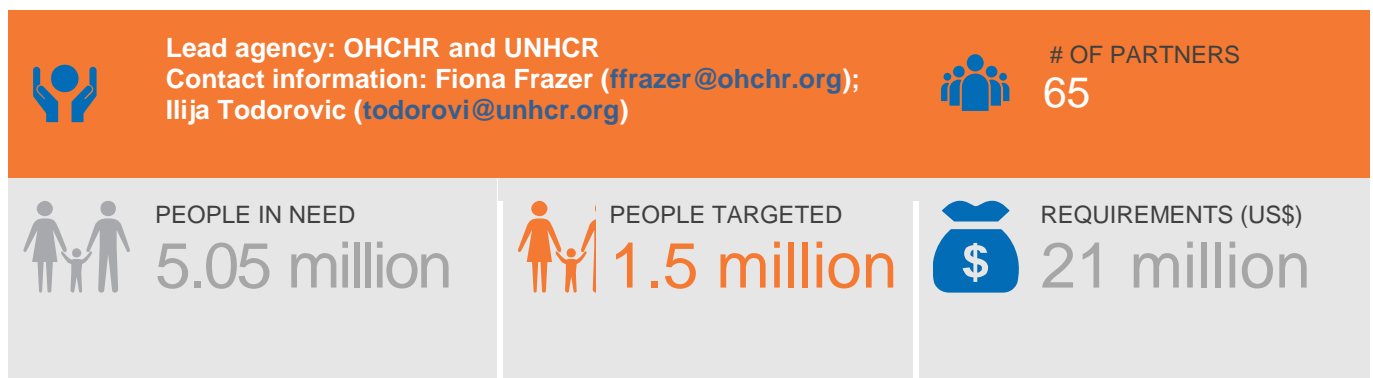
Cluster Objective 1: Provide coordination of emergency logistics and information management to humanitarian actors			Supports Strategic Objective 2	
Indicator			Baseline	Target
1. Effective coordination and regular information products			Not in place	Fully in place
Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Logistics Coordination and advocacy	Countrywide	Logistics Coordination meetings and updates to partners	N/A	Weekly

Information management – provide up-to-date operational data of potential congestion of entry points, as well as the publication of situation reports, snapshots and briefings	Countrywide	Logistics Capacity Assessment and situation updates	N/A	Weekly
--	-------------	---	-----	--------

<b>Cluster Objective 2: Humanitarian access improved through common logistics services</b>	<b>Supports Strategic Objective 2</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
1. Regular humanitarian convoys organized based on needs	Not in place	Fully in place

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Locations</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
Transport services	Eastern Ukraine	Trucks made available	N/A	10
Common Warehousing	Eastern Ukraine	Storage space made available	N/A	5,000m <sup>2</sup>

## PROTECTION



The Protection cluster with the child protection sub-cluster and gender-based violence sub-cluster aims to protect, support and strengthen the resilience, well-being and family unity of the conflict-affected population. The cluster acknowledges the intrinsic value of families and recognises that family wellbeing lies at the core of civil society. Its objectives are framed by International Human Rights Law (IHRL) and International Humanitarian Law (IHL). The protection cluster and sub-clusters will address protection service parameters such as access, capacity and resources at this time of conflict. It will take a time-phased approach for 2015, maximising resources and capacity in line with the following criteria:

- Ensure continuous protection monitoring, leading to evidence-based advocacy and a protection response for conflict-affected populations (with particular attention to protection of civilians, GBV, IDPs, women, children, the elderly, and minorities).
- Target those in immediate need, including strengthening capacity for registration of IDPs, providing child protection services, legal aid and other legal services, referral mechanisms, and provision of multi-purpose cash assistance for particular groups.
- State and civil society capacity strengthened to include improved information management, age-, gender-, diversity-protection mainstreaming, community-based interventions, GBV prevention and protection, and child- and gender-based systems of advocacy / reforms.
- Ensure protection mainstreaming throughout the humanitarian response.
- Develop mechanisms for accountability to affected people.

