

2017

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN **END-OF-YEAR REPORT**

— JANUARY-DECEMBER 2017 —

FEB 2018

UKRAINE



Credit: UNICEF/ Pavel Zmey

TOTAL POPULATION
OF UKRAINE

45^{*} M

PEOPLE IN NEED**

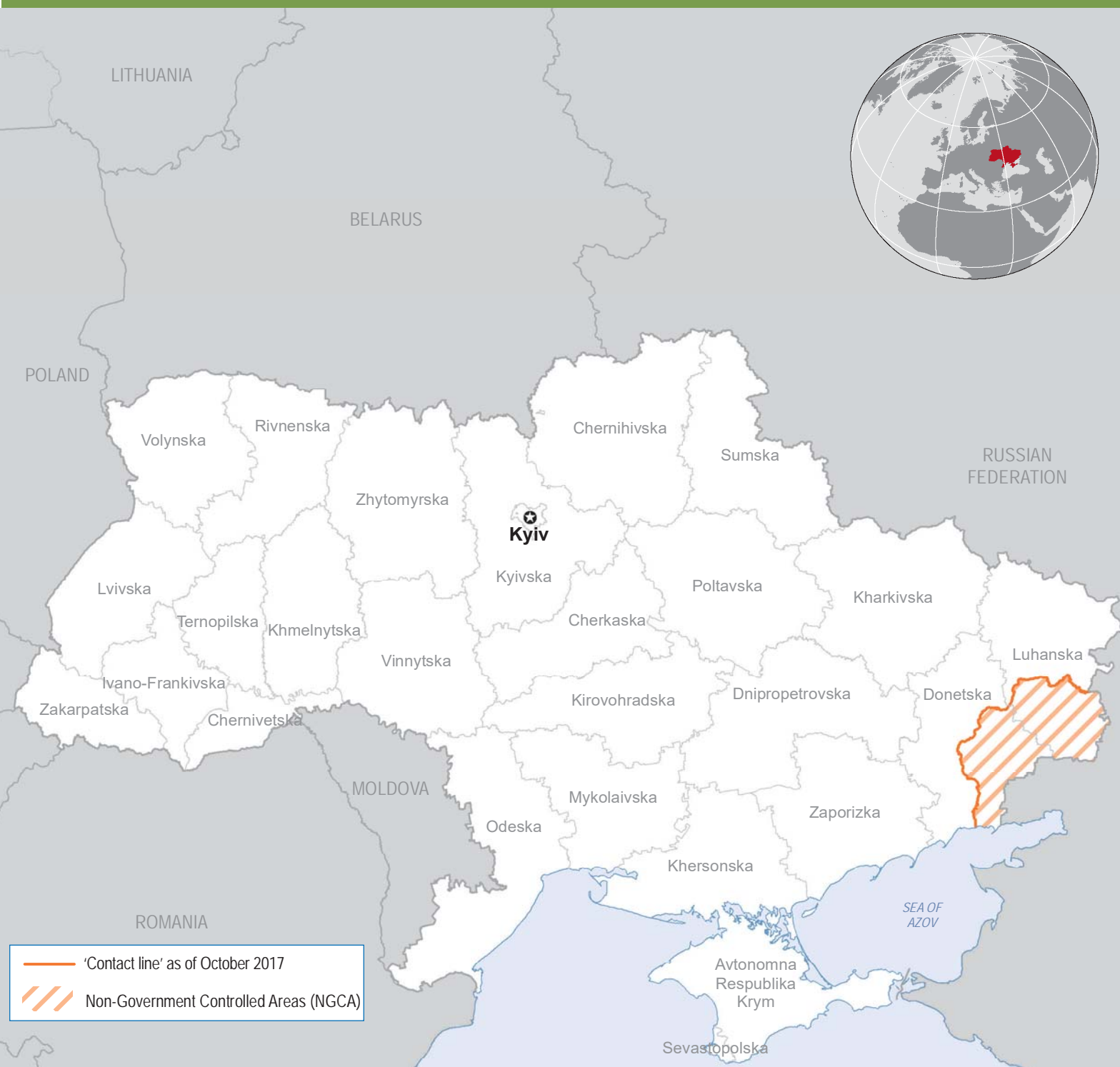
4.0 M

PEOPLE TARGETED**

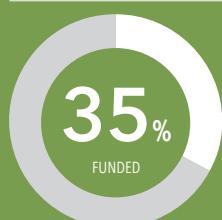
2.4 M

PEOPLE REACHED

1.1 M



HRP 2017 FUNDING



REQUIREMENTS (\$) **
\$204 M

FUNDED (\$)
71 M

UNMET (\$)
133 M

\$55M NON-HRP HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO UKRAINE IN 2017

* Based on population estimates by the Ukrainian Statistics Service as of 2013

** Based on mid-year review

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2017 ACHIEVEMENTS AT A GLANCE



4.0m*
people in need

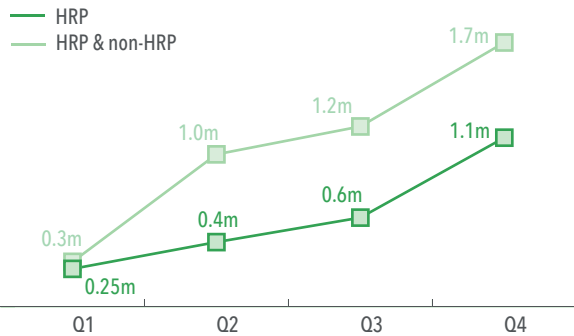


2.4m*
people targeted

