

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE PLAN UKRAINE

HUMANITARIAN
PROGRAMME CYCLE
2024

DECEMBER 2023



About

This document is consolidated by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners. It provides a shared understanding of the impact of the war on the people of Ukraine, including the most pressing humanitarian needs, the estimated number of people who need assistance. It also outlines the strategy to ensure adequate and timely life-saving and life-sustaining response, and the financial request to make humanitarian operations possible.

PHOTO ON COVER

Oleksandr and his two-year-old daughter Michelle walk in the courtyard of a damaged building in his Kharkiv's Saltivka neighbourhood, one of the city's most war-damaged areas. In Kharkivska Oblast and other front-line areas of Ukraine, civilians endure the daily threat of bombardment, mines and power outages, the lack of access to health care, education and basic essentials.

Photo: UNICEF/Aleksey Filippov

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fts.unocha.org/plans/1177/summary

Foreword

by the Humanitarian Coordinator

Throughout 2023, the war continued to wreak havoc in Ukraine. The killing and injury of thousands of civilians, including children, the targeting of civilian infrastructure, the disruption of livelihoods and vital social services and prolonged displacement have triggered a massive humanitarian and protection crisis. **The truth is that one year since we launched the previous Humanitarian Response Plan, the situation in the country has become even more extreme.** As the war ravages villages and towns close to the front line, humanitarian needs in these areas are reaching catastrophic levels. The situation cannot improve unless the war stops.

Entire communities close to the front line are being pummeled daily, leaving millions with little to no capacity to provide for themselves, and dependent on humanitarian assistance. I saw this during my multiple visits to front-line communities throughout the year. In Kupiansk, Kharkivska Oblast, I saw communities struggling to access health services in places where no hospitals or clinics were left untouched by the war. In Chasiv Yar and other parts of Donetsk Oblast, I met people who told me they had not had water or gas in their homes for over a year. In Belozerka, Khersonska Oblast, I met women living in homes damaged by the catastrophic flooding caused by the destruction of the Khakhovka Dam, struggling to access essential supplies as markets were completely disrupted. In Mykolaivska or Odeska oblasts, farmers desperate to return to their fields are prevented from doing so because of the heavy contamination of explosives. And in Orikhiv, Zaporizka Oblast, a mother shared with me her sorrow that her child could no longer attend school because of the insecurity. In all these places, I saw grief, loss, and suffering but also determination to live as best they can, in their own homes, where their life has purpose.

The situation further from the front line does not escape the damage caused by the war. Millions face the constant risk of bombardment, including in areas where they have sought refuge. Communities far from the front line have had to deal with unpredictable yet repeated airstrikes, decimating their communities in seconds. Over 4 million people are still internally displaced across Ukraine, and this prolonged displacement has pushed many to the brink, as they have depleted their resources and capacity to cope with the loss of job or income. There is a clear economic burden of displacement.

Trauma, rooted in the scourge of war, is impacting millions across the country. Children have endured the loss of their closest family members, their homes, and schools. Scars that may last a lifetime. Risks of gender-based violence have heightened while the most vulnerable people, often women and older people, grapple with the greatest challenges.

I am aware that these facts paint a grim picture of what the people of Ukraine face every day. The world must not turn away from the ugliness of war and its brutal impact. But there is another side to this.

This year, I have also seen the best of humanity. I met nurses and doctors who stayed behind to support their communities, doing heroic work every single day, with limited supplies. Volunteers risking their lives helping people out of war zones or delivering assistance and bringing hope to people in their time of need. And a united humanitarian community, with local, national and international organizations working together to complement these efforts.

In 2023, the humanitarian community collectively reached around 11 million people in Ukraine with humanitarian aid. The generous support from donors and close collaboration with national, regional and local authorities, with whom we work every day, was crucial and enabled our work. Thanks to dedicated aid workers, we became faster and moved closer to the people we serve. Jointly, we delivered over 100 inter-agency convoys to front-line communities, including to those affected by the Kakhovka Dam destruction in June 2023. With our local partners, we managed to start the response since day one, providing people affected with food and drinking water; our first convoy reached the affected areas within 72 hours. This is another reminder of the importance of being prepared to respond to attacks and emerging situations, the probability of which is high in war-torn Ukraine.

However, for another entire year, our overall ability to help people in areas under Russian occupation, especially close to the front line, where humanitarian needs are direst, has been extremely limited. We will continue our advocacy as it is a matter of humanitarian principle to be able to help people in need wherever they are.

Looking towards 2024, our intention is to support 8.5 million people with the most urgent humanitarian needs – out of nearly 15 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. Our humanitarian efforts are strategically focused on the most affected front-line regions, particularly in the east and south, a decision made based on thorough assessments and robust analysis. We also target those most in need in other parts of the country, particularly the displaced people and other vulnerable groups. Over 500 organizations working under this plan are committed to integrating protection into all aspects of our response and securing linkages with the ongoing recovery work through system support, community-based planning and recovery and market assistance.

The war in Ukraine is not over. Until that moment, a moment we are all waiting for, the suffering continues. And our support remains as vital as ever

Denise Brown
Humanitarian Coordinator for Ukraine

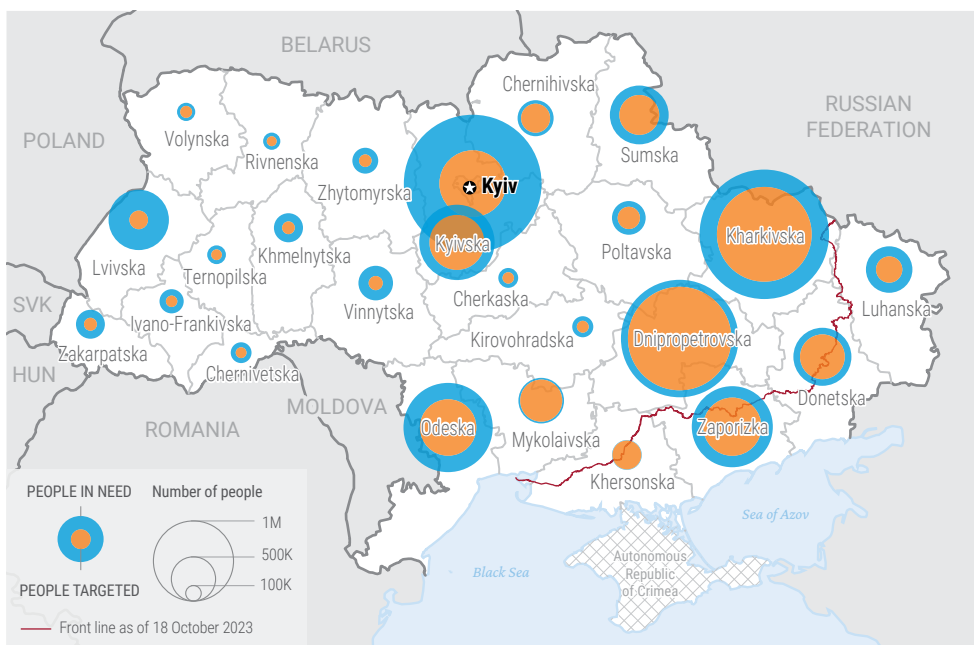
At a glance

People in need and people targeted by sex, age and disability

	PEOPLE IN NEED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	OLDER PEOPLE	WITH DISABILITY	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
PEOPLE IN NEED	14.6M	31%	20%	23%	14%	\$3.11BN
PEOPLE TARGETED	8.5M	32%	24%	21%	13%	

Breakdown of people in need and people targeted

	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED
<i>By sex</i>		
Female	8.1M	4.9M
Male	6.5M	3.6M
<i>By age</i>		
Women	4.6M	2.7M
Men	3.7M	2.0M
Girls	1.5M	1.0M
Boys	1.4M	1.0M
Older people	3.4M	1.8M
With disability	2.1M	1.1M
<i>By population group</i>		
IDPs*	3.6M	2.4M
Returnees	2.5M	1.6M
Non-Displaced	8.5M	4.5M



* Internally Displaced People

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

People in need and people targeted by sector/cluster

SECTOR / CLUSTER	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	Requirements (US\$)
CCCM	0.3M	0.2M	16.9M
Education	1.2M	1.0M	98.3M
Food Security & Livelihoods	7.3M	3.4M	700.6M
Health	7.8M	3.8M	145.0M
Protection Overall	11.5M	6.5M	468.1M
Protection	11.1M	3.0M	182.8M
Child Protection	3.2M	2.2M	139.6M
Gender-Based Violence	2.5M	0.8M	58.1M
Mine Action	6.7M	2.0M	87.7M
Shelter & NFIs	7.9M	3.9M	604.3M
WASH	9.6M	4.9M	410.7M
Multi-purpose Cash	-	1.9M	642.7M
Coordination & Common Services	-	-	12.5M
Emergency Telecommunications	-	-	1.5M
Logistics	-	-	6.9M

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Part 1:

Humanitarian needs

MYKOLAIV, MYKOLAIVSKA OBLAST

26 SEPTEMBER 2023

Humanitarians and volunteers work together to help 58-year-old Nadiia to repair the roof, door and windows of her house, damaged due to heavy hostilities in her city. The repairs are crucial to ensure her house will be warm and she will be protected against Ukraine's harsh winter.

Photo: UNHCR/Alina Kovalenko



1.1

Context Analysis

In Ukraine, the war that started in the east of the country in 2014 reaches now its 10-year mark, inflicting immeasurable suffering, causing numerous deaths and massive destruction, putting millions at risk of serious violations and generating grave humanitarian needs.

The dramatic escalation of the war since the Russian Federation's 24 February 2022 invasion continued to steadily intensify in 2023, ravaging front-line communities, causing forced displacement and family separation and causing widespread destruction of vital infrastructure, decimating essential services across the country.

Over 14.6 million people – about 40 per cent of the Ukrainian population living in Ukraine¹ – will need humanitarian assistance in 2024. Although the impact of the war remains far-reaching, exposing civilians, in most parts of the country, to the constant threat of bombardments and other protection risks, humanitarian needs are most acute in the east and the south. In this part of Ukraine, communities have been devastated by intense hostilities and humanitarian needs of people living in front-line communities are reaching levels of extreme and catastrophic severity.

Over 3.3 million people are in need of assistance in the front-line communities in the east and the south of the country. In these communities – including the territories occupied by the Russian Federation – millions struggle to exercise their human rights, freedoms and adequate access to water, food, shelter, health, protection, and other essential services and supplies.

Needs are also high among the nearly 4 million people who are internally displaced across Ukraine, particularly some 111,500 people currently living in collective sites. Prolonged displacement has pushed many to the brink, as they have depleted their resources and capacity to cope with the loss of job or income, increasing their exposure to exploitation and abuse and increasing the possibility of resorting to negative coping strategies. For them, returning home will not be an option until their houses have been rebuilt and basic services restored in their areas of origin. At the same time, violence has pushed

thousands to flee again, mainly in areas around Sumska and Kharkivska oblasts.

This deterioration of the humanitarian situation impacting regions and people already facing acute needs comes as a result of an escalation, throughout the entire 2023, of hostilities and fighting, strikes hitting civilian infrastructure, and major incidents, including the destruction of the Kakhovka Dam in southern Ukraine in June. In 2023, homes, schools, children's safe spaces, water systems and hospitals continued to be attacked. Obstruction of legal transit in the territorial waters of Ukraine and Russian strikes hitting port and grain infrastructure after the termination of the Black Sea Initiative by the Russian Federation in July further impacted farmers already struggling due to the heavy mine and explosive remnants of war contamination, particularly concerning in parts of Kharkivska, Khersonska and Mykolaivska oblasts where people rely on agriculture to survive.

The humanitarian crisis in Ukraine remains a protection crisis. Gross violations against civilians, including grave violations against children, have exposed millions to increased trauma and mental health issues, and impacted children's wellbeing and education. In 2023, thousands were killed or injured, including hundreds of children, compounding the reports of violations that shook Ukraine and the world in 2022. The war has also deepened pre-existing inequalities and challenges faced by women, girls, people with disabilities and marginalized groups, and increased risks of gender-based violence.

The war has continued to have a devastating impact on Ukraine's economy forcing people to face increased levels of poverty and dependence on aid. Since February 2022, 65 per cent of Ukrainian households faced income reductions and nearly 44 per cent of these cannot meet

basic needs². The reduction of income force people to adopt negative coping strategies, including reducing their expenditure on health services.

Looking ahead at 2024, the current humanitarian situation remains extremely concerning, is not expected to improve, and could further deteriorate if Russian attacks targeting energy and other critical infrastructure increase during the winter. The prolonged effects of the war will continue to exacerbate the already dire and fragile humanitarian conditions of vulnerable people, who will require sustained support to ensure they can meet their vital needs. Moreover, the impact of the war on people's mental health and psychological well-being has aggravated their vulnerability. Increased hostilities could further deepen the already prominent and severe protection crisis impacting the most vulnerable groups, including children, further aggravated by limited levels of humanitarian access in front-line areas.

Drivers of the crisis and humanitarian impact on population groups and need

Since the beginning of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022, humanitarian and protection needs have persisted across the country, with the lives of millions of Ukrainians having been and continuing to be uprooted. **The people of Ukraine – mainly the most vulnerable: women, children, older people, marginalized groups such as people living with HIV/AIDS, the Roma, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex (LGBTQI+) communities and people with disabilities – continue to bear the brunt of the war.** While fighting continues in front-line locations; shelling, as well as missile and rocket attacks, killed civilians and destroyed civilian infrastructure, including hospitals, educational institutions, children's safe spaces, residential buildings and humanitarian facilities, impacting people's access to essential services and hindering relief efforts to deliver lifesaving humanitarian assistance.

The first half of 2023 has seen several shifts in the war. At the beginning of the year, Russian strikes on energy infrastructure resulted in power outages, interrupting heating and water networks. In May, Russia's missile barrages and drone attacks across Ukraine nearly tripled, leading to a significant increase in civilian casualties. Following the start of the Ukraine counteroffensive in late spring, there has been an increase of heavy fighting and hostilities in eastern and southern Ukraine, where communities close to the front line have continued to

suffer from attacks by Russian military forces, which include shelling, ground-launched missiles mortar and small arms fire. Waves of attacks between June and August across several oblasts, including Dnipropetrovska, Khersonska, Lvivska, Mykolaivska, Odeska and Zaporizka, have killed hundreds of civilians and destroyed critical infrastructure, disrupting access to electricity, water and gas.

In the first four months of 2023, the average number of civilian casualties per month was 696. However, in May and July 2023, the monthly average increased to 861. In August and September, the number of casualties remained high, with close to 700 people reported killed or injured³. These numbers represent only verified cases, expecting to be much higher. There have also been reports of civilian casualties in areas beyond the control of the Government of Ukraine.

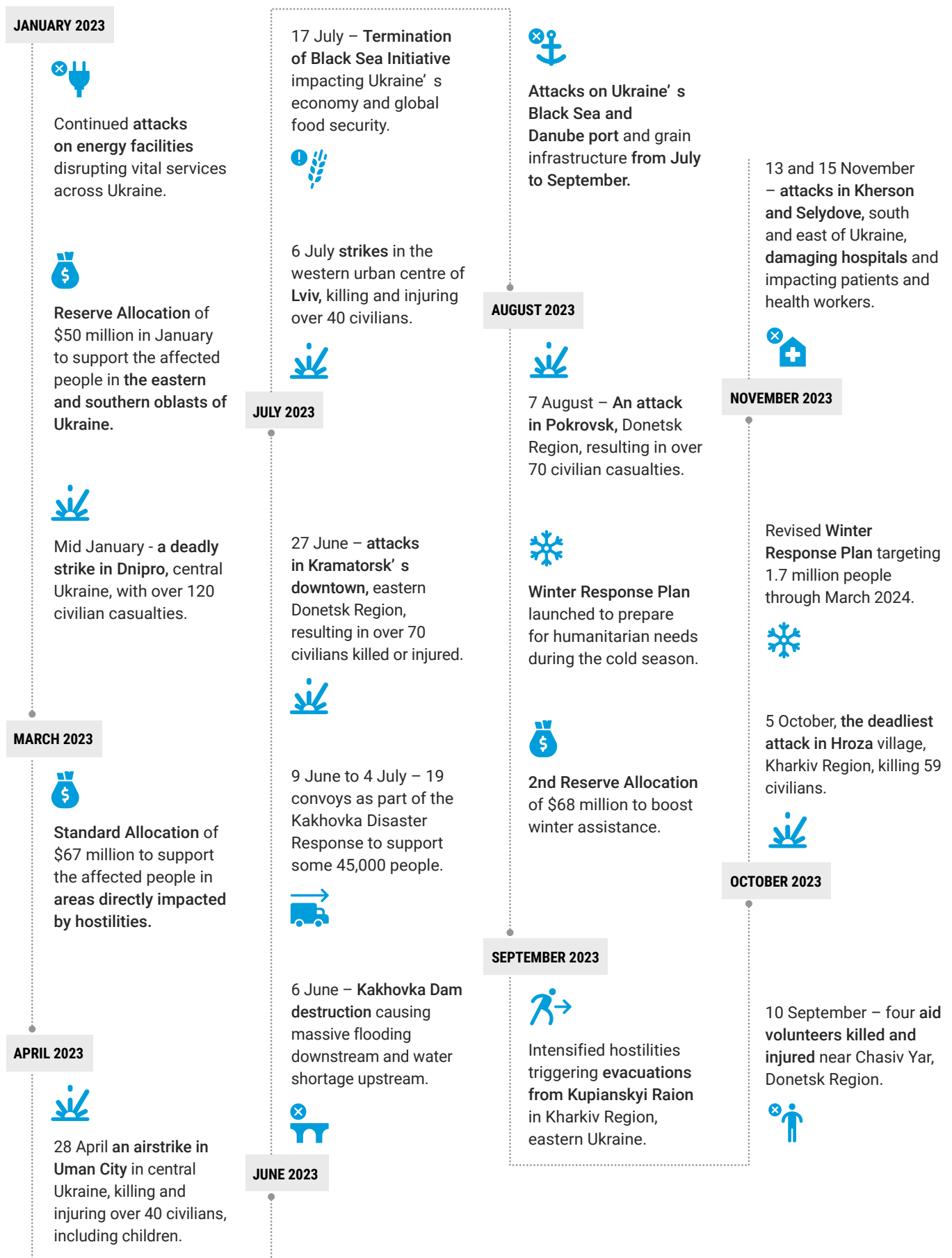
On 6 June, the destruction of the Kakhovka Dam, caused by the war, on the Dnipro River in southern Ukraine led to massive flooding downstream and loss of water supply upstream, affecting hundreds of thousands of people, whose houses were also washed away, leaving them with barely access to potable and technical water. Mine contamination continues to be a major impediment, not only for civilians trying to get back to their farms and rebuild their livelihoods, but also for humanitarians striving to deliver assistance.

The lives of millions of Ukrainians have been uprooted by the war, driving mass displacement within the country and in the region as people seek safety and support.

As of September 2023, around four million people were recorded internally displaced⁴, with half of them in four oblasts: Dnipropetrovska, Kharkivska, Kyivska, and Odeska and Kyiv City. Most displaced people fled their homes in Donetska, Kharkivska, Zaporizka, Khersonska and Luhanska oblasts.

In general, for those who are internally displaced, displacement to locations within the same oblast or macro-region is most prevalent. More than half of all displaced people (60 per cent) reported having been displaced for one year or longer. Among all displaced people, 7 per cent (around 353,000 people) had previously been displaced outside Ukraine before returning to the country but remaining in displacement. Almost half of the total number of internally displaced people was recorded in Donetska (24 per cent) and Kharkivska (22 per cent).

Timeline of Events



While Kharkivska oblast remains the oblast with the highest internal displacement in the country, Donetsk oblast is the main oblast of origin for displaced people, with resulting displacement spreading across several other oblasts⁵.

Among displaced people, those who do not have host families to accommodate them in their location of displacement or who cannot afford private housing are taking refuge in collective sites, where they rely on assistance from aid organizations, local authorities and volunteer initiatives. Around 111,500 internally displaced people are currently accommodated in 2,595 collective sites, while the remainder of the 4 million internally displaced people are staying in private housing or with host families⁶. Some 85 per cent of collective sites host older people, 59 per cent host people with disabilities and 33 per cent host female-headed households. Internally displaced people sheltered in these sites are among the most vulnerable and many of the sites are not adequately equipped to meet long-term accommodation needs or uphold minimum humanitarian standards. In these sites, gender-based violence (GBV) remains a critical risk and therefore prevention and response services, as well as sexual and reproductive health services, need to be in place.

As of September 2023, nearly 4.6 million people in Ukraine have returned to their homes, following a period of displacement due to the large-scale invasion. Nearly half of all returnees reside in Kyiv City or Kyivska Oblast. The other primary return areas are Kharkivska, Dnipropetrovska and Odeska. Over half of returnees (57 per cent) experienced displacement for three months or longer before returning home. Almost half of them returned from displacement in another oblast within Ukraine and just under one-third returned from displacement within their own oblast⁷. Returns are not always sustainable as nearly a third of the estimated returnee population reside in locations, which recorded high severity for one or more drivers of severity (livelihoods, utilities and services, residential destruction, safety and security, and public life), and some returnees experience secondary displacement⁸.

The war has severely impacted people's access to health care, education and other basic services. Access to quality education has been negatively impacted by the destruction of educational institutions, as well as by the lack of electricity and telecommunications technology.

Since the escalation of the war, at least 721 educational facilities have been damaged or destroyed⁹. In addition to damage and destruction, educational facilities are being used to accommodate displaced people or as aid distribution centres, further impacting children's access to education. Absence of safe spaces, such as educational institutions and child friendly spaces, intensified the risk of violence and abuse for out-of-school children. Attacks on health facilities disrupted the availability of services. Within the past 18 months, 1,129 attacks on health facilities were verified, impacting 1,006 health facilities and 78 health workers¹⁰. According to the Ministry of Health, over 1,300 medical facilities were damaged and 184 were destroyed up to 28 June 2023, with the highest concentration of damage in Kharkivska, Khersonska, Donetsk, Mykolaivska and Kyivska oblasts¹¹. Russian attacks on critical energy infrastructures and water networks have deprived thousands of civilians of at least temporary access to electricity, water, heating and related essential services – which could cause life-threatening conditions in the harsh winter months.

Since the full-scale invasion, 158 social protection infrastructure facilities were damaged or destroyed, including social service delivery centres, geriatric facilities and residential institutions for people with disabilities in need of support¹². Social service provision has also been negatively impacted due to shortages of social workers who were forced to flee due to the hostilities, and increased needs in areas hosting vulnerable internally displaced people with complex needs. Children have been particularly impacted by the war, having experienced forced displacement, family separation, loss of caregivers, disruption in education and routines, and exposure to violence and abuse, resulting in severe distress and trauma. Children in Luhanska and Donetsk have experienced the psychological consequences of more than ten years of war.

Ukraine's infrastructure has suffered considerable damage, including transport, energy, communications and water, affecting a significant proportion of the population and impeding economic activity, social services provision, governance and delivery of humanitarian assistance. Direct damage to buildings and infrastructure comes to more than US\$135 billion across the following most affected areas: housing (37 per cent), transport (26 per cent), energy (8 per cent), commerce and industry (8 per cent) and agriculture (6 per cent)¹³. Damage is concentrated in the front-line

oblasts, particularly Donetska, Kharkivska, Luhanska, Zaporizka, Khersonska, Mykolaivska and in locations that were brought back under government control, in Kyivska, Sumska and Chernihivska oblasts. In addition, the destruction of the Kakhovka Dam on 6 June 2023 has also resulted in the loss of the Kakhovka hydroelectric power plant, a crucial source of clean energy for southern Ukraine, with reconstruction of the plant estimated to cost over \$1 billion. The cost of reconstruction and recovery – estimated at \$411 billion – is expected to stretch over 10 years and combines both needs for public and private funds.

An estimated 1.4 million homes in Ukraine have been damaged or destroyed since the escalation of the war¹⁴. The situation is particularly worrying in front-line communities across Donetska, Kharkivska, Luhanska, Zaporizka, Khersonska and Mykolaivska oblasts, where attacks continue to cause damage to homes and add to the already massive destruction, which is further exacerbated by the floods caused by the Kakhovka dam disaster. People in these communities – mostly older people, people with disabilities, including children, or other vulnerable groups – are often forced to live in homes with leaking roofs, broken windows, and damaged walls. This hampers their ability to keep warm and stay protected against harsh temperatures. Damage to water systems, electricity and gas networks further exacerbate their precarious situation and increase their vulnerabilities. In addition, people in displacement across the country are vulnerable to harsh weather conditions, especially those hosted in collective sites, often ill-prepared for the winter due to lack of maintenance or damages affecting heating systems, water, electricity and gas supplies. Close to 30 per cent of the collective sites require some sort of repair to prepare them for winter.

The war continues to take a heavy toll on the country's economy. The agri-food sector – a key pillar of Ukraine's economy – is contracting rapidly, with severe consequences for broader food and nutrition security and profound shocks on rural households that rely exclusively on agriculture for their livelihoods. The impact of the war on livelihoods has been felt most extensively in the southeast. Many families, including displaced people, reported job loss, salary cuts and reduced working hours since the beginning of the escalation of the war¹⁵. Insecurity, including Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) contamination, prevents people from engaging in agricultural activities. Household-level income

has decreased, particularly in displaced and returnee households, increasing reliance on Government' social protection support, humanitarian assistance and financial support from friends or relatives¹⁶. The proportion of households relying on state transfers increased from 53 before to 60 per cent after the escalation of the war. Before the escalation of the war, humanitarian assistance was a primary source of income for one per cent of households, while it is currently estimated at 21 per cent and the proportion of households relying on financial support from friends or relatives increased from 5 to 13 per cent. The main coping mechanisms identified are relying on spend savings, acquiring additional work and reducing health costs¹⁷.

Large-scale displacement, combined with military service, has disrupted the formal labour market, having already experienced its highest levels of unemployment in the last decade in 2021. Sixty per cent of displaced people who were employed before their displacement have lost their jobs, while 40 per cent are currently employed, including 4 per cent who are self-employed¹⁸. In addition to Ukraine's already ageing population, outward migration and internal displacement will likely constrain the availability of human capital to support Ukraine's recovery and longer-term development.

During the first half of 2023, monthly market assessments indicate that essential items, such as food and hygiene items remain widely available, however, affordability is a key concern. In June 2023, 53 per cent of assessed customer key informants reported price increase as their primary financial barrier to accessing goods, with the highest percentage reported in the north (72 per cent)¹⁹. On the other hand, in the south, security-related factors limited retailers' activity, especially in areas closer to the front line, such as Zaporizka and Khersonska oblasts. Households in Donetska, Kharkivska and Khersonska oblasts had the lowest total monthly income (Ukrainian Hryvnia (UAH) 6,000 – 6,500) and were most in need of humanitarian assistance of any kind. Cash assistance was the most preferred modality of assistance and bank transfer the preferred delivery mechanism. However, access to banks and ATMs remained an issue for a high share of customers in the southern areas closer to the hostilities (37 per cent and 31 per cent respectively), especially in Mykolaivska, Khersonska and Zaporizka oblasts.

Pre-existing economic structural weaknesses have been further exacerbated by the war, damaging Ukraine’s economy²⁰. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) declined by 29.2 per cent in 2022 and inflation rose to 26.6 per cent, with high food prices negatively impacting household economies²¹. However, the economy slowly recovered in the second quarter of 2023, with an estimated increase of GDP by 15.9 per cent. At the same time, inflation decelerates – going down to 12.8 per cent in June 2023 from 26 per cent in January 2023²². Concurrently, the reintroduction of pre-war taxation, in particular on fuel, as of July 2023, is expected to slow down the inflation deceleration trend.

The war has seen damage across many regions, with incidents at nuclear power plants and facilities, energy infrastructure, industrial sites and agro-processing facilities. The result has been multiple air pollution incidents and potentially serious contamination of ground and surface waters. In many urban areas, the clean-up of destroyed housing will bring its own challenges, with debris likely to be mixed with hazardous materials. In areas where electricity and heating are cut off, people may have no other option but to cut down trees for fuel, increasing deforestation risks. According to the INFORM risk index 2023, Ukraine is considered at a high level of disaster risk, including natural hazards, with low levels of coping capacity²³. Given the scale of war-related destruction and the imperative to address immediate human needs, there is a risk that environmental and climate change challenges and commitments may not be adequately considered or prioritized.

Overview of Humanitarian Needs

Over 14.6 million people living in Ukraine are in need of humanitarian assistance. The severity of these needs varies across the country, with the nine oblasts closest to the front line and along the border with Russia and Belarus having the highest severity of needs and the greatest number of people in need of humanitarian assistance²⁴.

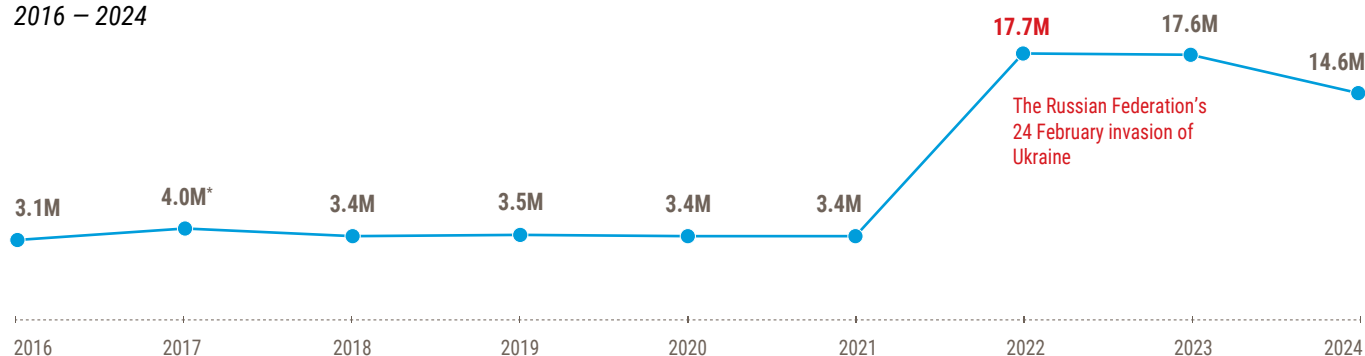
In all raions along the front line, people are experiencing extreme to catastrophic conditions in all sectors, with the most critical needs in protection and shelter, followed closely by Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)²⁵. The entire population within these raions is in extreme need of humanitarian assistance. In front-line areas in the east, 62 per cent of households reported multiple extreme or catastrophic needs²⁶.

For people living in communities closer to the northern border with Russia and Belarus, the needs are also being driven by direct exposure to the war, with reduced access to primary health care due to affordability and unsustainable income sources, such as loans, debts and aid²⁷. They are more than six-times as likely to report needing financial assistance to repay debt and three-times as likely to report needing repairs to their accommodation than households living away from the front line or border.

The 2022 and 2023 MSNA findings have also identified a growing disparity between urban and rural households. Those residing in areas with higher costs of living, such as major urban areas, are more susceptible to the impact of a deteriorating economy, as well as a potential reduction in access to coping mechanisms. People living in urban areas in the north and east are more likely to

People in need by year

2016 – 2024



* According to the HRP Mid-Year Review, August 2017

report multiple needs, while those living in rural areas in the south, centre and west are more likely to report one type of need, but one that is more extreme. Those living in rural areas have reported higher needs for heating fuel, compared to those in urban areas.

Households with at least one member with a disability, large households with three or more children, or households with at least one older person are more likely to experience unmet needs²⁸. Nearly all households with a member with disability (96 per cent) reported severe or extreme needs, with health and livelihoods ranking as the two highest needs. Households with a member with a disability reported needing medicines nearly twice as often. Similarly, 88 per cent of households with an older person reported severe or extreme needs, with health and livelihoods again ranking of the two highest areas of need. Livelihood factors appear to underpin many of the challenges being faced by these more vulnerable population groups. These nuances underscore the need for contextualized responses which account for geographic and demographic factors.

In areas occupied by Russia, the understanding of the situation is very limited, relying on indicative/ anecdotal data, not being representative of the different population groups and sufficient for a sound analysis. The humanitarian situation in these areas remains of particular concern due to persistent access constraints, making the provision of life-saving assistance extremely difficult and, in many cases, impossible. Indicative information suggests that access to health care services is very limited – driven by the shortage of medical personnel and medicines²⁹ – food and banking services or cash, among others. According to the 2023 MSNA-WFP indicative findings in inaccessible areas close or beyond the front line, the most frequently mentioned priority of unmet needs includes medicines, food, health care, livelihoods support, employment and drinking water, mirroring the reported needs on the other side of the front-line areas where humanitarian partners have limited access.

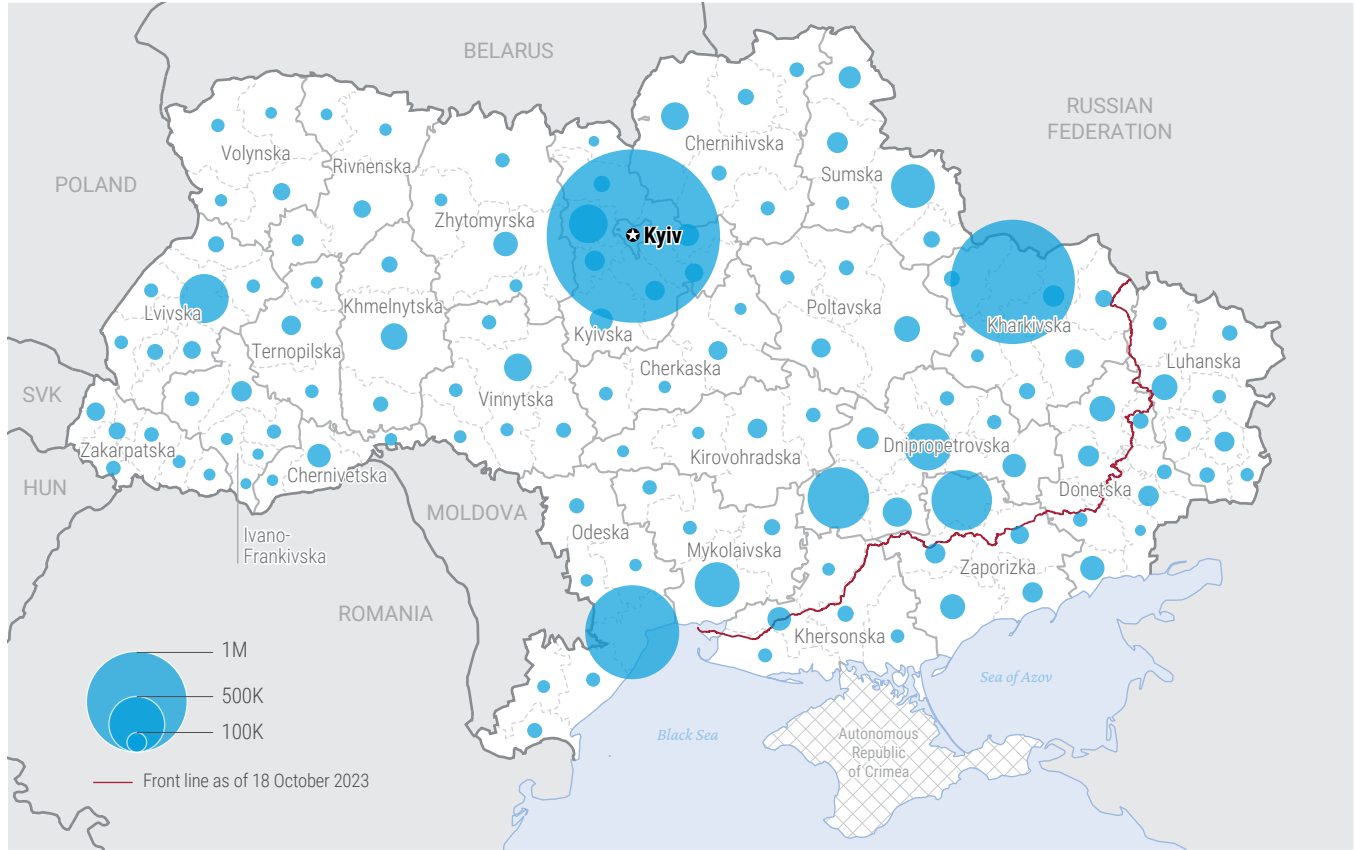
MYKOLAIV, MYKOLAIVSKA OBLAST
26 JULY 2023

A strike in the centre of Mykolaiv on the night of 20 July left several people dead and dozens of people injured, with a number of houses damaged.

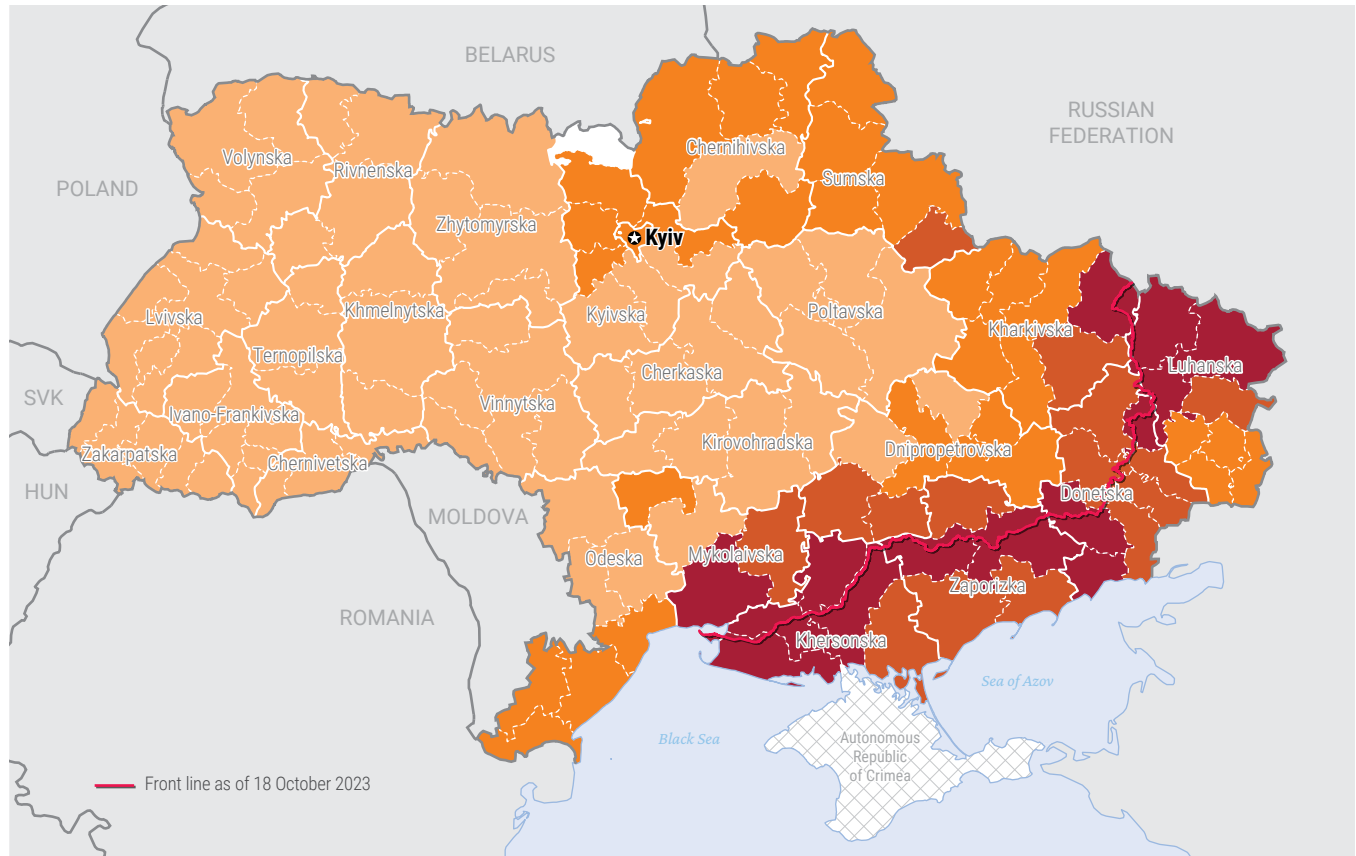
Photo: OCHA/Saviano Abreu



Distribution of people in need by raion



Intersectoral severity of needs



Intersectoral severity categorization ● Stressed need ● Severe need ● Extreme need ● Catastrophic need

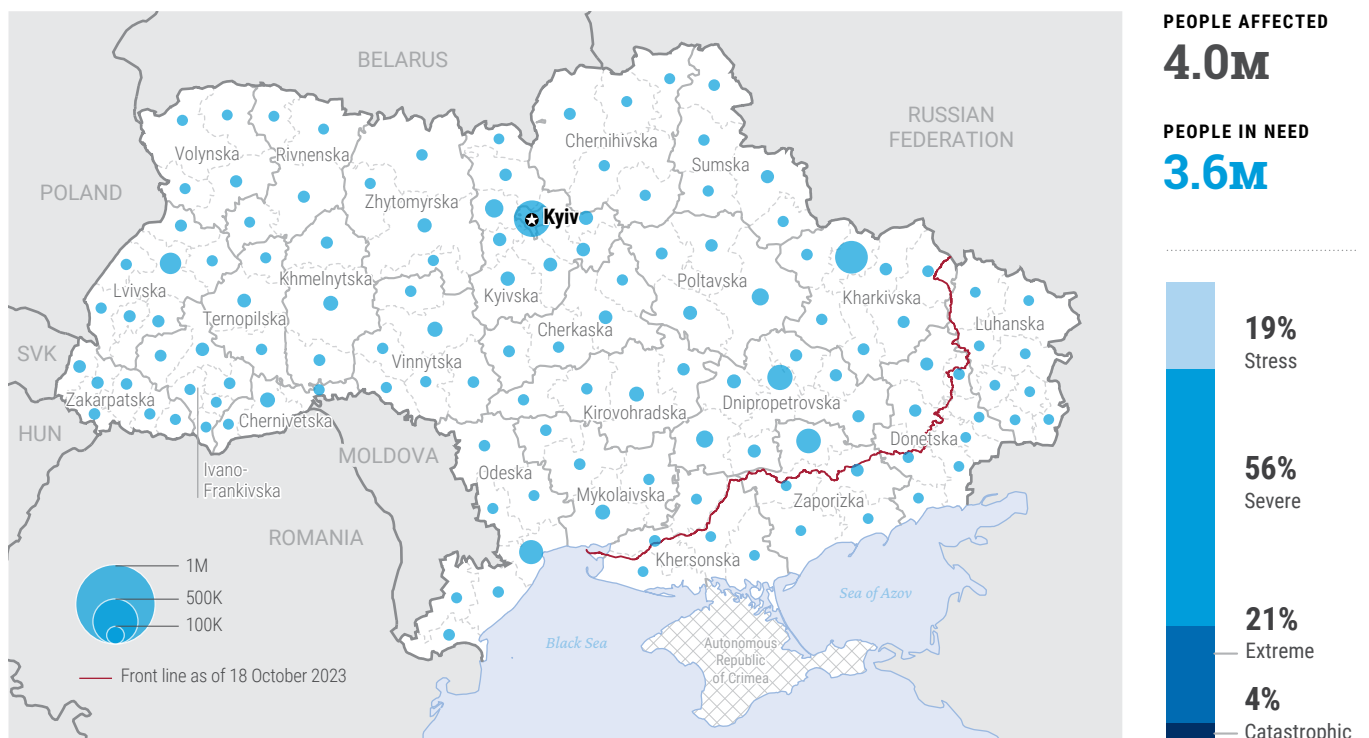
Internally displaced people

Of the 4 million internally displaced people within Ukraine³⁰, almost 3.6 million are in need of humanitarian assistance. Internally displaced people are experiencing the most severe and extreme needs in protection, with 62 per cent of households reporting severe or extreme gaps. The second highest category of need is livelihoods, with 56 per cent of households reporting severe or extreme gaps. Health is the third highest category, with 42 per cent in severe or extreme need. Internally displaced households have also reported needing rental support and provision of accommodation at much higher rates than returnees or people that have not been displaced³¹.