The protection cluster, child protection sub-cluster and GBV sub-cluster together with stakeholders, will promote awareness of the need to protect affected populations in the conflict zone and will advocate for all duty bearers to ensure the right to access essential humanitarian assistance - or to leave areas affected by violence in dignity and safety, on a voluntary basis, and with family unity upheld.

The risk for new population movements remains high. This could further stretch limited absorption capacities, especially in the east, where in some affected regions tensions between host communities and IDPs are increasing. Hence, the protection response will focus on community messaging to promote dialogue and reduce communal tensions. The cluster will support development of community-based strategies for monitoring security and identifying high-risk 'hot spots'.

The protection cluster and sub-clusters will support a cohesive approach to monitoring, reporting and advocacy in an environment that has attracted an increasing number of international and national actors. This approach will be coordinated, collaborative, and age- and gender-inclusive, and build upon local grassroots efforts that have to date provided essential support to conflict-affected people. The monitoring will identify protection trends to enable interventions and inform planning and programme design of the partners and will record and respond to protection incidents, particularly for 'at-risk' groups and individuals (to include women, girls and boys, minorities and others). Particular attention will be paid to the legal and physical needs of persons residing in institutions.

The protection cluster and sub-clusters will support a holistic approach to service delivery, supporting those who need to be registered as IDPs, obtaining replacement documents, and assisting with access to justice,

legal assistance and redress. Particular attention will be paid to those who require life-sustaining assistance and a safe place to adjust to changing circumstances. This will include those who want to return to their areas of origin. Children and caregivers, survivors of SGBV/GVB should benefit from a diverse range of social service delivery activities.

Cluster Objective 1: Protection for people of concern strengthened	Supports Strategic Objective 1	
Indicators	Baseline	Target
1. Increased percentage of documentation and analysis of on-going violations of IHL and IHRL with a view to protection prevention and response.	25%	50%
2. Strengthen protection monitoring to address protection gaps and individual cases	40,000	250,000
3. Number of cases with protection concerns identified and provided with legal assistance/advice, tailored individual assistance including where appropriate, multipurpose cash grants.	5,200	52,000
4. Number of NGOs and governmental agencies whose capacity is built to provide legal assistance, redress and rehabilitation to victims of human rights violations and IDPs	10	15
5. Advocacy intervention with State and other relevant actors for the prevention and response to violations	1	5

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Monitoring, and analysis of the protection of the rights of individuals in accordance with IHL and IHRL and protection concerns of the conflict affected people (with particular attention to protection of civilians, SGBV/GBV survivors, IDPs, women, children, older persons, and minorities) and emerging issues of human trafficking, evacuation, children associated with armed forces/groups, forced evictions, demobilised soldiers.	All Zones With particular attention to zone 1, 2 and 3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percent of identified and monitored protection incidents are documented and reported.</li> </ul>	NA	80%
			5%	25%
Monitoring of protection of most vulnerable groups, particularly those in institutions [e.g. in childcare institutions, penitentiary facilities maternity wards (abandoned), residential care institutions, bomb shelters, IDP centres basements etc.]	Zones 1 and 2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percent of institutions in zones specified where at least one monitoring visit undertaken.</li> <li>Percent of IDP population being monitored to address protection needs.</li> </ul>	0%	60%
			3%	25%
Policy advice and coordination on protection, (with particular attention to protection of civilians, SGBV/GBV survivors, IDPs, children, older persons and minorities)	All Zones	Number of briefs developed based on the identified issues reported to relevant stakeholders	0	6
Provide legal assistance and access to referral mechanisms to facilitate the rehabilitation and redress of IDPs and conflict-affected people	Zones 1, 2 and 3	percent of reported cases of the affected population and IDPs provided with legal assistance	0%	50%

Building capacity of the government, and non-state actors in ensuring their compliance with international obligations as well as the expertise of civil society to monitor compliance.	All zones.	• # of state and non-state actors trained on international standards for the protection of IDPs and the affected population.	5	15
--	------------	--	---	----

**Cluster Objective 2:** People of concern benefit from full and non-discriminatory access to public and civil services and enjoyment of social and economic rights especially for vulnerable groups (children/caregivers, women, IDPs, SGBV/GBV survivors, demobilized combatants, older persons, minorities) and other marginalized or vulnerable groups. Informed decisions are supported upholding family unity and wellbeing.