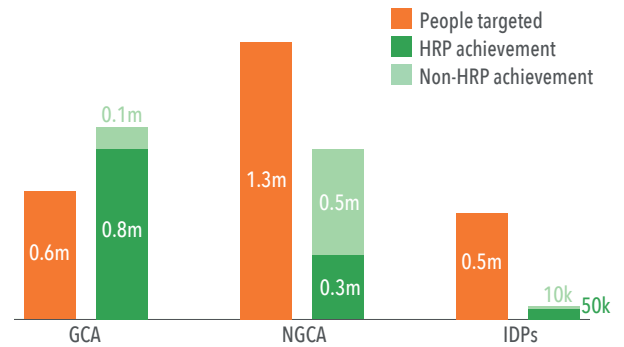


1.1m
people reached

Progress of achievement by quarter (accumulative)

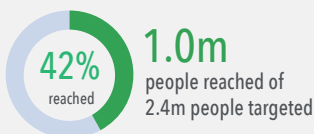


Achievement by location



Achievement by Strategic Objectives

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



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



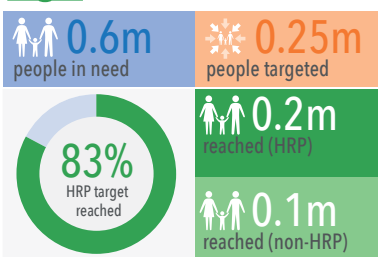
3 Improve the resilience of conflict-affected population, prevent further degradation of the humanitarian situation and promote durable solutions, early recovery and social cohesion



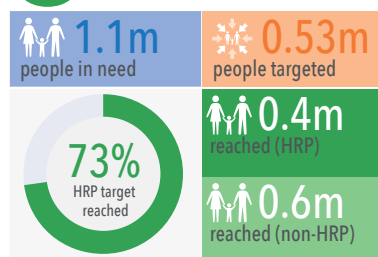
Achievement by Cluster



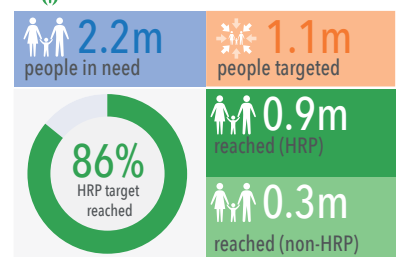
Education



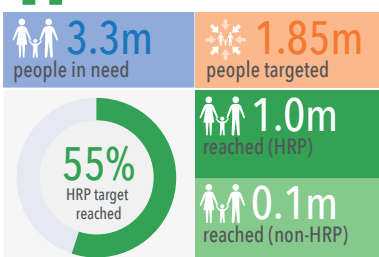
Food Security and Livelihoods



Health and Nutrition



Protection



Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI)