Those residing outside collective sites, particularly in rural areas across Ukraine, are likely to face problems accessing services and assistance. Displaced people may have been forced to move multiple times, losing their houses and livelihoods, and relying solely on humanitarian assistance. As displacement becomes prolonged, most needs have become more prevalent over time. Displaced people identified financial support and reconstruction materials as the most prominent needs. The findings from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM's) General Population Surveys indicate that women reported higher needs across all sectors after being displaced for over a year.

People living in collective sites do not have access to alternative adequate housing solutions and continue to face significant protection risks, notably due to overcrowding, eviction risks, as well as sexual abuse and exploitation, and other forms of GBV. Other risks include limited access to essential services, socioeconomic vulnerability, and different types of physical and mental harm. Risks in collective sites are driven by inadequate living conditions and/or sub-standard site management, with most sites not meeting intersectoral minimum guidelines. This situation is exacerbated by the dispersed nature of the more than 2,500 sites across the country, bringing significant challenges for humanitarians in terms of logistical capacity and allocation of resources. Given the short-term nature of assistance and that financial support for such initiatives is gradually decreasing as the crisis becomes protracted, the most vulnerable people are at risk of resorting to negative coping mechanisms should their daily needs not be met in collective sites.

Internally displaced people in need



Returnees in need



Returnees

Since the start of the full-scale invasion in February 2022, around 3.8 million people who have been displaced have returned to their homes³². Approximately, two thirds of returnees (2.6 million) are in need of humanitarian assistance. Overall, they are experiencing the most severe and extreme needs in protection, with 66 per cent of households in severe or extreme need of protection assistance. Similar to the needs being faced by internally displaced people, returnees are also reporting livelihoods as the area of second highest need, with 60 per cent of households reporting severe or extreme gaps. The third highest category of severe and extreme need is health, with 33 per cent of households³³.

Returnees often face challenges around employment, loss of livelihoods, housing, lack of basic items and documentation – including housing, land and property documentation, – and exposure to explosive hazards in their places of origin, among others³⁴.

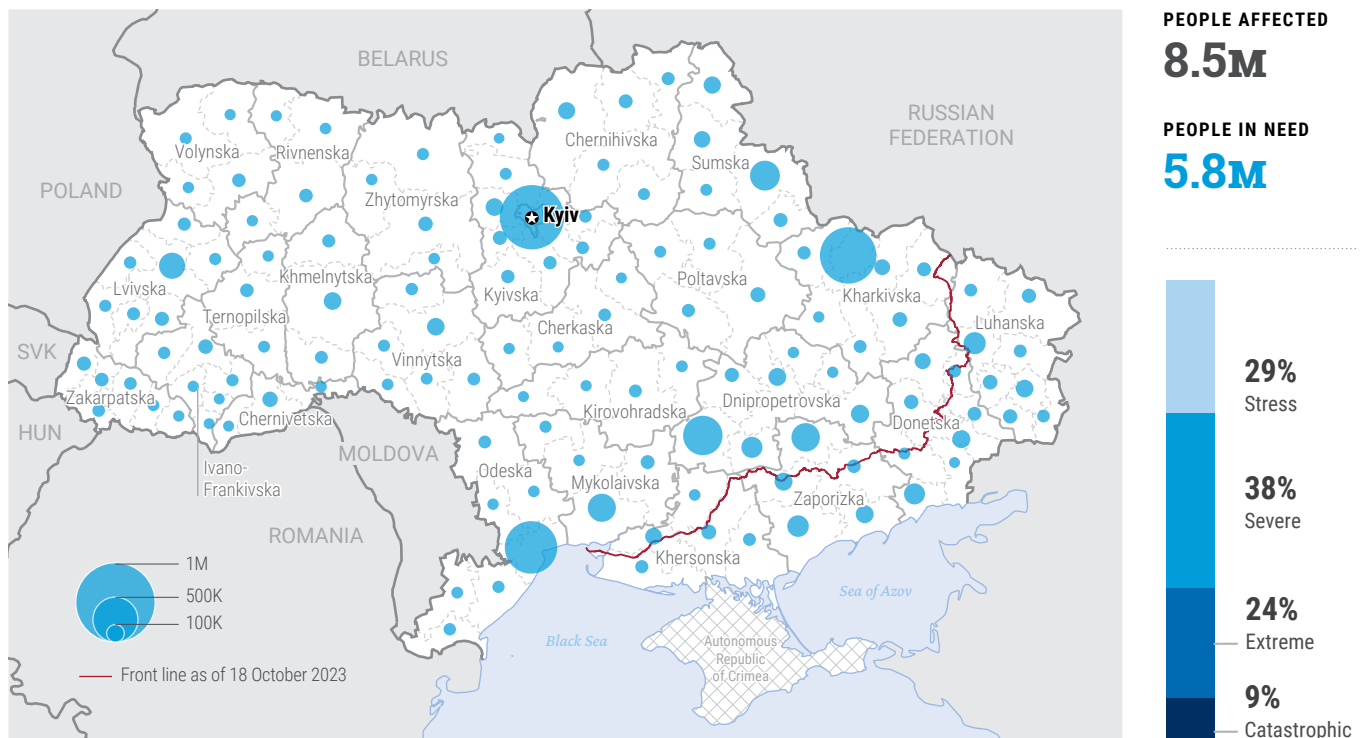
Non-displaced people

The joint and intersectoral analysis of needs estimated there to be almost 9 million people, who were not displaced from their home, to be directly affected by the war. Almost all these people, nearly 8.5 million, are in need of humanitarian assistance. The joint and intersectoral analysis identified that people who have not left their home are experiencing a higher severity of overlapping needs compared to those who have been displaced. The 2023 MSNA showed that the most severe and extreme needs are in livelihoods, with 55 per cent of households reporting severe or extreme gaps, followed by health, with 35 per cent and protection with 33 per cent.

While the war has affected everyone in Ukraine in one way or another, it has exacerbated the vulnerabilities of some population groups. Those who remain home

in war-affected areas – mainly older people, people with disabilities or with chronic diseases – have limited or lack access to services and humanitarian aid while facing high severity of insecurity. In addition, women, children and female-headed households are among the most vulnerable population groups as they often lack resources and coping mechanisms, face barriers in accessing services and are more exposed to protection risks, including GBV. Women face challenges accessing services and seeking livelihood opportunities. Older people – representing a quarter of the country’s population – and those with disabilities have often remained in their homes in villages and towns in areas of fighting and encountered challenges in accessing protection, supplies and services.

Non-displaced people in need



People in need breakdown by oblast

OBLAST	PEOPLE IN NEED					
	POPULATION*	AFFECTED	IDPS	NON-DISPLACED	RETURNEES	OVERALL
Cherkaska	1.2M	222K	75K	53K	33K	161K
Chernihivska	897K	431K	41K	220K	125K	386K
Chernivetska	728K	204K	71K	90K	14K	174K
Dnipropetrovska	3.2M	1.6M	448K	868K	205K	1.5M
Donetska	693K	693K	74K	494K	124K	693K
Ivano-Frankivska	1.1M	298K	77K	123K	21K	221K
Kharkivska	1.8M	1.7M	415K	940K	332K	1.7M
Khersonska	298K	298K	17K	236K	45K	298K
Khmelnyska	1.1M	348K	98K	171K	20K	289K
Kirovohradska	929K	211K	103K	64K	10K	177K
Kyiv	3.5M	2.2M	375K	789K	639K	1.8M
Kyivska	2.7M	1.4M	358K	309K	267K	934K
Luhanska	532K	532K	-	532K	-	532K
Lvivska	2.4M	789K	237K	420K	67K	725K
Mykolaivska	643K	525K	92K	339K	88K	519K
Odeska	2.1M	1.5M	242K	738K	147K	1.1M
Poltavska	1.4M	403K	181K	140K	33K	354K
Rivnenska	938K	161K	28K	76K	20K	124K
Sumska	858K	748K	72K	536K	96K	703K
Ternopil'ska	763K	180K	57K	70K	17K	145K
Vinnyska	1.4M	422K	111K	215K	40K	366K
Volynska	883K	167K	34K	84K	19K	137K
Zakarpatska	922K	316K	87K	182K	18K	287K
Zaporizka	1.1M	1.1M	230K	678K	105K	1.0M
Zhytomyrska	1.1M	348K	74K	106K	64K	244K
TOTAL	33.3M	16.7M	3.6M	8.5M	2.6M	14.6M

* People living in Ukraine, excluding Crimea and Sevastopol.

1.2

Risk Analysis and Monitoring of the Situation and Needs

Risk analysis

Humanitarian partners will continue to closely monitor the situation in 2024, especially with respect to the prospects of a further escalation of hostilities and correlated humanitarian impact. Shifts in the front line, possible environmental disasters or political instability could also require adjusting or scaling up the humanitarian response. Each of these events – which may take place concurrently – has a different level of likelihood and impact.

1. Continuation and/or intensification of the war

Ongoing fighting and hostilities could further intensify, particularly in areas close to the front line, driving increased needs and triggering displacement, both internally and towards neighbouring countries. Any escalation of hostilities is likely to lead to mandatory evacuations of civilians from areas under Ukrainian control, which would require increased humanitarian assistance to those affected. Russian strikes hitting civilian infrastructure, reported throughout the entire war, could further increase, adding to the already large-scale destruction and severe disruption of essential services, including water, electricity, communication, education, medicines, transportation and heating, currently affecting millions of people in the hardest-hit areas. Shifts in the front line could either facilitate or restrict humanitarian access to people facing dire needs. To date, humanitarian access to areas under Russian occupation has been highly limited, and this situation is not expected to change drastically. On the other hand, should the front line evolve and access improve, scaling-up assistance would be required to support people in these territories. Further from the front line, airstrikes are likely to lead to additional civilian casualties, destruction of civilian infrastructure and subsequently increased needs in areas dealing with shortages of essential services.

2. Disruptions on the delivery of utilities (electricity, heating supply, water)

Russian waves of airstrikes targeting civilian energy infrastructure – which caused a serious energy crisis

in Ukraine during the 2022-2023 winter – have already been reported since October 2023, and any escalation could lead to increased vulnerability and humanitarian needs in several parts of the country. As the country is still recovering from the severe damages caused to its energy system last winter, any additional shocks would likely lead to power outages at times when temperatures drop below freezing. An energy crisis would immediately impact heating, water supply systems and other essential services and have extremely negative consequences and high risks for the country's population. The situation would be particularly concerning for millions living in sub-standard conditions, including damaged homes and collective sites, or without sufficient insulation or access to heating, and could result in further displacements. This may include displacement from urban areas, where solid fuel is not a viable heating alternative, to rural communities.

3. Environmental impact

Intense hostilities in areas of Ukraine with both a large concentration of environmental hazards and population could lead to a large-scale disaster that would cause unprecedented humanitarian needs. This is particularly worrying in Donetska, Dnipropetrovska, Luhanska, Kyivska, Kharkivska and Zaporizka oblasts. Potentially dangerous installations or infrastructure in Ukraine in these regions experiencing active fighting and hostilities include dams, oil terminals, fuel depots and gas stations, industrial facilities, storage facilities (warehouses storing chemicals), landfills, thermal power plants operating on coal, water and wastewater treatment facilities (containing chlorine, methanol, untreated wastewater), gas pipelines and gas production and food facilities (including pesticides). Any damage to these facilities, causing flooding, droughts, leaks, fires and explosions, could lead to immediate and longer-term threats to life and health for people living in close proximity through exposure to substances with toxic or carcinogenic effects, as well as cause environmental threats to air, soil, water, plants and crops. The destruction of the Kakhovka Dam

on 6 June 2023, causing massive flooding downstream and drought upstream is an example of how the destruction of critical infrastructure can cause additional humanitarian needs.

4. Radio-nuclear emergency and other environmental risks

The risk of a nuclear disaster or even the threat of the use of nuclear weapons by the Russian Federation have increased the risk of a radio-nuclear emergency, which may lead to unprecedented humanitarian needs and large-scale displacement. Concerns are particularly high around Ukraine's Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP), the largest in Europe, which is situated in an area under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation, and subject to constant bombardments. Ukraine operates another four nuclear power plants, including in Mykolaivska, Khmelnytska and Rivnenska oblasts, and the decommissioned Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant in Kyivska Oblast – which was under the control of Russian Forces for several weeks after the full-scale invasion – extending the risk to other parts of the country.

5. Impact of the Russian Federation presidential elections on people in occupied territories

The Russian Federation presidential elections, planned for March 2024, and the expected related pressure to legitimize its attempted (illegal) annexation of Ukrainian territories across Donetsk, Khersonska, Luhanska and Zaporizka oblasts are likely to result in increased coercion, violence and protection concerns in Russian-occupied areas. Civilians living in these areas will likely face increased constraints to access critical services, a situation already observed on the occasion of the illegal so-called referenda organized by Russian authorities in September 2022. Since the start of the war in 2014, and in greater scale since February 2022, people in occupied areas are increasingly vulnerable to violence, forced displacement, arbitrary detention and deprivation of liberty, and loss of documentation and property, and have reduced access to livelihoods and essential services, employment and social protection. Protection concerns had already increased further in April 2023, following a decision of the occupying power stipulating that people without Russian passports in these areas would be retroactively considered foreigners or stateless by 30 September 2023.

Monitoring of the situation and needs

Humanitarian organizations are committed to monitor the humanitarian situation and the changes in needs of affected populations in a coordinated manner. To facilitate a shared understanding of the evolving context and risks, and to jointly track the evolution of needs, situation and needs monitoring will draw upon existing and planned sectoral assessment and monitoring mechanisms, and other regular situation and thematic reports.

The major multisector assessments, surveys and monitoring activities that have informed the 2023 analysis of needs will continue to support the monitoring of the context, shock and impacts in 2024. The main monitoring assessments and surveys conducted by partners include:

- **REACH** is planning its regular support through the annual Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), in collaboration with WFP for inaccessible areas, the Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM), the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI), the Residential and Critical Infrastructure Damage Assessments and Impact Analyses, the Hazardous Events Monitoring Initiative (HEMI) in partnership with Zoi Environment Network, the monthly monitoring of Ukrainian Refugees and Returnees via the Longitudinal Assessment and the Climate and Humanitarian Resilience Assessments.
- **IOM** will continue to monitor the presence and movements of internally displaced people and returnees at the oblast level through the General Population Survey on a quarterly basis, the presence of internally displaced people at a hromada level through Area Baseline Assessment, the presence of key population groups and high-priority humanitarian needs through the Mobility and Needs Assessment (MaNA) with multi-sectoral assessments focused on front-line oblasts, the Solid Fuel Assessment and Rapid Needs Assessment on areas near and adjacent to the front line. In addition, IOM has established a Conditions of Returns Assessment (CoRA) mechanism, which is a multisector location-level assessment to provide actionable information on the conditions and sustainability of the situation being experienced by people in locations of return across Ukraine.
- The Protection Cluster will continue to monitor the protection environment at community level through the Protection Monitoring Tool (PMT) mechanism, which draws upon systematic and regular collection and analysis of data about the rights-violations and

protection-related risks to inform both humanitarian and development of programs and interventions.

- The Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster will continue to rely on WFP’s Hunger Monitoring Mechanism to track food consumption patterns of Ukrainians and resulting negative coping mechanisms.
- The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster will continue its Collective Site Monitoring (CSM), in collaboration with REACH, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the cluster partners. This multisectoral monitoring of conditions in collective sites across Ukraine will be revised in 2024 in line with minimum standards adopted under new government legislation. The monitoring will inform on critical needs and priorities for multisectoral response in collective sites.

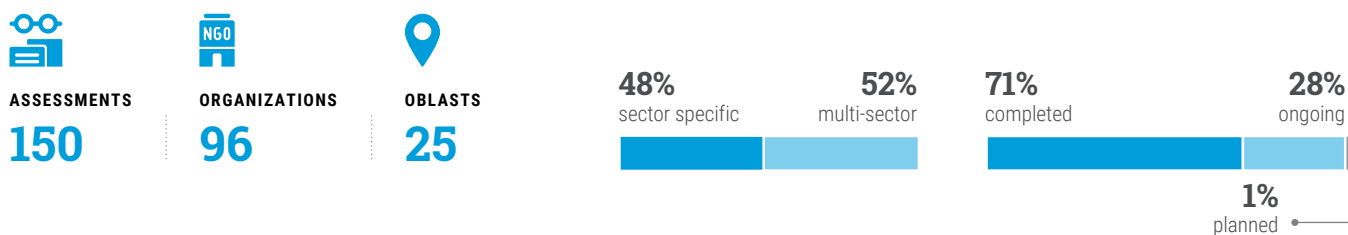
In 2023, other sectors have carried out specific assessments that have contributed to the understanding of the humanitarian situation in Ukraine, including the Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS) by the World Health Organization (WHO) on availability of medical services, and a Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) assessment on the Impact of the War on the Rural Population to provide insights on specific agriculture and livelihoods needs.

Framework and approach

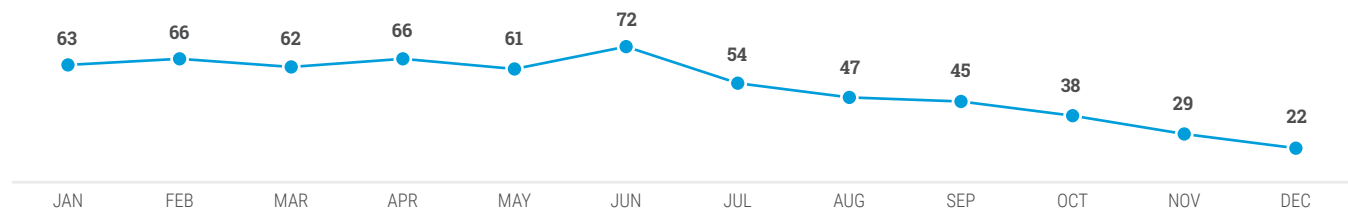
The Ukraine Assessment and Analysis Working Group (AAWG), which is tasked by the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), will continue to facilitate the coordination and use of assessment data to support the information requirements of the humanitarian community, while promoting linkages and alignment with the “Data for Solutions and Recovery” workstream under the Data Task Force. The assessment products listed above, as well as other initiatives, will all be made available through the [Ukraine Assessment Registry](#).

The AAWG will be responsible for the implementation of the situational monitoring framework for 2024. A selection of key indicators to monitor the context and impacts of the crisis in Ukraine will be drawn from these assessments, including but not limited to the displacement and the spectrum of needs relating to the humanitarian conditions. These indicators will be systematically analysed and used to inform routine monitoring and reporting on trends and changes in the humanitarian situation and needs.

Overview of registered assessments in 2023



Assessments trend in 2023



1.3

Analysis of Needs from a Cross-Cutting Lens

Centrality of protection

In accordance with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) [Policy on Protection in Humanitarian Action](#), the 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) will ensure that the Centrality of Protection is integrated in the humanitarian response responses based on a comprehensive analysis and prioritization of protection risks of violence, coercion and deliberate deprivation, and aims to address and reduce needs, risks and vulnerabilities. Protection of all people affected and who remain at risk will inform humanitarian decision-making and whenever necessary, adjustment of responses across all clusters. Protection will also be central to preparedness and advocacy efforts.

Humanitarian partners will ensure protection is elevated through high-level action by humanitarian leadership, as well as mainstreamed across clusters' programmatic interventions. Clusters will ensure full inclusion of and respect for the rights of minorities, women and children, people with disabilities and older people, as well as equitable access to assistance for affected populations. Immediate protection needs of people with specific vulnerabilities – such as children, survivors of GBV, older people, people with disabilities and those at risk of exclusion – will be addressed through direct protection programming and multisectoral responses to ensure holistic support that reduce needs and vulnerabilities, and enhance capacities.

Under the Humanitarian Country Team's (HCT) leadership, humanitarian partners will work to implement joint action on key protection issues identified in the 2024 HCT Centrality of Protection Strategy, including ensuring full access to quality and principled services without discrimination.

Intersectionality of gender, age and disability

The war in Ukraine is impacting women and men, girls and boys, in their diversities, in different ways and threatening progress made in recent years towards greater gender equality, disability inclusion and reinforced human rights.

The intersectionality of gender and discriminating factors – in particular age and disability – increases the risks faced by affected populations and the challenges and barriers to access services and participate in the humanitarian response. Overall, the war has exacerbated pre-existing inequalities and discrimination³⁵.

Out of the 14.6 million people in need of assistance, 56 per cent are women and girls, and 15 per cent are people with disabilities³⁶, of which women make up the largest proportion. Women account for 58 per cent of those displaced³⁷, and 60 per cent of people aged 60 and above.

Source: Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment and Displacement Tracking Matrix

Gender, age and disability-related challenges are compounded by marginalization factors, particularly affecting Roma ethnic minorities³⁸, lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, transgender, queer, intersex (LGBTQI+)³⁹, people living with HIV+⁴⁰, and people suffering from addiction and substance abuse. These groups face discrimination in accessing humanitarian assistance, including for shelter, health, and livelihood support, as well as experience the impact of the escalation of the invasion differently based on their social status. These vulnerabilities are further exacerbated in displacement due to disruption of social links and barriers in access to services in host communities.

More women than men across all age groups are likely to face unemployment and more women than men depend on humanitarian assistance⁴¹. The lack of employment opportunities, especially in rural areas, has added significant pressure on women to meet their basic needs^{42,43}. Female-

headed households, in particular, have been more likely to experience barriers in accessing humanitarian aid⁴⁴ and report a greater need for information than male-headed households, particularly on registration for assistance (24 per cent vs. 18 per cent)⁴⁵. Families headed by women report lower average monthly income (UAH9,872, approximately \$265) than families headed by men (UAH12,819, around \$340) and are more reliant on less stable income sources (58 per cent vs. 45 per cent). About 23 per cent of female-headed households report extreme livelihood needs compared to 14 per cent of male-headed families⁴⁶. Women head of households are also more likely to be single, divorced, or widowed, than males⁴⁷, which can further influence their household income and available time for care work.

The absence of disability inclusion mechanisms in the humanitarian response⁴⁸, including in evacuations⁴⁹, has led to disproportionate risks for those with disabilities of injury, protection violations, sexual exploitation and violence, household poverty, poorer health outcomes and death. Prior to the escalation of the war⁵⁰, households with a member with disabilities were already facing higher financial burden, which has further exacerbated by increased hostilities. Moreover, children with disabilities were at a proportionally higher rate separated from their parents or caregivers and residing in institutions⁵¹. Existing barriers to humanitarian assistance compound the challenges and affect their ability to meet basic and specific needs. Organizations of people with disabilities have repeatedly highlighted the need for accessible information, the lack of provision of assistive devices and comprehensive and quality services for people with disabilities to meet their critical needs⁵².

Women are more likely to rely on humanitarian assistance to meet their needs. At the same time, the adoption of martial law by civilian governmental bodies at national, regional and local levels, has led to human and financial resources being redirected from providing social services to supporting the war effort⁵³, thus further limiting access to basic services.

Due to family separation, lack of childcare facilities, school closures and reduced access to social services, women and adolescent girls have taken on an increased level of unpaid care and domestic responsibilities, especially in caring for children and family members⁵⁴. The various impacts of the war have caused significant levels of distress for many children, their parents, and

caregivers. Not only have children and their families been deprived of access to basic needs, but they have also had to flee their homes, separate from their families, and constantly be exposed to violence and loss of caregivers – all of which will have enduring impact on children’s mental and psychosocial well-being. This has led to an increased risk of institutionalization of children and adults with disabilities⁵⁵, and limits the time women heads of household have available to generate income or access humanitarian assistance.

Women-Led Organizations/Women Rights Organizations (WLO/WRO) and organizations of people with disabilities play an increasing role in the humanitarian response and filling gaps in assistance to women, female-headed households, people with disabilities and others. They participate in inter-agency convoys to deliver assistance to front-line communities, co-lead strategic coordination bodies to inform and influence decision-making through dialogues with the Humanitarian Coordinator. However, they are yet to be meaningfully involved in decision-making at the local and national levels. Due to martial law, the number of women in decision-making positions has decreased, in many cases leading to the sidelining of women’s rights, gender equality, and other disability inclusion. Institutional funding, platforms for advocacy and capacity development in the humanitarian response has a transformative ripple effect for these actors, supporting them to continue their work and accelerating the impact of inclusive humanitarian assistance.

Community voices

A smartphone can be a lifeline to those affected by the war in Ukraine to access information on humanitarian aid and services. As Ukraine is considered to be a highly technologized society, humanitarian organizations provide information on humanitarian assistance and services through social media channels, chatbots on messaging platforms and SMS. However, these efforts can be limited by several factors, including age and disability, digital literacy, smartphone ownership, internet connectivity (which can vary in rural locations, collective sites, as well as areas close to the front line), and connectivity to and reliability of power. Older people, people with disabilities, children and front-line communities are especially left behind when multiple means of providing information are not available and barriers to accessing information are not taken into account.

Lack of information is consistently cited as a barrier for accessing humanitarian services among affected people, with 21 per cent of the population reporting insufficient information on how to register for assistance, while 20 per cent indicating that they do not have enough information on where humanitarian assistance is provided⁵⁶. Even for those who have access to internet and smartphones, navigating information about humanitarian aid can be difficult. A sense of information overload is consistently mentioned by affected people, given the multitude of humanitarian actors providing aid and the lack of centralized spaces where people can find information about available services, eligibility criteria and how to access services⁵⁷. *“There is too much information on the internet. It’s hard to check it. I found it very challenging to navigate all the information about aid”* mentions an older woman returnee in Okhtryka (Sumy oblast), close to the Russian Federation border. Information about cash assistance is frequently cited by affected people as their most prevalent information need, followed by how to register for aid and relevant eligibility criteria⁵⁸.

Age is the most significant factor on whether a person considers a lack of information to be a barrier to accessing humanitarian assistance⁵⁹. Older people report having the most difficulty with access to information about humanitarian assistance, with only 5 per cent of respondents in data collection undertaken by HelpAge reporting that they have enough information⁶⁰. In the Ground Truth Solutions (GTS) survey, older people reported a higher general awareness about available aid and services (23 per cent) but still to a lesser extent compared to younger respondents (39 per cent in the 18-29 group)⁶¹. Nearly 30 per cent of older people surveyed said that they need information about assistance, but they are unable to access it. Older people tend to rely on word of mouth from friends or relatives (48 per cent of the older people surveyed by HelpAge)⁶², and prefer phone calls (61 per cent)⁶³ for receiving information. An older person from Koriukivka (Chernihivska oblast), previously under Russian occupation, mentions that *“older people often receive information from the postman when receiving their social payments, especially in remote locations of our community.”*



There is too much information on the internet. It’s hard to check it. I found it very challenging to navigate all the information about aid

An older woman returnee in Okhtryka (Sumy oblast), close to the Russian Federation border.

A household that reported having a member with a disability was also more likely to report a lack of information as a barrier⁶⁴. *“There are so many sources of information, from newspapers to Internet sources. But there is almost no information about help for people like us in current conditions”* reported a person with disability from Mykolaiv city. Information dissemination and communication efforts across the response often do not take into consideration the need to use alternative formats of information for people with disabilities, such as accessible websites, larger print materials, audio recordings, or videos in sign language. In addition, easy-to-understand messages are mostly not utilized in efforts to disseminate information to affected people.

The Ukraine Accountability to Affected People (AAP) Working Group and Cash Working Group’s (CWG) Task Team on Inclusion, Gender, GBV and AAP work to coordinate information on access to assistance, provide capacity building to humanitarian actors, and address other accountability-related needs.

In 2023, the CWG developed a chatbot to provide information about multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA), which will be further expanded in 2024. This requires integrating gender, age, and disability-related considerations while designing interventions, choosing appropriate delivery options and setting up accessible communication channels and feedback mechanisms. In Ukraine, barriers identified include lack of access to banking services, especially in rural areas, a lack of participation of people with disabilities in program planning, and the need for better information on cash assistance. Recommended solutions consist of using at least two financial providers, involving community mobilizers and volunteers in registration, ensuring referrals for protection and other sectoral needs and diversifying communication methods. The CWG Task Team has produced coordinated information on hotlines and eligibility criteria for cash actors and messaging regarding cash assistance.

When Ukrainians affected by the war are asked to provide complaints and feedback to humanitarian organizations, most express low levels of awareness about feedback and complaint mechanisms and their ability to voice their concerns and opinions about the assistance being provided. Three-quarters of respondents to GTSS' data collection that took place in February-March 2023 reported that they were unaware of how to ask questions, make complaints or provide feedback to humanitarian organizations⁶⁵.

Hotlines, which are widely used throughout Ukraine, and are provided by humanitarian organizations, local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations, and by local and state authorities, are cited as a preference for communicating with humanitarian organizations. Forty-nine per cent of respondents said that hotlines from aid providers are their preferred method, with secondary preferences strongly being tied to age⁶⁶. Older people cited face-to-face interactions as a preference after hotlines (48 per cent prefer hotlines followed by 17 per cent reporting that they prefer face-to-face channels), whereas younger people (18-29) favour private messages on social media as a secondary preference, and people between the ages of 30-44 said they prefer a messenger app to communicate with humanitarian assistance providers⁶⁷.

While people utilize hotlines for inquiries – particularly regarding cash assistance – complaints and feedback about humanitarian assistance are generally within the minority of calls that are received, especially by humanitarian actors providing multi-purpose cash assistance. Additionally, people are discouraged if there are long wait times to reach hotlines, if they experience connectivity issues, or if they are unable to reach a hotline operator at all due to hotline capacity⁶⁸. *“I have to call them and let them know it's my turn, but it's hard to contact them. The line is very often busy, because of the big number of inquiries. You have to dial the number 300 times to make the call happen”* says an older person from Mykolaiv city.

Engagement with affected people is strong, particular through localized actors such as volunteers and volunteer networks, local civil society organizations and NGOs, organizations for people with disabilities, local authorities, and community leaders. While assessments are regularly undertaken by humanitarian actors in order to identify the needs of affected people, affected people have raised that distrust and survey fatigue arise if surveys on humanitarian needs are not coordinated and if there is no follow-up by aid organizations⁶⁹. While there is regular engagement, humanitarian actors note that participation is not as meaningfully integrated into humanitarian programming, and the need to engage with affected communities and local partners on their rights to complain and provide feedback⁷⁰.

A mapping of complaints and feedback mechanisms in Ukraine was undertaken in September 2023 as part of a joint effort between the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) Network and the AAP Working Group, which will serve to identify gaps in knowledge about complaints and feedback and the capacity of these mechanisms, as well as how best to coordinate information and messaging regarding accessing these instruments and the right to do so.



I have to call them and let them know it's my turn, but it's hard to contact them. The line is very often busy, because of the big number of inquiries. You have to dial the number 300 times to make the call happen.

An older person from Mykolaiv city.

Part 2:

Response Strategy

MYKOLAIV, MYKOLAIVSKA OBLAST

16 JUNE 2023

Humanitarians use boats to deliver life-saving water, food and hygiene items to about 500 families stranded in this small village, about 15 kilometres from the front line. This and other entire communities were completely isolated and cut off from services due to the massive flooding caused by the Kakhovka Dam destruction, in early June 2023.

Photo: OCHA/Saviano Abreu



2.1 Strategic Objectives



\$3.11BN

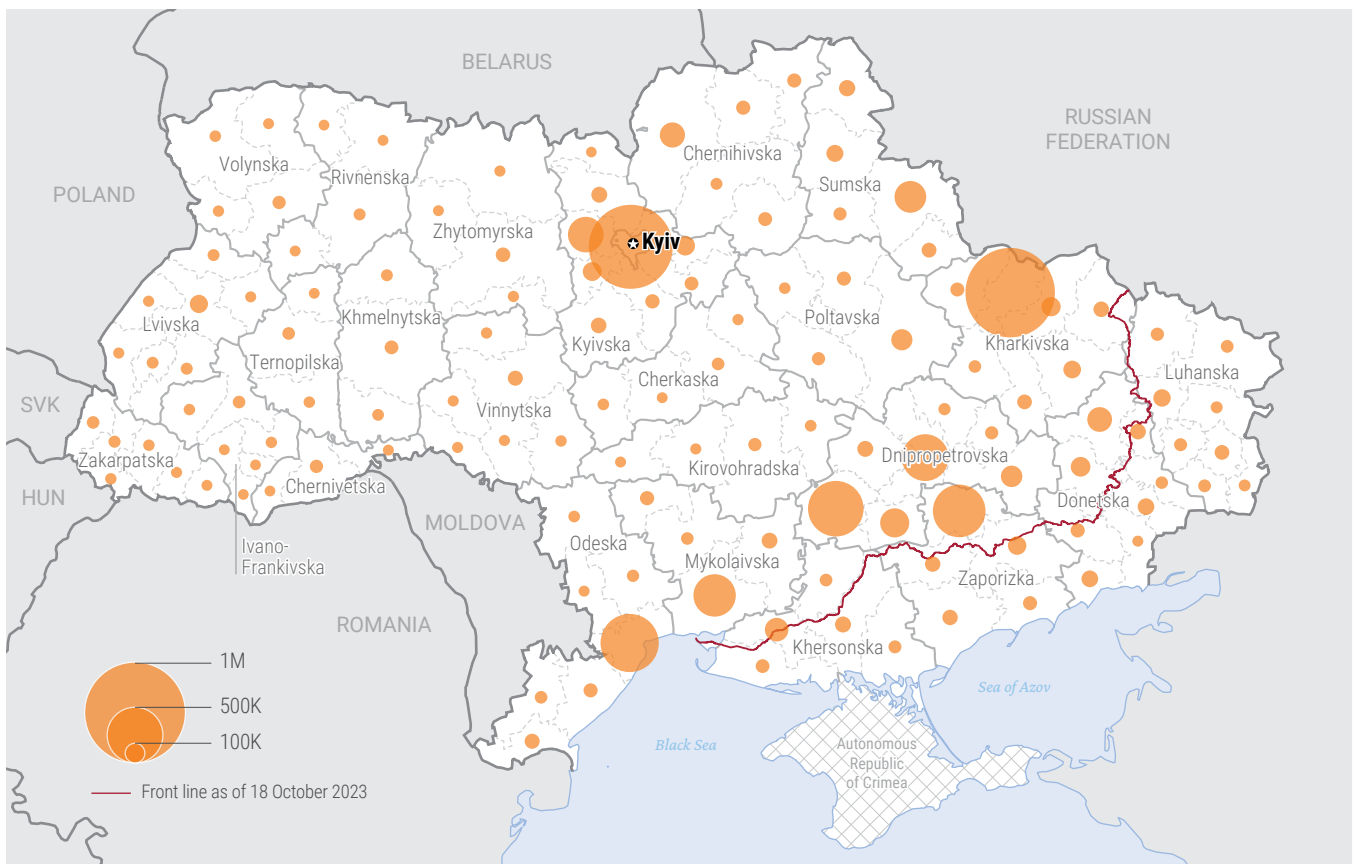
FUNDING REQUIRED (US\$)



8.5M

PEOPLE TARGETED

Distribution of people targeted by raion



To respond to the identified needs, the HNRP for 2024 will maintain the 2023 response plan Strategic Objectives as follows:

Sectoral objectives were developed in line with and in support of the two overarching strategic objectives to ensure an integrated, principled, robust and efficient humanitarian response in 2024. The strategic objectives and their supporting sectoral objectives will be achieved through a combination of direct service provision, in-kind support, multi-purpose cash assistance, community-based support and capacity strengthening of the regional

government authorities and local responders, addressing the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable people. In 2024, protection will be mainstreamed across all aspects of the response with specific regard for the following concerns: humanitarian protection of civilians and civilian infrastructure, equitable access to lifesaving assistance and basic services, protection from landmines and ERWs, prevention and mitigation of GBV risks, durable

solutions and integration of internally displaced people, and accountability, participation, and empowerment of the affected population to inform analysis of protection concerns and response planning.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1

Provide principled and timely multisectoral lifesaving assistance to internally displaced people, non-displaced war affected people and returnees, ensuring their safety and dignity.

About 6.7 million people will be targeted under this objective that seeks to address the affected people's physical and mental well-being and save lives, with respect to their safety, security and dignity, by providing emergency life-saving food, water, shelter and non-food items (NFIs), as well as cash assistance, in addition to essential and protection services, including life-saving GBV assistance, childcare and other essential services. About 2 million internally displaced people, 3.3 million non-displaced war-affected people and 1.3 million returnees will be targeted under this strategic objective.

Multi-sectoral lifesaving, timely, and gender- and-age-appropriate response will concentrate on people living in areas with the highest level of intersectoral severity needs to prevent further deterioration of their living conditions, mainly located along the front lines and the northern border areas. People in areas with intersectoral severity level 3 (severe), 4 (extreme) and 5 (catastrophic) experienced inadequate living standards, exhaustion of coping mechanisms, widespread physical and mental harm and violations of human rights. The immediate needs in locations that have experienced significant destruction, such as raions in the front-line oblasts and areas retaken by the Government of Ukraine; as well as in areas hosting a large number of displaced people and returnees, will be addressed through the provision of emergency protection services, health, water, hygiene and sanitation, livelihood support, mine action assistance, and shelter and non-food items. Focus will also be placed on reducing vulnerabilities linked to protection risks and addressing the mental and psychosocial needs of vulnerable people.

Life-saving assistance to be provided under cluster objectives (COs) in 2024 will include cash assistance where feasible to address immediate and basic needs; upgrade collective sites' living conditions and

management; mine action activities, including victims assistance and awareness and education for those in areas with high ERW risk; food and agricultural inputs; lifesaving health care and medications; protecting women, children and other vulnerable people from life-threatening GBV, abuse, exploitation and discriminative treatment; provision of mental and psycho-social support and services to women, men, boys, girls, older people and people with disabilities; access to basic water, hygiene and sanitation materials, facilities and services; provision of emergency shelter kits and essential household items, including winter items; heating appliance kits for households and support with solid fuels; and construction repairs and support with temporary housing to ensure safe and winterized housing conditions for all.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

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

Complementary with the life-saving assistance provided under Strategic Objective 1, this strategic objective targets vulnerable people in areas where services have collapsed and/or remain inaccessible due to the war. Some 5.1 people, including 1.1 million internally displaced people, 3.1 million non-displaced war-affected people and 943,000 returnees, will be targeted under this objective. Response activities under this strategic objective will also contribute to systems' strengthening and support capacity-building to improve the ability of local actors to respond now and in the future.