#### Supports Strategic Objective 2

Indicators	Baseline	Target
1. Percent of targeted vulnerable groups (including children, caregivers and SGBV/GBV survivors, IDPs) having non-discriminatory access to relevant protection services (such as legal, medical and psycho-social)	N/A	20%
2. Percent of state and non-state actors whose capacities are enhanced to provide protection responses (legal, social and psycho-social) to vulnerable populations affected by the conflict	N/A	25%
3. Number of affected children and caregivers with access to safe spaces, where activities have been conducted to encourage family unity and psycho-social well-being	0	60,000
4. Number of conflict affected individuals with the information needed to reduce personal risks regarding protection issues	0	250,000

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Mapping, and monitoring of provision of protection services to affected population.	Countrywide	• # Dashboard publications with age and gender disaggregation	0	12
Delivery of social and legal services and information dissemination on the available services and rights for conflicted affected populations (with particular attention to protection of civilians, SGBV/GBV survivors, IDPs, boys and girls, older persons and minorities)	Zone 1,2 and 3	• Share of targeted vulnerable groups having access to legal and social services • percent population of concern who report knowledge of available services and awareness of their rights including women, girls and boys	0% 0%	70% 85%
Capacity building state / non-state actors providing services and upholding rights and referral mechanisms (including child protection and gender-based violence information management systems or database).	Zones 1and 3	• percent of state/ non-state actors trained to provide legal and social aid	0	20%
Strengthen and expand community-based protection systems in providing psycho-social responses for affected groups and host communities, with particular attention to boys and girls, IDPs, SGBV/ GBV survivors	Zone 1, 3, 4 and 5.	# of facilities with enhanced psycho-social component in service delivery	0	100
Provision of child protection services that facilitate and support family unity and well-being, and provide	Zones 1, 3, 4 and 5	• # of affected children and caregivers with access to safe spaces, where activities have been conducted to	0	10,000

protection from all forms of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect		encourage family unity and wellbeing		
		• # of unaccompanied and separated children who are reunited with their caregivers or are in appropriate long-term alternative care	0	100
Assessment of capacity and strengthening of community-based protection systems including for children, families, IDPs and GBV issues	Zone 1	Strategy developed and agreed with all relevant stakeholders on steps to strengthen community based protection systems (including capacity building)	0	1
Awareness raising/public information campaign for affected communities	Zones 1 and 3	• # of conflict-affected individuals reached through awareness raising/public information campaigns	0	250,000

<b>Cluster Objective 3:</b> Durable solutions for people of concern are developed to support their making an informed decision about voluntary return in safety and dignity, local integration and/or relocation in a manner that is voluntary and in accordance with national and international norms and standards	<b>Supports Strategic Objective 3</b>	
	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Indicators</b>		
1. Share of IDPs/affected population/returnees registered	50%	95%
2. Share of surveyed people / communities reporting housing, land, property disputes	4%	20%
3. Durable solutions strategy developed and agreed among all relevant stakeholders	0	1
4. Share of people in need of legal assistance receiving legal assistance/advice	4%	20%