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

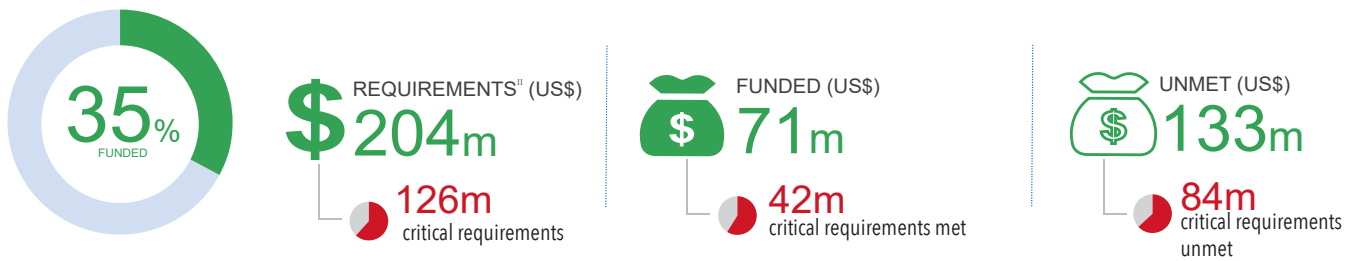


* Based on mid-year review

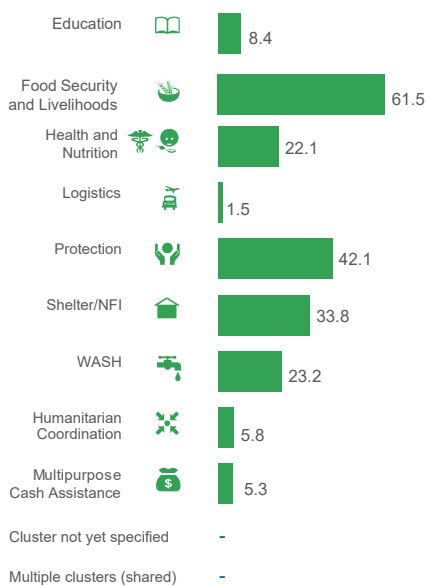
** Breakdown of HRP and non-HRP achievements was not provided.