Enabling access to basic services under the cluster objectives in 2024 includes profiling of displaced people in collective sites to identify vulnerabilities, risks and intentions to facilitate links with more sustainable solutions; supporting local authorities with collective site management and informing responsible closure and consolidation of sites; establishing safe temporary learning spaces and digital learning centres; ensuring essential health services availability, including primary health care and mental health services; provision of teaching and learning supplies, including technology and equipment needed for remote learning; support with agricultural infrastructure and supply chain; support to improve readiness, preparedness, and response to all hazards, including outbreaks of disease; capacity building for partners and authorities

to ensure quality protection services; technical and material assistance to local/national institutions providing protection services to displaced and affected people; child protection and GBV awareness raising, risk mitigation and dissemination of life-saving information on services and referrals; community awareness raising on protection issues, GBV, and ERW risks; community-based protection activities to facilitate social cohesion and to ensure meaningful inclusion of marginalized groups; light and medium repairs of houses and apartments; repairs of social facilities; water and waste-water systems support and repairs; solid-waste management support and repairs; and district heating support and repairs.

Under this strategic objective, humanitarians will also support small scale rehabilitation of damaged education, health and WASH facilities. This will include repairs of damaged and destroyed schools, improvement of premises for winterization; rehabilitation of bomb-shelters in educational facilities; rehabilitating sewage infrastructure; providing equipment for water quality testing and treatment; restoring central and decentralized

water sources; support with waste management in communities and institutions; and restoring centralized heating facilities. Repairs of collective sites and other emergency shelter spaces will also be considered to ensure adequate and improved living conditions for displaced and affected people, and their access to critical services.

In addition to the three population groups, response activities encompassed under both strategic objectives will support marginalized, vulnerable groups in need of humanitarian assistance, including people with disabilities, lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, transgender, queer and intersex (LGBTQI+), Roma girls and women and other minority representatives, to have access to multisectoral lifesaving humanitarian assistance and basic services to ensure their safety and dignity. Engagement with civil society organizations (CSOs) working with these groups will be strengthened to enhance outreach and meaningful inclusion in assistance programmes and access to services provided by national service providers.

POLTAVA, POLTAVSKA OBLAST

22 August 2023

A psychologist from the NGO Proliska talks with an older man who was pushed from his home due to the war. He found safety and refuge in a care centre for older people and people with disabilities in Poltava.

Photo: Proliska



Strategic objective 1

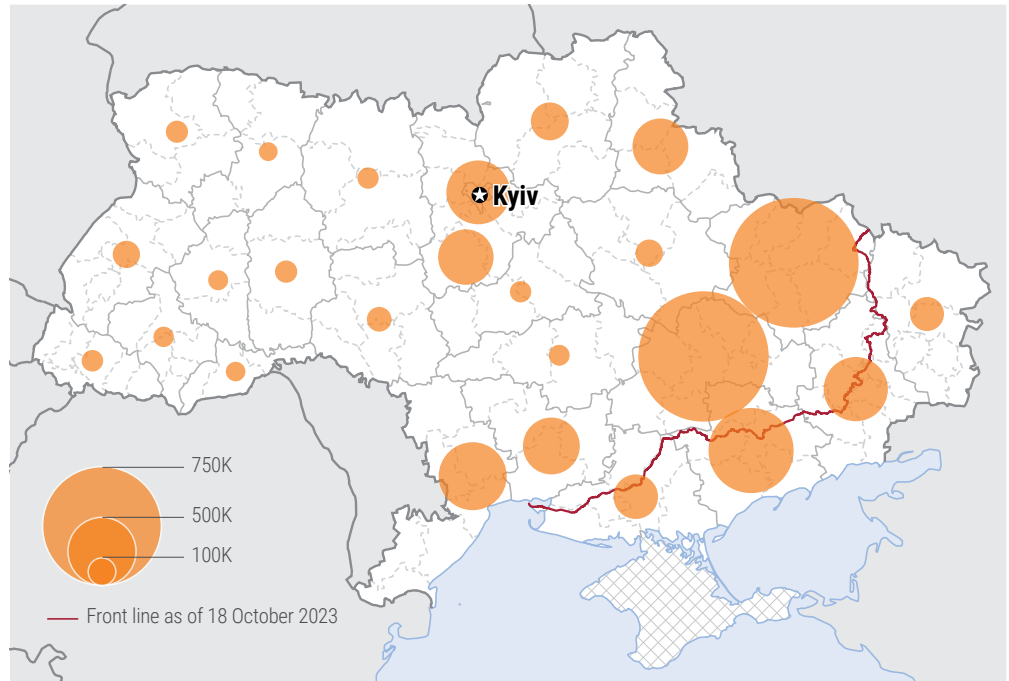
Provide principled and timely multisectoral lifesaving assistance to internally displaced people, non-displaced war-affected people and returnees, ensuring their safety and dignity.

 **6.7M**
people targeted

 **2.1M**
INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 **1.3M**
RETURNEES

 **3.3M**
NON-DISPLACED



Strategic objective 2

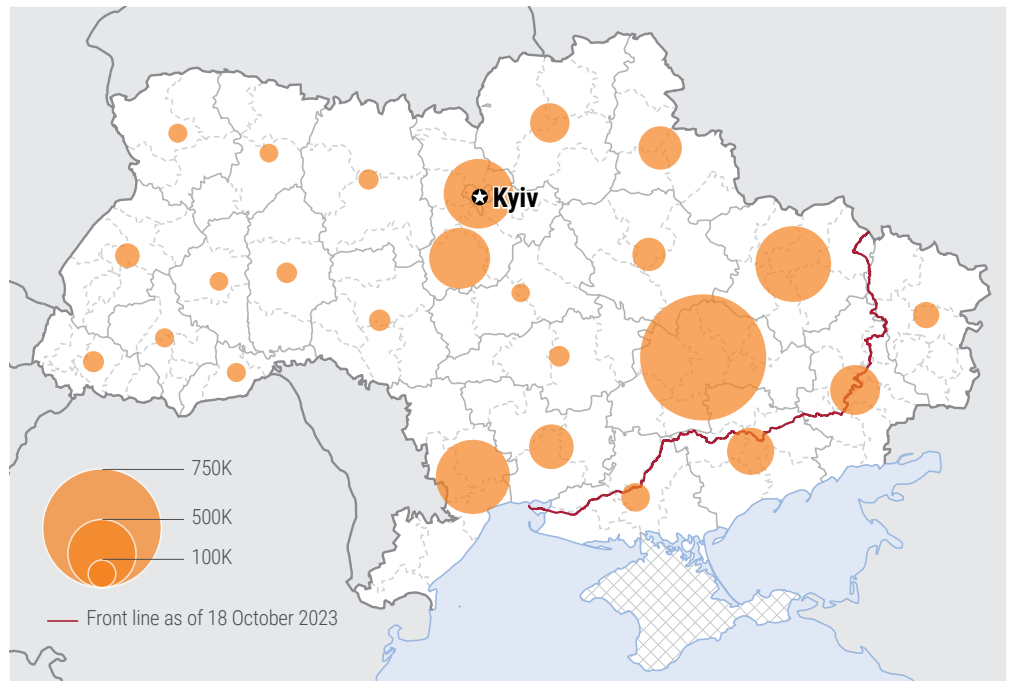
Enable access to basic services for internally displaced people, non-displaced conflict affected people and returnees.

 **5.2M**
people targeted

 **1.1M**
INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 **0.9M**
RETURNEES

 **3.2M**
NON-DISPLACED



2.2 Strategic Response Priorities

In 2024, the humanitarian community will continue to work to address the significant needs caused by the war, building upon efforts carried out to provide life-saving and life-sustaining aid to the people of Ukraine since Russia's invasion started a decade ago. Humanitarian operations in Ukraine have dramatically expanded over the past two years to respond to the growing and deteriorating needs that followed the escalation of the war in February 2022. The number of people reached jumped from around 2 million prior to 2022 to nearly 11 million in 2023. However, years of fighting and hostilities are pushing those living close to the front line to the brink and needs in these areas are reaching severe and catastrophic levels, becoming a key priority of the response.

Looking ahead to 2024, humanitarian organizations in Ukraine will target 8.5 million people in the most urgent need of assistance and protection, out of the 14.6 million who require aid. The targeting under this plan has been informed by a rigorous intersectoral severity analysis and prioritization process, and the response will be people-centred, flexible, robust and adaptive to deliver assistance and provide protection services to those who need them the most, in complementarity with the Government of Ukraine's response activities, as well as recovery and rebuilding efforts carried out by different actors.

The response strategy in 2024 focuses on the people with the most severe humanitarian needs across the country, particularly those in the front-line oblasts, aiming to provide principled and timely multi-sectoral life-saving assistance to internally displaced people, non-displaced war-affected people and returnees, ensuring their safety and dignity. The prioritization was based on the 2023 MSNA and other complementary assessments' findings, harmonized with the outcomes from consultations with various stakeholders at the national and sub-national levels, concerns and priorities reported by affected communities, and expert judgment, particularly for areas where needs could not be comprehensively analyzed.

The overarching scope of the response was determined based on an evidence-based needs analysis, the

humanitarian access situation, the operational capacity of partners and the planning scenario for the coming year, while taking into account the humanitarian assistance planned by different actors outside of this response plan and the Government of Ukraine. The prioritization ensured that the proposed activities are principled, realistic and feasible, considering the severity of people's needs, the characteristics of the population, including age, gender and disabilities in each geographical location, and with a particular focus to ensure services and supplies to people in the front-line areas where the severity of needs are higher.

To achieve the maximum impact of interventions, the response will encompass an integrated multi-sectoral approach that aims to reduce needs, mitigate risks and enhance capacities and resilience. The multi-sectoral response will include the concurrent and timely delivery of protection services – including child protection, gender-based violence and mine action services, – food, shelter, health, NFIs, WASH assistance, livelihoods support, MPCA and improved access to basic and essential services. Similar multi-sectoral response will apply to collective sites facilitated through the CCCM Cluster.

Humanitarian assistance will be delivered through static and mobile response modalities, reaching where the most vulnerable people in need are. Specific protection services will complement health, shelter, food, water, sanitation and hygiene activities, multi-purpose cash assistance and education interventions, ensuring a response that strengthens the centrality of protection and reduces protection risks, while addressing the needs. Considering the impact of the war on people's mental health, psychosocial support (MHPSS) – including counselling – will be integrated into sectoral responses, ensuring it is adequately adjusted to gender and age. Furthermore, AAP and PSEA will be integrated into the response activities.

The humanitarian community in Ukraine will consistently work to enable access to protection and basic services for all vulnerable groups, making every effort to overcome challenges imposed by a complex operating environment and access constraints. This is particularly important

taking into consideration that catastrophic and extreme levels of needs are concentrated in raions under the oblasts along the front line, according to the 2023 MSNA findings. The closer an area is to ongoing hostilities, the more difficult humanitarian access becomes due to damage to transportation infrastructure, constant threat from active military operations and the presence of mines and explosive remnants of war. Integrated health response, in collaboration with relevant clusters, will focus on Dnipropetrovska, Donetska, Kharkivska, Luhanska, and Zaporizka oblasts in the east; Chernihivska and Sumska oblasts in the north; and Khersonska, Mykolaivska and Odeska oblasts in the south, where health needs severity is the highest. In areas affected by the destruction of the Kakhovka Dam, a holistic multisectoral response will be prioritized to ensure affected communities have access to basic services. With an aim to support livelihoods and economic recovery, humanitarian mine action actors will speed up the clearance process in areas where they receive accreditation on mechanical clearance and explosive ordnance disposal.

Humanitarian response in Russian-occupied areas will depend on improved access for humanitarian organizations, which has been extremely limited – and in some cases impossible – since the escalation of the war in February 2022. Massive devastation in these areas, particularly close to the front line, has severely disrupted critical services and made life difficult for millions. Out of 14.6 million people in need of aid in Ukraine, at least 1.5 million people live in occupied territories. Aid workers have prioritized around 870,000 vulnerable people for assistance, and an estimated \$350 million would be required to ensure life-saving support can be provided in these areas. Although the current blockade and impediments imposed by the Russian Federation makes assistance in this part of Ukraine highly unlikely, the humanitarian community will continue efforts and advocate for access to ensure all people impacted by the war can receive assistance, no matter where they live. This funding will allow partners to rapidly scale up, while a review of the HNRP takes place to ensure a full response to the increased and newly identified needs.

People targeted and funding requirements per cluster by areas of accessibility

SECTOR / CLUSTER	AREA UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL				AREA UNDER RUSSIAN MILITARY CONTROL			
	PEOPLE TARGETED		REQUIREMENT (US\$)		PEOPLE TARGETED		REQUIREMENT (US\$)	
CCCM	0.16M	●	16.9M	●	-		-	
Education	0.82M	●	81.7M	●	0.17M	●	16.6M	●
Food Security & Livelihoods	2.8M	●	575.4M	●	0.60M	●	125.9M	●
Health	3.2M	●	123.0M	●	0.57M	●	22.0M	●
Protection Overall	6.1M	●	443.2M	●	0.38M	●	25.0M	●
Protection	2.8M	●	173.5M	●	0.15M	●	9.2M	●
Child Protection	1.9M	●	126.1M	●	0.21M	●	13.5M	●
Gender-Based Violence	0.79M	●	56.4M	●	0.02M	●	1.7M	●
Mine Action	2.0M	●	87.1M	●	0.01M	●	0.57M	●
Shelter & NFIs	3.6M	●	549.9M	●	0.35M	●	54.5M	●
WASH	4.7M	●	393.2M	●	0.21M	●	17.5M	●
Multi-purpose Cash	1.7M	●	545.1M	●	0.30M	●	97.7M	●
TOTAL	7.6M		2.7B		0.87M		358.4M	

Internally displaced people, returnees and people who have not been displaced but are otherwise severely affected by the war have been prioritized for the response. While the escalation of the war in Ukraine has impacted the whole country, women, children, older people, and people with disabilities are among the most vulnerable groups due to social settings, their traditional gender roles, and lack of or limited access to livelihood, employment and income. Older people and those with disabilities usually remain in areas with active hostilities, with constant threats of insecurity and lack of services, exacerbating their vulnerabilities.

While the number of displaced people in need reduced from 6.3 million in 2023 to 3.6 million in the current planning for 2024⁷¹, the number of non-displaced people impacted by the war has significantly increased from 6.9 million in 2023 to 8.5 million. On the other hand, the number of returnees in need went down from 4.4 million to 2.6 million.

Internally displaced people

In 2024, the humanitarian community targets 2.4 million of the 3.6 million internally displaced people in need of life-saving assistance and services, with the largest concentrations in Kharkivska (410,000), Dnipropetrovska (367,000), Kyivska (256,000), Zaporizka (229,000), Kyiv City (217,000), and Odeska (169,000). Their humanitarian needs will be addressed through the provision of multisectoral life-saving assistance and services in both in-kind and cash forms. To address their immediate needs in their first 30 days of displacement, MPCA will be provided to address food, essential household items, hygiene items and health needs of displaced people, prioritizing those in Dnipropetrovska, Kharkivska and Odeska oblasts. For households that are displaced longer than 30 days, MPCA will prioritize families with socioeconomic vulnerability to cover their basic needs and avert falling into negative coping mechanisms.

Displaced people across the country will be supported through multisectoral response in collective sites and in the areas of their displacement. Humanitarian partners will improve information dissemination to increase awareness of how and where to access protection and assistance services and provide integrated responses, with intersectoral referrals as needed, to ensure dignified living conditions for people hosted in collective and temporary displacement sites, meeting minimum standards. In the western and central parts of the country, where the highest number of collective sites are found with more static site populations, humanitarians

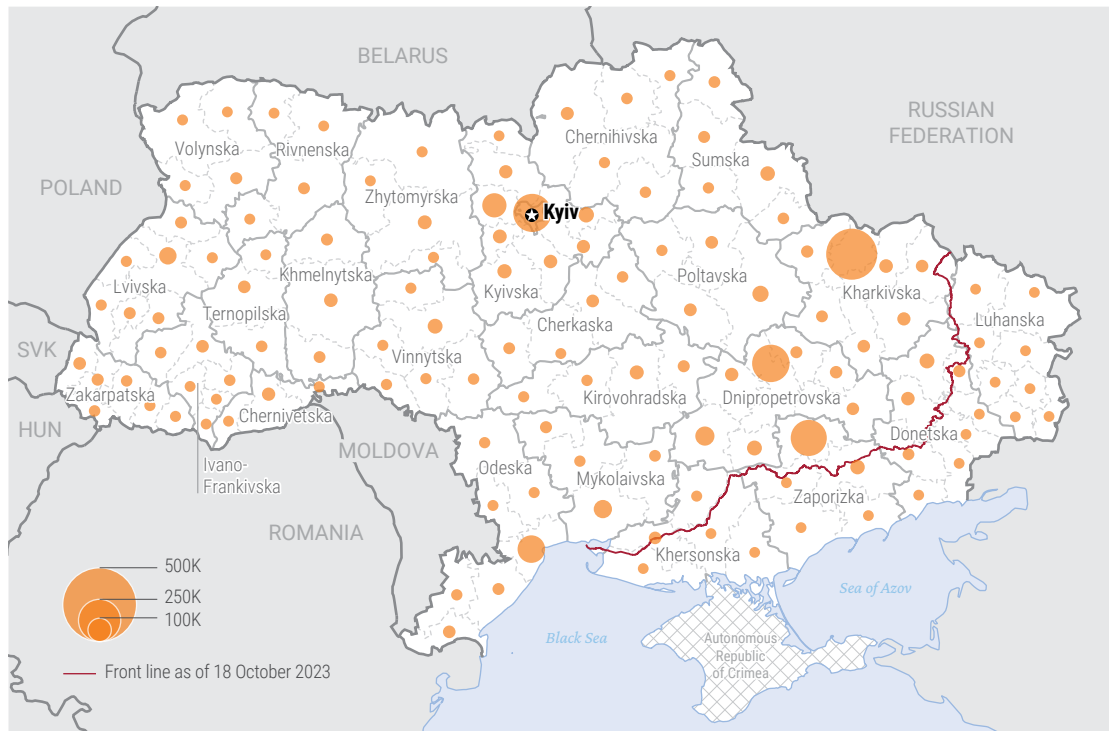
will set the basis for the transition towards durable solutions; noting that the sustainability and impact of these activities will depend on forthcoming recovery and development investments. In addition, as preparedness measures, in collaboration with the local authorities, humanitarian partners will monitor the availability and capacity of existing collective sites and other potential communal spaces, particularly in hot spot areas along the front line, in the event of mass displacements and evacuations.

Food and agricultural assistance will be provided to localized displaced people in front-line oblasts. In areas where physical access remains a constraint, and markets and supply chains are disrupted, in-kind support will be provided. Integrated health services, including MHPSS, sexual, reproductive, maternal and child health care support and services for GBV survivors, will be provided through mobile units and static approaches, depending on where displaced people are.

In terms of shelter assistance, emergency shelter kits and household items, including winter support, will be provided to displaced people and their host families. In the oblasts with a high number of displaced people, humanitarian partners will support displaced people with WASH-related utilities to maintain basic service levels. Emergency WASH responses and repairs will focus on displaced people in areas along the front line. Protection activities, including free legal aid, social accompaniment for vulnerable people, MHPSS service, awareness raising on mine and ERW risks, child protection and GBV services will be integrated across multiple sectors to save lives and maximize protection outcomes.

Community-based protection programmes will be scaled up in the central and west oblasts to strengthen social cohesion, prevent discrimination and enhance engagement with displaced people in the hosting communities, including through support of Internally Displaced People' councils.

Internally displaced targeted



PEOPLE TARGETED

2.4M



Children

0.6M (24%)



Women

0.8M (31%)



Older People

0.5M (21%)

Returnees

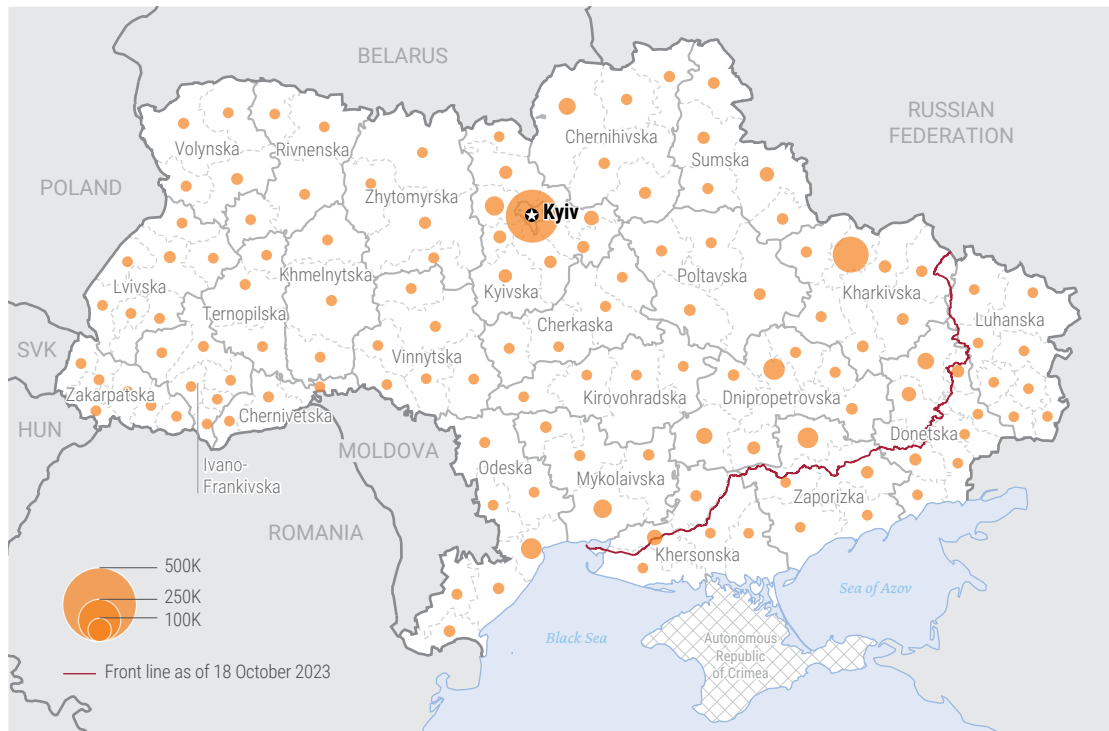
Of the 2.6 million people in need who have returned to their homes from displacement, 1.6 million are targeted for humanitarian assistance, mainly in Kyiv City (336,000), Kharkivska (246,400), Kyivska (184,000), Dnipropetrovska (171,000), Donetsk (104,000) and Odeska (102,000) oblasts⁷². Returnees usually face significant challenges to rebuild their lives and reintegrate due to damaged homes and civilian infrastructure, as well as a lack of functioning basic services and job opportunities. Insecurity and the prevalence of mines and ERWs compound the situation and increase their dependence on aid.

Humanitarian partners will assist returnees with integrated multisectoral assistance and services to ensure they have access to basic services and livelihoods in their places of origin. Humanitarian response for returnees will focus on livelihood opportunities, including rebuilding food production and agricultural activities and strengthening basic services in their areas of return. Mine clearance and agriculture demining activities, including the expansion of non-technical survey activities to release most of the suspected ERW-contaminated land, will be prioritized to ensure safety and promote the rebuilding of the households' livelihoods. As some of these activities are medium- and longer-term nature, humanitarian actors will closely work with recovery actors to address these needs.

In areas of return, humanitarian partners will support the rehabilitation and repairs of critical infrastructure, including educational facilities, health centres, and water and sanitation systems. Emergency repairs of health facilities will increase resilience in case of critical events, including an escalation of hostilities and winter conditions. Core protection activities, including protection counselling and awareness-raising sessions on the rights, entitlements or the availability of humanitarian and government services, will also be provided. To facilitate durable solutions, particular focus will be on awareness raising and legal assistance to ensure Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights by restoring property documentation and access compensation for damaged or destroyed property.

As many returnees lost their houses due to the war, emergency light and medium repairs of houses, communal spaces and rental support will be provided to returnees so that they have adequate housing and dignified living conditions. Emergency shelter kits and household items, including winter clothing, blankets and support for heating, will be provided. In complement to other clusters' activities, WASH infrastructure repairs will be conducted to expand services and support vulnerable returnee people.

Returnees targeted



PEOPLE TARGETED

1.6M



Children

0.4M (24%)



Women

0.5M (32%)



Older People

0.3M (21%)

Non-displaced, war-affected people

Of the 8.5 million people in need who are non-displaced, 4.4 million are targeted for humanitarian assistance. Although these people are spread throughout Ukraine, the highest concentration are in front-line regions, including Dnipropetrovska (788,000), Kharkivska (548,000), Odeska (399,000), Zaporizka (372,000), Donetska (331,000), Sumska (319,000) and Mykolaivska oblasts (309,000)⁷³.

People who remain in their homes in areas with active hostilities, where services have been broken down and insecurity is severe, will be prioritized for the humanitarian response. The war has exacerbated the pre-existing conditions of this population group, which includes mainly vulnerable people – older people, people with disabilities and limited mobility. They face increased security risks, including exposure to armed violence and human rights violations, and challenges in accessing humanitarian and government services, including non-contributory pensions and other social protection schemes.

Their needs will be addressed through the provision of integrated multisectoral humanitarian assistance and services, with a focus on the most vulnerable. Food and livelihood assistance will be prioritized in Chernihvska, Dnipropetrovska, Donetska, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Mykolaivska, Odeska, Sumska and Zaporizka, through

a twin-track approach: providing immediate food needs while simultaneously increasing livelihood assistance to mitigate the need for sustained food assistance. Those who remain home are often the most food-insecure, thus, livelihood assistance, in the form of emergency agricultural and livestock inputs, will target rural households and small-scale farms.

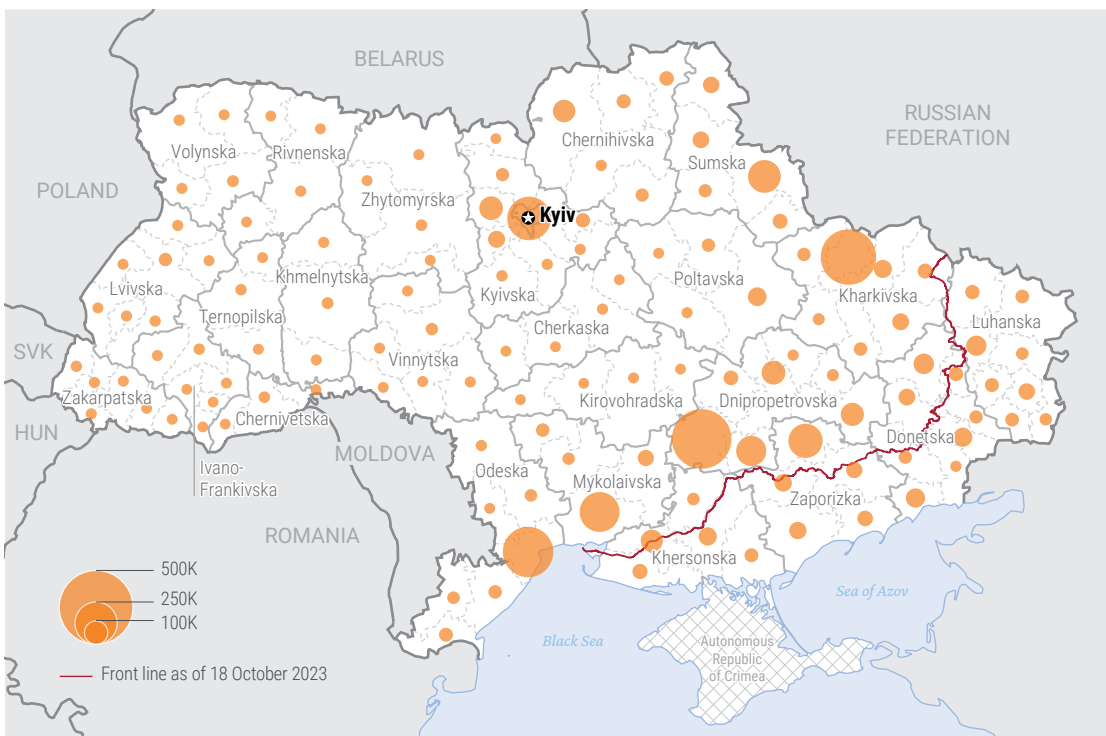
Primary health care and essential health services, including mental health, will be provided through mobile units and static approaches, while humanitarian partners will ensure people's access to health care by conducting emergency repairs of health facilities, considering the potential escalation of hostilities in the front-line areas and winter conditions. Warm bedding and clothing, the insulation of damaged houses, distribution of cash for utilities, heating appliances and winter energy will be provided to improve the living conditions of households experiencing severe weather conditions.

Humanitarian partners will support affected people with WASH-related utilities and service providers impacted by war to maintain basic service levels and reduce operating costs in front-line settlements. WASH-related needs in institutions will be addressed through a multisectoral approach to ensure adequate WASH facilities and materials necessary for public health.

In areas close to the front line or occupied by the Russian Federation, protection response will focus on the provision of information on evacuation routes and services in areas of relocation, evacuation support to people who wish to move to safer areas and community-based protection interventions by providing remote support and working with community volunteers. Additionally, child protection and GBV services will be provided for girls, boys and women to meet their specific protection needs.

Considering the vulnerability of people who remain in areas with active hostilities, MPCA will be provided, where feasible, on a blanket basis to those who are residing less than 30 kilometres from the front line and who cannot be accessed for a full vulnerability assessment.

Non-displaced targeted



PEOPLE TARGETED

4.4M



Children

1.1M (24%)



Women

1.4M (32%)



Older People

0.9M (21%)

Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance as a Strategic Intervention



1.9M
PEOPLE TARGETED



\$642.7M
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



90
OPERATIONAL PARTNERS

In 2024, humanitarian actors will continue to prioritize the use of cash and voucher assistance (CVA) in Ukraine, including multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA), in line with Grand Bargain commitments and subsequent momentum around CVA as an institutional and system-wide priority. By the end of September 2023, over 3 million people in Ukraine had received MPCA from 90 humanitarian organizations, out of an overall objective of 4.4 million people reached by the end of the year.

MPC shall remain in 2024 the preferred response approach unless contextual circumstances preclude it. MPC offers people flexibility and dignity in covering their basic needs, while playing a key role in protecting livelihoods and supporting the local economy. It may also facilitate social cohesion, encourage inclusion and lower protection risks associated with negative coping strategies.

Response analysis

In 2023, 27 per cent of the MPC response reached adult women, 19 per cent adult men, 9 per cent girls, 8 per cent boys, 26 per cent older women, and 12 per cent older men. The top oblasts for assistance were Kharkivska, Dnipropetrovska, and Odeska, and 65 per cent of the response was located in the east and the south. MPC proved its ability to cover a large portion of sectoral needs: it was reported that assistance allowed them to cover 71 per cent of their food needs, 65 per cent of hygiene items, 54 per cent of household NFIs, 61 per cent of health expenditures, 53 per cent of clothes and 70 per cent of utilities⁷⁴.

In response to the devaluation of the Ukrainian Hryvnia in July 2022, which significantly affected households' ability to meet their essential needs, especially in the eastern

and southern regions of the country, a revised Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) was introduced specifically designed to focus on humanitarian items. As a result, the transfer value was adjusted, increasing from UAH 2,220 to UAH 3,600 per person per month, effective from 1 October 2023, to cover 100 per cent of the gap when compared to the new humanitarian MEB. An MEB cost review was requested by the HCT in February 2024.

Cash and voucher assistance feasibility

In 2024, Ukraine is expected to continue to offer a conducive environment for CVA, particularly in government-controlled areas. Availability of essential goods continued to increase through 2023 in a context largely characterized by accessible and functional markets. Food, hygiene, medication and warm clothes items were considered fully available in July by 99, 97, 92 and 88 per cent of customers country-wide, respectively. Heating and vehicle fuel were fully available for 85 and 83 per cent of customers. Limited shortages were observed mostly in the south and east, where security-related factors limited retailers' activity in areas closer to the front line, particularly in Donetsk, Khersonska, and Zaporizka oblasts. Overall, as of July, 23 per cent of customers and retailers country-wide indicated that the escalation of the war was affecting their ability to physically access stores or marketplaces⁷⁵.

Although still high, inflation continued to reduce, at 8.6 per cent in August, returning to pre-war levels. The National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) revised its 2023 inflation forecast significantly downward, to 10.6 per cent⁷⁶. Affordability remained nevertheless a key issue in the context of savings depletion and high unemployment rate, with 52 per cent of customers reporting price increase as their main barrier to accessing goods. Overall, the Joint Market

Monitoring Initiative (JMIMI) basket increased by 13 per cent year-to-year as of July 2023, with slightly higher prices observed in the east⁷⁷.

Financial service providers remain broad and accessible, with the banking system as the primary delivery instrument used in Ukraine by CVA actors, yet stable and with substantial liquidity. Bank branches and ATMs were reported to be fully available by 75 and 90 per cent of customers, with most notable access issues reported in the south and linked to interruptions following air attacks. Nationwide, 83 per cent of customers also reported normal functionality of Ukrposhta – national postal service in Ukraine – offices, a notable increase in 2023. Payment modalities accepted by retailers include cash (100 per cent), credit cards (94 per cent), debit cards (80 per cent), and mobile apps (64 per cent)⁷⁸.

In Russian-occupied areas, MPC assistance continued but decreased substantially in 2023, due to feasibility challenges linked to partner access, functionality of the banking system and difficulties in transferring and withdrawing cash, reducing scale-up prospects in those locations.

Coordination

Ukraine's cash coordination architecture has fully transitioned to the IASC cash coordination model. Under the overall direction of the HCT, the Cash Working Group (CWG) ensures, on behalf of the ICCG, the operational coordination of MPC, ensuring it is clearly defined, harmonized and centrally reported upon by all humanitarian actors.

In 2023, the CWG reinforced its coordination capacity at sub-national level to ensure a more coherent and deconflicted response in crisis hotspots, in parallel to the use of deduplication solutions. Following the creation of the Dnipro hub CWG in the east, coordination mechanisms were also established in Odesa, Mykolaiv and Kharkiv.

In view of increased regularity of Russian attacks in 2023, a need to build on lessons learned from sudden emergencies also emerged, leading to the adoption of Emergency MPC Guidelines⁷⁹ to ensure adapted coordination mechanisms and procedures are in place during such emergencies.

In 2023, thematic collaboration increased with public entities on topics such as taxation or fraud. An initiative was launched in collaboration with the National Bank of Ukraine to disseminate key anti-fraud messages to the population of Ukraine. In parallel, advocacy was conducted to allow amendment of the legislation for all humanitarian cash assistance to fall under tax exemption.

Response strategy

In 2024, CWG partners will continue to articulate their assistance around two multisectoral MPC approaches, contributing to the HNRP first strategic objective. MPC partners will target 2 million people with three months' emergency assistance for a corresponding budget of \$642.7 million. Partners will prioritize assistance in war-affected areas, particularly the country's east and south (83 per cent of people targeted), presenting the highest severity level for basic need sectors.

MPC objective 1

Provide rapid emergency MPC to meet immediate needs of affected people after a war-related shock.

MPC will support rapid assistance on a blanket basis to people newly displaced or evacuated from areas of active hostilities within thirty days, and people residing less than 30 kilometers from the front line and that cannot be accessed for a full vulnerability assessment. This assistance is intended to support households in their early days of displacement to cope with the sudden shock.

MPC objective 2

Provide emergency MPC to war-affected vulnerable people to ensure that their basic needs are met.

MPC will be provided to people impacted by the war, including internally displaced people, to cover basic needs and avert falling into negative coping strategies. Partners will target socioeconomically vulnerable families displaced for more than thirty days and families that are residing in areas where fighting and hostilities have occurred in recent months, using the CWG targeting framework⁸⁰ to ensure prioritization of resources.

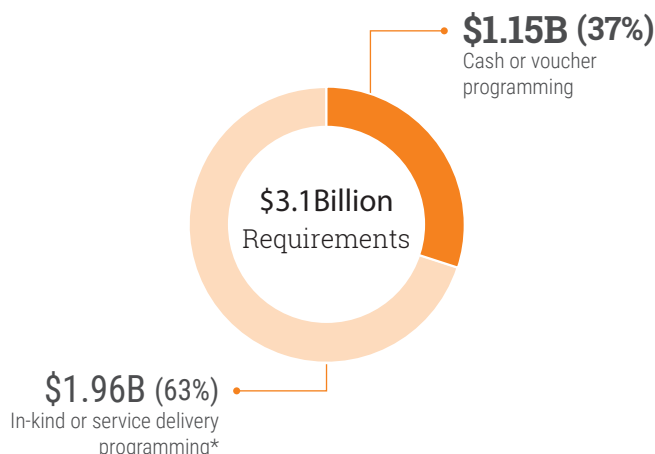
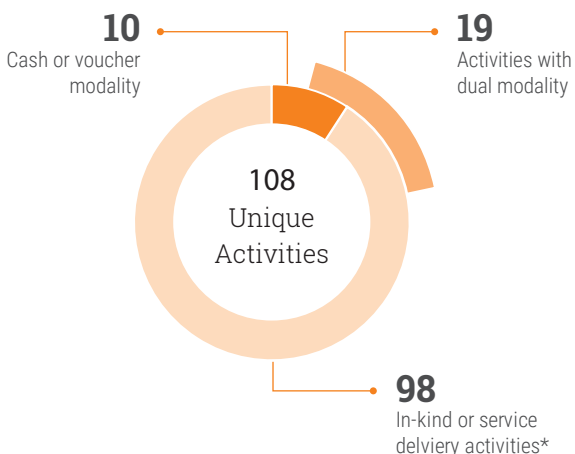
Linking with social protection

Entering year three of the cash based scaled-up response, a critical need has been identified for humanitarian cash assistance, including MPC, to increasingly align with government systems, considering humanitarian principles where appropriate, and in support of the “reinforce and do not replace” approach⁸¹. Ukraine's comprehensive contributory and non-contributory social protection system, covering nearly three quarters of the population, has successfully fulfilled its monthly obligations without discontinuation. In parallel, the scale of the needs created by the crisis has kept making the case, in agreement with the Government of Ukraine, for uninterrupted humanitarian assistance to fill its gaps.

In 2023, several actors continued to explore opportunities for system alignment along the continuum of existing cash delivery options from not to full integration into government programs, primarily through piggybacking on social registries via the eDopomoga portal. This tool, launched in June 2022 under the auspices of the Ministry of Social Policy, has allowed the payment of 3.2 million people by humanitarian organizations.

However, linkages between humanitarian cash assistance and social protection remain limited. Humanitarian programmes leverage only some elements of the national system or operate outside of it, while Ukraine's social protection system is still building its shock-responsiveness to meet certain war-linked needs which are currently covered by humanitarian programmes. As such, room exists to identify options for further alignment of humanitarian cash assistance with the delivery chain of Ukraine's social assistance, where appropriate. Alignment options will focus mainly on financing, eligibility criteria, registration and enrolment, outreach, delivery mechanisms and information management. In 2024, complementary efforts will be put in place to deliver a further-targeted and government-aligned MPC assistance into the residual humanitarian space, while actors increasingly start looking at transitioning programming into recovery efforts under the Transitional Framework and other initiatives, including through nationally led efforts to financially scale-up existing programmes via social protection top-ups. Further system alignment guidance will be developed under the PeRehID Initiative alongside the social protection-humanitarian nexus.

Activities and requirements breakdown by modality



* Does not include CCS, ETC or Logistics.

2.3 Costing Methodology

The humanitarian community will require \$3.11 billion to provide multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance to 8.5 million people in Ukraine in 2024, out of 14.6 million in need.

The financial requirement for the 2024 HNRP retains the activity-based costing approach, already applied in the 2023 HRP. To more accurately reflect requirements for meeting HNRP objectives, as well as to increase transparency, inclusivity and credibility of the financial ask for the 2024 HNRP, the activities of the planned interventions were used as the building blocks of the financial requirements. Selected activities were aligned to the identified needs, and governed by the boundaries and objectives established in the HNRP, with each activity relating to one cluster objective under a respective strategic objective. The characteristics of the response modalities were also defined, including in-kind, service, cash or voucher.

Using past projects implemented in Ukraine, the knowledge of other humanitarian operations and the 2023 implementation of activities, the humanitarian clusters established cost ranges for each activity considering cost differences in response modalities, population groups and geographic areas, among other factors. Sector-specific costing methodology details

are provided in the cluster sections below. Under this plan, the clusters have defined 108 activities, and of these activities around 81 per cent use people as the unit; other units include households, sites, assessments, etc. The total cost of each activity is based on an estimated average unit cost that is then multiplied by the estimated number of required units, which is guided by the number of people in need. The total financial requirement of this plan is the combined total of the activity costs, including the costs associated to the provision of common services from the Emergency Telecommunications and Logistics clusters.