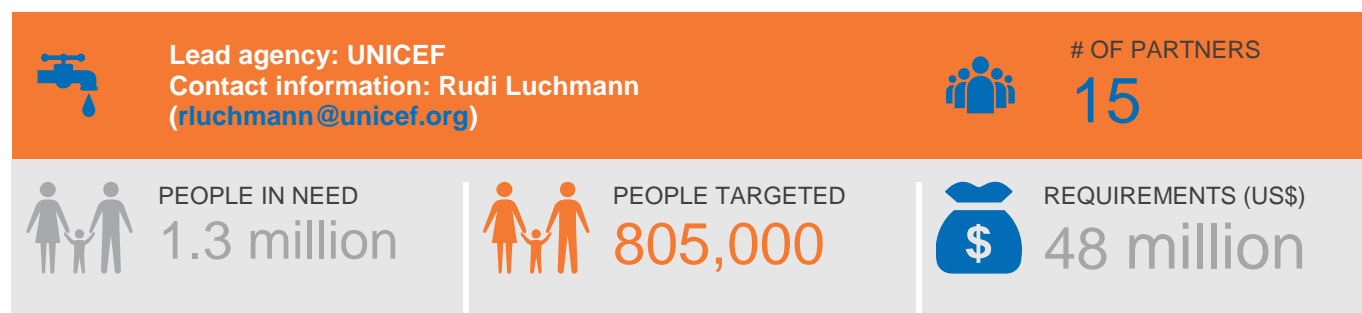
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Locations</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
Outreach/information campaign to IDPs and host communities about the conditions in their areas of return; facilitate returns in safety and dignity	Zones 1, 3, 4 and 5	• % of IDP population aware of conditions upon return to inform a full and voluntary choice	0	30%
In order to rebuild community cohesiveness in post-conflict areas: initiate fora for inclusive public dialogue; monitor instances of hate speech and advocate for solutions in cooperation with authorities and civil society; develop programmes that promote reconciliation with the active participation of vulnerable groups (young people, IDPs, people affected by GBV etc.)	Zones 1, 2 and 3	• Durable solutions strategy developed and agreed among all relevant stakeholders	0	Yes
In areas hosting displaced populations, develop and expand upon community messaging and mobilization that would tackle divisive issues between the hosting and displaced communities, with particular focus on activating participation of vulnerable groups (young people, IDPs, people affected by GBV etc.)	Zones 3, 4 and 5	• Durable solutions strategy developed and agreed among all relevant stakeholders	0	Yes

---

Legal assistance and information provided to affected communities, including displaced people in relation to problems associated with land and housing issues in the areas of origin, access to social services and benefits in areas of displacement and the legality of proposed relocation schemes	Zones 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	• % of surveyed people / communities reporting housing, land, property disputes	NA	20%
---	------------------------	---	----	-----

---

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)



The crisis in Ukraine has left thousands of people without access to drinking water, placing many of them in an extremely vulnerable situation, with affected people melting snow or drinking water from open sources such as lakes. Currently, at least 700,000 people are without access to drinking water.

Conflict-induced damage inflicted on water infrastructure such as pipelines, filtering stations and storage facilities, water sources and pumping stations, leaves the affected population without access to water, reliable water sources or means of hygiene and sanitation. Due to deterioration in the quality of water, there are reported cases of diseases that are a public health hazard<sup>19</sup>.

Having lost their income and depleted their savings, many IDPs find the cost of hygiene and cleaning supplies an additional financial burden. Surveys and observations during field visits suggest that there is a sustained need for hygiene supplies especially among vulnerable families. Lack of money forces IDPs to compromise on hygiene practices. There is a significant need for the provision of hygiene supplies especially for the most vulnerable, such as new-borns, families with multiple children, the elderly, single-headed households and people living in collective centres with sub-standard water and sanitation services. Hospitals, geriatric and social institutions also face a significant need for hygiene items.

Thousands of people living in bunkers, bomb shelters and basements make up a separate category of vulnerable people whose needs must be prioritized, especially regarding access to appropriate and clean sanitation facilities, as the bunkers/shelters have no such facilities.

Response to the above-mentioned issues needs to be matched by hygiene promotion and behaviour training among the population in the affected area. To date, WASH cluster partners and the government have addressed the following critical needs:

- Partial repair of water pipes, filtration systems and pumping stations damaged by conflict, including the Seversky Donetsk canal, to reconnect various areas to water supply systems.
- Water trucking and distribution of water bottles in Donetsk, Kharkiv, Luhansk regions.
- SES water quality monitoring.
- Distribution of hygiene kits.
- Hygiene promotion activities (communities and schools) in Kharkiv, Kyiv, Luhansk and Severodonetsk.