2017 FUNDING OVERVIEW

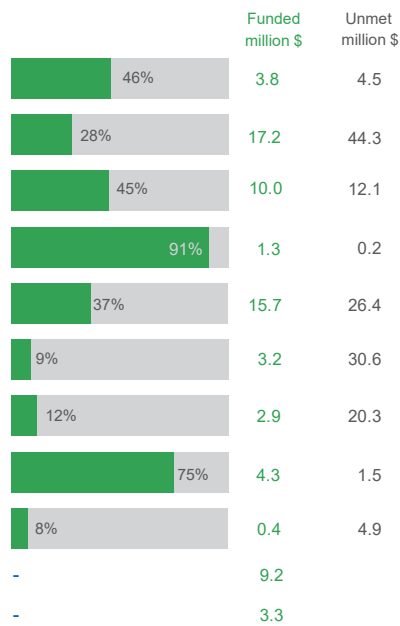
HRP fundingⁱ



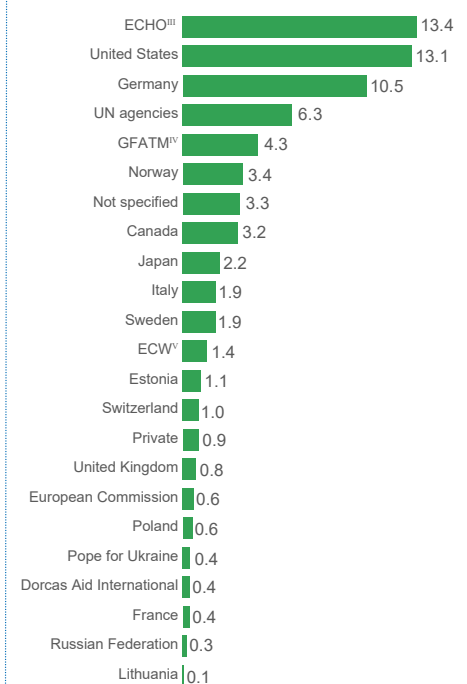
Requirements by cluster (million \$)



Funding by cluster (% and million \$)



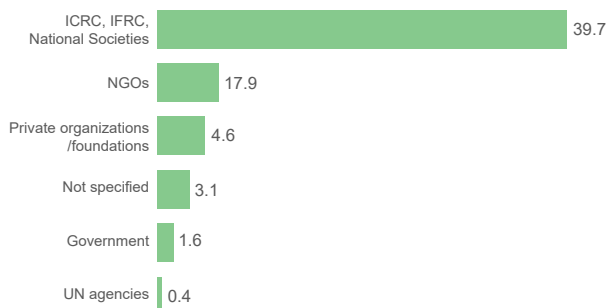
Contributions (million \$)



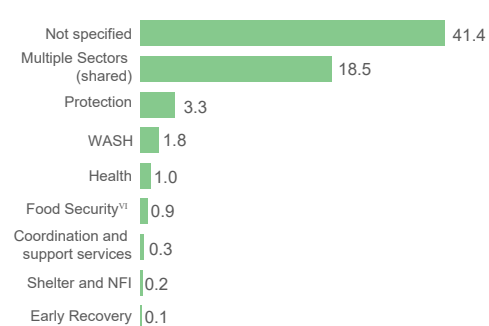
Non-HRP fundingⁱ

\$67m NON-HRP HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO UKRAINE IN 2017

Funding by recipient type (million \$)



Funding by sector (million \$)



ⁱ According to Financial Tracking Service (FTS) as of 07 March 2018.

ⁱⁱ As of mid-year review.

ⁱⁱⁱ ECHO - European Commission's Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations

^{iv} GFATM - Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

^v ECW - Education Cannot Wait

^{vi} This does not include some private local foundations who provide significant amounts of for example, food assistance.

OVERVIEW

2017 witnessed worsening human toll of the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine, which continues unabated. With a lack of complete adherence to renewed ceasefire agreements, nearly 14,000 security incidents¹ – an average of 38 incidents a day – were recorded in Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts, majority of which were concentrated in the area along the 457-kilometre ‘contact line’. Daily hostilities claimed almost 600 civilian lives² and caused damage to houses and critical civilian infrastructures repeatedly. Civilians were caught between parties to the conflict facing abuses, risks from mines, unexploded ordnance and clashes, while less able to access assistance. The ‘contact line’, which is rapidly becoming one of the most mine contaminated lands in the world, long became a de facto border that not only severed socioeconomic connection and inter-dependence between the Government controlled areas (GCA) and NGCA, but also hampered access to essential basic services and goods. Today, one in four Ukrainians suffers from detrimental consequences of the protracted conflict in eastern Ukraine.³ As resources are shrinking, millions of people, including 1.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), half of whom are the elderly, are being forced to make impossible choices between food, medicine, shelter, heating or their children’s education and rely on humanitarian assistance to survive.

Meanwhile, reported humanitarian funding to Ukraine⁴ was halved from US\$246 million in 2016 to \$127 million in 2017.⁵ The 2017 HRP faced a severe underfunding, with only US\$71 million received (or 35 per cent of the \$204 requirement) – a 32 per cent decrease from \$105 million the 2016 HRP received. Humanitarians were forced to terminate several critical operations, while some were even forced to close down. Their decision to end their activities means bigger gaps to fill for those remaining, and ultimately, reduced assistance to the most vulnerable people in need.