To ensure activities are aligned to priority needs, the 2024 costing approach in Ukraine included the preparation of an activity-based response framework (refer to the Annex, 'Activity-Based Response Framework & Monitoring Plan'). This framework will support improved coordination, as it aligns activities to both strategic and cluster objectives and defines the multi-sector approach for the delivery of interventions.

DOROHYNKA, KYIV OBLAST 23 MAY 2023

A Danish Refugee Council humanitarian deminer surveys a field in a town in the outskirts of Ukraine's capital Kyiv. Ukraine is considered one of the world's most mine-contaminated countries, which poses in risk millions of civilians.

Photo: DRC/Oleksandr Ratushniak



2.4

Planning Assumptions, Operational Capacity, and Access Considerations

The war in Ukraine, which will soon reach its 10-year mark, shows no sign of abating and the current humanitarian situation is not expected to improve in 2024.

Planning assumptions

The destruction and socio-economic impact of the war will continue to exacerbate the already dire and fragile humanitarian conditions and deepen needs of vulnerable people, particularly people living in areas close to the front line, who will require sustained support.

The situation could further deteriorate if the scenario of massive Russian attacks targeting energy and other critical infrastructure will be repeated during the 2023-2024 winter. Even in the unlikely possibility of an end to the war, recovery from such massive destruction of essential services, infrastructure and livelihoods will take long, and humanitarian needs will persist for the years to come.

Based on this current context, the 2024 HNRP planning assumptions include the following parameters:

- The operational environment will remain dynamic and possibly rapidly changing, impacting humanitarian needs, displacement and returns, and driving the humanitarian response priorities.
- It is further assumed that access to Russian-occupied territories will remain extremely restricted, despite continued efforts to overcome access challenges.
- In case of systematic attacks on infrastructure, a consequent energy crisis will likely stem from and heighten risks for vulnerable groups, threaten continuation of essential services and exacerbate humanitarian needs; pockets of displacement could occur as temperatures can drop below -20 degrees Celsius.
- It is likely that operational capacity will remain at its current level (contingent on funding), with a potential decline in volunteer support to people in need of assistance, as financial contributions gradually decrease as the war becomes protracted.

- Possible changes in territorial control could make some areas accessible for humanitarian partners, who are responding to a steadily increasing number of people facing severe humanitarian needs. In such cases, partners will be ready to scale up rapidly to respond to the emerging needs, especially in the areas where the Government of Ukraine regains control.

Operational capacity

The humanitarian community in Ukraine has had a well-established operational presence across the country, with 530 operational organizations as of October 2023, as reported by clusters.

In 2024, a similar number of partners are foreseen to remain operational. A large number of national partners (342 in total), many of which operate as first responders' front-line actors, will provide humanitarian assistance and protection to the most vulnerable. In addition, there are 143 international NGO partners, 16 government partners, 13 United Nations (UN) agencies, 6 partners from other international organizations, 2 from the private sector and 21 from other categories listed as clusters' partners.

Each type of organization brings unique capacities to the humanitarian effort, helping to strengthen the collective reach and effectiveness of the response. National and local NGOs often benefit from pre-existing relationships with local communities, which can allow them to more quickly identify gaps on the ground as well as to deliver aid to hard-to-reach areas, often close to the front line. Oblast and local authorities are actively coordinating efforts with the humanitarian community, discussing priority needs, response and addressing operational issues.

Meanwhile, the UN, international NGOs, and international organizations bring knowledge of global best practices and humanitarian standards across sectors, strengthening

the capacity of national and local organizations and governments, while advocating for implementation of international humanitarian and human rights law.

In 2023, and thanks to the generous contributions of the humanitarian donor community to the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF), operational partners scaled up their response capacity to provide priority humanitarian assistance to jump-start interventions in January in the eastern and southern regions facing the greatest severity of humanitarian needs, to support integrated multi-sectoral assistance in rural areas close to the front line and return areas of the north in March, to respond to emerging needs of communities affected by the destruction of the Kakhovka Dam in early June and to boost time-critical winter response in August.

Building on the learnings from the previous year, the UHF and its partners made significant progress in strategically promoting locally led humanitarian response in Ukraine. The Fund conducted an extensive review of small grants supporting local CSOs and volunteer groups delivering the last-mile humanitarian assistance, which will inform future UHF allocations and other humanitarian financing models in Ukraine. In parallel, the Fund continually engaged local and national partners across Ukraine to explore new partnerships and opportunities for capacity strengthening. By October 2023, the UHF had 115 eligible partners, up from 51 before the escalation of the war in February 2022, including 36 Ukrainian organizations. The UHF allocated, as of October

2023, a total of \$176 million to respond to the most critical humanitarian needs in Ukraine.

Throughout 2023, the Humanitarian Operational and Planning Cell (HOPC) continued its work to provide humanitarian assistance to areas characterized by an exceptionally high-risk profile and unpredictable access. By the end of October 2023, nearly 100 inter-agency convoys successfully delivered multi-sectoral aid to over 375,000 people, primarily residing in areas close to the front line. The HOPC proved its effectiveness at times when a rapid response was necessary, including during the emergency caused by the destruction of the Kakhovka Dam on 6 June 2023. In response to this disaster, nearly 20 inter-agency convoys were dispatched, in June alone, to areas facing the devastating consequences of the massive flooding and also to communities facing critical shortage of drinking water due to the depletion of the Kakhovka Reservoir. Looking ahead to the upcoming year, The HOPC will continue coordinating humanitarian response in areas close to the front line and where access is challenging, with a strategic shift towards more targeted aid and service provision whenever conditions allow. The HOPC also aims at strengthening its engagement with last-mile delivery partners, with a specific focus on capacity strengthening, assessment, and monitoring activities. These collective efforts have an overarching aim of promoting direct engagement with affected populations and fostering greater accountability.

LIUBECH VILLAGE, CHERNIHIVSKA OBLAST

JANUARY 2023

Tetiana and Dmytro, from the NGO Right to Protection, deliver solid fuel to a 97-year-old man living in a village near the Belarus border, ensuring he has adequate heating throughout the winter.

Photo: Right to Protection



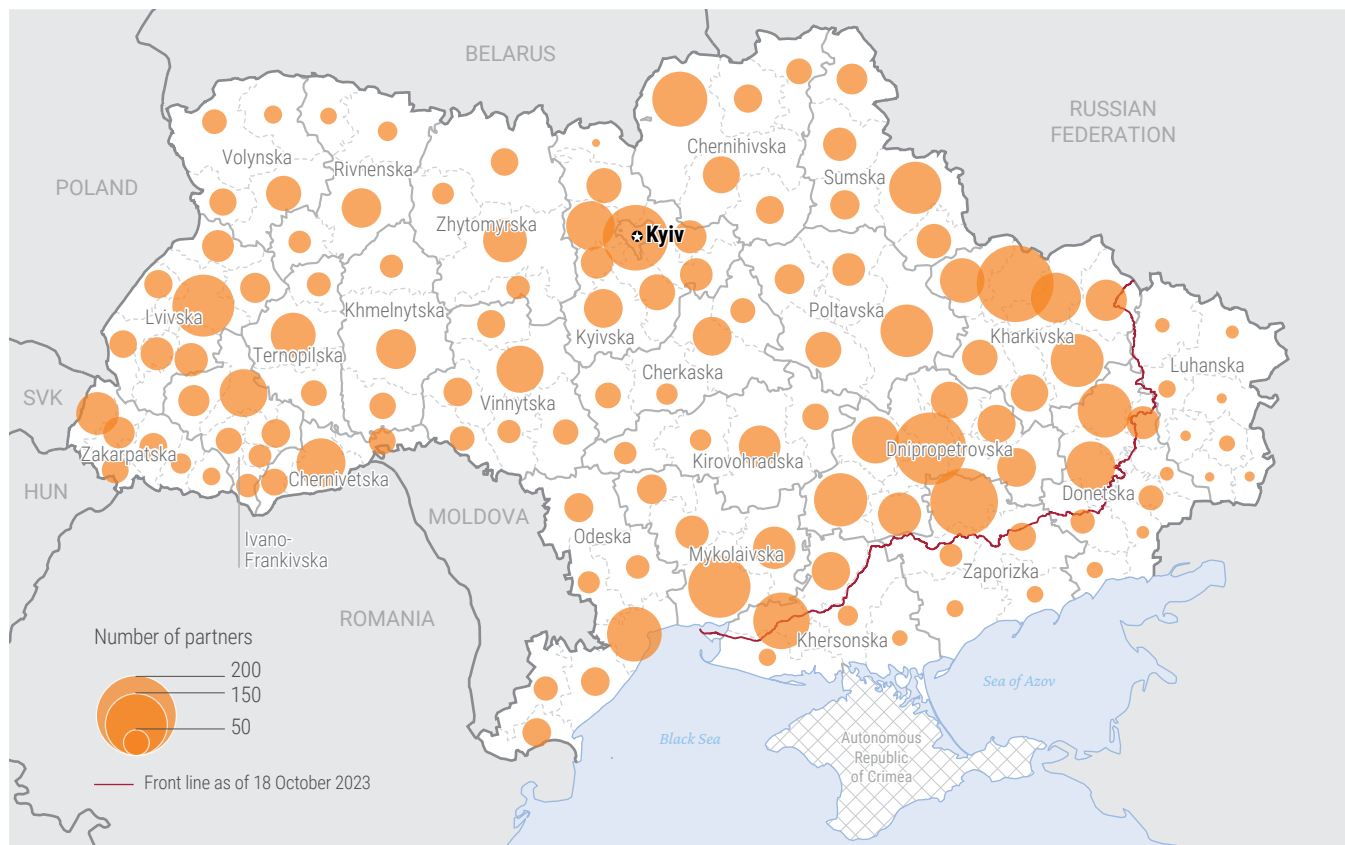
Operational partners in 2024



543
OPERATIONAL
PARTNERS



Humanitarian partners by raion



The distribution of operational partners in the map is based on 2023 operational presence.

Humanitarian partners by cluster and AoR

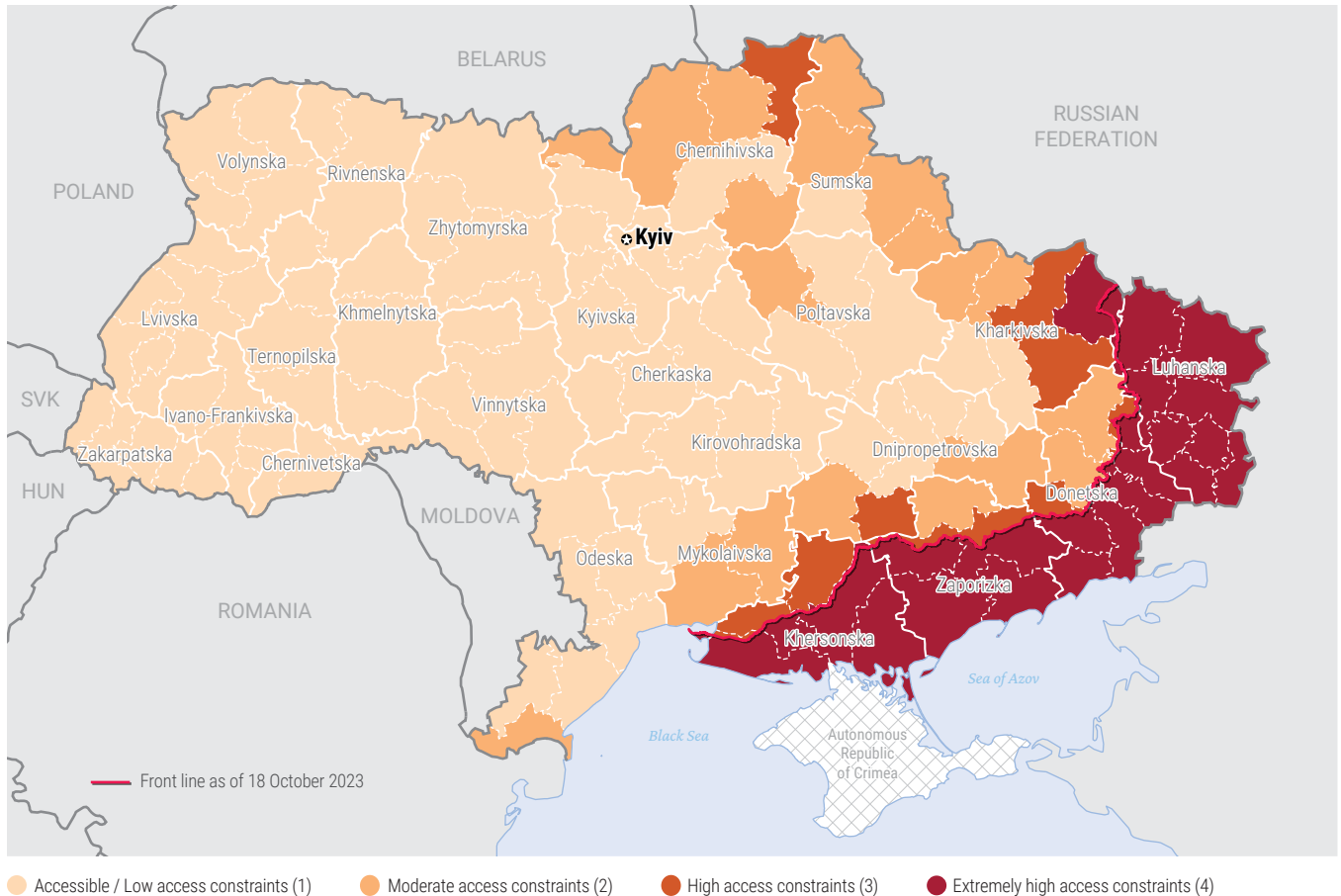
CLUSTER/SECTOR	NUMBER OF PARTNERS
Camp Coordination & Camp Management	18
Education	97
Food Security & Livelihoods	155
Health	113
General Protection	166
Child Protection	144
Gender-Based Violence	125
Mine Action	18
Shelter & NFIs	98
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	96
Multi-Purpose Cash	90
Coordination & Common Services	5
Emergency Telecommunications	4
Logistics	2

Access

Intensified hostilities and fighting along the entire front line, as well as impediments and obstacles imposed on aid organizations have further impacted humanitarian access in Ukraine throughout 2023, making it increasingly challenging and unpredictable. From January to October 2023, there were a total of 184 reported incidents impacting humanitarian access. This is an average of one incident every other day, highlighting the complex environment in which humanitarian organizations in Ukraine operate, taking on extra risks to reach people in need. Out of them, 66 involved violence against humanitarian personnel, facilities, and assets, resulting in the temporary suspension of crucial humanitarian activities. During this period, 10 humanitarian workers have been killed in the line of duty and an additional 29 were injured, compared to four killed and five injured in 2022. This emphasizes a significant escalation in the deteriorating security situation, which poses a serious threat to the safety and well-being of humanitarian workers operating in Ukraine.

Access to areas occupied by the Russian Federation continued to be extremely challenging, despite extensive efforts and ongoing engagements. The restrictions on movement of civilians within, from or into occupied territories since February 2022 continued to have a significant impact on the ability of humanitarian organizations to provide assistance in those areas, and also prevent civilians from accessing services or aid. Obstacles and operational interferences in humanitarian activities compounded the situation and made aid operations extremely limited in Russian-occupied parts of Donetsk, Khersonska, Luhanska, and Zaporizka oblasts. This lack of access was evident in early June 2023 when multiple attempts to negotiate access and provide relief response on the eastern bank of the Dnipro River, following the destruction of the Kakhovka Dam, were rejected by the Russian Federation. In June 2023, the Russian Federation made the decision to no longer acknowledge submissions made through the Humanitarian Notification System, established in 2015 to inform the parties to the conflict of humanitarian movements, overland and waterborne,

Severity of humanitarian access constraints by raion



and static humanitarian sites for parties to avoid harm to civilians and civilian objects by attacks and incidental effects of attacks under international humanitarian law.

Elsewhere in Ukraine, military conscription of humanitarian personnel and bureaucratic impediments, including restrictions on personnel movement into and within the country, and visa delays introduced additional layers of complexity to the efficient delivery of aid.

To overcome these challenges and ensure the humanitarian community is well informed, monitoring of humanitarian access incidents is conducted through a collaborative effort involving humanitarian actors, utilizing the Access Monitoring and Reporting Framework. The ongoing monitoring initiative offers the humanitarian

community valuable insights into the repercussions of access constraints on the humanitarian response. It also plays a pivotal role in shaping advocacy efforts and engagement strategies moving forward.

An essential mechanism supporting the HCT's ongoing efforts to explore avenues for improving humanitarian access to those in need is the Humanitarian Access Working Group (HAWG). Reconvened in July 2023 and co-chaired by the Norwegian Refugee Council and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the HAWG promotes humanitarian access through consultations involving various stakeholders within the humanitarian community to identify existing or anticipated access constraints.

POKROVSK, DONETSKA BLAST

9 August 2023

Humanitarians quickly mobilized emergency aid, including repairs materials, to civilians whose homes were damaged during a deadly strike in Pokrovsk on 7 August evening. The attack killed and injured scores of civilians and caused massive damage to civilian infrastructure.

Photo: OCHA/Sarah Hilding



2.5

Links with Development Frameworks and Government Initiatives

Following the full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022 and the immediate and coordinated humanitarian response, the boundaries of humanitarian action are already being tightened in 2024. Increased efforts and resources allocated towards early recovery and durable solutions, through the implementation of the Transitional Framework, enables for a highly prioritized HNRP focusing on the provision of multisectoral lifesaving humanitarian assistance and enabling access to basic services, while coordinating interventions with early recovery and durable solutions actors. Although the humanitarian response aims to address severe and critical humanitarian needs, it does not include assistance to address longer-term structural causes of vulnerability, such as poverty alleviation, employment generation, system strengthening, or the socioeconomic impact of the war, as well as recovery and rehabilitation in war-affected areas. The primary responsibilities for the provision of aid to affected populations are held by the affected state, and such long-standing structural issues will be addressed by the Government of Ukraine and development actors through recovery and development frameworks.

Some of the prioritized humanitarian interventions will however directly or indirectly contribute to the achievement of early recovery and durable solutions. Recognizing pre-existing conditions prior the escalation of the war, the evolving complexities, and the need for sustained support, the Transitional Framework was extended until December 2024, aligning with immediate humanitarian needs while also laying the groundwork for long-term recovery and strengthening system. The Transitional Framework bridges the gap until the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) is in place by January 2025, which will include detailed planning and implementation of long-term development strategies. The Transitional Framework looks further ahead of the immediate humanitarian response by focusing on infrastructure reconstruction, energy and environment, housing, livelihoods and jobs creation, mine action and debris removal, enabling factors, social protection, education and health, as well as by emphasizing on the importance of data generation, institutional capacity development, and

inclusive economic growth, aligning with the Government's criteria and priorities, ensuring that interventions are locally relevant and effective.

Furthermore, under the overall leadership of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, durable solutions and early recovery will be pursued in support of and in close coordination with the Government of Ukraine. The Community Planning and Recovery Steering Committee was established to strengthen linkages across the development-humanitarian frameworks, looking at the nexus between humanitarian, early recovery and development to better coordinate assistance and enable complementarities, in areas away from the front line where recovery activities at community level could take place. The Steering Committee will be an inclusive and participatory forum of the different constituencies (UN, NGOs, donor community) operating in Ukraine.

The humanitarian and recovery actors will continue to work and coordinate with the local authorities to complement governmental programmes. The PeReHID Initiative, established by decree on 31 May 2023, is a joint multistakeholder initiative, involving the Government, UN, donors, and national and international NGOs, aiming to operationalize Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC) and social protection linkages in Ukraine by developing a strategy (1) supporting the sustainable transition and absorption of humanitarian caseloads into an inclusive, shock-responsive national social protection system, and (2) bolstering national systems and support the government's agenda to reform the social protection system to increase capacity, adaptivity, and shock responsiveness in the context of the ongoing crisis. The PeReHID Initiative will further support enhancing work along the social protection-humanitarian nexus, ensuring alignment, coordination and demarcation of the two spaces. While humanitarian vulnerabilities persist, humanitarians and development programmes must be complementary to create conditions for durable solutions and early recovery, and in support of the Government of Ukraine.

2.6

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

Prior to the escalation of the war in Ukraine, significant work has been achieved to address gender-based violence and its structural root causes, such as gender inequality and social norms. However, with the estimated 17.6 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in 2023 and a steep increase of humanitarian workers serving the affected population, exponential Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) risks have arisen. This has been exacerbated due to a lack of awareness on PSEA and on reporting mechanisms, community perceptions around sexual misconduct by humanitarian workers and socio-cultural barriers such as stigma and discrimination.

Despite large-scale awareness-raising campaigns and [sensitization](#) efforts, there is a sense that a full recognition of these risks among affected people and humanitarian actors alike is low. GBV safety audits conducted in collective sites revealed that those managing these facilities as well as the displaced people hosted at the sites have limited awareness of SEA, including about the right to refuse all type of sexual inappropriate conduct (i.e., assistance as exchange of sexual favours) and the right to safely report or to receive appropriate services. The affected population and humanitarian workers, particularly those newly deployed or without prior field experience, are not knowledgeable about the different forms of GBV, including SEA and conflict-related sexual violence. Anecdotal evidence also shows that there is also a lack of awareness among humanitarian workers who sense that SEA is not applicable in Ukraine due to the absence of a power imbalance, particularly in urban areas. Furthermore, many people who receive protection assistance and/or humanitarian aid seem to be unaware of their right to report SEA or suspected cases, critical to hold humanitarian workers accountable. Hence, low reporting of SEA cases might be rooted in low trust in reporting mechanisms, fear of retaliation or human rights-related barriers to reporting, coupled with the need to tailor awareness-raising activities to different targeted populations, as well as to understand the preferred use of reporting structures,

To overcome these gaps and stigma related to reporting, continued mapping of existing

[Community Feedback Mechanisms](#) and research and focus group discussions and consultations will be conducted and prioritized in the 2024 response.

These efforts will be informed by field-level research and consultations with affected populations and humanitarian actors on their perceptions around accountability, trust, national legislation profiling SEA and breaches of the “Do No Harm” principle. It will also help to understand the root causes and transform social norms and stigma around reporting to identify and/or design effective Community-Based Complaints Mechanisms with the aim of building trust and increasing reporting of SEA cases.

In line with the IASC plan for accelerating PSEA, the [2023 PSEA Strategy](#) and 2023 country action plan, the PSEA Network will also continue working on three strategic pillars: prevention, including harmonized PSEA training packages to different targeted audiences and partners’ capacity assessments to ensure minimum operational standards; response and accountability to affected people (AAP); and country wide-system coordination.



2.7 Response Monitoring

In 2024, humanitarian partners in Ukraine will continue to monitor humanitarian needs and response to ensure that assistance reaches the most vulnerable populations in a timely, effective, and principled manner. The monitoring plan and framework is structured around four core components to track humanitarian needs, response, quality programming and funding levels.

The ICCG, Assessment and Analysis Working Group (AAWG) and Information Management Working Group

(IMWG) will lead response monitoring efforts to measure progress against the strategic and sectoral objectives of this plan. OCHA and the clusters will tailor the bespoke activity-based reporting platform to track the humanitarian assistance delivered to affected populations compared to targets set out in the 2024 HNRP. The strategic objectives will be measured through using partner-level output monitoring and the aggregation of the cluster responses.

Strategic Objective S01	TARGET
	(Number of people)
Provide principled and timely multisectoral life-saving assistance ensuring their safety and dignity	6.7M
Population group	
Number of internally displaced people to be reached	2.1M
Number of non-displaced people to be reached	3.3M
Number of returnees to be reached	1.3M

Strategic Objective S02	TARGET
	(Number of people)
Enable access to basic services	5.2M
Population group	
Number of internally displaced people to be reached	1.1M
Number of non-displaced people to be reached	3.2M
Number of returnees to be reached	0.9M

The 108 activities under this plan, with indicators considering sex, age and disability, will be monitored monthly and used to report progress against activity targets, cluster objectives, and strategic objectives.

Clusters, with the support of OCHA, will continue to work with partners to deliver cluster-specific and inter-cluster reporting requirements. Partners will be required to report on the progress and funding status of activities in the 2024 HNRP to enable the mapping of partner presence and the identification of gaps in the response coverage.

Clusters will continue monthly reporting to the inter-cluster response monitoring mechanism on the status of response targets, disaggregated by geographic area as well as by sex, age and disability. The reporting platform will use a cloud-based application called ActivityInfo, which will integrate activity-based planning and response monitoring modules. Inter-cluster reporting tools will be complemented with real-time, online interactive dashboards to track operational presence through “Who Does What, Where, When and for Whom” (5Ws) and monitor the ongoing delivery of humanitarian activities.

Cluster inputs will be collated into monthly dashboards and periodic monitoring reports on the implementation of the 2024 HNRP.

Monitoring data will be made publicly available on the [ReliefWeb.Response website](#) and complement cluster-specific products including Digital Situation Report, maps, and interactive dashboards. These monitoring reports will include revised data and analysis to adjust response planning and inform strategic decisions. Refer to the Annex, 'Activity-Based Response Framework & Monitoring Plan' for the list of monitoring indicators and sex, age and disability breakdowns.

Monitoring of the quality of humanitarian programming

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

Humanitarian organizations, participating in clusters and contributing to the 2024 HNRP commit to the principles and quality criteria requirements set out globally and in this HNRP, including alignment of 2024 programming with global and national guidelines for humanitarian

programming, such as inclusion of communities in project design and decision-making, evidence-based planning, and timely, inclusive monitoring during project implementation. To this effect, partners will use a tailored setup of Gender and Age Marker for the activity-based approach, disability-sensitive programming, the centrality of protection and inclusion of AAP to ensure high quality programming. When possible, data and analysis will be disaggregated by sex, age and disability. Clusters and their partners will monitor the quality, quantity, and timeliness of the response with their partners through regular analysis of the complaints and feedback received, post-distribution monitoring, regular programme monitoring visits, spot-checks, focus group discussions and other monitoring activities.

Monitoring of funding flows

In 2024, humanitarian actors will continue to strengthen the accuracy and timeliness of funding monitoring through better tagging of partner projects in planning frameworks and funding tools reflected on the Financial Tracking System (FTS) website. In the absence of project-specific details inherent in the activity-based costing approach, the ICCG has established an Activity Planning Module to collect detailed operational plans from partners. This information will not only provide a forward view of planned interventions, but also assist in the monitoring of funding gaps.

The HCT and ICCG, implementing partners, donors and headquarters-based mechanisms, will continue to monitor funding flows through FTS to advocate and mobilize resources to close funding gaps and enable partner response to meet humanitarian needs.

ZAPORIZHZHIA, ZAPORIZKA OBLAST

29 DECEMBER 2023

End-of-year waves of vast Russian airstrikes cause death, loss and extensive damage to homes and infrastructure in populated cities, including Zaporizhzhia.

Photo: Proliska



Part 3:

Clusters Objectives and Response

MYKOLAIV, MYKOLAIVSKA OBLAST

16 JANUARY 2023

Ukrainian Red Cross volunteers in Mykolaiv city deliver food boxes from the World Food Programme to people who were unable to reach the distribution point on their own.

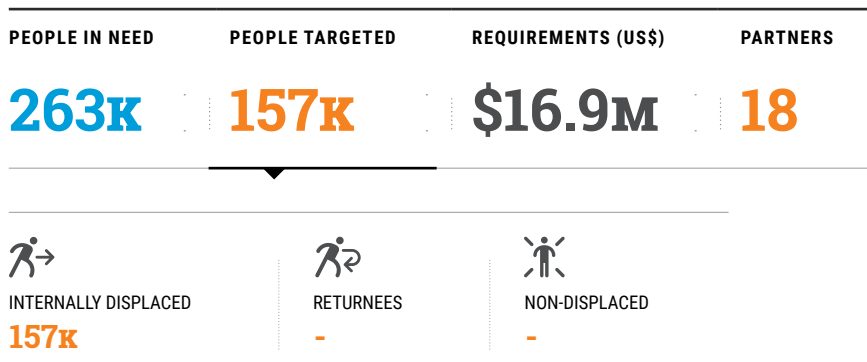
Photo: WFP/Antoine Vallas



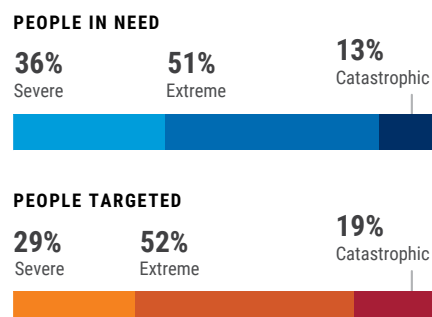


3.1

Camp Coordination and Camp Management



% of People by Severity Phase



In 2024, in support of the displaced people, government and the assigned site managers, who are the primary duty bearers for collective sites hosting displaced people, the CCCM Cluster will target 157,000 internally displaced people (48 per cent women, 27 per cent children, 28 per cent older people and 17 per cent people with disabilities) across 2,595 collective sites in areas of displacement.

Objectives and Response Strategy

In 2024, CCCM Cluster and partners will work towards ensuring safe and dignified living conditions for internally displaced people in displacement sites, while informing and supporting the collective sites' population to pursue their self-reliance and create linkages with durable solutions. The cluster response supports the Government of Ukraine, local authorities and other partners to share capacities for effective coordination and management of displacement sites, including for responsible approaches to site closure and consolidation. This will be achieved through the implementation of site coordination mechanisms with the support of mobile Site Management Support (SMS) teams and robust monitoring mechanisms to inform and facilitate intersectoral referral and response. Inclusive and barrier-free access to services, as well as linkages to local integration and longer-term solutions, will be strengthened through area-based approaches. Acknowledging the high proportion of women, children, older people and people with disabilities in displacement sites, partners will prioritize a gender- and age-appropriate approach, with gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation and disability inclusion across the response.

Cluster objective C01

Support people-centred site management approaches that promote effective engagement and participatory approaches in the day-to-day running of sites.

Cluster objective C02

Facilitate coordination and delivery of multisectoral assistance in sites to ensure basic needs and minimum standards are met.

Cluster objective C03

Inform responsible site closure and consolidation, develop exit strategies and support linkages to durable solutions for residents of collective sites.

The geographic focus of the cluster covers the whole of Ukraine, where collective sites are present. While ensuring effective site management, minimum standards and dignified living conditions in collective sites, the cluster will embrace a contextualized area-based approach, strengthening linkages with services and assistance available outside of sites, promoting residents' self-reliance and access to more sustainable solutions. The cluster aims to promote a coherent and strategic approach among the different actors working in displacement sites, aligned with Centrality of Protection, Solutions-from-the-Start and Do No Harm principles. In the west and centre of the country, where the concentration of collective sites is highest with more static site populations, a stronger emphasis will also be placed on exit strategies and durable solutions.

In eastern and southern oblasts, where the situation continues to evolve in war-affected and front-line areas with more dynamic site populations, a greater focus will remain on emergency response and preparedness.

Under the cluster’s first objective, CCCM response will focus on capacity building, coaching and support to site managers and partners operating in displacement sites to enhance coordination and site management capacity. SMS teams will promote participation and consultation with residents, ensuring meaningful participation of women, people of diverse age groups and people with disabilities. Residents of collective sites will be mobilized to strengthen self-organization and community-led activities that contribute to site maintenance and upkeep, better information about available services and referral pathways, with community focal points and committees that are inclusive and representative, including women’s representation in committees.

CCCM partners will continue to support establishing and maintaining complaint and feedback mechanisms in collective sites and introduce effective and accountable follow-up mitigation and remedy actions with the cluster partners, inter-cluster group, protection of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) Network and senior humanitarian leadership. The cluster will lead advocacy efforts with authorities, local actors and site managers to ensure residents are protected by procedures regulating terms of stay and support awareness raising, access to information and initiatives led by site residents.

With the support of the Capacity Development Working Group and a pool of national trainers, the cluster will continue building capacities of partners, including local humanitarian organizations, site managers and authorities on site management, coordination, Communication with Communities (CwC), identification of needs and gaps and principled site consolidation and closure. Coordinating with the Protection Cluster and the areas of responsibility (AoR), PSEA Network, joint training on referral pathways, protection mainstreaming, GBV risk mitigation, and a Code of Conduct will be provided.

Aligning with the cluster’s second objective, CCCM partners will enhance multisectoral coordination for site-level and area-based response, including scaling up intersectoral referral through a dedicated referral mechanism, guided by robust monitoring and analysis based on minimum standards and GBV action plan. With an aim to promote

evidence-based referral and prioritization, country-wide Collective Site Monitoring (CSM) will be conducted and complemented by site-level and area-based monitoring reports from partners.

Operational dashboards, including the new OpsMap tool platform, will further support the planning and prioritization of intersectoral interventions in collective sites. The cluster will continue its work with the Ombudsman Office of Ukraine to enhance the reach and impact of monitoring by promoting follow-up and accountability, while technical support for government and site managers under the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Resolution 930 on the functioning of the collective sites will be provided.

Operational dashboards, including the new OpsMap tool platform, will further support the planning and prioritization of intersectoral interventions in collective sites. The cluster will continue its work with the Ombudsman Office of Ukraine to enhance the reach and impact of monitoring by promoting follow-up and accountability, while technical support for government and site managers under the “Resolution 930 on the functioning of the collective sites” will be provided.

CCCM partners will also directly provide essential items – both in-kind and cash – for sites, as well as for its residents and conduct maintenance of the sites in collaboration with managers, with particular attention on accessibility, safety and dignity highlighted by Safety Audits and other cluster tools rolled out in collective sites, including GBV safety audits conducted jointly and in consultation with the GBV AoR. The CSM and Safety Audit tools will be used to identify risks for site residents with an emphasis on women and girls, and to inform the necessary changes or upgrades in the collective site environment to mitigate risks, including GBV risks. As a part of the emergency response and preparedness, with a focus on areas of displacement in the east and south, the cluster will track accommodation capacity and support local authorities to identify available and ready-to-host spaces best suited to receive newly displaced populations in critical areas and build their preparedness capacities in the event of evacuations or mass displacements.

Guided by the third objective and in line with the durable solutions strategy for people in collective sites, CCCM partners will engage with collective site residents and the communities hosting them, including local authorities and IDP councils, supporting linkages toward preferred

and sustainable solutions, with due consideration for the specific needs of women, people of diverse age groups and people with disabilities. CCCM partners will promote community-led integration and skills-building activities, supporting women-led initiatives and promoting children’s enrolment in local schools, and will link people in displacement sites with local government service providers; as well as humanitarian service centers, integration and resilience hubs. Profiling of internally displaced people and referral for individual case management, based on diverse and specific needs and in close partnerships with protection, shelter and livelihoods actors, will also serve as important steps toward more durable solutions for collective site residents, alongside advocacy for alternative housing solutions.

In consultation with municipal and oblast authorities and supporting the “Resolution 930 on the functioning of Collective Sites,” CCCM partners will engage with stakeholders to promote responsible and principled closure of sites when necessary and feasible, ensuring timely communication and consultation with site residents on available options, advocating to respect intentions and preference of displaced people and ensure site residents can make informed decisions. When no alternative or sustainable housing solutions are found, partners will support authorities to consolidate and coordinate upgrades to collective sites to meet minimum standards

and mitigate the risk of harm, including GBV. In this regard, the cluster will be guided by a strategy on site closure and consolidation under the Technical Working Group on Site Consolidation, concentrating on western and central Ukraine, to focus resources, strengthen service provision, mitigate risks and better link with durable solutions. Furthermore, to ensure the full implementation of peaceful coexistence and a comprehensive solutions approach, CCCM partners will support closed sites to resume their original functions as key social institutions, such as schools and kindergartens, that will, in turn, support displaced people and host communities.

Costing Methodology

Out of the total estimated financial requirements of US\$16.9 million, 48 per cent directly targets displaced people residing in collective sites, while 17 per cent aims at services/activities targeting the collective sites and 15 per cent is allocated for activities involving capacity building and information products.

Monitoring and assessment are essential parts of the CCCM Cluster activities to track the location, population profile and presence of service providers, as well as needs, assistance and gaps at the site level. The budget for these activities, including CSM, will represent 20 per cent of the total budget.

DROHOBYCH, LVIVSKA OBLAST

22 MARCH 2023

Zinaida had to flee Zaporizhzhia when the war knocked at the door in March 2022. She found refuge in collective centre in Drohobych, western Ukraine, where humanitarians, including the NGO We World, provide her with cash assistance and other assistance.

Photo: We World/KatyaMoskalyuk



Several factors could lead to changes in the budget during the year, including an escalation of the war, increased numbers of collective site residents due to new displacement, the opening of additional sites, increasing inflation and the disruption of public services. All of these factors may impact on the quality of services and standard of living.

Links:

[CCCM Cluster 2024 Strategy](#)

[CCCM Cluster Ukraine website](#)

Cluster Objective CO1

Support people-centred site management approaches that promote effective engagement and participatory approaches in the day-to-day running of sites.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Support safe and participatory site management and governance structures	66K	-	-	\$1.6M
Community-led activities on the site level	41K	-	-	\$1.9M
Capacity building	1K	-	-	\$1.6M

Cluster Objective CO2

Facilitate coordination and delivery of multisectoral assistance in sites to ensure basic needs and minimum standards are met.

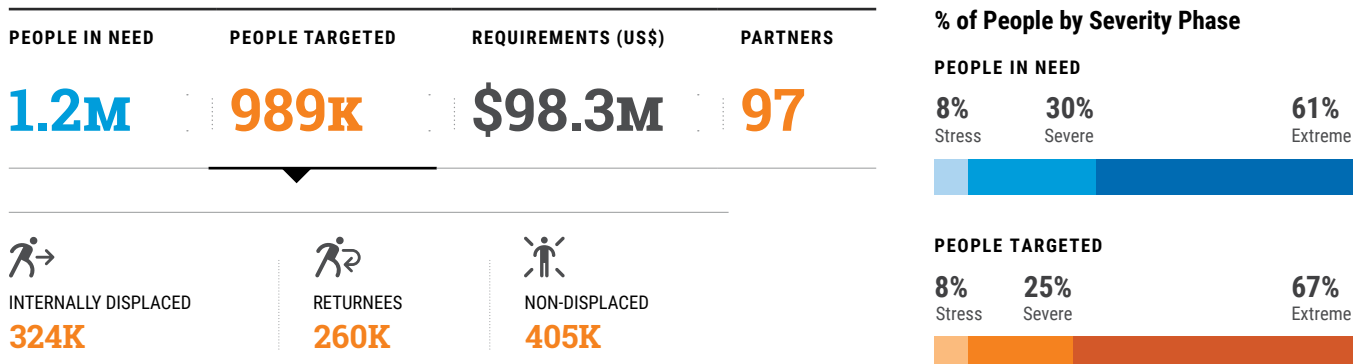
ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Site-level monitoring and referrals	157K	-	-	1.9M
Care and maintenance (in-kind)	10K	-	-	2.3M
Care and maintenance (cash)	27K	-	-	0.9M
Essential items and equipment for communal and individual use (in-kind)	60K	-	-	2.3M
Essential items and equipment for communal and individual use (cash)	14K	-	-	0.9M

Cluster Objective CO3

Inform responsible site closure and consolidation, develop exit strategies and support linkages to durable solutions for residents of collective sites.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Profiling of internally displaced people	13K	-	-	1.4M
Support authorities for principled site consolidation and closure	28K	-	-	1.3M
Awareness raising and consultation on-site consolidation exit strategies and sustainable solutions	36K	-	-	0.9M

3.2 Education



In 2024, the Education Cluster will target 989,000 people in need, including 951,000 children (3 to 17 years) and 38,000 teachers (92.3 per cent children, 7.7 per cent teachers, 53.2 per cent women, and 15 per cent people with disabilities) across the country. The targeted people in need include 342,000 internally displaced people, 260,000 returnees and 406,000 non-displaced war-affected people.

Objectives and Response Strategy

The cluster aims to provide access to quality in-person, online and blended (mixed methods of in-person and online) learning formats in safe and inclusive learning environments for war-affected children, aligning with the following three cluster's objectives:

Cluster Objective C01

Provide principled and timely lifesaving assistance to children and teachers among displaced, non-displaced war-affected and returnees, considering gender, age and inclusivity approaches that promote children's and teachers' wellbeing.

Cluster Objective C02

Enable gender-responsive and inclusive access to safe (online, offline/in-person and blended) learning environments for displaced, non-displaced war-affected and returnee children and teachers.

Cluster Objective C03

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

The cluster will provide a range of education in emergency (EiE) interventions to address the increased learning needs of war-affected children and the needs of teachers and educational personnel by supporting different learning and teaching modalities across the country, based on the prevailing security and safety conditions. Interventions will also include gender- and age-appropriate mental health, psychosocial support (MHPSS) for children and teachers, inclusive provision of catch-up learning support, teacher professional development, gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and mitigation to ensure safe learning environment and provision of teaching and learning materials, including equipment and devices needed for online learning.

While promoting access to education by girls and women, who represent 53.2 per cent of the total number of people targeted the Education Cluster with services in 2024, the cluster will also improve access to learning for children with disabilities, who will constitute 15 per cent of the target.