The WASH cluster aims to support the authorities in ensuring that mortality, morbidity and any possible outbreaks of water and sanitation-related diseases such as diarrhoea (including cholera) are kept under control through access to and use of adequate safe water and sanitation services, and safe hygiene practices.

<sup>19</sup> UNICEF WASH assessment report

The WASH cluster aims to respond to the key needs of:<sup>20</sup>

- Zone 1 (Non-government controlled area) - 165,000 children, women and men residing in non-governmental controlled areas.
- Zone 2 (active conflict areas - Donetsk and Lugansk Oblast) - 330,000 children, women and men residing in zones of active conflict areas.
- Zone 3, High reception areas of IDPs (Donetsk, Lugansk, Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhia) 210,000 children, women and men internally displaced due to crises or returning to areas formerly subject to conflict and host communities.
- Zone 4, areas hosting a limited number of IDPs (Kharkiv, Kyiv and Odessa Oblast - 100,000 children, women and men internally displaced.
- 115,000 school children who are deprived of safe water, sanitation facilities and/or hygiene education in their damaged or destroyed schools in zone 1, 2 & 3.

The WASH Cluster will put in place appropriate feedback mechanisms and involve the affected population in each stage of the humanitarian programme cycle, including assessment, design and monitoring.

Regions prioritized for WASH response have been selected on the basis of the severity scale indicated by UNICEF WASH assessment and cluster monitoring through partners, district (Rayon) authorities, water companies and UNICEF field monitors.

As the reality on the ground changes and deteriorates due to fighting, children, women and men are exposed to water borne diseases such as diarrhea- related disease. In view of this situation, cluster partners decided to make contingency stocks available such as hygiene supplies and disinfection materials (aquatabs) for 50,000 children, women and men.

Indicator	Supports Strategic Objective 2	
	Baseline	Target
1. # of target population (G/B/W/M) with access to min 15 l/p/d potable water	100,000	675,000
2. # of target population (G/B/W/M) provided with hygiene kits	19,944	400,000
3. # of target population (G/B/W/M) with equitable access to appropriate gender separated sanitation facilities in bunkers/bomb shelters	N/A	30,000
4. # of target population (men, women, boys and girls) equipped with knowledge on good hygiene practices and are practicing safe hygiene activities	8,000	500,000

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
• Assist authorities with water supply disinfection chemicals and ancillary equipment to monitor and ensure water quality	Zone 1,2,3	• # of people accessing safe water	0	300,000
• Assistance to authorities with portable	Zone 1,2,3	• # of portable Water treatment unit (WTU) installed and operational,	3	30

<sup>20</sup> Target figures are from UNICEF WASH assessment, WASH Cluster partners, district authorities including mayors and water companies

water treatment units, restoration of pumping stations/sources and restoration of filtration systems for drinking water supply in critical areas		restored pumping stations/water sources and filtrations systems		
		• # of people in crisis- affected regions having access to safe drinking water	0	150,000
• Regular monitoring of water access and quality in the conflict-affected areas; responding to the identified water supply and treatment needs as and when required	Zone 1,2,3	• # of water samples tested	N/A	150
		• # of people benefiting from water testing and treatment information	N/A	450,000
• Emergency provision of bottled water or distribution through water trucking to selected critical beneficiaries	Zone 1,2,3	• # of people receiving safe drinking water (min of 15 L p/p/day)	100,000	200,000
• Restoration/installation of hand pumps, wells in rural areas		• # of people receiving safe drinking water (min of 15 L p/p/day)	N/A	25,000
• Provision of sanitation facilities in bunkers (minimum of 1 toilet to 20 persons)	Zone 1,2,3	• # of people have equitable access to gender separated sanitation facilities	0	30,000
• Distribution of baby, adult and family hygiene kits to the most vulnerable among crisis-affected population groups with focus on new born, HH w/ multiple children, differently-abled and elderly people	Zone 1,2,3,4	• # of people (M/F/B/G) receiving hygiene kits	19,944	400,000
• Provision of information packages containing information on basic sanitation and hygiene, HH water treatment during emergency, hand washing at critical times	Zone 1,2,3,4	• # of people reached with WASH information package	8,000	500,000