Despite funding challenges, humanitarian community mounted a collective response and reached an estimated 1.1 million people with some form of humanitarian assistance at least once. This represents a 47 per cent achievement of 2.4 million people targeted. While the figure may appear somewhat positive, particularly against a very low funding, it has to be interpreted carefully. Overall, it shows a significant decline in the reach of the response by approximately 20 per cent, compared to that of 2016.⁶ This seems to directly correlate with the decrease in funding in 2017. In addition, the figure also counts people, who received any type of assistance at least once in a year. In other words, it is not a reflection of the depth and sustained continuation of assistance. Finally, the figure is a result of a carry-over effect of financial resources from 2016 to 2017 given the multiple donors’ different fiscal year cycles and multi-year funding mechanism that are not particularly in line with that of the HRP single year cycle.⁷

A clear set of cash-specific indicators embedded in the 2017 HRP

1. INSO

2. The United Nations Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (UN HRMMU) reported a six per cent increase in the number of civilian casualties in 2017 – from 557 in 2016 to 591 in 2017, respectively. In total, more than 2,500 civilians were killed and another 9,000 injured from April 2014 to December 2017.

3. 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)

4. This includes funding both inside and outside the Humanitarian Response Plan, according to Financial Tracking Service (FTS).

5. According to Financial Tracking Service (FTS) as of early February 2018.

6. The 2016 HRP reached an estimated 1.7 million people out of 2.5 million people targeted (69 per cent). For more information, please refer to the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan End-of-Year Report available at <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info>

7. However, it is rather difficult to ascertain the real extent of achievement as a result of such carry-over effect.

allows for a measurable achievement of cash-based assistance in 2017.⁸ Approximately 181,000 people⁹ received humanitarian assistance disbursed as cash or voucher. However, coverage of cash-based assistance was limited mainly in the GCA only provided that markets were found to continue functioning and where banking and postal services offered a safe and efficient delivery mechanisms.¹⁰

Furthermore, a closer look at the geographical breakdown also reveals an uneven distribution of the number of people reached in the GCA and NGCA vis a vis the targets. Persistent insecurity along the ‘contact line’ and continuous hindrances for humanitarian actors to access people living in NGCA compelled humanitarian organisations to adopt a ‘pragmatic’ approach in programming, re-allocating resources to other beneficiaries in accessible areas that met similar vulnerability criteria. As such, some 850,000 of 1.1 million people reached were those in the GCA, including IDPs and those crossing from the NGCA to GCA to access assistance, while only around one-quarter of the targeted population in NGCA, where needs were identified, were reached.

The three Strategic Objectives (SOs) of the HRP 2017 were met at varying degrees individually, but at a lower rate of achievement collectively compared with 2016. Specifically, the target of SO1 – focusing on responding to protection needs of conflict-affected

8. In the 2017 HRP, the percentage of projects that had a component of cash-based transfers, including multipurpose cash programming, increased from 25 per cent in 2016 to 42 per cent. However, the increase only translated to around 240,000 people targeted.

9. The figure include non-HRP achievement by two clusters – Health and Nutrition and Shelter/NFI Clusters – as the breakdown of HRP and non-HRP achievements was provided.

10. For more information, please refer to the interactive map of cash transfer programming available at: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/ukraine/cash-working-group>

“My house was shelled two months ago - windows, roof, everything was damaged. I have nowhere else to go, and my pension is not enough to pay for the repairs. Thanks God I received some materials to cover the holes - it is not so freezing now, and I can survive the winter”

Svitlana, 64 years old, living in Novoluhanske

“I was waiting for my friend to go to the shop together, and that is when the bullet hit my leg. When I returned from the hospital, the psychologist was working with me for three or four weeks. Psychologists help people to forget unpleasant things. I think this help is important.”

Oleksandr, 12 years old, living in Avdiivka

“I live here, at the frontline, with two kids - a 10-month-old and 13-year-old. We have problems with everything - heating, water, getting to school. Thank you for all the assistance -diapers, baby food, generator and medicines. People will not survive here without humanitarian aid.”