The three objectives are planned to be achieved through nine activities. A flexible integrated approach is adopted to implement the following activities that fall under the first objective: provision of gender- and age-appropriate MHPSS in education; including psychological first aid (PFA)

and social-emotional learning (SEL); provision of Explosive Ordnance of Risk Education (EORE); and provision of professional development for teachers on MHPSS in education, SEL, conflict-sensitive education, catch-up learning and child protection referral mechanisms.

Mainstreaming MHPSS and GBV risk mitigation into the cluster response, the EORE segment will be prioritized, especially in the front lines of the eastern and southern areas of the country. The Education Cluster coordinates MHPSS response for students and teachers through the MHPSS Technical Working Group with other clusters, including the Health Cluster and Child Protection and Child Protection area of responsibility (AoR). While coordinating with the Mine Action AoR, the Education Cluster takes the lead in EORE activities only when the people directly receiving assistance are students and teachers. Likewise, MHPSS activities targeted students and teachers in educational contexts fall under the function of the Education Cluster.

Activities under the second objective can be integrated along with other clusters’ activities as part of an integrated response. Small repairs and/or rehabilitation of school buildings and kindergartens, including the provision of furniture, as well as improvement of protective bomb shelters, are essential to facilitate the return of boys and girls to offline/in-person learning in areas where the security situation allows. Rehabilitation of shelters is particularly vital in line with the Ministry of Education and Science’s guideline of switching to in-person education, which is conditional on having protective bomb shelters at schools and other educational institutions to enable

offline educational activities. Shelter rehabilitation can be coupled with the establishment of temporary learning spaces (TLSs) or digital learning centres (DLCs) to enable access to safe and socialization-based in-person education or online learning where schools and kindergartens are damaged or destroyed or where in-person education is limited due to security concerns, especially in communities closer to the front lines or to the border with Russian Federation and Belarus.

Activities to support quality teaching and learning will be flexibly implemented to address rapidly changing needs for online, in person and blended learning modalities. The activities include the provision of Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD), catch-up learning and electronic devices for teachers and learners, and the distribution of teaching and learning materials.

Costing Methodology

The proposed cost for 2024 intervention is US\$98.3 million to assist almost one million children and teachers with education services and assistance. Of the budget for 2024, 24 per cent (\$23,9 million) is allocated for establishment of safe and secure TLSs and DLCs, followed by 21 per cent (\$21,2 million) of the amount for repairs and/or rehabilitation of schools, including establishing and/or rehabilitating protective bomb shelters at schools.

Links:

[Education Cluster Strategy 2023-2025](#)

[Education Cluster Ukraine website](#)

Cluster Objective CO1

Provide principled and timely lifesaving assistance to children and teachers among displaced, non-displaced war-affected and returnees, considering gender, age and inclusivity approaches that promote children’s and teachers’ wellbeing.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Provision of MHPSS and SEL, and facilitate PFA	304K	405K	259K	12.1M
Provision of EORE	284K	380K	221K	6.6M
Provision of essential trainings and support programs for teachers	9K	13K	16K	4.5M

Cluster Objective C02

Enable gender-responsive and inclusive access to safe (online, offline/in-person and blended) learning environments for displaced, non-displaced war-affected and returnee children and teachers.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Repair and/or rehabilitate schools (including bomb shelters)	268K	360K	207K	21.2M
Establish safe and secure TLCs and DLCs	254K	349K	193K	23.9M

Cluster Objective C03

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

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Provision of ECCD kits or similar kits	39K	24K	17K	2M
Provision of catch-up or accelerated learning opportunities	314K	370K	231K	6.9M
Provision of electronic learning devices and student kits	245K	318K	164K	18.5M
Provision of electronic teaching devices and materials	9K	13K	13K	2.6M

BORODIANKA, KYIVSKA OBLAST

24 JANUARY 2023

Children take their classes at the shelter of their kindergarten, where UNICEF has delivered new generators. Amid constant attacks, power outages and freezing winter temperatures, generators were crucial to ensure children could attend school in a safe and dignified way.

Photo: UNICEF/Aleksey Filippov



3.3 Emergency Telecommunications

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

PARTNERS

\$1.5M

4

In 2024, the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) will continue providing support and common services to the humanitarian community.

Objectives and Response Strategy

The ETC will continue to work closely with its members – ETC/Information and Communication Technology Working Group, Inter-agency Coordination Group (ICCG), Security Management Team and Accountability to Affected People (AAP) Working Group under the following cluster objectives, aligning with the overall strategic objectives:

Cluster Objective C01

Maintain and extend the common security communications services and secure data connectivity services.

Cluster Objective C02

Provide services for communities (access to humanitarian information and community engagement).

Cluster Objective C03

Continue providing coordination and information management for the humanitarian organizations in Ukraine.

The strategy adopted by the ETC in response to Ukraine's humanitarian crisis is to extend and maintain security communications and secure data connectivity services in common humanitarian areas to ensure the coordination of inter-agency telecommunications services. Building on the progress and achievements made in 2023, the cluster will ensure secure telecommunications services to partners across operational areas. In 2023, the ETC established

a security communications infrastructure backbone in Kyiv, Lviv, Odesa and Dnipro which enabled security communication services to support the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)-managed Security and Information Operations Centre (SIOC) and the UN agencies. The ETC also established secure data connectivity services in the common humanitarian hubs in Odesa, Lviv and Kharkiv.

In 2024, the cluster will prioritize the extension and deployment of security communications services in the areas close to the front line, as well as to the central and western parts of Ukraine, remotely connecting the very high frequency (VHF) radio network via the internet to be monitored by the UNDSS SIOC in Kyiv. This will enhance the security and safety of humanitarians in regular missions to high and very high-risk areas to deliver assistance. To facilitate this extension of the service, the ETC initiated an agreement with the Ukrainian state-owned operator – Broadcasting Radiocommunication and Television Concern – to host the ETC telecommunications infrastructure on their premises across the country. Through this local partnership and coordination, the cluster will enable better service delivery at the local level.

The ETC will continue to support inter-agency humanitarian convoy missions with multiple telecommunications system services to ensure the availability of security communications between the operators of the UNDSS SIOC and humanitarian organizations providing aid and assistance in the areas close to the front lines. To reinforce security communications systems during field missions to high and very high-risk areas, the cluster will support technically a shared pool of mobile communication modules, prepositioned in the common field areas (Dnipro, Kharkiv, Odesa, Kyiv) dedicated to UN armoured vehicles and inter-agency convoys.

In addition, the cluster will provide digital tools to enhance affected people's access to humanitarian information, assist national and local authorities to support the affected population and equip humanitarian responders with the tools and an awareness of the technologies. Through a dedicated digital platform, the cluster will support inter-agency community projects to improve the dissemination of information about humanitarian aid and facilitate accountability to the affected people.

The cluster will provide local capacity building, training sessions and technical advice, as well as support humanitarian organizations in Ukraine through activities including programming and configuring end-user equipment and the provision of training for end-users on the proper use of security communications systems.

Costing Methodology

The ETC is seeking US\$1.5 million for its overall response interventions in 2024, building on previous year achievements. This cost will cover coordination and information management, security communications services, secure data connection, service for the communities, and training and capacity in five locations in Ukraine: Lviv, Dnipro, Odesa, Kyiv and Mukachevo. Depending on the expected cost for the areas in Kharkivska and Khersonska oblasts, where the Government of Ukraine regained control, this cost may be adjusted accordingly.

Links:

[ETC Cluster Ukraine website](#)

Cluster Objective C01

Maintain and extend common security communications services and secure data connectivity services in the common operational areas.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Deploy security communications infrastructure	364K
SIOC upgrade and maintenance	74K
Support mobile security communications solutions	209K
Programming and configuring end-user equipment	-
Capacity building	84K
Secure data connectivity services	394K

Cluster Objective C02

Provide services for communities (access to humanitarian information and community engagement).

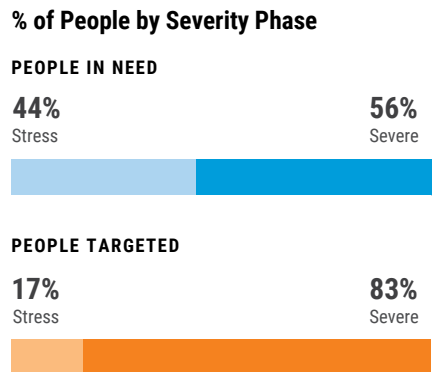
ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Services for communities	334K

Cluster Objective C03

Continue providing coordination and information management for the humanitarian organizations in Ukraine.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Coordination and information management	54K

3.4 Food Security and Livelihoods



In 2024, the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Cluster will target 3.4 million people out of the 7.3 million in need, including 472,000 internally displaced people, 438,000 returnees and 2.4 million non-displaced war-affected people (52 per cent women, 16 per cent children, 27 per cent older people and 15 per cent people with disabilities). 2.9 million people will be targeted with food assistance activities, while 1.8 million people with livelihood interventions.

Objectives and Response Strategy

The sectoral objectives are aligned with the 2024 HNRP Strategic Objective 1. The FSL Cluster will address immediate life-saving priorities and strengthen the self-reliance of vulnerable, war-affected households and communities through two complementary cluster objectives applying a combination of in-kind and market-based responses (cash and voucher) through 124 national and international NGOs and 3 UN agencies, and livelihood activities through 44 implementing partners.

Cluster Objective C01

Ensure immediate access to life-saving emergency food assistance for food-insecure people.

Cluster Objective C02

Improve the food security and self-reliance of vulnerable, war-affected households and communities by protecting and restoring their food production and livelihoods (agricultural and urban/off-farm).

In 2024, the FSL Cluster will mainly focus on the affected populations in the nine front-line oblasts, namely Chernihivska, Dnipropetrovska, Donetska, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Mykolaivska, Luhanska, Sumska, and Zaporizka. FSL Cluster will prioritize activities across both cluster objectives targeting vulnerable non-displaced, returnee, and localized displaced affected populations along the front line, covering the nine oblasts where food security analysis finds the greatest humanitarian needs and the highest levels of food insecurity. In the western part of Ukraine, the cluster partners will support internally displaced people with multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA), coordinated under the Cash Working Group (CWG), or provide support with other related cash and voucher-based transfers and cash support to collective sites, covering food needs and agriculture, urban, and off-farm livelihood needs. The cluster will continue to employ a “twin-track strategy” that will respond to immediate food needs while simultaneously providing emergency agricultural assistance to the most vulnerable populations to mitigate the need for sustained food assistance.

In the past 12 months, sectoral responses have moved eastwards as more internally displaced people have returned closer to their home and into the 0 to 70 km zone along the 1,000 km front line where an increase of risk and needs are seen as one gets closer to the front line. This is especially the case in more isolated, remote rural communities with limited market access where the highest levels of food insecurity are currently found and projected to persevere during the winter months when

food insecurity seasonally peaks across all nine priority oblasts. The most severe food insecurity is recorded in Donetsk and Khersonska oblasts, with respectively 18 per cent and 12 per cent of the population experiencing poor Food Consumption Scores⁸². This zone is also beginning to see a shift towards a greater use of cash and a corresponding reduction of in-kind support into 2024. Additionally, crisis events requiring a rapid emergency response, such as the Nova Kakhovka Dam collapse⁸³ and mandatory evacuations along the front line, can be expected throughout these nine priority oblasts as the war continues in 2024.

Food assistance will continue to focus on the nine oblasts along the front line in the form of support through deliveries of in-kind supplies where physical access remains a constraint, markets and supply chains are disrupted, and where the preference of affected people remains for in-kind support. Beyond the missile range (50+ km), markets are more functional but with localized high prices (above those experienced more country-wide) and constraints for traders to supply the quantity and quality of items required⁸⁴. With improved assessment data, assistance will become more targeted based on pockets where poor Food Consumption Scores are found. Beyond the 70+ km range, more severe levels of food insecurity are reduced, and support is expected to transition to a more cash-based modality where market functionality is optimal. Farther west, humanitarian food needs are largely supported through MPCA actors (many of whom are also FSL partners), and the state social assistance “top-up” scheme supports people with special needs such as pensioners, households on low income, people with disabilities, female-headed households, large families, and other vulnerable groups, including the Roma communities⁸⁵. The cluster will begin de-duplication efforts for food assistance using the same blockchain technology adopted by the CWG to reduce overlap at household level. The cluster will continue promoting community engagement efforts through dedicated complaint and feedback mechanisms (hotlines, post-distribution monitoring, field visits) throughout all interventions.

Livelihood assistance will prioritize the same nine priority oblasts, in line with the cluster strategy. The interventions will target the most vulnerable groups, especially the moderately and severely food insecure residing in rural households and small-scale farms, but also extend to other locations directly impacted by war with growing

levels of poverty due to unemployment and high cost of living⁸⁶. Support will be in the form of emergency agricultural and livestock inputs, utilizing both cash and in-kind modalities based on market functionality and the availability of commodities at affordable prices. The response will assist rural households and small farms with essential diet-oriented crops, such as potatoes and tubers, vegetables and fruits, and the production of animal proteins from raising cows, pigs, poultry and bees; as in the current economic climate these products have more favourable economic margins to sustain livelihoods⁸⁷. Specific crisis situations like the Kakhovka Dam collapse require a dramatic transformational shift from what was an irrigation-based to a rainfed-based agricultural approach, requiring holistic multisectoral support beyond a purely emergency response⁸⁸. More emphasis is required to expand existing urban and off-farm activities to boost financial and human capital in micro and small business, retraining and reskilling, and enhanced facilitation into livelihood opportunities. Other more sustainable actions that do not fall under the 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) but complement and enhance the humanitarian response include the joint agency Land Clearance Project to begin the decade-long decontamination and safe release of farmland and safeguarding national food security through system strengthening and the establishment of alternative export routes to the Black Sea Grain Initiative.

Costing Methodology

The 2024 response will target 2.9 million people with emergency food assistance and 1.8 million with emergency livelihood assistance out of the 7.3 million people in need. Other food security and livelihoods’ needs are implemented by partners outside the HRNP and through the multi-purpose cash (MPC) led by CWG.

The overall cluster funding requirements are US\$701 million (a decrease of 23 per cent over 2023):

- Food assistance will require \$451 million with an overall cost of \$157 per person (this is a unique number of people covering a minimum of six months’ support).
- Livelihood assistance will require \$250 million with an overall cost of \$138 per person.

The costs associated with food and livelihood assistance are based on the unit-based costing methodology, which was determined by local market conditions and the associated costs with monitoring. Other factors

include the monthly frequency of food assistance, the seasonal frequency of agricultural support, and a varied combination of support required for urban and off-farm affected people receiving support. It is expected that costs for delivery of food assistance and some agricultural inputs are likely to increase during the winter into 2024, in line with inflation and other consumer price indices.

Major cost drivers include in-kind food commodities (note that in 2023 most items were purchased locally), supply chain and transport costs, agriculture inputs (seeds and tools), animal feed, veterinary medicines, building materials, and costs related to cash distribution or voucher redemption. Some cost savings can be expected from the shift towards more cash to replace in-kind food

but will be offset by continued inflation – albeit increasing at a lower rate. Overall, agricultural livelihood support is cost-saving and results in considerable returns on investment – as the value of the food produced exceeds the cost of the inputs required to produce it. Additionally, the cluster has explored with the CWG the possibilities of de-duplicating MPCA with in-kind assistance, with potential savings then cascading to food and livelihood partners in due course through 2024. The introduction of Building Blocks technology greatly complements the strengthening of decentralized partner coordination on the ground in ensuring the response is more efficient and better value for money.

Links:

[FSL Cluster Ukraine website](#)

Cluster Objective CO1

Targeting 2.9 million people, with 88 per cent of targeted households receiving in-kind emergency food assistance (general food distributions; rapid-response rations; ready-to-eat meals; hot meals and institutional feeding at collective centers, hospitals, and other institutions) and 12 per cent receiving commodity and value vouchers.

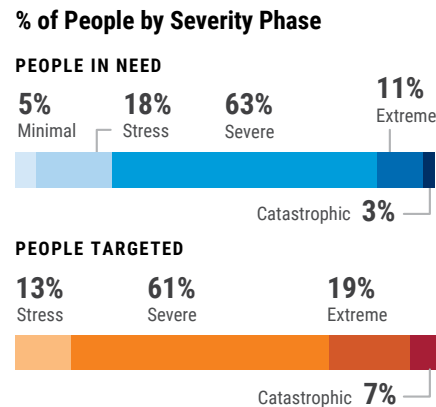
ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Distribution of in-kind food assistance: general food distributions, rapid response rations, ready-to-eat meals, hot meals, institutional feeding at collective sites, hospitals, and other institutions.	363K	1.8M	321K	395M
Provision of market-based assistance	52K	261K	46K	56M

Cluster Objective CO2

Targeting 1.8 million people, with 69 per cent receiving agricultural support (agriculture and livestock production inputs), 12 per cent benefiting from temporary rehabilitation of the agricultural infrastructure support, and 19 per cent supported with non-agricultural livelihood inputs (startup grants, equipment, cash for work, vocational training, other training, and job opportunities).

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Agriculture and livestock inputs (in-kind)	86K	449K	81K	71M
Agriculture and livestock inputs (cash)	89K	462K	83K	93M
Agricultural infrastructure and supply chain support	31K	160K	29K	28M
Urban and off-farm (Non-agricultural) livelihoods	48K	249K	45K	59M

3.5 Health



In 2024, the Health Cluster will target 3.8 million people out of an estimated 7.8 million people in need, including 1.2 million internally displaced people, 1.8 million non-displaced war-affected people and 774,000 returnees (52 per cent women, 17 per cent children, 25 per cent older people and 15 per cent people with disabilities) across the country.

Objectives and Response Strategy

The Ukraine humanitarian health response for 2024 will focus on people with the highest severity of needs among the displaced, non-displaced and returnee populations. In determining severity, a gender responsive geographical lens is applied to focus on oblasts most affected by the impact of the war, with rural and high-risk areas within these oblasts being prioritized, where people are most vulnerable and where health systems are most impacted.

Aligning with the overall strategic objectives, the cluster's two objectives will guide the response to provide principled and timely, multisectoral, life-saving assistance to internally displaced people, people who remain at their homes and returnees, ensuring their wellbeing, safety, and dignity.

Cluster Objective C01

Ensure access to quality lifesaving health care to the most vulnerable populations and communities affected by the war.

Cluster Objective C02

Strengthen readiness and all-hazards preparedness to respond to emergencies.

Integrated health and protection strategies with a relevant community-based component will continue to be promoted, to ensure a people-centered, holistic response addressing the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable, including older people and those who are less mobile, while fostering accountability to the affected people. Localization will be fostered in areas where national organizations and volunteers exist through training and other forms of capacitation for sustainability, and to further engage communities and provide services to the most vulnerable.

Through close collaboration with local authorities, the Health Cluster partners will promote access to uninterrupted and affordable health and nutrition services for people in need. Given the holistic nature of the health response, in-kind and service delivery will be the two main modalities for humanitarian assistance, while, relying on the national system, cash for health will play a more prominent role, as a support to complement, as financial constraints have been consistently reported as one of the main barriers to accessing life-saving medications and medical treatment.

While all of Ukraine has been affected by the ongoing war, the cluster's estimation and analysis of needs show a decreasing severity of needs as the distance from active hostilities increases. However, areas in

the eastern, northern and southern oblasts bordering the front line are identified with higher severity and the health response will focus on these locations, namely Dnipropetrovska, Khersonska, Mykolaivska and Odeska oblasts in the south; Donetsk, Luhanska, Kharkivska and Zaporizka oblasts in the east; and Chernihivska and Sumska oblasts in the north. Although targets have reduced from 2023, the cluster will mount a response with approaches to improve on the quality of services provided. The Health Cluster's response will comprise the delivery of commodities, emphasize direct service delivery to the targeted population, and continuous adaptation for relevance in line with the principles of accountability to the affected population.

Working with the national authorities, including the Ministry of Health and its Center for Disaster Medicine and Center for Public Health, and oblast departments of Health, cluster partners will support the following intervention modalities adapted to the needs of the affected people:

- **Direct service provision:** Guaranteeing access to Essential Health Services by strengthening Emergency Medical Services and Primary Health Care, encompassing mental health, psychosocial support (MHPSS), sexual and reproductive health (SRH), as well as maternal and child health care (MCH), including specialized assistance for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV), and by providing and/or supporting where existing mobile medical units for outreach services. Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) will be prioritized together with fortifying capacity in disease diagnosis. Immunization and health promotion will be enforced as part of preventive measures using existing Ministry of Health's and/or the World Health Organization (WHO)'s validated guidelines in the Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) Technical Working Group.
- **Indirect support:** Conducting light repairs of health facilities to increase resilience in case of critical events. This will equally include setting up temporal prefabricated structures in locations without health facilities while equipping them to enable the provision of health care services.
- **Preparedness and readiness for emergency response:** Guidelines on disease surveillance and vaccination in support of the Ministry of Health will be implemented at various levels to heighten early prevention, detection and response to diseases with outbreak potential as well as in line with the “one health” approach. Preparedness for the management of cases of trauma and mass casualty incidents related to nuclear risks will be prioritized.
- **Needs assessments and health information:** Prioritizing assessments in rural areas and heavily affected locations and monitoring of availability of care and health facility functionality, as well as with a focus on population needs at community level, and Monitoring of Attacks on Health care.
- **Non-communicable and chronic disease interventions:** Implementing the Ministry of Health's and WHO's package of essential non-communicable diseases interventions for primary health care.
- **Home-based care:** Identifying the most vulnerable and addressing the needs of different age groups through multisectoral approaches, including the involvement of community health workers and volunteers.
- **Cash and voucher assistance for health:** Addressing emergency needs in areas where the health system and pharmacies are fully functional to meet health needs, protect against “catastrophic health spending”⁸⁹ and complement multi-purpose cash assistance.
- **Procure, pre-position and distribute medicines and supplies:**
 - Ensuring continuity of treatment via the provision of life-saving medications and medical supplies to health facilities and health care staff along the front line.
 - Pre-positioning of stock in areas close to the front line allows for rapid mobilization and participation in inter-agency convoys for the delivery of life-saving medicines and vital supplies to people living close to the front line.
 - Enhancing accountability through post-distribution monitoring and adherence to quality assurance standards.
- **Capacity building:**
 - Trauma and rehabilitation: Specialized multi-disciplinary rehabilitation training, health facility capacity building, assistive technologies and workshops.
 - Emergency Medical System (EMS).
 - Chemical Biological and Radio Nuclear (CBRN) and Mass Casualty Management (MCM).

- MHPSS: Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP) and Problem Management Plus (PM+) extensive rollout and training of trainers (TOTs).
- Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH): clinical management of rape) TOTs.
- Essential Medical Services
- **AAP and value for money:** Regular field and partner-project supervision: Joint supervision sessions with implementing partner and/or donors to adjust programming to align with evolving needs in real time. This will also serve as a means of improving and maintaining the quality of services provided as part of the response.

The Health Cluster and its partners will continue to facilitate the incorporation of protection mainstreaming and other cross-cutting issues through close collaboration with technical experts and working groups, providing a wide range of resources on gender, multisectoral gender-based violence (GBV) referral mechanisms in support of survivors, age and disability, the environment, accountability to the affected people, and preventing and responding to sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment.

Partners will continue to support health facilities and communities in strengthening readiness, preparedness and response to critical events and emergencies, such as extreme weather, outbreaks of disease and war-related incidents, through RCCE/Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities and capacity building of health professionals and community members.

While ongoing early recovery activities in areas farther from active hostilities will focus on strengthening systems, humanitarian health response will continue to provide essential support to crisis-affected and vulnerable people requiring immediate health and protection responses. Health Cluster and partners will ensure linkages with actors engaging with the UN Transitional Framework, ensuring a strong complementarity with the 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP). At the same time, through WHO coordination and regular dialogue, the cluster will ensure linkages with wider set of partners engaged in recovery and reconstruction efforts, aligned with the health sector strategic direction in Ukraine.

Costing Methodology

An estimated US\$145 million will be required to provide lifesaving health care activities in 2024. Activity-based costing, based on averages in previous humanitarian health responses, was used to estimate costs across the key activities and produce an overall cost-per-person, which is comparable year-on-year. The average unit cost for each activity was then weighted and multiplied by the anticipated targets set for each activity to arrive at an expected total. An inflation rate was applied to all costs.

To provide more detail to support the initial calculations, Health Cluster partners with the highest number of people reached in the 2023 response submitted projected targets and costs for 2024, which were then summed for sectoral targets and resource requirements. Both costing methods have informed the final unit cost for each activity.

Links:

[Ukraine: Public Health Situation Analysis \(PHSA\) \(May 2023\) \[EN/UK\]](#)

[Kakhovka Dam – Health Cluster Preparedness & Response Update \(22 June 2023\) \[ENG/UKR\]](#)

[Health Cluster mobile health survey Jan 2023](#)

[WHO, Risk Assessment for Winter in Ukraine, October 2023 \(in press\)](#)

[HeRAMS Ukraine Baseline Report 2023: Operational status of the health system November 2022 – May 2023; June 2023.](#)

[WHO, Health needs assessment of the adult population in Ukraine, April 2023.](#)

[Health Cluster Ukraine website](#)

Cluster Objective CO1

Ensure access to quality lifesaving health care to the most vulnerable populations and communities affected by the war.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Improve access to comprehensive, quality and integrated health care	240K	465K	194K	59.3M
Provide cash for health care and nutrition	4K	3K	2K	0.9M
Support RCCE and provision of IEC to improve health and nutrition	15K	24K	10K	0.1M
Procure, pre-position, and distribute essential medicines, equipment and supplies	893K	1.3M	559K	83M
Engage in capacity building for health care providers, first responders, and other community members	1K	2K	1K	1.2M

Cluster Objective CO2

Strengthen readiness and all-hazards preparedness to respond to emergencies.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Provide support to improve readiness, preparedness, and response to all-hazards, including outbreaks of disease	9K	12K	8K	0.5M

KHERSON, KHERSONSKA OBLAST

JULY 2023

A member of the Ukrainian Red Cross medical mobile team provides support to a person affected by the Kakhovka Dam destruction. The disaster further disrupted critical medical services in Khersonska Oblast, where most health facilities had already been destroyed or damaged by fighting.

Photo: Ukraine Red Cross Society



3.6 Logistics

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
PARTNERS
\$6.9M
2

In 2024, the Logistics Cluster will continue providing coordination and information management, facilitating access to common services and enhancing the capacity for humanitarian personnel involved in the Ukraine response.

Objectives and Response Strategy

In order to fulfil its mandate, the Logistics Cluster will focus on three cluster objectives:

Cluster Objective C01

Enhance logistics coordination and information sharing within the humanitarian community.

Cluster Objective C02

Facilitate access to common logistics services for humanitarian organizations to address the identified gaps across the hard-to-reach areas.

Cluster Objective C03

Strengthen the logistics capacities of humanitarian personnel for efficient humanitarian response in Ukraine.

The humanitarian landscape in Ukraine continues to be deeply impacted by the escalation of the war, resulting in complex logistical challenges. In the context of the 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP), it is crucial to recognize the logistic bottlenecks and constraints the humanitarian community face and address them to ensure a timely and efficient delivery of assistance to those in need.

The full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation in Ukraine has caused significant destruction of the infrastructure and has created a formidable barrier to the seamless distribution

of humanitarian aid to affected people. The logistics community faces the challenging task of navigating these pathways to provide essential relief.

The security concerns loom large across Ukraine, particularly in the east and south of the country. Constant shelling, the risk of mines and unexploded ordnance and heavy militarization place aid workers and humanitarian operations at considerable risk. Ensuring access to these areas is a demanding endeavour that requires careful logistics planning and coordination. The cluster has the mandate to address those needs, by providing coordination and information management, facilitate access to common services and enhance the capacity for humanitarian personnel operational in Ukraine.

Under the cluster's objective 1, the Logistics Cluster will continue to support humanitarian organizations, ensuring an uninterrupted delivery of aid, maximizing the use of resources and avoiding the duplication of efforts. The cluster will strengthen the logistics coordination through regular national and sub-national coordination meetings across three hubs, leverage collective expertise to assess operational needs and adjust its strategy to support the humanitarian partners.

In line with its core mandate, the Logistics Cluster will continue to provide operationally relevant information through platforms like a dedicated operation webpage, LogIE and mailing lists, and other additional products. These platforms and information products aim to improve partners' awareness and to support decision-making by collecting, analysing and disseminating logistical information from responding humanitarian organizations, as well as public and private sources. The aim is to increase operational awareness, support operational decision-making and

improve the predictability, timeliness and efficiency of the humanitarian logistical response.

Under the cluster’s objective 2, the Logistics Cluster will maintain a strong focus on facilitating common logistics services, such as temporary storage and road transport – including support for inter-agency convoys using the World Food Programme (WFP) fleet of trucks – as part of a joint humanitarian effort to reach people in need in high-risk areas in the eastern and southern oblasts. Partners are encouraged to make maximum use of the commercially available logistics services whenever possible to maximize the availability of free-to-user common logistics services in high-risk areas.

The international NGO Atlas Logistique/Humanity & Inclusion (HI) will continue to play a key complementary role in supporting the humanitarian community by directly providing logistical technical expertise, as well as free-to-user common logistics services. The Logistics Cluster and Atlas Logistique/HI coordinate closely, to ensure complementary geographical coverage, with a focus on high-risk areas, and to avoid any duplication of effort.

During 2024, Atlas Logistique/HI will continue to support the humanitarian community by providing storage and road transport free-to-user common services, with priority focus on covering high-risk areas, medical cargo including cargo requiring temperature control and cold chain and with support to local stakeholders. Atlas Logistique/HI will also study the possibility and relevance of providing logistics analysis services for humanitarian organizations upon request. Lastly, Atlas Logistique/HI will assess needs and provide capacity-building as relevant to partners based on identified gaps in terms of management of logistics services.

During 2024, Atlas Logistique/HI will maintain a flexible approach to allow for the adaptation of its activities and facilitated services, based on the evolving context and

situational needs, and will augment or reduce capacities as required, in full coordination with its partners.

In line with the cluster’s objective 3, and to enhance the logistics capacities of humanitarian personnel, the cluster will assess partners’ logistics training needs and organize dedicated logistics training to strengthen the capacity of humanitarian organizations’ staff involved in the response. Moreover, the Logistics Cluster will maintain flexibility to adapt its activities and services based on the evolving context and identified gaps and needs in coordination with partners.

Throughout 2024, the Logistics Cluster will maintain its agility and provide an efficient logistics response in support of humanitarian partners active in Ukraine. This commitment reflects the cluster’s dedication to support the delivery of humanitarian assistance in a coordinated, informed and adaptable manner.

Costing Methodology

As Ukraine’s logistical infrastructure continues to deteriorate, compounded by an unpredictable operational environment due to ongoing hostilities, estimating costs remains a complex task. Regular assessments of humanitarian community logistics needs and logistical infrastructure, both damaged and functional, provide a clearer picture to anticipate the response activities next year to ensure the smooth flow of humanitarian aid.

Based on the 2023 cost analysis and service request trends, the cluster has developed a consolidated estimated overall ask of US\$6.9 million for the implementation of the 2024 HNRP, out of which \$5.95 million are allocated specifically for logistics service provision.

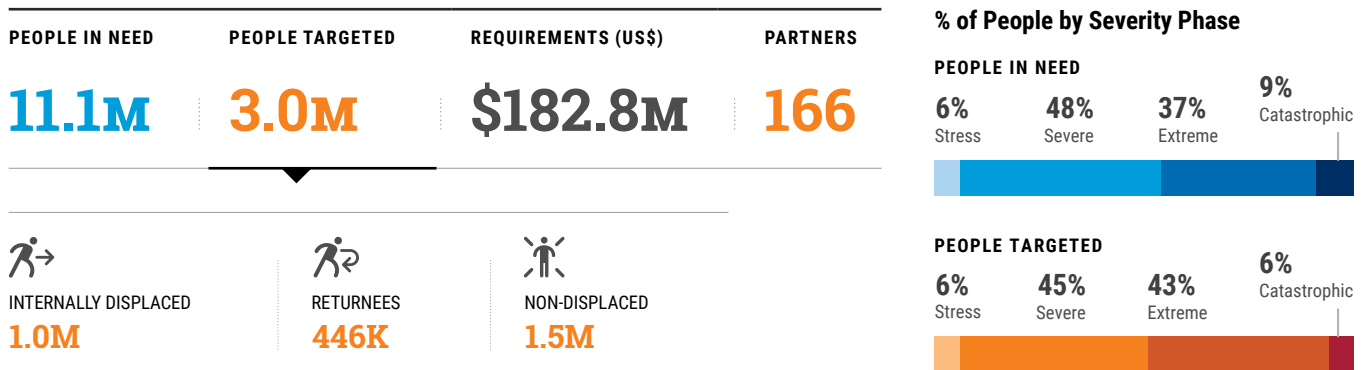
Links:

[Logistic Cluster Ukraine website](#)

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Logistics coordination and information management	0.85M
Common services (Logistics Cluster, WFP)	3M
Common services (Atlas Logistique/HI)	2.95M
Facilitation of capacity building (Logistics Cluster, WFP)	50K
Facilitation of capacity building (Atlas Logistique/HI)	50K

3.7 Protection

In 2024, the Protection Cluster and its Areas of Responsibility (AoRs) will target nearly 6.5 million people in need, including 2.2 million internally displaced people, 1.3 million returnees and 2.9 million non-displaced war-affected people (55 per cent women, 25 per cent children, 23 per cent older people and 15 per cent people with disabilities) across the country.



In 2024, the Protection Cluster plans to reach 2.9 million people in need of specialized protection responses, including 1 million internally displaced people, 1.5 million non-displaced people, and 446,000 returnees (55 per cent women, 20 per cent children, 23 per cent older people and 15 per cent people with disabilities) in collective sites, urban and rural areas in all war-affected oblasts, including areas retaken by the Government of Ukraine and, as feasible, in Russian-occupied territories.

Objectives and Response Strategy

The cluster will target war-affected people impacted by the war and found to be in vulnerable situations because of the ongoing humanitarian crisis, especially people with disabilities, older people, marginalized communities, including Roma and LGBTQ+, through the main cluster's objectives as follows:

Cluster Objective C01

Ensure vulnerable internally displaced people, non-displaced people, and returnees are provided with principled and gender- and age-responsive protection assistance to address risks to their physical safety and well-being.

Cluster Objective C02

Enable equitable access to basic services and legal and human rights for internally displaced people, non-displaced and returnees through the implementation of protection interventions aimed at strengthening the national protection systems and the capacity of service providers and communities themselves.

The response will include:

1. Delivering specialized protection assistance to vulnerable internally displaced people, non-displaced people and returnees.
2. Consolidating the delivery of protection services through established engagement with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), organizations of people with disabilities, organizations of older people and networks of volunteers in hard-to-reach and newly accessible areas and close to the front line.
3. Strengthening the capacity of communities, including through support to IDP Councils and national authorities to reinforce existing protection systems, provide inclusive protection activities for people in all their diversity, reduce the use of negative coping mechanisms and support a durable solution approach.

4. Reinforcing the protection analysis to inform a response that supports principled protection advocacy and accountability to the affected people and ensures continuous prioritization of the most at-risk and vulnerable people.

Access of war-affected people to social protection, protection and justice mechanisms will continue to be actively promoted by protection actors, particularly with a view to enabling access to legal and social rights and community empowerment. The protection response modalities and strategies will incorporate and promote respect for protection standards and principles and will be adapted to the changing context, including regarding partners' presence and capacity to deliver, humanitarian access and severity of protection needs.

Access to areas close to the front line or occupied by the Russian Federation continues to be extremely challenging and severely limited. The protection response in these areas will be focused on:

- Provision of information (including in disability-accessible formats) on evacuation routes and services in areas of relocation in coordination with local authorities, thus enabling people to make informed decisions and ensuring respect of the Do No Harm principle.
- Evacuation of people who wish to move to safer areas in Ukraine, where and when possible.
- Provision of protection counselling and awareness raising sessions on the rights, entitlements or availability of humanitarian and government services, including in receiving areas.
- Strengthening and mainstreaming community-based protection interventions by providing remote support and working with community volunteers to expand outreach to vulnerable groups and deliver psychological first aid, support to older people and people with disabilities.
- Continuing efforts to improve access to the territory occupied by the Russian Federation.

Advocacy interventions for both enjoyment of rights and access to basic services (e.g., social services, payments of pensions and social benefits, birth registration) and humanitarian negotiations will continue to underpin the work of protection partners at local and national level to allow for provision of specialized protection services by humanitarian actors.

In areas under the control of the Government of Ukraine, the protection response will include the strengthening of national protection systems through institutional support and capacity strengthening of humanitarian actors and local authorities, as well as the provision of complementary specialized protection services. These services include case management and referrals through community centres and mobile teams, targeting vulnerable internally displaced people, non-displaced people and returnees, including people with disabilities, people with serious medical conditions and older people. Individual protection assistance, cash and in-kind, will continue to be a key activity to address immediate protection needs of vulnerable people, support their recovery from protection violations and prevent them from resorting to negative coping mechanisms.

Protection partners will provide legal assistance on securing documentation to allow affected people to exercise in full and on equal footing their basic rights, including freedom of movement and applying for government services, social protection schemes and access to remedies for people who sustained war-related injuries. Legal aid to restore Housing, Land and Property (HLP) documentation, ensure security of tenure and file compensation claims for damaged or destroyed property based on the new Compensation Law and By-Laws will also be delivered.

To assist vulnerable people to overcome war-related trauma and psychosocial distress, protection partners will provide individual and group psychosocial support services. The cluster will continue to mainstream protection and promote the organization of trainings for non-specialists working with war-affected people to provide basic psychosocial support, crisis counselling, psychological first aid, first aid responses and focused non-specialized support (especially in state social services).

To strengthen communities' resilience and their self-protection capacity, protection actors will carry out community-based protection interventions, including conflict resolution activities, aiming at addressing emerging tensions and disputes among different war-affected population groups over access to public services, financial resources, labour markets and humanitarian assistance, and promote better integration of internally displaced people in areas of displacement and of returnees upon return. Partners will be encouraged

to implement protection interventions that align with and contribute to the Government of Ukraine's Strategy of State Policy on Internal Displacement until 2025 and Operational Plan for 2023-2025, in particular its strategic goals of "Integration and enhancement of internally displaced people in host communities" and "Support for safe return to home communities and reintegration."

Protection monitoring will be implemented at household and community levels in areas of displacement and return, with an emphasis on oblasts that have seen less partners presence in 2023 due to blocked or discontinued access and ongoing security concerns. It will identify risks and rights violations to inform the protection evidence-based advocacy for adherence to rights-based provision of assistance and accountability to affected populations and define a targeted protection response. Partners will also continue building capacity and providing institutional support to humanitarian and social service providers to improve people's access to basic services and the quality of the protection interventions. Partners will be encouraged to actively engage with the IDP Councils across the country to ensure internally displaced people involvement in decision-making processes and ownership of solutions to their displacement.

Partners will work to strengthen the capacity and technical protection knowledge of local partners operating in front-line areas, while benefiting from their expertise and extended reach to affected communities. Engagement with existing coordination centres led by local organizations and national authorities will be actively promoted to support area-based coordination.

The cluster response will be 8.3 per cent in cash assistance (US\$15.2 million) and the rest in-kind/ services. Protection partners' activities will be delivered in alignment with, and in support of, the national durable solutions frameworks where appropriate. Partners will remain agile to respond flexibly based on developments (e.g., emergency situations following the destruction of the Kakhovka Dam and related displacement) and will improve outreach to vulnerable people in areas with less partners presence, including rural areas.

Costing Methodology

The cost of overall Protection Cluster activities is \$468.1 million in 2024, of which \$182.8 million is for protection and HLP, \$139.6 million for child protection, \$58.1 million for the gender-based violence (GBV) and \$87.7 for mine action response.

The cost per activity was validated in consultations with cluster partners and Protection Cluster Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) members based on the average unit costs for the 2023 HRP. Some people are targeted with multiple activities and are costed and monitored accordingly. Activities are costed with agreed average costs taking into consideration indirect costs, accommodation of inflation in salaries, implementation in hard-to-reach areas, procurement of security equipment, and monitoring.

The increase in the overall Protection Cluster envelope for 2024 is due to increase in targets for three core activities, namely case management, psychosocial support (PSS) and HLP legal assistance by virtue of partners achievements, increased needs in the field and ability of partners to deliver, primarily in the east of Ukraine.

Links:

[PC Response Strategy & Monitoring](#)

[Protection Analysis Update – Unabated violations against civilians increase the impact of protection risks on the population \(June 2023\)](#)

[Service Advisor Platform \(Service Mapping including Protection, Shelter/NFIs, CCCM, Cash WG and Livelihood partners\)](#)

[Protection Cluster Ukraine website](#)

Cluster Objective CO1

Ensure vulnerable internally displaced people, non-displaced people, and returnees are provided with principled and gender- and age-responsive protection assistance to address risks to their physical safety and well-being.