<b>Cluster Objective 2: Provide crisis-affected children (girls and boys) with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their schools</b>		<b>Supports Strategic Objective 1,2,3</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>		<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
1.	# of children in target schools and temporary learning centres with appropriate WASH facilities as per agreed minimum standards in Zone 1, 2, 3	N/A	115,000
2.	# of schools and temporary learning centers with WASH facilities as per agreed minimum standards in Zone 1,2,3	N/A	150

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Locations</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
• Minor repair to unsafe or damaged latrines, water and hand washing facilities in target schools damaged due to crises	Zone 1,2,3	• # of schools with WASH facilities rehabilitated	N/A	150
		• # of children using improved WASH services in schools	N/A	60,000

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement ToT hygiene promotion programme for 50 teachers in affected areas of Donetsk and Luhansk Regions and develop and distribute WASH guidebook for teachers</li> </ul>	Zone 1,2,3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of school teachers trained in hygiene during emergency</li> </ul>	N/A	600
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hygiene promotion session with the children in schools</li> </ul>	Zone 1,2,3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of children in schools are practicing safe hygiene practices</li> </ul>	N/A	115,000

## ASSESSMENT PLANNING FOR 2015

A series of assessments, both joint and sectoral, are planned for 2015.

Sector(s)	Name/Type of Assessment	Implementing Agencies	Planned dates	Geographic areas and population groups targeted
Education	Child-Centred Multi-sectoral Rapid Assessment in Conflict-affected areas	Save the Children, UNICEF	Dec 2014 - Jan 2015	Conflict & post-conflict areas
	Mine Risk Education Exit Survey	UNICEF, DRC, Sector members	Nov – Dec 2015	Post-conflict area; select host communities
Emergency Shelter/NFI	Rapid Damage Assessment	UNHCR & partners	Jan – Mar 2015	Conflict & post-conflict areas
	Collective Centre Monitoring	UNHCR, PIN	Monthly	All Ukraine
	Impact of Shelter/NFI cash assistance	UNHCR, all cash partners	Feb-Mar 2015	All accessible zones (sampling)
	NFI needs for winter 2015-2016	UNHCR	July – Aug 2015	All accessible zones (sampling)
Food and Nutrition	Food Security assessment	WFP & sector members	Ongoing 2014/15	Donetsk, Luhansk, Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv and Zaporizhzhia
	Market assessment	WFP, GoU & sector members	Periodic	Donetsk, Luhansk, Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv and Zaporizhzhia
Health	Joint Health sector assessment	NGOs, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO	First & Third Quarters 2015	Donetsk, Luhansk, Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv and Zaporizhzhia
Livelihoods/Early Recovery	Infrastructure Damage Assessment	UNDP	Jan 2015	Donetsk and Luhansk
	Vulnerability Risk Assessment	UNDP	Dec 2014 – Jan 2015	Nationwide, with particular attention to affected regions
	Civil Society Reconciliation and Peacebuilding	UNDP, NGOs	Feb- May 2015	Donetsk and Luhansk government-controlled areas
Protection	Mine Risk KPB Survey	DRC, UNICEF	Jan 2015 – Ongoing	Selected districts of Donetsk and Luhansk
	Protection Monitoring	UNHCR, KrymSOS, R2P	Jan 2015 – Ongoing	Targeted eastern regions and throughout country
	Human Rights Reporting	OHCHR	Dec 2014 – Dec 2015	Donetsk and Luhansk regions, Crimea, other regions of Ukraine
WASH	WASH access for children in schools	UNICEF	Dec 2014 - Jan 2015	Kharkiv, Luhansk, Lysichansk, Severdonetsk
	WASH Sectoral Rapid Assessment	UNICEF	Dec 2014 - Jan 2015	Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Luhansk and Zaporizhzhia