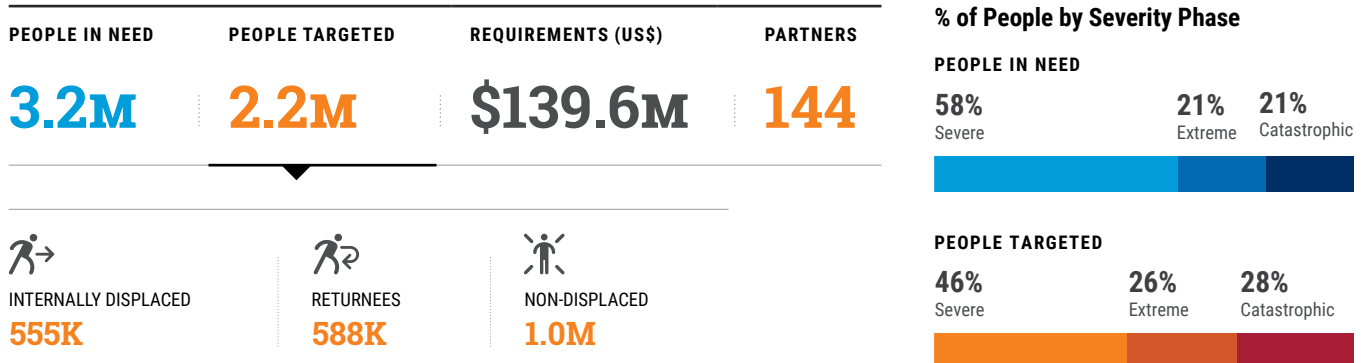
ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Case management protection	14K	20K	6K	16.8M
Community-based protection activities	53K	75K	23K	24M
Hotlines				0.7M
Individual protection assistance (cash)	14K	20K	6K	15.2M
Individual protection assistance (in-kind)	21K	30K	9K	22.8M
Legal assistance for HLP issues	25K	35K	11K	9.8M
Legal assistance protection	53K	75K	23K	16.5M
Protection and legal counselling	175K	250K	75K	6M
Protection monitoring at household level	35K	50K	15K	2M
Protection monitoring at the community level				1M
Psychosocial support (individual and groups) – Protection	175K	250K	75K	40M
Referral to specialized services	53K	75K	23K	2.3M
Transportation	74K	105K	32K	3.8M

Cluster Objective CO2

Enable equitable access to basic services and legal and human rights for internally displaced people, non-displaced people and returnees through the implementation of protection interventions aimed at strengthening the national protection systems and the capacity of service providers and communities themselves.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Awareness raising protection and HLP	350K	500K	150K	5M
Advocacy protection (interventions)	-	-	-	1.5M
Assessments (Community level)	-	-	-	4.6M
Capacity building of humanitarian actors and government	-	-	-	7.5M
Community centers	-	-	-	2.7M
Institutional support	-	-	-	0.6M

3.7.1 Child Protection Area of Responsibility



In 2024, the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR) will target 2.2 million of girls, boys and caregivers out of the 3.2 million of people in need, including 555,000 internally displaced people, 588,000 returnees and 1 million non-displaced war-affected people (55 per cent children, 24 per cent women and 10 per cent children with disabilities) across the country.

Objectives and Response Strategy

The CP AoR response strategy in 2024 is to provide lifesaving, specialized child protection services applying a multi-faceted, socio-ecological approach, to address the priority needs of identified vulnerable girls and boys, including survivors of grave violations against children, and their families in priority geographical areas, including areas of acute displacement, areas where the Government of Ukraine has re-established control and other areas with limited access to social services. CP AoR partners will work closely with state authorities, other clusters, and local communities to maximize impact. Leveraging investments from previous years and an improved national system, the strategy is centered around two intervention priorities: (i) prevention; and (ii) response.

The CP AoR objectives for 2024 are as follows:

Cluster Objective C01

Internally displaced, non-displaced, and returnee girls and boys who face risks of abuse, neglect, violence, exploitation, and severe distress along with their caregivers have timely access to well-coordinated,

quality, and disability, age- and gender-responsive child protection services.

Cluster Objective C02

The capacity of service providers and communities is strengthened to identify child protection risks and needs at the community level, mitigate child protection risks, and provide and maintain quality, accessible child protection services for internally displaced people, returnees, and non-displaced people.

In close collaboration with Child Protection partners and the Ministry of Social Policy, the CP AoR's 2024 response strategy focuses on strengthening the overall child protection prevention and response services for 2.2 million girls and boys and parents/caregivers in line with the global [minimum standards for child protection in humanitarian action](#).

The response strategy addresses limited social service capacity in areas close to the front line or areas recently retaken by the Government of Ukraine. Children and their caregivers are facing severe child protection risks and concerns, including violence, exploitation, abuse, neglect, discrimination, family separation, child-headed households, disability, psychological distress, and grave violations of their rights in war, including children without parent, and injuries from explosive ordnance or other war-related injuries.

The operational framework within this strategic objective addresses an array of protection risks faced by forcibly

displaced, war-affected, and returning girls and boys, as well as their caregivers. The strategy aims to work with and within national systems and comprises a comprehensive set of activities, including:

- **Case management, family tracing, reunification, return and reintegration services** in cooperation with Ministry of Social Policy entities and aligning with minimum standards, including assessment, case and safety planning, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), family-based alternative care, family tracing and reunification, return and reintegration services, continued monitoring and direct support and referrals to other specialized services (e.g., legal assistance, specialized MHPSS, health care, cash and voucher assistance, parenting skill etc.). This approach facilitates tailored, individualized care, accounting for age, gender, disability and other factors, for children's protection, recovery and wellbeing and links the approach with national systems. Services, particularly family tracing and reunification, return and reintegration services, will be offered in collaboration with state social workers and regional authorities' service for children affairs, state child protection and guardianship authorities in line with Better Care/childcare reform agenda. For child survivors of gender-based violence (GBV), child protection will collaborate with the GBV AoR for well-coordinated service delivery. CP AoR partners will also continue contributing to a user-friendly, web-based referral pathway platform.
- **Inter-agency information management** for case management through the Child Protection Information Management System plus (CPIMS+) will continue to be used and strengthened for regular trend analysis and evidence-based response. To uphold the highest standards of data protection and ethical practices, case management guidance and data protection and information sharing protocols, developed by the CP AoR Case Management Working Group, will be followed to ensure case management agencies adhere to safe, secure, and ethical collection, processing, storage, sharing and destruction of case management data.
- **MHPSS approaches and services**, including Psychological First Aid (PFA), peer support, socio-emotional learning, MHPSS for parents/caregivers, positive parenting sessions, messages for caregivers to support caregiver and child coping, positive parenting sessions, structured community-based recreational and psychosocial activities, and individual and group counseling. The CP AoR aims to promote the psychosocial well-being of children, enhance their resilience, and minimize the negative effects of displacement through the mentioned MHPSS interventions. The CP AoR will continue building the capacity of child protection partners to provide effective MHPSS, covering all layers of intervention, and will emphasize standardization and quality assurance of MHPSS.
- **Child protection mainstreaming and joint and integrated programming** for holistic, positive collective child protection outcomes. Focusing on Education, WASH and Health clusters, CP AoR members will train and support these sectors on identifying and referring child protection risks and integrating risk mitigation measures for young and adolescent girls and boys. The CP AoR will also collaborate with the Education Cluster for improved access to MHPSS within schools. Teachers will be equipped to recognize and refer at-risk children safely and child-friendly spaces will complement formal education, providing structured play and recreational activities with mental health outcomes.
- **Local child protection capacity building and systems strengthening**, including:
 - Community-level child protection actors⁹⁰: The CP AoR will enhance the capacity of civil society organizations, community-based organizations, local women and youth organizations/groups, community centers, and community volunteers on child protection prevention, risk mitigation, protective environments, and community-based child protection mechanisms (CBCPM), as well as family strengthening and prevention of family separation. Efforts to shift harmful social norms will be a key focus.
 - Social workers: The CP AoR partners will provide child protection, child safeguarding and case management training and coaching for the humanitarian actors and social service workforce to maximize the effectiveness and sustainability of case management interventions.
 - Local actors, regional and state child protection authorities: The CP AoR will increase the technical and institutional capacity of local organizations and entities through a series of trainings, coaching, mentoring and translation support related to child protection approaches, child safeguarding, including prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), among other necessary topics. Child Protection authorities will also be supported with the

strengthening of family-based alternative care and strengthening the care system at large.

- **Awareness Raising:** CP AoR members will create and disseminate child-friendly information on child rights, prevention of family separation, explosive ordnance of risk education (EORE) linked to efforts under the Mine Action AoR, other risk mitigation measures, and available state and humanitarian services. Peer-to-peer activities led by CBCPMs, youth, community volunteers, and child protection actors will play a crucial role.

Costing Methodology

The Child Protection AoR requires US\$139.6 million to reach 2.15 million children and caregivers with immediate life-saving child protection assistance. Child protection services are human resource heavy, labour intensive and dependent on specialized professionals such as case workers and psychologists to ensure quality services in line with minimum standards. Hence programmatic personnel costs are substantial compared to material

costs. Other resource-intensive interventions involve family reunification of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and services for children living with disabilities. The funding requirement is calculated based on people targeted caseload per activity and outcome. The unit cost per child is calculated for activities considering all input costs for particular interventions and then divided by target group.

Overall, cost drivers of child protection activities in Ukraine are characterized by the following common elements:

- The need to employ a high number of skilled staff (wages).
- Complex processes of service delivery that require multiple actions/days to be completed (such as legal aid, MHPSS, case management, care provision, family tracing and reunification, etc.).
- Costs associated with logistics (particularly fuel) to ensure presence, adequate follow-up and monitoring, and delivery of life-saving activities.

KHERSON, KHERSONSKA OBLAST
10 JUNE 2023

11-year-old Illya stands by a window fortified with sandbags at UNICEF's Spilno Child Space in Kherson's railway station, awaiting relocation to western Ukraine.
Photo: UNICEF/Aleksey Filippov



- The modality of delivery affected the overall cost and was also taken into consideration in the estimation of price ranges and costs per unit. Due to the ongoing war and access issues, partners adopted varying modalities of implementation of child protection activities. Some included proportions of online/remote delivery, mobile intervention, as well as face-to-face activities, requiring partners to cover additional costs of personal protection equipment (PPEs) and safety equipment and measures.
- An additional cost driver applicable to certain locations and/or types of service was the scale of people reached. For instance, service provision in the front line or areas occupied by the Russian Federation is more expensive due to the very limited humanitarian access and numbers of people, while community-based

activities are more expensive in smaller or isolated settlements (due to logistics/security costs).

In consultation with CP AoR members and Strategic Advisory Group (SAG), we have calculated the cost per activity, considering the cost drivers and elements of variability described above, with variation depending on the scale of the services, location, wages of skilled child protection workers, logistics, and modality of implementation.

Links:

[Child Protection AoR Strategy for 2023 – 2024](#)

[Child Protection AoR Ukraine website](#)

Cluster Objective CO1

internally displaced people, non-displaced people and returnee girls and boys who face risks of abuse, neglect, violence, exploitation and severe distress along with their caregivers have timely access to well-coordinated, quality, and disability, age- and gender-responsive child protection services.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Provision of psychosocial support services to girls and boys (individual and group)	207K	375K	219K	62.4M
Provision of psychosocial support services to caregivers (individual and group)	78K	141K	82K	23.4M
Child protection case management	16K	28K	16K	25.8M
Family tracing and reunification	0.3K	0.5K	0.3K	0.3M
Alternative care arrangements for UASC/children at risk	0.5K	0.9K	0.5K	0.5M
Child protection legal assistance	3K	5K	3K	1.5M
Referral to specialized services	4K	7K	4K	1.4M
Emergency cash for child protection outcomes	4K	7K	4K	6.3M
Emergency support for children and caregivers in kind	39K	70K	41K	9M
Community engagement and community based child protection	4K	7K	4K	1.7M

Cluster Objective CO2

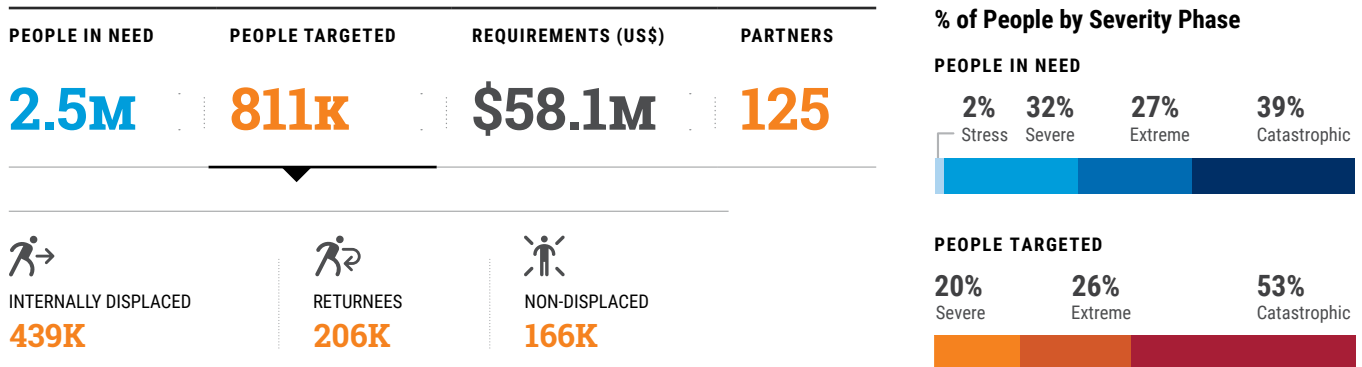
The capacity of service providers and communities is strengthened to identify child protection risks and needs at the community level, mitigate child protection risks and provide and maintain quality, accessible child protection services for internally displaced people, returnees and non-displaced people.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Child protection awareness raising & information dissemination	199K	361K	210K	5.4M
Child protection capacity building	3K	6K	3K	2.1M



3.7.2

Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility



In 2024 the gender-based violence (GBV) Area of Responsibility (AoR) will target 810,000 people of a total of 2.5 million people in need, including 439,000 of vulnerable internally displaced people residing in and outside of collective sites across Ukraine, 206,000 returnees to war affected regions and 166,000 non-displaced people remaining in areas with ongoing military hostilities. Eighty-three per cent of the target people are women and girls and 17 per cent men and boys affected and/or at high-risk of GBV.

Objectives and Response Strategy

The GBV AoR will put special focus on removing barriers in accessing assistance by war-affected women and girls, but also boys and men including those with disabilities, older people, LGBTQI+, Roma girls and women and other minority representatives. People with diverse vulnerabilities are highly exposed to various forms of GBV, including conflict-related sexual violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, sex trafficking, intimate partner violence and survival sex among others due to the war, displacement and loss of income.

To respond to the existing humanitarian needs, the GBV AoR has the following objectives:

Cluster Objective C01

Vulnerable internally displaced people, non-displaced people and returnees, particularly vulnerable women and girls, but also men and boys have improved access to safe, confidential, timely and quality coordinated GBV services through inter-sectoral referrals at local levels.

Cluster Objective C02

Vulnerable internally displaced people, non-displaced people and returnees are supported with gender-based violence interventions, including dissemination of life-saving information, GBV prevention and risk mitigation, advocacy, coordination and capacitation of specialized services to enable essential, non-discriminatory and quality assistance.

The GBV AoR response in 2024 will continue to focus on providing essential, life-saving holistic GBV prevention and response services that meet global standards of care.

The GBV AoR will aims to:

- improved availability and access to lifesaving, quality GBV services that provide support on a non-discriminatory basis to all survivors including women and girls predominantly, but also adjusted to support boys and men, including people with disabilities and other vulnerable people;
- support mainstreaming GBV prevention and risk mitigation measures throughout the targeted interventions by key clusters, including Health, Child Protection, Food Security and Livelihoods, Education, the Cash Working Group and ensure inter-sectoral and integrated referral pathways for GBV survivors and at-high risk groups;
- increase access to gender, age and culturally sensitive sex-disaggregated data and information on GBV;
- scale-up the overall coordination, prevention and response activities/interventions on behalf of vulnerable

women, girls and boys and men particularly in the most affected north, south and eastern parts of the country;

- enhance capacity of GBV AoR operational partners and other humanitarian workers to meet the GBV in Emergencies (GBViE) minimum standards of support for survivors and at-risk individuals; and
- contribute to the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and strengthened accountability mechanisms by GBViE programs and interventions.

GBV AoR will continue to prioritize interventions that fill temporary gaps in the State's response due to the war. This will include age, gender and culturally sensitive GBV case management, specialized psychosocial care, legal aid, protective accommodation in safe GBV shelters and crisis rooms, support through women's and girls' safe spaces, cash and voucher assistance, distribution of dignity kits and empowerment opportunities for at-risk individuals. Services and specialized support will continue to be increasingly accessible in diverse formats (mobile and static), through hotlines and e-platforms and adjusted to meet special needs of people with disabilities, child survivors, older people, LGBTQI+, Roma girls and women, male survivors of sexual violence and others.

Furthermore, the GBV AoR will increase access and strengthen the quality of services delivered to survivors and at-risk individuals through the dissemination of life-saving information, building the capacity of service providers on GBViE minimum standards and advance roll out of the GBV Information Management System to facilitate data compilation and statistical analysis, enable safe and ethical sharing of sensitive data, and tailor services to the identified needs. While the GBV essential services will be further supported in the north, east, south and central regions of Ukraine, support will also be continuously available in selected western locations with high concentration of internally displaced people and returnees.

The re-establishment and continuous update of the intersectoral and integrated referral pathways and information maps on services reflecting local needs will be supported through strengthened coordination by the GBV AoR at national, sub-national and regional levels with the major focus on the central, north, east and south regions, but also selected locations in the west. Coordination will continue to strengthen cooperation between humanitarian actors providing GBViE services, state services struggling with the effects of the war,

local civil society organizations, including women-led organizations and selected clusters involved in supporting survivors and at-risk groups.

In the west regions coordination will increasingly target capacitation and knowledge transfer to local authorities and civil society actors to ensure long-term sustainability of coordination efforts. GBV AoR will continue to actively coordinate GBViE interventions particularly with the Sexual and Reproductive Health Technical Working Group and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Technical Working Group under the Health cluster and the Child Protection AoR ensuring availability and access to multisectoral services by survivors, information on available essential services and intersectoral integrated GBV referral pathways.

GBV AoR will capitalize on current achievements and will deepen collaboration and coordination with other clusters to support mainstreaming GBV in different activities, therefore effectively utilizing an intersectoral approach to GBV prevention and risk mitigation. This will also include: (a) joint assessments of GBV risks and needs including safety audits in collective sites (together with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster), border crossings, military checkpoints, and other identified public areas containing high risks; and (b) joint capacity enhancement and dissemination of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) sensitization initiatives on GBV preventive and risk mitigation measures for CCCM, Health, Protection, Education, Food Security and Livelihoods clusters and the Cash Working Group.

The GBV AoR response plan has been developed through the dedicated field consultations countrywide with the participation of GBViE operational partners, regional authorities and civil society organizations including WLOs based on the feedback received by the working group on Needs of Male Survivors of Sexual Violence, Capacity Enhancement working group, and Outreach working group and was approved by the GBV AoR Strategic Advisory Group (SAG).

Costing Methodology

The GBV AoR requires an estimated US\$58.1 million to reach 810,000 people in 2024 with GBV prevention, mitigation and response activities. The average cost for each activity has been gathered through a sample of ten AoR members including national national and international

non-governmental organizations and UN agencies, with a focus on ensuring that all GBV AoR priority locations, including hard-to-reach locations, are covered in the sample.

The sampled partners reported on the costs of implementing GBV activities in the third quarter of 2023 and the unit costs for the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan were used as baseline. The range of costs provided reflects the varied economies of scale, geographic differences as well as difference in implementation modalities, etc. among the different sampled partners. The average costs were calculated from the range of costs and then validated in consultations with the GBV AoR partners and members of

the SAG. The average costs for some activities have slightly increased from last year due to personnel costs, facility rental and other costs.

Links:

[GBV AoR Ukraine website](#)

[Service Barriers faced by Male Survivors of Sexual Violence in Ukraine \(WRC\), December 2023](#)

[Safety Audit Report: round 2 \(UNHCR\), April-June 2023](#)

[Gender Based Violence Risk Prevention, Mitigation and Response in Collective/Transit Centers in Ukraine – Inter-Cluster Work Plan 2023](#)

Cluster Objective CO1

Vulnerable internally displaced people, non-displaced people, and returnees, particularly vulnerable women and girls, but also men and boys have improved access to safe, confidential, timely, and quality coordinated GBV services through inter-sectoral referrals at local levels.

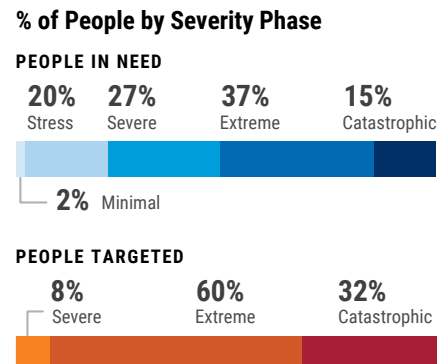
ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Provision of GBV case management	11K	4K	5K	11.2M
Psychosocial support services (mobile and static) for GBV survivors and those at-risk (individual and group)	110K	41K	52K	21.3M
Operation of GBV hotline				0.8M
Provision of GBV crisis interventions and accommodation (GBV shelters, crises rooms and day care services)	4K	2K	2K	2.4M
Support through Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS)	84K	32K	39K	6.9M
Legal aid services for GBV survivors and those at-risk	6K	2K	3K	1.5M
Cash and voucher assistance through specialized care for GBV survivors	1.3K	0.5K	0.6K	1.4M
Provision of dignity kits to GBV survivors and those at-risk	57K	24K	26K	4.8M

Cluster Objective CO2

Vulnerable internally displaced people, non-displaced people and returnees are supported with gender-based violence interventions, including dissemination of life-saving information, GBV prevention and risk mitigation, advocacy, coordination and capacitation of specialized services to enable essential, non-discriminatory and quality assistance.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US\$)
GBV awareness raising, risk mitigation and dissemination of life-saving information on GBV services and referrals	439K	166K	206K	4.9M
Training of humanitarian actors on GBV risk prevention and mitigation				0.5M
GBV assessments conducted to identify needs and gaps				0.4M
GBV safety audits in collective sites and selected public areas identified as high risk				0.4M
Train GBV service providers to meet GBViE minimum standards				0.9M
Advocacy on GBV issues				0.8M

3.7.3 Mine Action Area of Responsibility



In 2024, and out of the 6.7 million people in need of Mine Action assistance, approximately 2 million people will be targeted by the Mine Action (MA) Area of Responsibility (AoR), including 986,000 non-displaced war-affected people (50 per cent), 652,000 internally displaced people (32 per cent) and 362,000 returnees (18 per cent). Of those, about 20 per cent are children, 23 per cent older people and the remaining 56 per cent adults. This number includes 2,960 victims of explosive ordnance (EO) and their families.

Objectives and Response Strategy

The MA AoR response targets internally displaced people, returnees and non-displaced people through three sectoral objectives, which support Strategic objective 1 (SO1).

Cluster Objective C01

Raise public awareness of the dangers of explosive ordnance.

Cluster Objective C02

Address the different needs of survivors of EO.

Cluster Objective C03

Mitigate the hazard from EO through survey and clearance activities to a level where people can live safely and in which economic, social, and health development can occur free from the constraints imposed by landmines and ERW contamination.

The MA AoR strategy incorporates activities that have some degree of sequencing. Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) is a rapidly implemented activity to raise public awareness regarding the dangers posed by ERW. This is followed by a Non-technical Survey (NTS) which is a process to define the nature and extent of the contamination and requires greater effort and security. NTS helps identify priorities from which more resource-intensive activities of technical survey and clearance are delivered to neutralize and dispose of explosive ordnance. Victim Assistance (VA), capacity development and institutional support crosscut this sequencing and the timing of other operational interventions.

Only Mine Action accredited operators of the respective governmental bodies of Ukraine are only allowed to intervene in areas under the control of the Government of Ukraine, up to 20km to the front line, therefore some part of front-line oblasts may not be accessible. Accredited mine action operators undertake actions in accordance with the tasks defined (agreed upon) with the National Mine Action Authority. MA operators will focus on the area with the most in need and continue their scale up. In 2023, four new humanitarian operators have received their first accreditation for EORE, NTS and Clearance. Operators accredited for EORE and NTS are planning to expand to other MA activities such as clearance. Other partners are focusing on getting their accreditation on mechanical clearance and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) which will significantly speed up the clearance process and support livelihoods and economic recovery.

To support this, the Mine Action AoR will focus on four main components:

- Support the accreditation process of international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (initial accreditation or expansion to other MA activities such as mechanical clearance or EOD), as well as support partnering for non-accredited organizations and encourage local NGOs to become accredited.
- Expand support to coordination for EORE and NTS.
- Strengthen advocacy to national authorities regarding prioritization and coordination.
- Provide MA AoR partners with relevant information management products to support the planning of their interventions.

The approach to eliminating the risk from explosive ordnance through clearance will draw on strengthened operational capacities of national and international accredited mine action actors. Demining is a prerequisite to enabling emergency and early recovery activities – such as rubble clearance, safe return and the release of agricultural land and other blocked resources to promote safe socio-economic activities. The emphasis for 2024 will be on expanding NTS activities to release most of the suspected contaminated land, mark contaminated areas and contribute to the Government of Ukraine’s strategy⁹¹ to reduce existing potentially contaminated territories by 80 per cent within the next five years.

An estimated 950,000 people are targeted through demining activities. Equipping and strengthening national capacities through training is central to the 2024 strategy of the MA AoR. Approximately US\$52.5 million is projected to support capacity development and institutional support of national partners including specialized technical training of 500 staff.

Mine Action has five pillars (Clearance, EORE, VA, Advocacy and Stockpile Destruction), and currently in Ukraine two active working groups on EORE and VA:

- EORE: coordinate EORE activities and ensure harmonization between the EORE contents that it is utilized by operators and aligned with National Mine Action Standards. EORE and broader awareness-raising interventions will directly target 1 million people through in-kind or service delivery modalities. This will include 345,000 internally displaced people, 170,000 returnees, and 522,000 non-displaced people.

- VA: the working group, created in June 2023 and co-chaired by Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and Humanity & Inclusion (HI), primarily objective is to support the responsible Ministry or public institutions responsible to establish VA as part of the national Humanitarian Mine Action response as well as in coordinating respective activities through collaboration and coordination between other relevant ministries and actors, including survivor organizations and organizations for people with disabilities. In 2024, the VA Working group will focus on developing referral pathways and harmonized information management to address the needs of mine victims caused by landmines and ERW. Interventions are planned to be coordinated with relevant ministries, hospitals and clinics, the National Mine Action Authority and the State Emergency Service of Ukraine and implemented through the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), DRC, HI and the Ukrainian Deminers Association. Victims and their families will receive cash payments and benefit from help with referrals to ensure that existing government mechanisms of support are fully accessible.
- Research and Development (R&D): chaired by UNDP Mine Action. The purpose of the working group is for accredited national and international mine action operators in Ukraine to openly share on-going R&D work to ensure all agencies have access to information regarding the latest applicable technologies; information regarding commercial products and services; best practices being utilized against different threat types and environments in Ukraine; and a forum to discuss novel and emerging technologies with the potential for application in the Ukrainian context, and a chance to agree on cooperation utilizing said technologies.

Costing Methodology

The MA AoR requires an estimated \$87.7 million to reach about 2 million people in 2024. The procurement of equipment and provision of services constitute 99.5 per cent of the cost of the response plan through explosive ordnance awareness raising, surveys, demining, institutional support and capacity development. The remaining 1.1 per cent concerns cash or voucher assistance targeting 1,850 mine victims in addition to assistance with mental health, psychosocial support (MHPSS) mechanisms.

Clearance activities are both labour and equipment intensive. These activities account for 36 per cent of the overall mine action response cost. The average cost of providing such assistance will be largely determined by prevailing equipment and labour costs together with the complexity and extent of the operational environment. Where contamination exists as booby traps or hard-to-detect devices, the speed of clearance is reduced, and the required staff skillsets and equipment specifications

increase. Survey activities planned for 2023 will better define the nature and extent of contamination and thus help clarify resource requirements. Seven per cent of the costs of the response plan are therefore allocated towards survey and assessment activities.

Links:

[Mine Action AoR strategy 2022-2024](#)

[Mine Action AoR Ukraine website](#)

Cluster Objective CO1

To raise public awareness of the dangers of landmines and Explosive Ordnance.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Explosive Ordnance Risk Education	346K	522K	169K	3.3M
Provide ToT: Capacity building support to become an accredited EORE operator				0.3M

Cluster Objective CO2

To address the different needs of survivors of landmines and ERW.

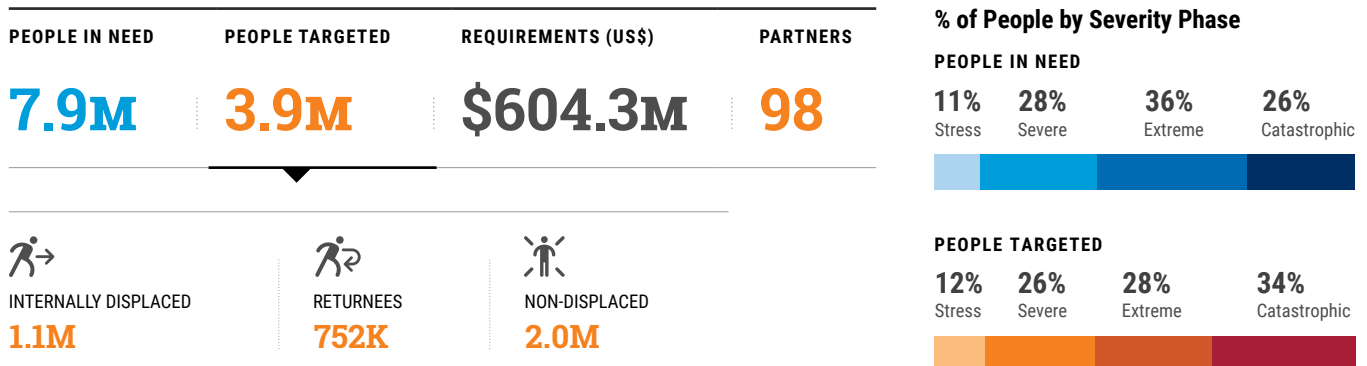
ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Cash assistance provided to mine / ERW survivor	0.5K	0.5K	0.8K	0.9M
MHPSS provided to mine / ERW survivor	0.4K	0.4K	0.4K	0.7M

Cluster Objective CO3

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

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Non-technical survey – Area in m ² surveyed				20.0M
Land cleared:				
- Area in m ² cleared	295K	463K	191K	10.1M
- Number of people who benefited from areas cleared of EO				
Institutional support				50.0M
Capacity building				2.5M

3.8 Shelter and Non-Food Items



In 2024, the Shelter and Non-Food Items (SNFI) Cluster partners will target 3.9 million people in need, including 1.1 million internally displaced people, 752,000 returnees and 2 million non-displaced war-affected people (33 per cent women, 22 per cent children, 22 per cent older people and 15 per cent people with disabilities) across the country.

Objectives and Response Strategy

Shelter and non-food items needs in Ukraine are enormous with widespread damage of family homes, loss of house contents, and devastated public service infrastructure. The state strategy for regional development in Ukraine as well as the World Bank infrastructure damage assessments both reference housing as severely affected by hostilities and in need of immediate humanitarian support. According to the Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA2) estimates, 1.4 million residential properties are damaged. The 6 June destruction of the Kakhovka dam is not included in the RDNA2 figures, which alone led to 37,000 houses being damaged by the catastrophic flooding with 15 per cent damaged beyond repair. The largest number of damaged houses are in eastern oblasts. The total cost of damage to the housing sector is estimated to be over US\$50 billion.

The SNFI Cluster has three cluster objectives in support of the two overarching strategic objectives of the 2024 HNRP, aiming to provide principled and timely multisectoral life-saving assistance and to enable access to basic services for internally displaced people, non-displaced people and returnees.

Cluster Objective C01

Provide life-saving shelter and NFI support to war-affected internally displaced people, returnees and non-displaced people.

Cluster Objective C02

Deliver emergency shelter and NFI assistance mitigating the impacts of harsh winter weather for internally displaced people, returnees and non-displaced people, while minimizing environmental impact.

Cluster Objective C03

Ensure adequate housing solutions for internally displaced people, returnees and non-displaced people, while fostering linkages to longer-term response.

These three objectives ensure the SNFI Cluster continues to prioritize “life-saving” humanitarian support, addresses the requirements of millions of people exposed to adverse weather conditions and war-induced shocks, while ensures linkages to the longer-term durable response; delivered in an environmentally sensitive and sustainable manner.

In 2024, an estimated 7.92 million people in Ukraine will need of SNFI assistance, including 4.37 million non-displaced, 2.15 million internally displaced people and 1.4 million returnees. Partners will target 3.91 million people, 88 per cent of whom have shelter severity needs in severe, extreme and catastrophic categories. The cluster has over 100+ registered partners which, as evidenced by

the SNFI [mid-year report](#), are delivering, have improved efficiency, mobilized resources and enhanced capacity to respond. The SNFI cluster team is strengthened with four established sub-hub locations, two non-governmental organization (NGO) co-chairs, an active Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) and productive technical working groups delivering priority recommendations and guidance.

The emergency SNFI response (CO 1) will deliver emergency shelter kits (ESKs), household NFIs, emergency shelter materials and host family support for internally displaced people, non-displaced people and returnees as well as support newly internally displaced people following war-induced shocks. The cluster is working with partners to enhance their capacity to deliver through the common emergency shelter and NFI pipeline. Cash forms a pivotal aspect of the SNFI response in Ukraine. The cluster works with the Cash Working Group (CWG) to strengthen multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) responses.

Winterization support (CO 2) will be provided to families experiencing severe weather conditions. Living conditions of the war-affected people are expected to improve by the provision of essential household items (warm bedding and clothing), the insulation of sub-standard houses and the distribution of cash for utilities, heating appliances and winter energy. As requested by partners, the SNFI Cluster will develop opportunities for improving the thermal envelope of homes and will enhance sustainable energy supplies in homes.

The SNFI response to Ukraine's harsh winter represents approximately 45 per cent of the total sector budgetary requirements. Cluster partners continue working to mitigate the impacts of the winter, exacerbated by damaged housing and destruction of energy and heating infrastructure due to targeted airstrikes.

The cluster will continue promoting greener SNFI responses. The cluster has collaborated widely on raising asbestos awareness as well as on exploring technological advances in advancing thermal efficiency for housing, providing sustainable energy solutions and reducing the environmental impact.

Ensuring adequate housing standards (CO 3) and linkages to longer-term responses consists of house and apartment repairs, rectification of communal areas, rental support, collective sites refurbishment aligning with Government of Ukraine resolution 930, humanitarian repairs to social service centres and rapid prefabricated housing. These activities are aligned with transitional and cooperation

frameworks, ensuring the SNFI Cluster acts as a catalyst for re-construction. Aligning humanitarian responses to the large-scale government (Resolution 381) programme "eRecovery" will be achieved through the Shelter Information Damage Assessment & Response (SIDAR) database as a key tool to improve coordination, enhance decision-making and foster transparency and accountability. This objective is of critical importance considering the state strategy for regional development outlines that the scale of the destruction of residential buildings exceeds the volume of all new housing put into operation in the last seven years.

Internally displaced people, returnees and non-displaced people have the right to adequate shelter, which should be ensured in all stages of the displacement cycle: prior to, during and after displacement. Adequacy of shelter goes beyond the mere physical living space. It includes security of tenure, affordability, habitability, accessibility, location, cultural suitability and availability of services, materials as well as infrastructure.

Ensuring efficient and effective complementarity of response between humanitarian shelter actors, government ministries, local authorities and housing reconstruction and development actors is key to the cluster's success, "together we are stronger." The cluster plays a critical role in this relationship by informing prioritization of needs, geographical target areas and interventions, technical support, overall strategic advice and response monitoring.

The SNFI Cluster's Information Management tools and products are in place, including an activity response dashboard linking with Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' (OCHA) intersectoral dashboard published monthly, a winter response dashboard, the SIDAR database, a stock availability dashboard assisting contingency planning and a rental assessment dashboard. SNFI infrastructure response modalities include in-kind, cash, voucher or mixed modalities, depending on the context and state of local markets. An activity response matrix has also been developed and endorsed by SAG members.

In alignment with the Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) findings on extreme needs (Protection, Health and Livelihoods), the SNFI Cluster utilizes the protection vulnerability criteria for the prioritization of its response, while including gender markers (gender-based violence risk mitigation mainstreaming) into the SNFI Cluster activity guidelines. Through a continued co-chair collaboration with the Housing, Land Property working group, the cluster will support people with housing ownership documents and

advance their security of tenure. The integration of health sector concerns is achieved through planned emergency repairs of social infrastructure and the retrofitting of collective sites, in alignment with occupancy needs, such as older people and space requirements for people with disability. The sustainability of shelter solutions will require a close collaboration with livelihood actors and the cash-for-rent technical working group has a specific focus on this.

Costing Methodology

The budget for the 2024 SNFI Cluster is \$604.3 million to assist a targeted 3.91 million people.

The approach employed to determine the financial requirements of the cluster is based on the principles of activity-based costing. In this methodology, every specific activity is allocated an average unit cost, which is then applied to a predefined target. The calculation of this unit cost for the 2024 period involves a multi-faceted process, drawing from various sources. This comprises an examination of the expenses associated with a comparable activity conducted in 2023, considerations regarding price fluctuations (both actual and anticipated inflation), identification of costs revealed by partners during the planning and tender phases, deliberations

within various technical working groups, insights from the Rental Market Assessment, findings from the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative, IOM's assessment of solid fuel expenses, consultation with Government of Ukraine Ministries and others.

To determine SNFI target population estimates, a multitude of sources are explored. The primary determinant is the operational capacity of the partners, strategically oriented in alignment with the Shelter Cluster's severity score, humanitarian access, population density, dedicating 97 per cent of resources to areas categorized as severity level 3 or higher. The focus remains on the eastern crescent/ front-line areas, with Donetska, Kharkivka, Dnipropetrovska, Khersonska, and Mykolaivska leading in terms of priority. The allocation of modalities (in-kind, cash, voucher) to specific activities is executed in accordance with partner preferences and capabilities, the operational feasibility of local markets, and the suitability of each modality for the given activity.

Links:

[Annexed document to narrative summary for Humanitarian Needs And Response Plan 2024 Shelter Cluster Ukraine](#)
[Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster Ukraine website](#)

KYIV, UKRAINE

12 DECEMBER 2023

One of the many residential buildings damaged during a large-scale attack on Ukraine's capital on 12 December. Humanitarians provided shelter and other immediate assistance to people impacted by the strikes.

Photo: OCHA/Viktoriiia Andriievskia



Cluster Objective C01

Provide life-saving shelter and non-food item (NFI) support to war-affected internally displaced people, returnees, and non-displaced people.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Emergency shelter kit (ESK)	108K	244K	74K	14.2M
Emergency construction material		196K	81K	9.2M
Host families support Prykhystok	286K			5.2M
NFI for households (in-kind and cash)	247K	320K	141K	61.6M

Cluster Objective C02

Deliver emergency shelter and NFI assistance mitigating the impacts of harsh winter weather for internally displaced people, returnees, and non-displaced people, while minimizing environmental impact.

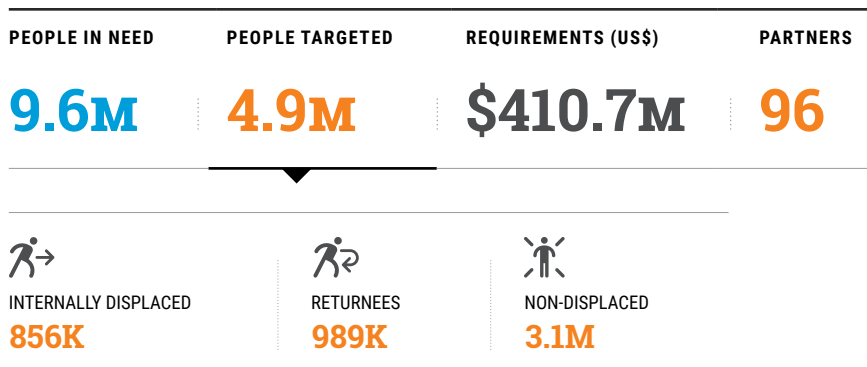
ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Insulation of substandard houses (in-kind and cash)	28K	36K	15K	9.9M
Winter cash for utilities	42K	105K	32K	50.7M
Winter heating appliances (in-kind and cash)	50K	129K	57K	16.7M
Winter energy (in-kind and cash)	95K	238K	73K	114.1M
Winter clothing (in-kind and cash)	70K	88K	33K	40.2M
NFI for winter (in-kind and cash)	98K	257K	79K	41.2M
Provision of sustainable energy (in-kind and cash)	0.8K	0.8K	0.3K	0.6M

Cluster Objective C03

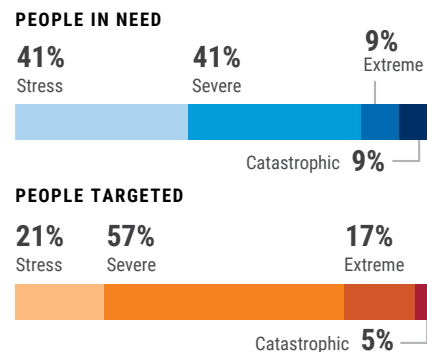
Ensure adequate housing solutions for internally displaced people, returnees and non-displaced people, while fostering linkages to longer-term response.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Humanitarian repair (light and medium) – (in-kind and cash)	54K	113K	47K	122.5M
Humanitarian repair of common apaces (multistorey) (in-kind and cash)		108K	49K	15.7M
Rental support (cash)	29K	39K	14K	54.5M
Refurbishment of collective centres	18K		3K	13.2M
Humanitarian repair of social facilities (in-kind and cash)	22K	51K	19K	19.7M
Heavy repair (in-kind and cash)		0.6K	1K	5.5M
Transitional shelter (in-kind and cash)		0.1K	0.3K	2.6M
Provision of white appliances (in-kind and cash)		82K	33K	6.7M

3.9 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



% of People by Severity Phase



In 2024, the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster partners will target 4.9 million people, including 856,000 internally displaced people, 989,000 returnees and 3.1 million non-displaced war-affected people (54 per cent women, 18 per cent children, 24.8 per cent older people and 8.6 per cent people with disabilities) across 11 top-priority oblasts.

Objectives and Response Strategy

The WASH response in Ukraine will provide life-saving assistance and services guided by three cluster objectives:

Cluster Objective C01

Ensure the most vulnerable people affected or displaced by the war can access basic WASH services and materials to maintain basic hygienic practices, with a focus on people with disabilities and the elderly, women and girls, and minority groups.

Cluster Objective C02

Support service providers ability to ensure regular operations and maintenance, and emergency repairs, necessary to maintain service-level related to water, sanitation and wastewater, solid waste and district heating systems, with a focus on locations within 100km of the front line and/or receiving large numbers of displaced people.

Cluster Objective C03

Support improvements in WASH facilities (in quantity, accessibility, safety, and privacy) and access to personal and environmental hygiene materials and supplies for basic infection prevention and control (IPC) measures, with a focus on key social institutions supported by other sectors – notably health care facilities (HCFs), collective sites, retirement homes and orphanages and schools.

The cluster response will focus on supporting WASH-related utilities and service providers impacted by the war to maintain basic service levels and reduce operating costs in settlements near the front line and those with significant influxes of internally displaced people and restore services in areas where the Government of Ukraine regains the control. Prior to the escalation of the war, the water and waste-water sector were affected by decades of underinvestment and poor maintenance, with approximately 40 per cent of Ukraine's existing water supply networks and treatment facilities considered to be in critical condition, notably in the south and east of the country. Increases in ground and surface water contamination from industrial and agricultural sources have compounded these issues and affected the potential use of alternative water sources. In addition, soviet-era system designs have resulted in inefficiencies and high operating costs in centralized systems, and a significant proportion of rural settlements depend on local decentralized systems.

Against such a backdrop, the escalation of the war has led to extensive damage to water and waste-water infrastructure through direct shelling and due to energy

outages. In addition, the costs of treatment chemicals, energy and other inputs have increased significantly – 200 per cent on average – while both demand and the ability to pay have decreased substantially from 12 per cent to 95 per cent, depending on the intensity of hostilities in different locations and/or the concentration of displaced or vulnerable people. Consequently, public utilities struggle to independently finance the repair of damaged facilities and face potential system failures, notably in settlements closer to the front line, due to inability to pay personnel, procure essential inputs, replace back capacities, or ensure backup power generation.

At the household level, the availability of essential hygiene items and centralized WASH services are often limited, especially in the front-line areas, resulting in a reduction in usage, the use of unsafe alternatives or personal risks moving to access services. In addition, a significant proportion of the remaining population have mobility issues due to age or disability and face greater health risks in case of scarcity or prohibitive costs. While the economic impacts of the war are especially prominent in the south, east and north regions, impacting household revenues and ability to cover essential goods and services, these are also reflected among vulnerable and marginalized groups across the country. In the face of rising costs and decreasing revenues, there is a considerable risk of de-prioritization of basic hygiene items necessary for health, dignity and well-being. To address this, WASH Cluster members will support vulnerable households and people affected or displaced by the war, in accessing essential services and materials necessary for personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being, and in advocating for the incorporation into tailored support packages (from protection, food security, shelter or multi-purpose cash).

Available data suggest that WASH services and facilities are often a challenge in health care facilities, collective sites, and social institutions, notably closer to front-line areas, typically impacting the frequency and quality of water supply, the availability and functionality of sanitation facilities and the availability of cleaning and personal hygiene items and materials. However, such issues are not limited to front-line areas and pockets of need, notably in rural areas, often exist across the country. Responding to WASH needs in institutions, the cluster will prioritize support to key institutions impacted by the war, complementing support from other sectors, to ensure adequate WASH facilities and materials necessary for public health and to meet minimum standards.

In terms of geographical priorities, the response will prioritize areas along the front line where emergency responses and repairs, building contingency capacity and multisectoral support to displaced and vulnerable people in key institutions will be provided. The secondary priority areas are the locations with concentrations of internally displaced people and returnees where the focus is on damage repairs, reducing operating costs and expanding service and supporting key institutions serving displaced and vulnerable people, in complement to other clusters' activities. In areas away from the front line, WASH actions are primarily to fill gaps and complement other clusters, supporting vulnerable households, integrating protection, health, food or cash programming, and undertaking support to service providers, where needed and in complementarity with the Transitional Framework.

The majority of the response activities are expected to be provided through in-kind or direct services (about 95 per cent) to service providers, institutions and vulnerable households. Meanwhile, a smaller portion of about five per cent is expected to be directed through cash or voucher approaches, ideally linked to cash, food and/or protection programming in more stable areas of the country targeting the most vulnerable.

To prevent dependency on humanitarian assistance, while considering the continued insecurity limiting the expansion of recovery programs and projects, efforts will be made to engage in joint planning with local authorities, humanitarian and stabilization actions, wherever feasible. In addition, efforts will be made to inform, direct and advocate for early recovery activities in priority areas.

Costing Methodology

In 2024, the cluster will require US\$410.7 million to provide WASH assistance and services. Cluster members have contributed their average costs per person for each activity type, which factors in the organization type and geographic area of the activity and have been compiled through online formats. Primary and secondary data have been used to estimate people in need for different activity types, and weighted averages have been calculated drawing on average costs in priority geographic areas, which have been multiplied by the corresponding cost.

While these have given estimated costs for different activity types, different response areas and overall cost of the WASH response, it should be noted that average costs per

person per activity cover a considerable range, with the highest costs incurred in areas close to the front line, in Russian-occupied areas in smaller rural settlements, which are priority areas for the WASH response. Similarly, more in-depth Monitor, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL), capacity-building and contingency aspects can also lead to higher-than-average costs.

the costs of key supplies, from personal hygiene items to specialized equipment production and delivery costs, in the coming months.

Links:

[Strategic documents and guidelines available through the Cluster website](#)

Furthermore, inflationary pressures should be taken into consideration as there is a likelihood of an increase in

Cluster Objective CO1

Ensure the most vulnerable people affected or displaced by the war can access basic WASH services, and materials to maintain basic hygienic practices, with a focus on people with disabilities and the elderly, women and girls, and minority groups.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Emergency water supply	475K	1.4M	443K	103.1M
WASH non-food items (NFI) distributions (in-kind)	149K	672K	131K	25.8M
WASH NFI distributions (cash or voucher)	90K	351K	75K	14.0M

Cluster Objective CO2

Support service providers ability to ensure regular operations and maintenance, and emergency repairs, necessary to maintain service levels related to water, sanitation and waste-water, solid waste, and district heating systems, with a focus on locations within 100km of the contact line and/or receiving large numbers of internally displaced people.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (number of people unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US\$)
Water and waste-water system Operations and Maintenance (O&M) support and repairs	621K	2.33M	812K	84.7M
Solid waste management support and repairs	76K	901K	72K	14.7M
District heating O&M support and repairs	345K	991K	22K	69.3M

Cluster Objective CO3

Support improvements in WASH facilities (in quantity, accessibility, safety, and privacy) and access to personal and environmental hygiene materials and supplies, for basic IPC measures, with a focus on key social institutions supported by other sectors – notably HCFs, collective sites, retirement homes and orphanages, and schools.

ACTIVITIES, TARGETS & COST (Number of people unless otherwise specified)	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	NON-DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	TOTAL COST (US\$)
WASH facility rehabilitations	166K	554K	181K	99.1M



3.10

Coordination and Common Services

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
PARTNERS
\$12.5M
5

The operating environment in Ukraine remains challenging, with numerous security, logistical and access constraints. Strong and effective coordination for the implementation of the HNRP's joint strategy by humanitarian actors is essential to a timely and effective humanitarian action that meets the life-saving needs of the most affected and vulnerable people. Commonly agreed datasets, information management, monitoring and analysis are key success factors to that end. Collaborating with and empowering of national actors is paramount to the relevance, efficiency, and impact of humanitarian activities. As well, continued advocacy on International Humanitarian Law and on principled humanitarian action and the centrality of protection are critical to ensuring that assistance is provided safely and respects people's dignity.

Coordination and Common Services (CCS) will support humanitarian actors with coordination services, coordinated information management and needs assessments and analysis, as well as advocacy for access, safety and the centrality of protection. It will also support humanitarian organizations' work by strengthening the inter-cluster coordination mechanism at national and sub-national level and the area-based coordination approach as deemed necessary in priority locations. CCS will serve as an enabler for the humanitarian community to foster its reach to the most vulnerable people in need in Ukraine in an effective and timely manner, as well as for the clusters to sustain and extend their members' operational impact.

Specifically, in 2024 the CCS will support humanitarian actors in Ukraine to deliver humanitarian interventions through two objectives: i) facilitating a principled humanitarian response, ensuring that strategic decision-making processes and coordination mechanisms, as well as humanitarian financing, are guided by the centrality of protection; and ii) promote, coordinate and harmonize

information management practices and needs assessments in close collaboration with national stakeholders across sectors, including by maintaining common data and information repositories to produce analysis and evidence-based advocacy.

Building on the efforts and achievements of the past years, coordination between strategic coordination (national level) and operational coordination (subnational level) will continue to be strengthened and will further adapt to the strategic priorities stemming from this HNRP and the evolution of the humanitarian situation. The coordination of efforts to improve the assessment and situational awareness of hard-to-reach areas will also be among the key CCS priorities for the year. A review of existing coordination mechanisms and structures will be undertaken, to ensure they remain fit for purpose and in line with response priorities. Additionally, there will be a renewed focus on increasing the participation and engagement of international and national NGOs in coordination structures. Reinforcing and promoting inter-sectoral complementarity, as well as ensure the centrality and mainstreaming of protection to enhance the impact of the collective response will also be at the core of the humanitarian coordination activities.

In 2023, humanitarian partners in Ukraine have strengthened systems allowing for systematic data collection and analysis to inform stakeholders on the humanitarian situation, changing needs, gaps and progress. The coordination of assessments and information management has been facilitated through the Assessment and Analysis Working Group (AAWG) and the Information Management Working Group (IMWG) will remain an integral part of the CCS focus. In 2024, situational monitoring and response tracking will be further enhanced, aiming to strengthen the use of these tools for the broader humanitarian system and leadership, and to inform and guide strategic decision-making more effectively.

Improving access to, and quality of, data and analysis will be further strengthened through the implementation of global methodologies and standards, as well as maximising collaboration with government institutions on assessment methodologies and information management to ensure common understanding of humanitarian needs in Ukraine. Periodic monitoring reports, dashboards and snapshots will remain regular products for the ICCG planning and to inform the HCT decision-making.

The CCS will continue building on the nexus/HDP through the contributions to the Durable Solutions approach and the

definition of collective outcomes. Active participation in the information exchange and planning platforms is foreseen, including the recently formed Community Planning and Recovery Steering Committee, among others. Linkages between the ICCG and the development coordination set up will be strengthened to capitalize of the available technical expertise.

Links:

[Coordination and Common Services Cluster Ukraine website](#)

LYMAN, DONETSKA OBLAST

7 JULY 2023

A humanitarian convoy delivers vital aid for 1,600 people in front-line villages of Donetsk Oblast. In 2023, over 100 inter-agency convoys reached front-line communities of Ukraine, where humanitarian needs are reaching catastrophic levels.

Photo: OCHA/Anastasiia Alokhina



What if we fail to respond?



Nearly 120,000 internally displaced people across Ukraine's 2,600 collective sites will not have access to safe and dignified living conditions.

The war in Ukraine forced to millions of people to flee their homes and seek refuge elsewhere or within their own country. Thousands of families, particularly the most vulnerable, left with nothing but the clothes on their backs and have no means to afford the costs of living far from their home. For them, collective sites remain their only option to have a roof over their heads and meet their vital needs. Responsible management of these sites is crucial, ensuring that the most vulnerable among the displaced families maintain a level of living that meets basic human standards, offering a sense of security and dignity in times of uncertainty.



Almost 1 million war-affected girls and boys will have no safe and reliable access to continue their education. The time lost will jeopardize the future of an entire generation and, consequently, the country's prospects.

The war has destroyed or damaged thousands of schools, robbing children of their right to education and undermining their future. The war has inflicted deep psychological wounds on children, scars that are not always visible but equally damaging. Only if resources are

mobilized, humanitarians can support children to continue their education and receive vital psychological support to help them recover and fulfill all their potential.



About 1 million people living close to the front line will not have access to life-saving food assistance, while 1.8 million will not be able to protect nor restore their food production and livelihoods, further affecting their capacity to provide for themselves.

The war has made access to food hard for millions, particularly people along the front line where markets and businesses are closed, and mine contamination prevents families from farming. Job losses and few livelihood opportunities compound the situation. Vital food assistance will be vital to people facing tremendous challenges, particularly those in the nine front-line oblasts where food insecurity is highest. Without humanitarian community support, small farmers dealing with mine contamination will not be able to work their land and become self-sustainable.



Some 3.8 million people will not have access to uninterrupted affordable life-saving and primary health services.

In war-impacted rural and high-risk areas, hostilities and destruction have decimated access to reliable

and quality health care, leaving vulnerable groups, including older people and people with disabilities, exposed to increased health risks. The lack of essential life-saving health and trauma care may lead to excess illness and death in areas where people are already facing other severe consequences of the war. The lack of services and drugs will leave pregnant women and newborns without critical health care, and vulnerable people at risk of medical complications.



Some 2.9 million internally displaced people, returnees and non-displaced war-affected people, particularly the most vulnerable, would see their rights further violated.

The war has caused immense suffering, exposing millions of Ukrainians to gross violations of their rights. This, coupled with the increased risk of abuses, requires reinforcing existing protection systems, providing inclusive protection services and reducing the use of negative coping mechanisms. However, dwindling resources threaten the provision of these vital support. A lack of adequate protection services will exacerbate the needs of the most vulnerable and deepen barriers for marginalized groups to access needed assistance in an inclusive manner. Ultimately, vulnerable people, especially near the front line or Russian-occupied areas, as well as in collective sites, will be prevented from community empowerment and from fulfilling their rights.



Nearly 1.4 million internally displaced, non-displaced, and returnee girls and boys will continue to face risks of abuse, neglect, violence, exploitation, and severe distress.

Two years since the escalation of the war in Ukraine, millions of children, including those living with disabilities, and those without adequate parental care are enduring severe trauma, impacting their protection, physical and mental well-being. Without specialized child protection services, not only will children's safety worsen but their long-term development, mental health, and psychosocial wellbeing will be negatively impacted. Numerous children will have no family-based care, leading to higher likelihood of abuse and exploitation and negative coping mechanisms. Prompt and adequate funding is vital to provide immediate help to end the lasting effects of trauma and stress on them.



Over 800,000 war-affected women and girls, boys and men, including those with disabilities, older people, LGBTQI+, Roma girls and women and other minority representatives, will not have access to safe, confidential, timely and quality gender-based violence (GBV) services, prevention and risk mitigation.

Women and girls face heightened risks of GBV, particularly affecting internally displaced people, returnees to war-torn regions, and those close to the front line. Failure to respond will escalate GBV incidents, perpetuating trauma and obstructing the journey towards healing. Access to safe, confidential and effective

GBV services is vital for protecting and empowering people. Absence of support means survivors struggle to heal and build their resilience from deep-rooted gender-based violence.



Some 2 million war-affected people, including children, will be exposed to life-threatening risks unless campaigns, risk education and mitigation activities, including clearance of explosive ordnance are timely carried out.

Neglecting humanitarian mine action activities such as surveying, marking, demining and explosive ordnance risk education will lead to a tragic and avoidable increase in incidents that will kill, injure and maim civilians. Those returning to war-torn communities or territories no longer occupied face the highest risks. The enduring risk could cast a long shadow of fear and uncertainty, significantly hindering community and economic recovery, delaying reconstruction, and extending the time needed to regain normalcy.



Some 3.9 million people will be exposed to harsh weather conditions unless they receive life-saving shelter and critical household items, including adequate housing solutions and winter support.

Hostilities and fighting have flattened entire towns and villages, forcing millions of people to flee and leave behind their homes and personal belongings. Inaction will lead to dire consequences. While the war continues, homes need to be repaired and people need support to be safe

and get through the harsh winter temperatures. Financial support is critical and must be addressed to ensure people can face the high costs of repairing or heating their homes.



Limited resources and increasing costs are putting systems at risk of collapse, as service providers can't keep regular operations and maintenance and emergency repairs, necessary to ensure water, sanitation and hygiene services, including district heating systems.

In war-affected regions, and areas with high number of displaced people, vulnerable groups such as older people, people with disabilities, women, girls and minorities will continue to face greater challenges in accessing clean water and sanitation services. Socio-economic obstacles prevent them from their right to proper hygiene facilities and materials, and could lead to persistent unsanitary conditions at community level, including hospitals, schools, orphanages, collective sites and care facilities. The lack of adequate support could rapidly trigger life-threatening conditions.



Millions of people in front-line communities rely on aid to survive, and principled and coordinated response, including through logistics and telecommunication support to humanitarian organizations, must be paramount priority to ensure people will be assisted on time.

Continued support is required to maintain logistics, telecommunication and other aid responders' capacities to be able to deliver life-saving support to front-line areas, where damage and relentless fighting have left people with no other option to rely upon, apart from humanitarian aid. This is particularly important to ensure support to around 1.6 million people in areas non-occupied areas close to the front line, where aid workers can reach. Lack of capacity will not just mean undelivered aid but would deepen the humanitarian crisis, increasing people's suffering.



In a war-torn country, resources to ensure preparedness measures, such as prepositioning stock and ensuring adequate logistics, is critical to respond rapidly to emerging needs and sudden-onset disasters.

The unforeseen destruction of the Kakhovka Dam in southern Ukraine in early-summer was an example of the need for fast response to emerging situations in Ukraine. The disaster caused large-scale flooding, destroying and damaging homes and civilian infrastructure, cutting civilians from access to vital services and life-saving aid when time was critical. A number of large-scale attacks also required a fast response. Without the resources and systems in place to be ready to rapidly respond to such disasters, the humanitarian implications will go well beyond any projections.



Humanitarian response achievements and resources will be forfeited unless recovery and development interventions scale up.

Conditions to return, durable solutions for those displaced and restoring basic services will complement and consolidate the achievements humanitarian community have reached, improving people's living conditions and transforming their lives. Ensuring the response is fully funded not only means that life-saving assistance will be provided to war-affected people, but also to set the basis for recovery and transitional actors addressing longer-term structural causes of vulnerability.

How to Contribute



Contribute towards Ukraine Humanitarian Response Plan

Donors can contribute directly to aid organizations participating in the international humanitarian coordination mechanisms in Ukraine, as identified in this Humanitarian Response Plan. For more information on Ukraine's 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview, Humanitarian Response Plan, other monitoring reports or on how to donate directly to organizations participating in the plan, please visit:

www.response.reliefweb.int/ukraine

Donate through the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF)

Donors can contribute through the UHF. This country-based pooled fund (CBPF) contributes to a coordinated humanitarian action, supporting the highest-priority projects of the best-placed responders (including international and national NGOs and UN agencies) through an inclusive and transparent process that follows the priorities set out in this Humanitarian Response Plan. The UHF allows donors to pool their contributions into single, unearmarked funds to support local humanitarian efforts which will, in turn, not only enable a coordinated, flexible and inclusive humanitarian response, but also strategically maximize available resources.

Visit the website for information on how to contribute to the Ukraine Humanitarian Response Plan:

<https://www.unocha.org/ukraine/about-uhf>

For questions, send an email at:

ochaukraine@un.org

Donate through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

CERF is a fast and effective way to support rapid humanitarian response. CERF provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. The OCHA-managed CERF receives contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals – which are combined into a single fund. This is used for crises anywhere in the world.

Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting the website:

www.unocha.org/cerf/donate

In-kind Relief Aid

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

logik@un.org

Registering and recognising your contributions

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

<http://fts.unocha.org>

Part 4:

Annexes

TRYSVIATSKA SLOBODA VILLAGE, CHERNIHIVSKA OBLAST

10 OCTOBER 2023

Lilia Mysharina, 56, who survived an attack on her village, but her home was heavily damaged. Humanitarians, including from the NGO ZOA, provided her with aid when she need it the most, and helped her to repair her home.

Photo: ZOA/Nataliia Bohdan



4.1 People in Need, Targeted, and Severity Maps per Cluster



Camp Coordination & Camp Management

PEOPLE IN NEED

263K

Female
160K

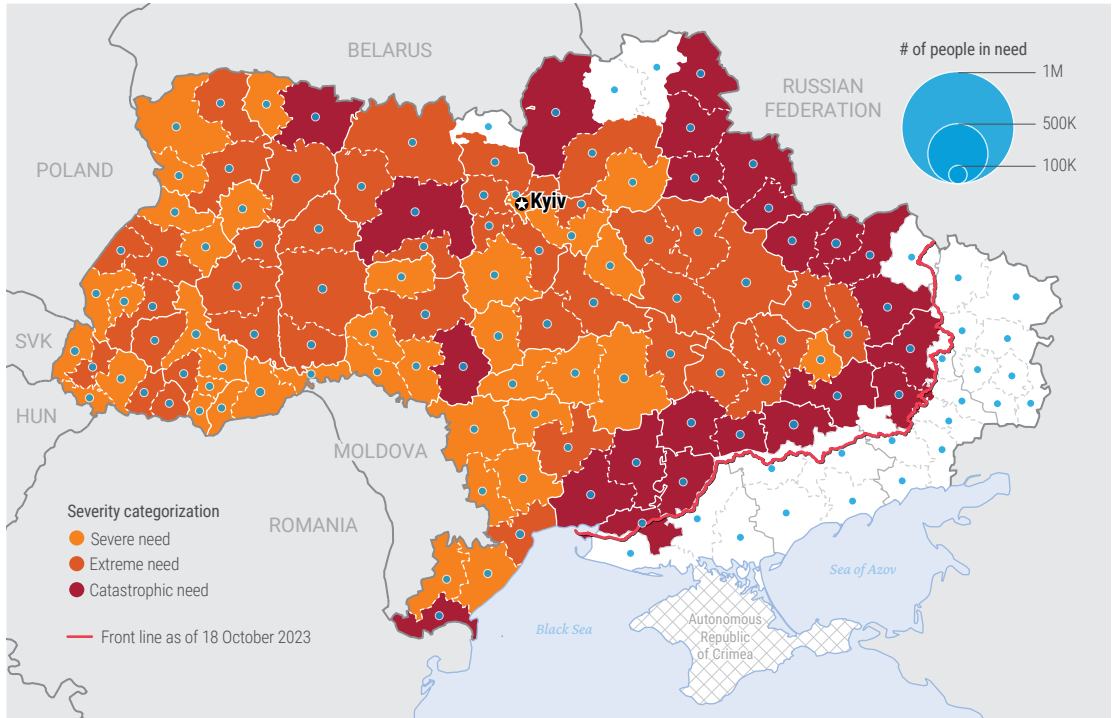
Male
103K

Children
71K

Adults
116K

Older people
76K

With disability
45K



PEOPLE TARGETED

157K

Female
96K

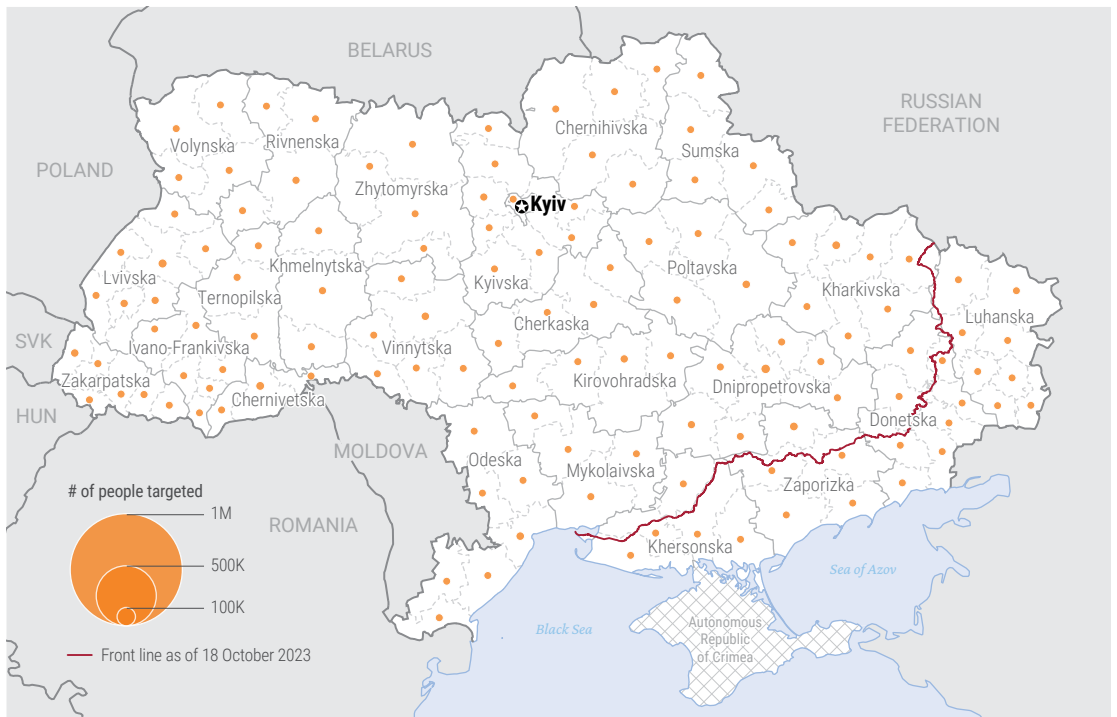
Male
61K

Children
42K

Adults
69K

Older people
46K

With disability
27K



Education

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.2M

Female
626K

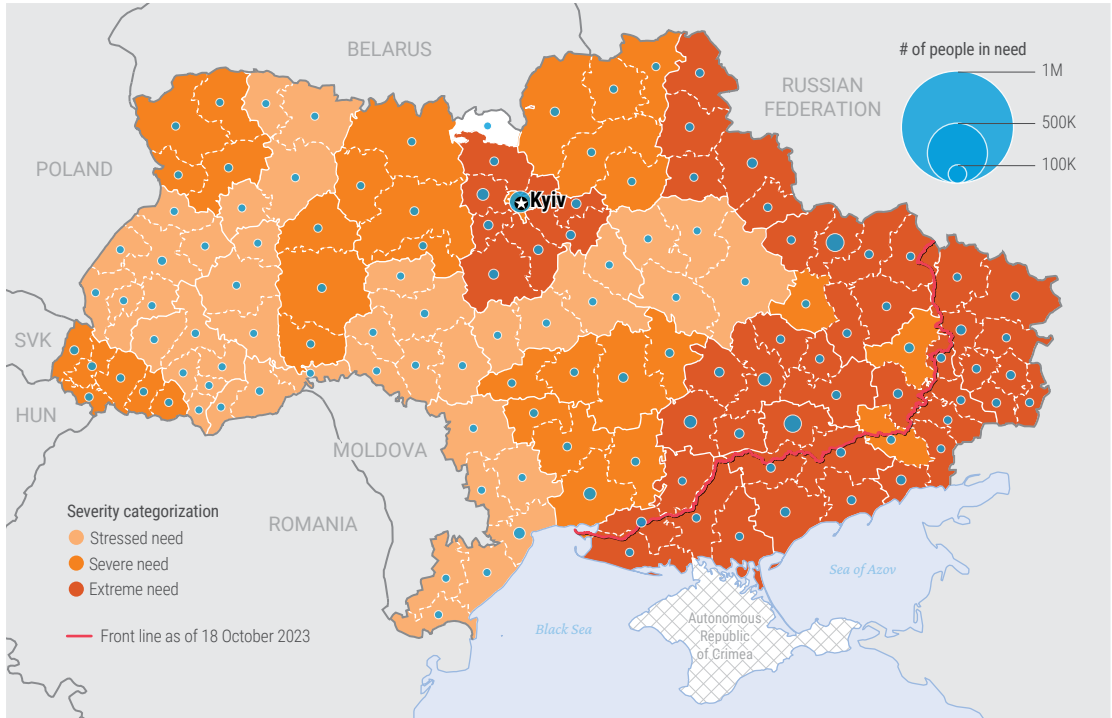
Male
551K

Children
1.1M

Adults
91K

Older people
-

With disability
177K



PEOPLE TARGETED

989K

Female
526K

Male
463K

Children
912K

Adults
77K

Older people
-

With disability
148K





Food Security and Livelihoods

PEOPLE IN NEED

7.3M

Female
2.8M

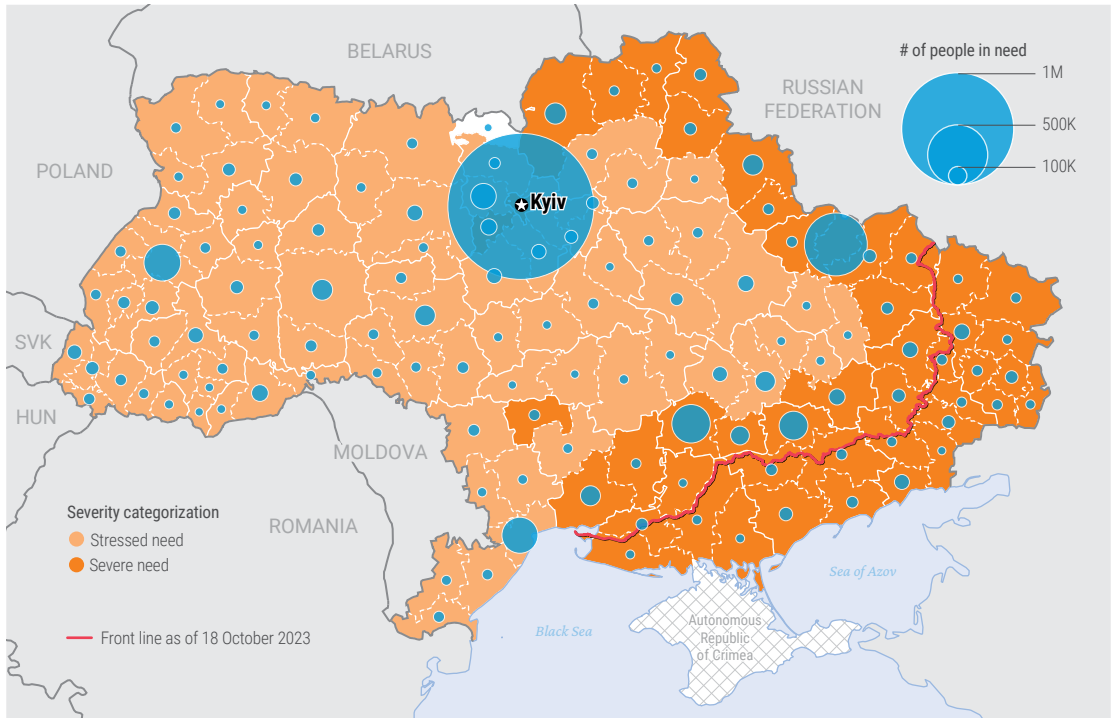
Male
3.5M

Children
1.2M

Adults
4.5M

Older people
2.0M

With disability
1.1M



PEOPLE TARGETED

3.4M

Female
1.8M

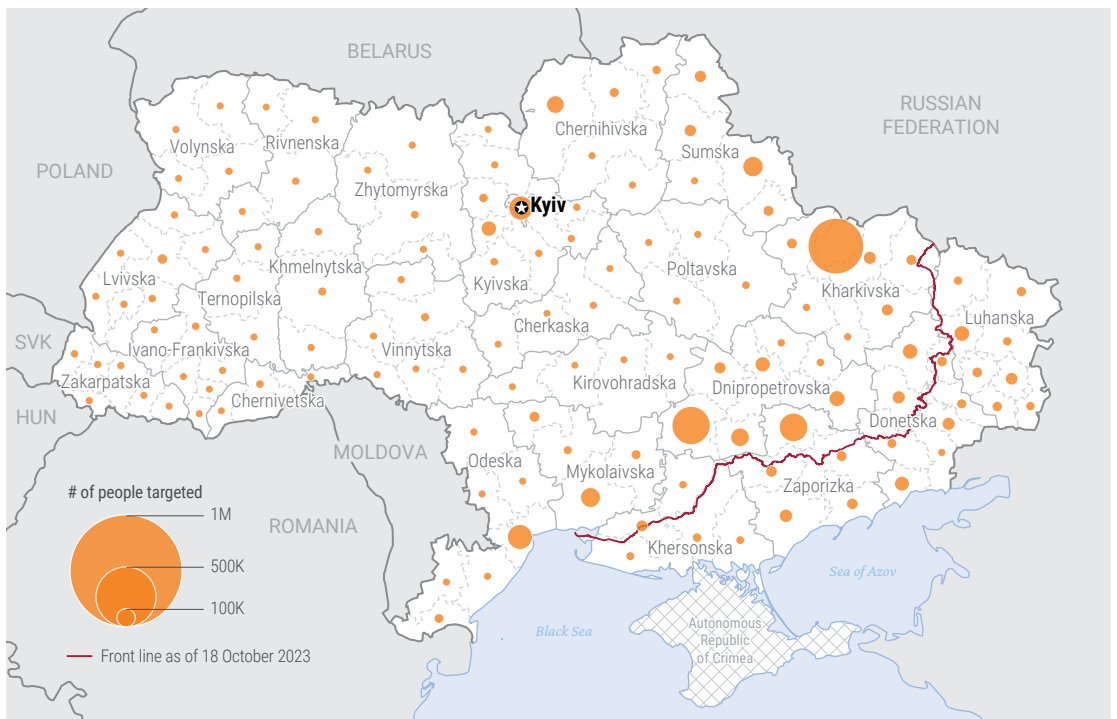
Male
1.6M

Children
537K

Adults
1.9M

Older people
1.0M

With disability
503K



PEOPLE IN NEED

7.8M

Female
4.1M

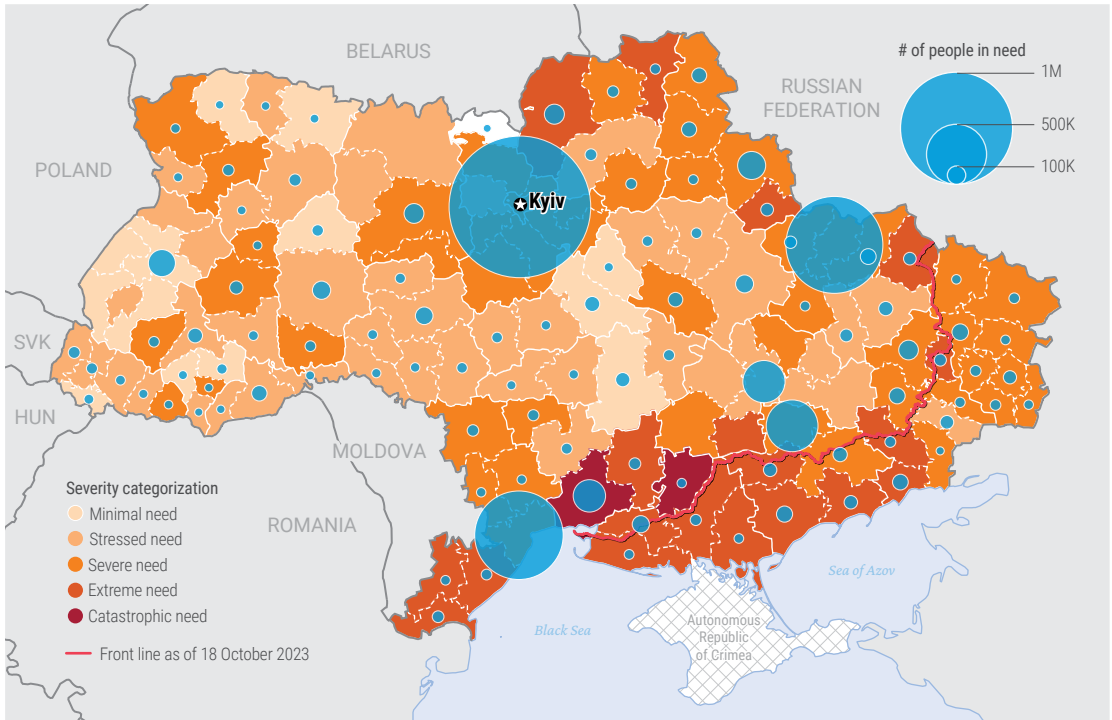
Male
3.7M

Children
1.3M

Adults
4.5M

Older people
2.0M

With disability
1.2M



PEOPLE TARGETED

3.8M

Female
2.0M

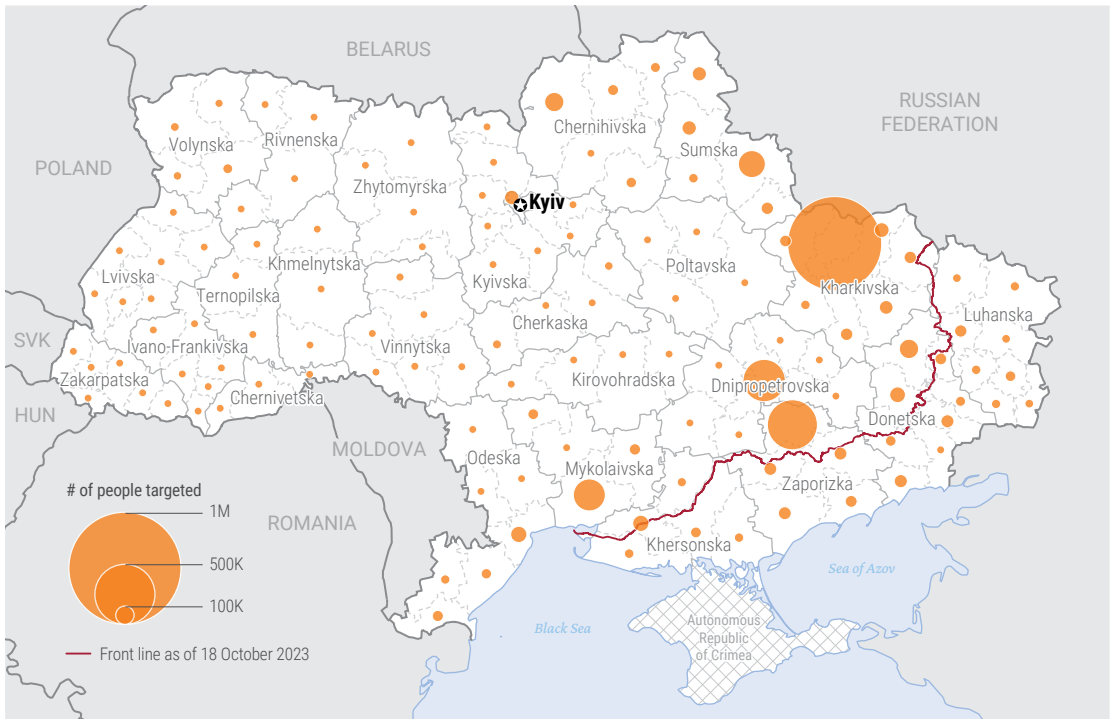
Male
1.8M

Children
639K

Adults
2.2M

Older people
940K

With disability
564K





Protection Overall

PEOPLE IN NEED

11.5M

Female
6.8M

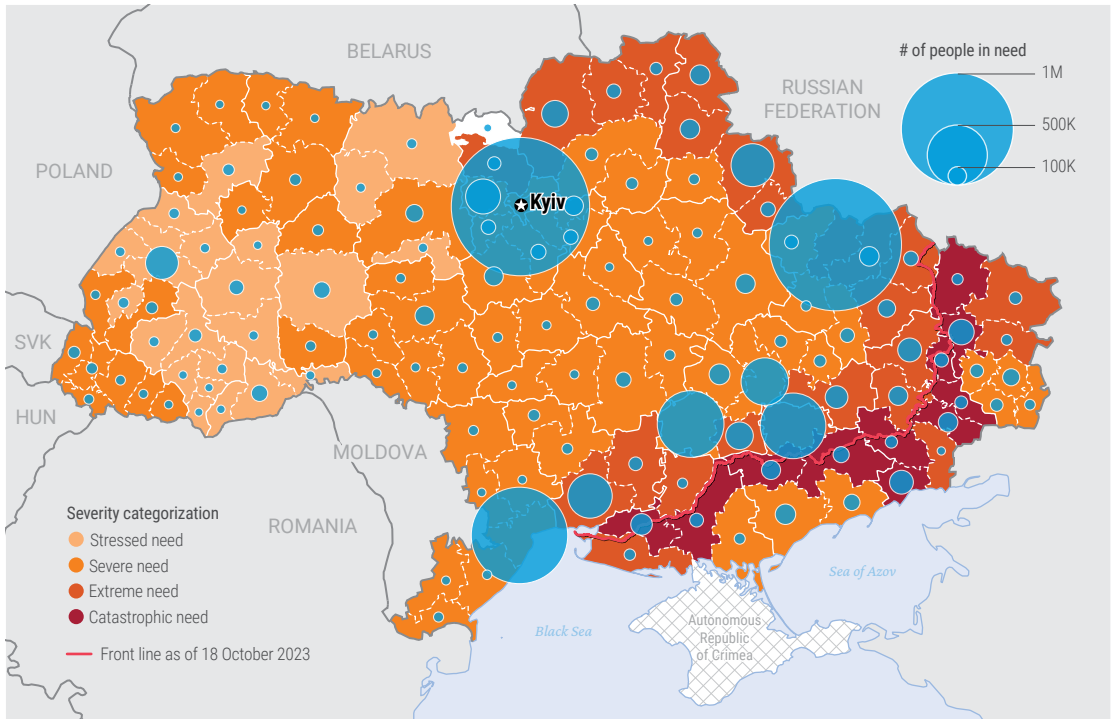
Male
4.7M

Children
3.6M

Adults
6.1M

Older people
1.8M

With disability
1.7M



PEOPLE TARGETED

6.5M

Female
3.8M

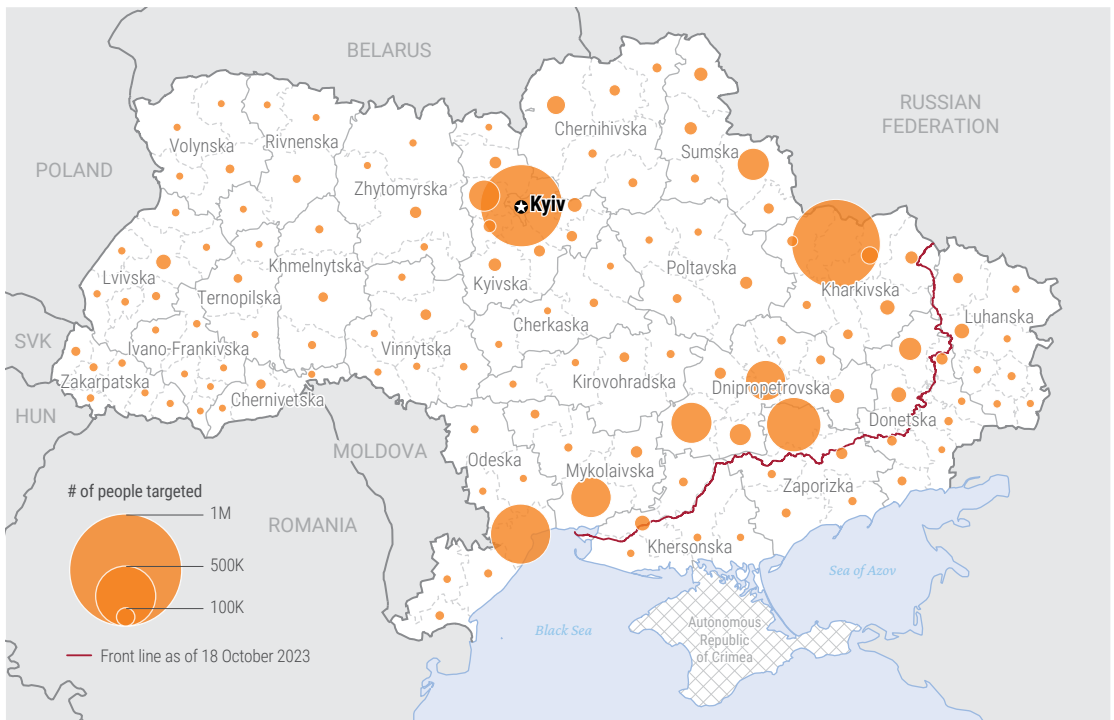
Male
2.6M

Children
2.0M

Adults
3.4M

Older people
1.0M

With disability
901K



Protection

PEOPLE IN NEED

11.1M

Female
6.4M

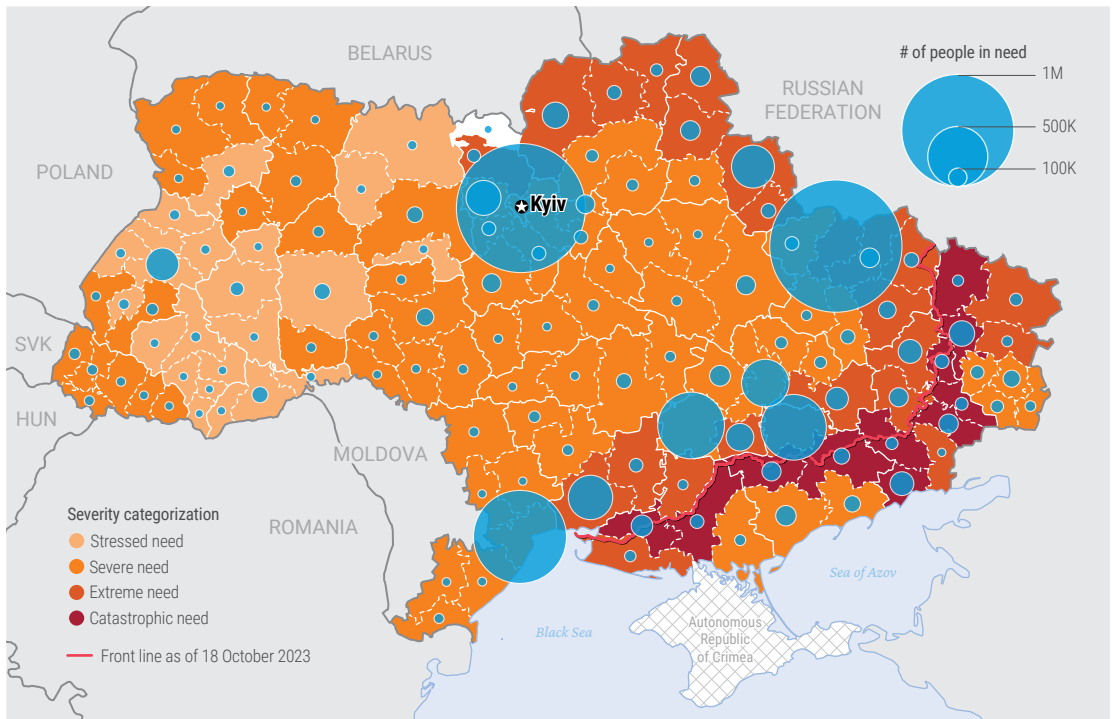
Male
4.7M

Children
2.2M

Adults
6.3M

Older people
2.6M

With disability
1.7M



PEOPLE TARGETED

3.0M

Female
1.7M

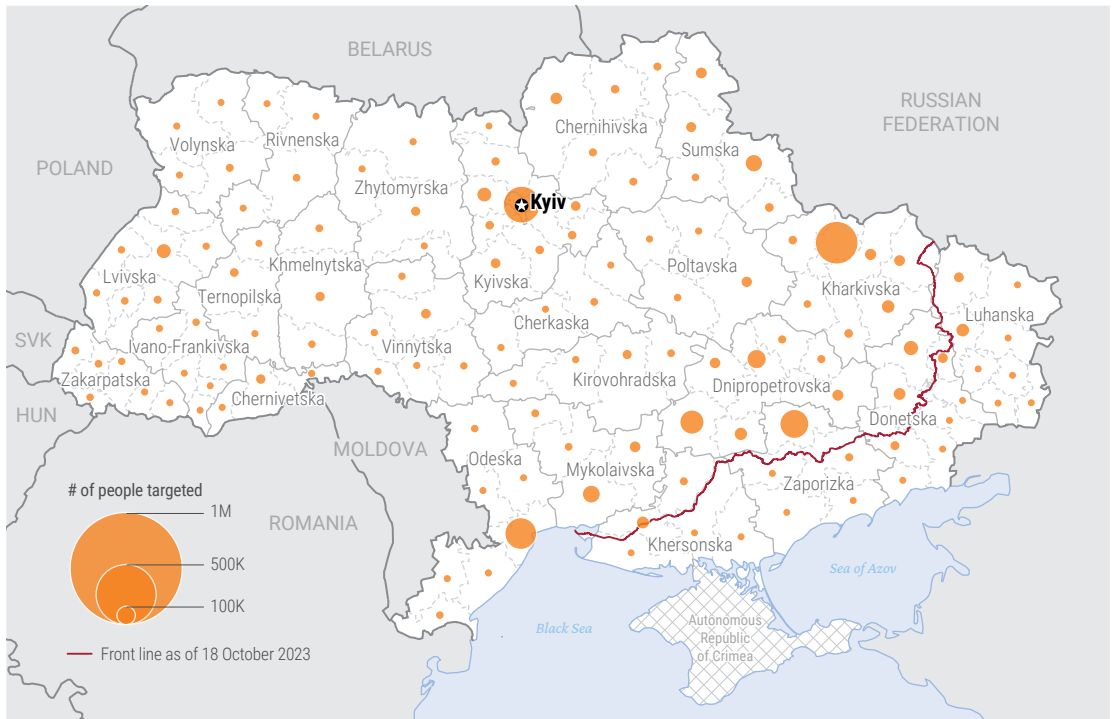
Male
1.3M

Children
594K

Adults
1.7M

Older people
683K

With disability
446K



Child Protection Area of Responsibility

PEOPLE IN NEED

3.2M

Female
1.7M

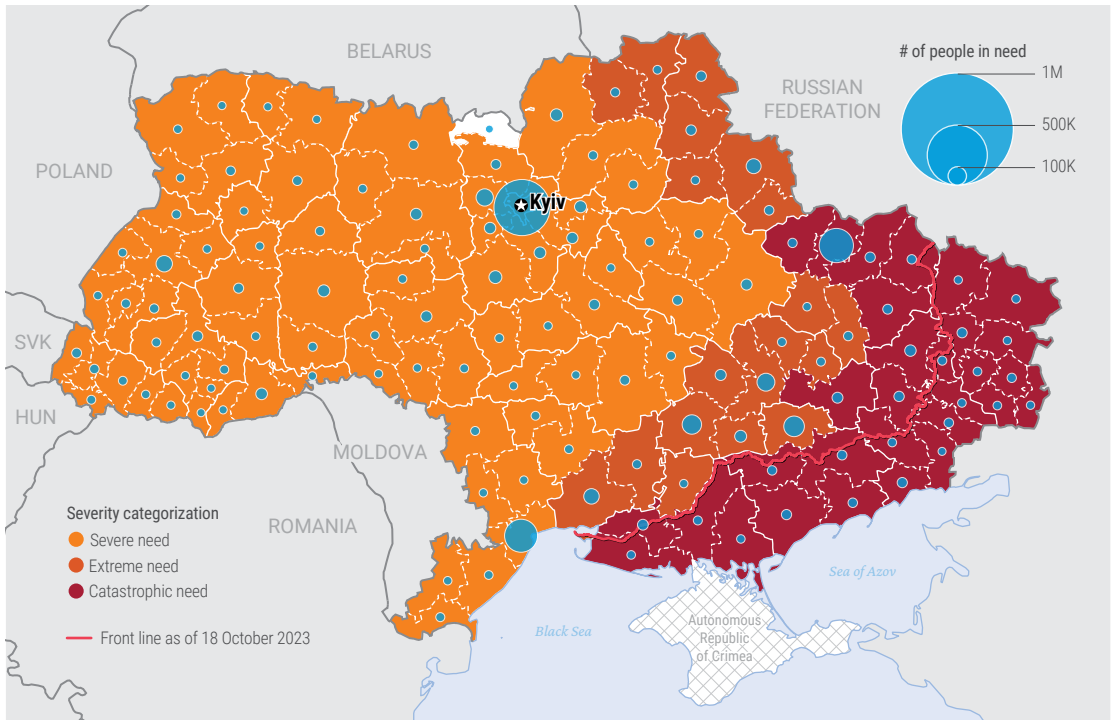
Male
1.5M

Children
1.8M

Adults
1.4M

Older people
-

With disability
261K



PEOPLE TARGETED

2.2M

Female
1.1M

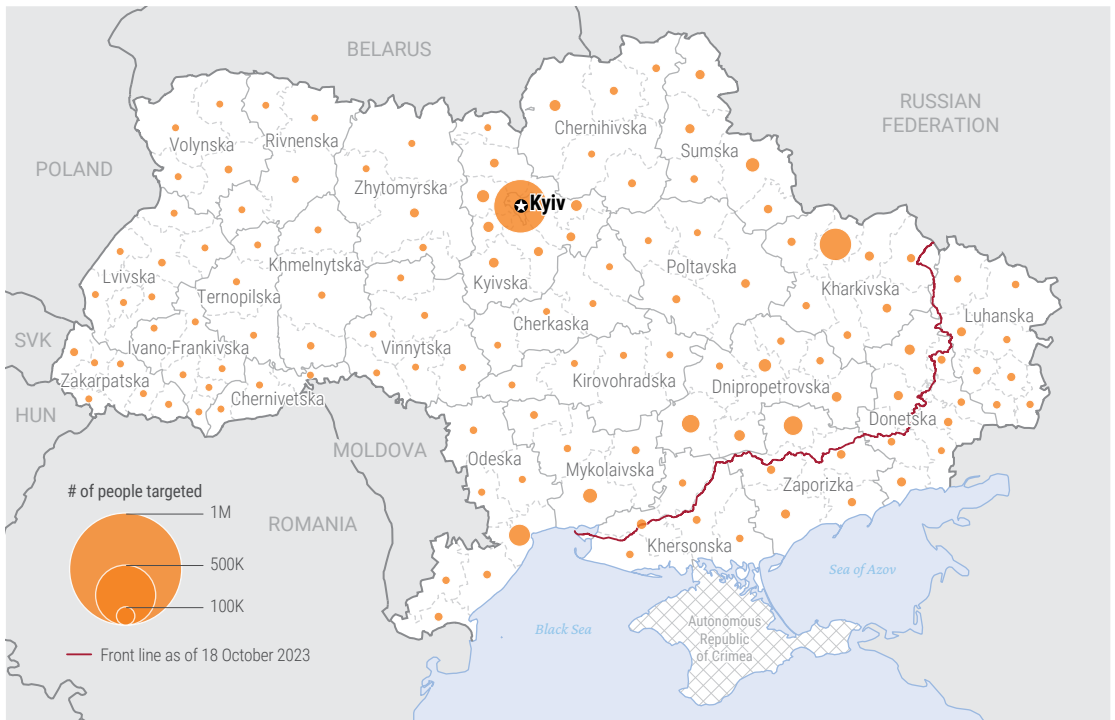
Male
1.1M


Children
1.2M

Adults
972K

Older people
-

With disability
177K



 **Gender Based Violence Area of Responsibility**

PEOPLE IN NEED

2.5M

Female
2.1M

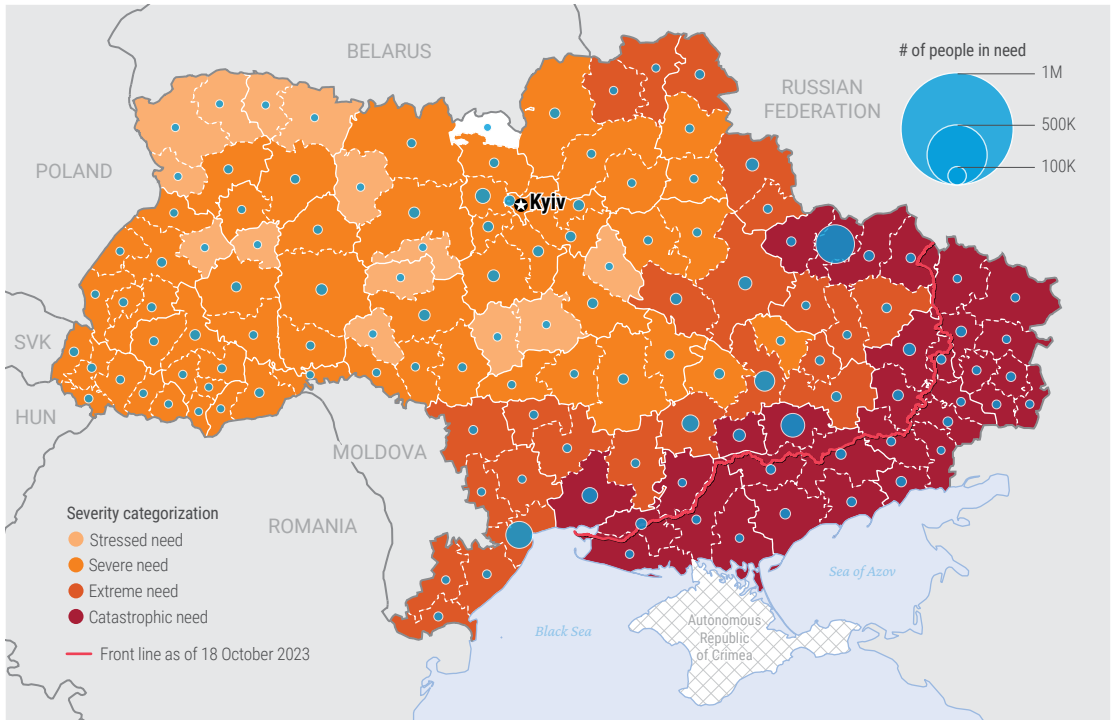
Male
421K

Children
397K

Adults
1.5M

Older people
620K

With disability
372K



PEOPLE TARGETED

811K

Female
673K

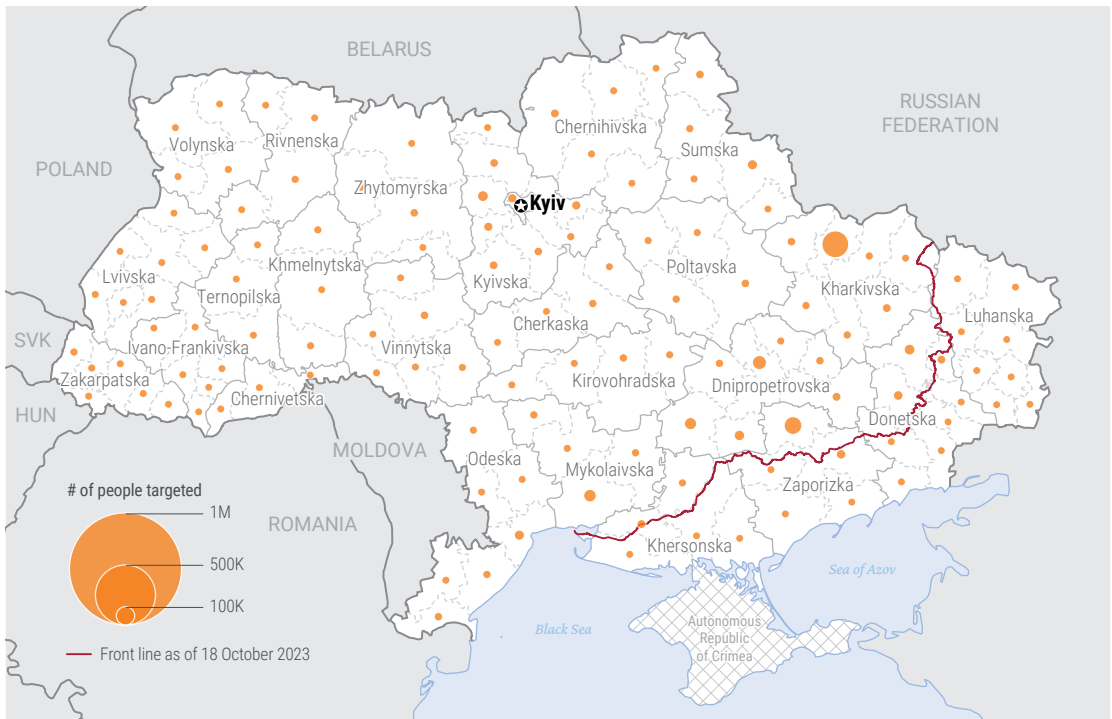
Male
138K

Children
130K

Adults
478K

Older people
203K

With disability
122K





Mine Action Area of Responsibility

PEOPLE IN NEED

6.7M

Female
3.7M

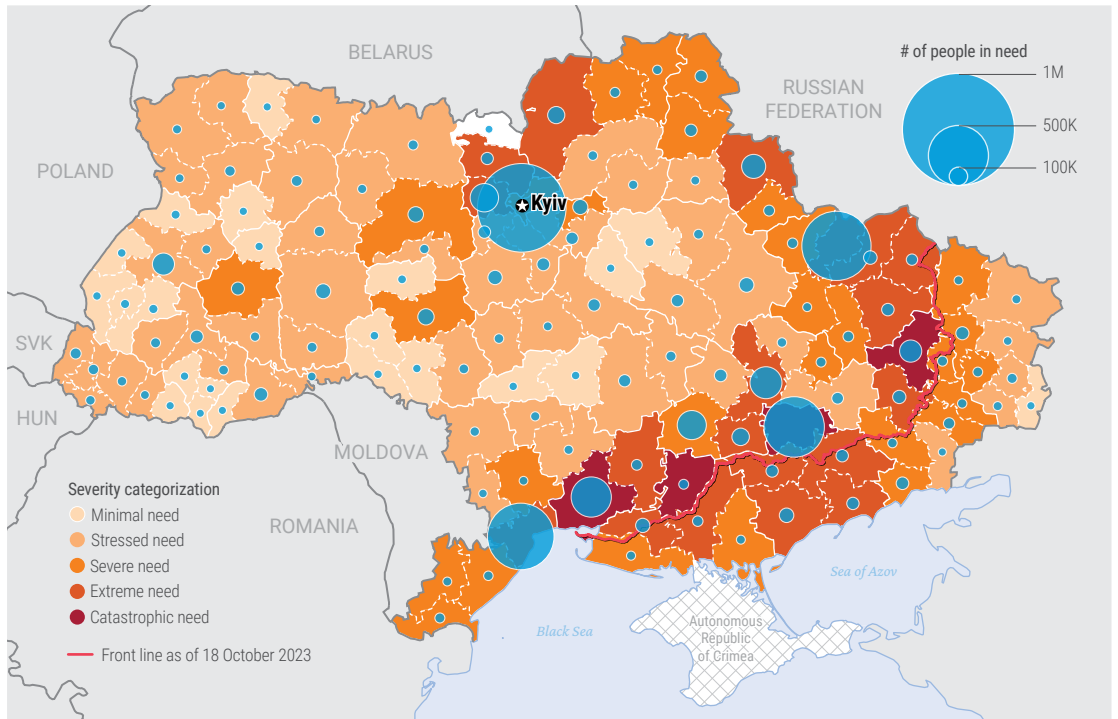
Male
3.0M

Children
1.4M

Adults
3.8M

Older people
1.5M

With disability
1.3M



PEOPLE TARGETED

2.0M

Female
1.1M

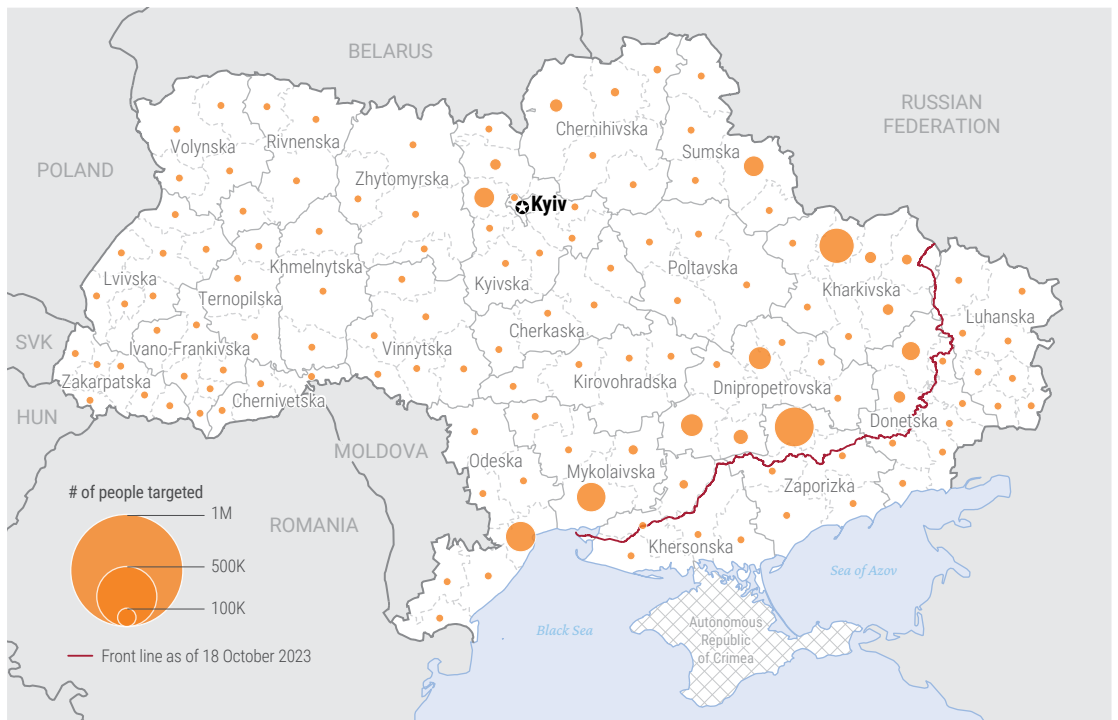
Male
902K

Children
406K

Adults
1.1M

Older people
459K

With disability
378K





PEOPLE IN NEED

7.9M

Female
4.5M

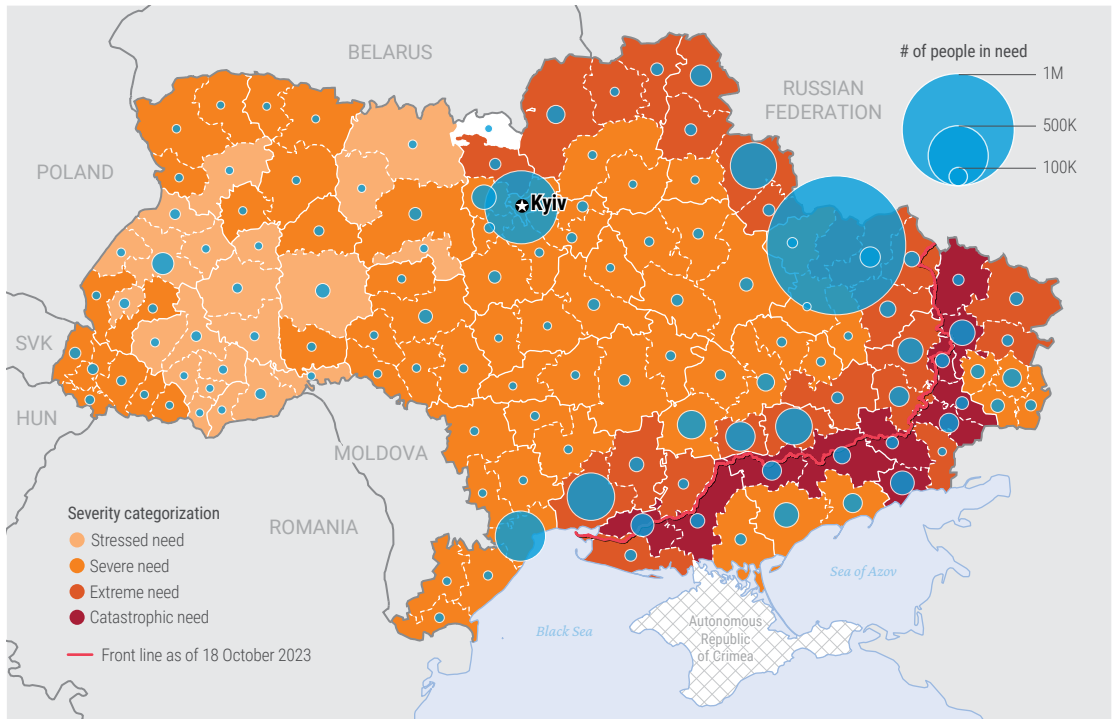
Male
3.4M

Children
1.7M

Adults
4.5M

Older people
1.7M

With disability
1.2M



PEOPLE TARGETED

3.9M

Female
2.2M

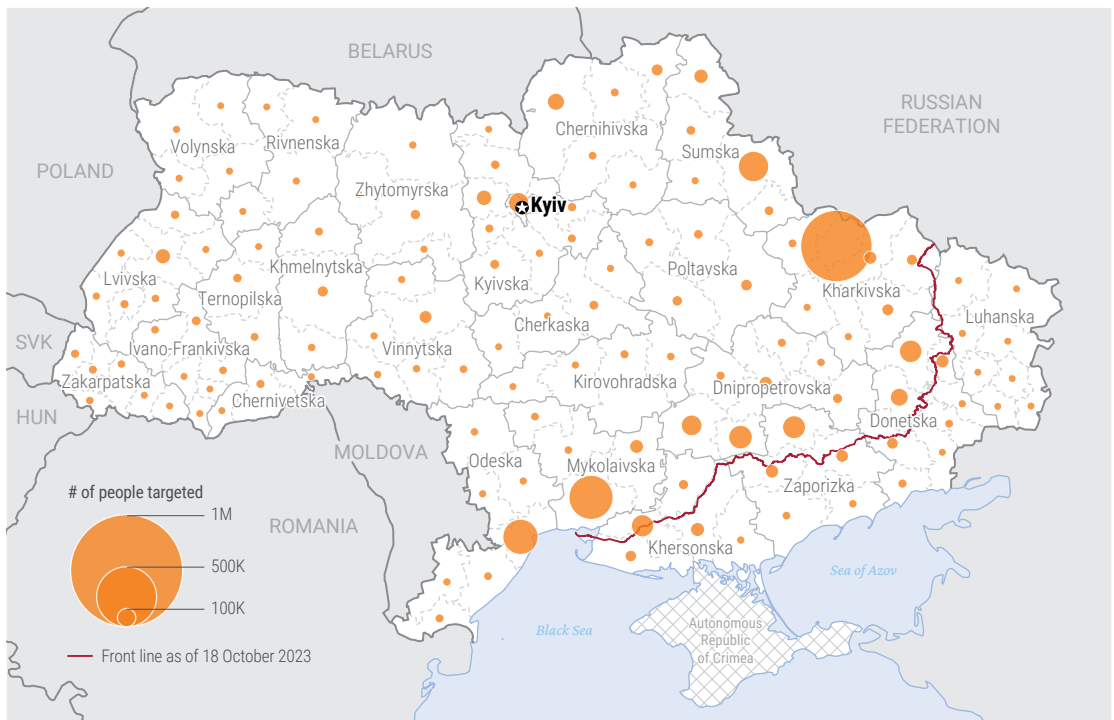
Male
1.7M

Children
860K

Adults
2.2M

Older people
860K

With disability
586K



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

PEOPLE IN NEED

9.6M

Female
5.2M

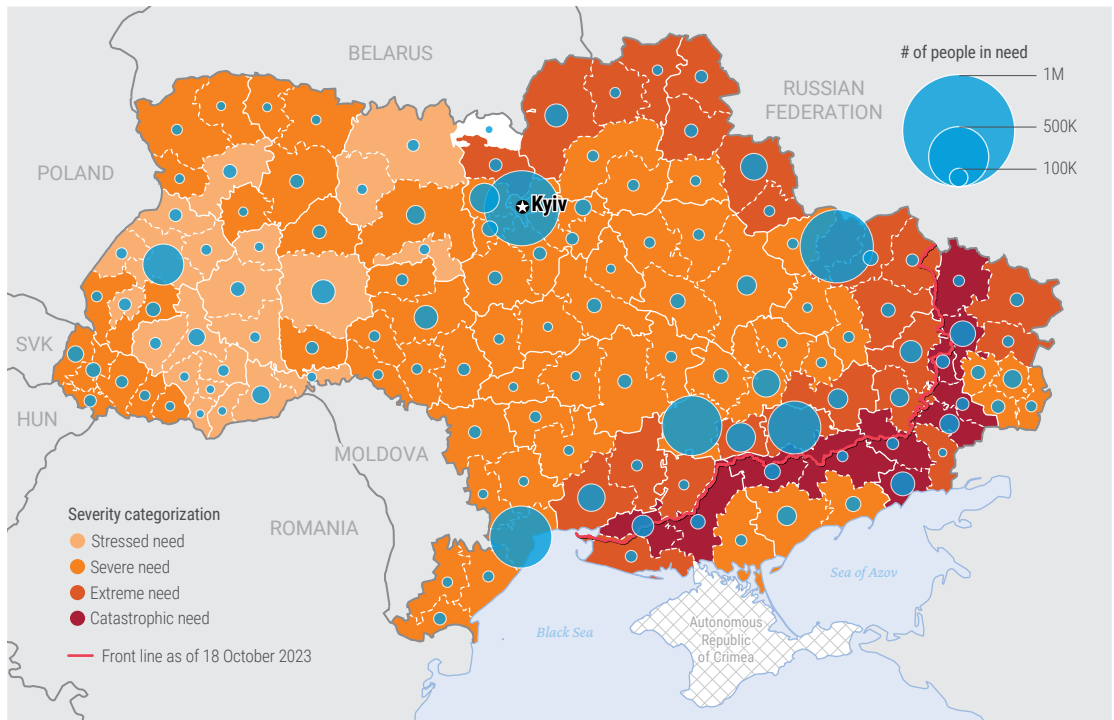
Male
4.4M

Children
1.9M

Adults
5.4M

Older people
2.3M

With disability
860K



PEOPLE TARGETED

4.9M

Female
2.6M

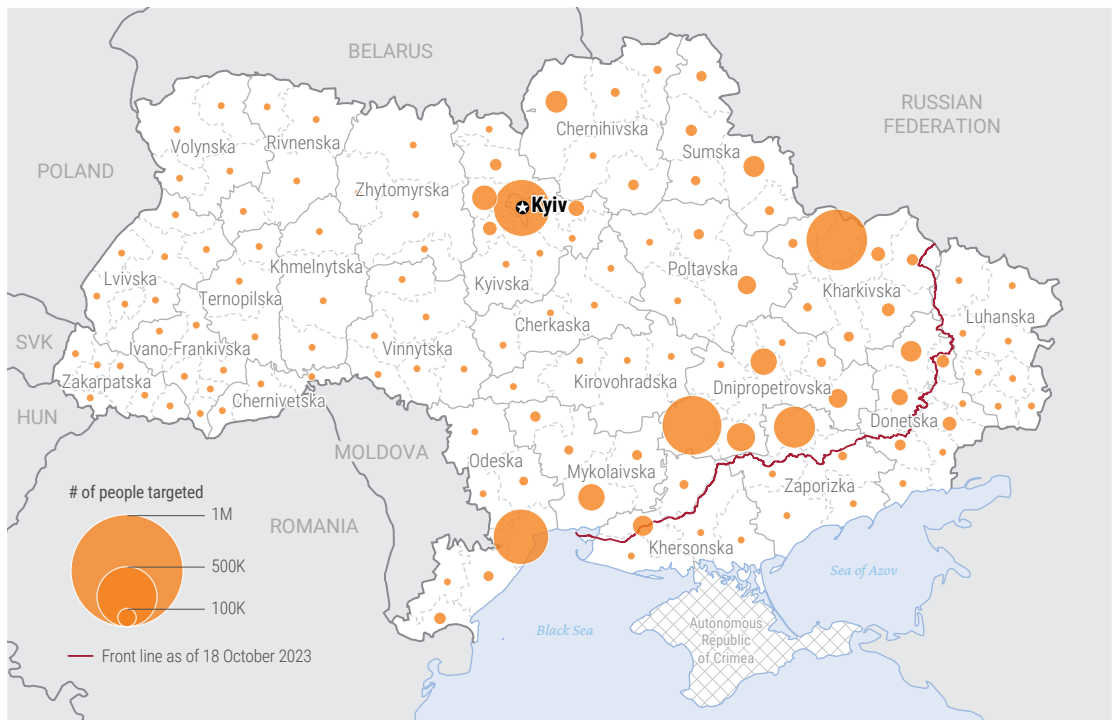
Male
2.3M

Children
957K

Adults
2.8M

Older people
1.2M

With disability
441K





Multi-Purpose Cash

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.9M

Female
928K

Male
1.0M

Children
310K

Adults
966M

Older people
672K

With disability
234K





4.2

Analysis Methodology [\(click here\)](#)



4.3

Unit-Based Response Framework and Monitoring Plan [\(click here\)](#)



4.4

Partner List [\(click here\)](#)

4.6 Acronyms

5Ws	Who Does What, Where, When and for Whom	HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
AAP	Accountability to Affected People	HeRAMS	Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System
AAWG	Assessment and Analysis Working Group	HI	Humanity & Inclusion
AoR	area of responsibilities	HLP	Housing, Land and Property
CBCPM	community-based child protection mechanism	HNRP	Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	HOPC	Humanitarian Operational and Planning Cell
CoRA	Conditions of Returns Assessment	IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
COs	cluster objectives	ICCG	Inter Cluster Coordination Group
CP AoR	Child Protection Area of Responsibility	IEC	Information, Education and Communication
CSM	Collective Site Monitoring	IOM	International Organization for Migration
CSOs	civil society organizations	IPC	infection prevention and control
CVA	cash and voucher assistance	JMMI	Joint Market Monitoring Initiative
CWG	Cash Working Group	KI	Key Informant
DLCs	digital learning centres	LGBTQI+	Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex
DRC	Danish Refugee Council	MA	Mine Action
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix	MEAL	Monitor, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development	MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
EiE	education in emergency	MHPSS	mental health, psychosocial support
EO	explosive ordnance	MPC	multi-purpose cash
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal	MPCA	multi-purpose cash assistance
EORE	Explosive Ordnance of Risk Education	MSNA	Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War	NBU	National Bank of Ukraine
ESKs	emergency shelter kits	NFIs	non-food items
ETC	Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	NGOs	non-governmental organizations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	NTS	Non-technical Survey
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
FTS	Financial Tracking System	PFA	psychological first aid
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	PSEA	protection of sexual exploitation and abuse
GBViE	GBV in Emergencies	R&D	Research and Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	RCCE	Risk Communication and Community Engagement
GTS	Ground Truth Solutions	RDNA2	Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment
HCFs	health care facilities		

SAG	Strategic Advisory Group
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEL	social-emotional learning
SIDAR	Shelter Information Damage Assessment & Response
SIOC	Security and Information Operations Centre
SMS	Site Management Support
SNFI	Shelter and non-food items
SOs	Strategic Objectives
TLSs	temporary learning spaces
TOTs	training of trainers
UAH	Ukrainian Hryvnia
UASC	Unaccompanied and separated children
UHF	Ukraine Humanitarian Fund
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	UN Department of Safety and Security
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VA	Victim Assistance
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WLO	Women-Led Organizations
WRO	Women Rights Organizations

4.7

End notes

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17. Ibid.
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32. IOM-DTM, [General Population Survey Round 13](#), June 2023.
33. REACH, [Multi-Sector Needs Assessment](#), July 2023.
34. UNHCR, [Lives on hold: Intentions and Perspectives of Refugees and IDPs from Ukraine #4](#), July 2023.
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36. UK Department for International Development, [Guidance on strengthening disability inclusion in Humanitarian Response Plans](#), 29 April 2019.
37. IOM-DTM, [General Population Survey Round 13](#), June 2023.
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40. UNAIDS, [Situation Report: UNAIDS' response to the crisis in Ukraine](#), February 2023.
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60. HelpAge and IS, ['I've lost the life I knew': Older people's experiences of the Ukraine war and their inclusion in the humanitarian response](#), 2023.
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91. Mine action in Ukraine focuses on five main areas defined by the Law of Ukraine "On Mine Action in Ukraine" and coordinated by the National Mine Action Authority, namely: 1) raising awareness of the dangers of explosive hazards and conducting training on the prevention of risks associated with such hazards; 2) demining (humanitarian demining); 3) providing assistance to persons affected and facilitating their rehabilitation; 4) destruction of surplus ammunition, unserviceable ammunition unfit for further use and storage, as well as ammunition subject to destruction under international obligations; 5) advocacy against the use of anti-personnel mines

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Updated: 10 January 2024