Olena, 34 years old, living in Bakhmutka village

people- was achieved by 42 per cent, with an estimated 1 million receiving some type of protection-related assistance. However, the limited humanitarian access to the NGCA throughout 2017 meant that, out of 1.3 million people in the NGCA initially targeted, protection-related assistance reached only 15 per cent.

The SO2 focusing on delivering life-saving emergency assistance was achieved by only 28 per cent, primarily due to the regular hostilities, increasing emergency needs and constant demands for response vis a vis limited resources. Meanwhile, the SO3 focusing on improving the resilience and early recovery of conflict-affected people achieved only 4 per cent of the target. The low level of achievement against the SO3 called for enhanced commitments and actions for humanitarian and development actors to strengthen humanitarian-development nexus through a range of well-aligned short, medium and longer-term approaches in reducing risks and addressing pre-existing systemic weaknesses.

While the HRP did not reflect the full spectrum of humanitarian actions due to its strict prioritization, it served as a strategic tool that identified shared humanitarian priorities based on common analysis of the situation of needs. As such, the 2017 End-of-Year report captures and recognizes the valuable contribution of non-HRP partners who provided information and coordinated their activities, contributing to achieving common goals in alleviating the suffering of conflict-affected people.

"It is shelling here almost every day, and we have only elderly people left on this street. I am taking care of my older sister- she lost her sight and she is paralyzed. I have received some humanitarian assistance. It was and still is extremely needed. I would not manage to recover without it."

Klavdia Vasylivna, 74 years old, living in Avdiivka

"I don't know how would we live without humanitarian assistance. I have three kids at home and I can't afford to buy coal to warm the house. My oldest daughter goes to school nearby, but there is no heating in the classrooms as the gas line was destroyed by shelling and has not been repaired. I also need medicines for my youngest daughter. She was three years old when the conflict started, and we spent most of the time in the basements. Now she has problems with her lungs and she gets sick quite often. The life is difficult and we need support."

Svitlana, 30 years old, living in Avdiivka with her three children

"Conditions in the hospital are good, it is warm here and nurses bring us food. After the shelling volunteers brought us some clothes and blankets. The only thing we need now is our home. We had all our life there, and now everything is gone. We have nowhere to go, and we will not manage to repair the house without assistance."

Serhii Fedorovych, 81 years old, at the hospital in Svitlodarsk. His home was destroyed by shelling.



Credit: M. Levin/2017



Credit: OCHA Ukraine/S. Ishynov/2017



Credit: M. Levin/2017



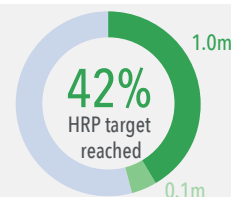
Credit: OCHA Ukraine/S. Ishynov/2017

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: ACHIEVEMENTS

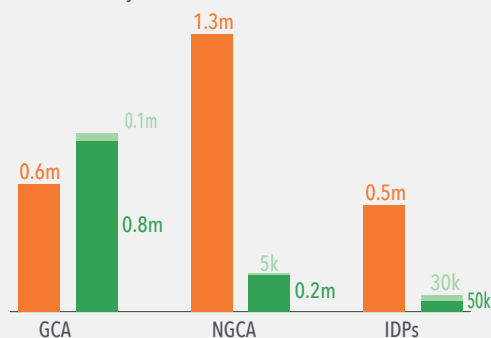


1

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



Achievement by location



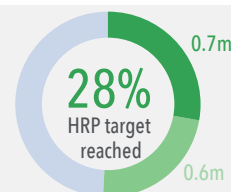
Approximately 1 million out of the 2.4 million people targeted under SO1– (42 per cent) received protection-related assistance. A further analysis shows that the over-achievement against the target in the GCA included IDPs and those crossing from the NGCA to GCA to access assistance.¹¹ Protection Cluster partners worked together to ensure that protection-related assistance was available and accessible at the checkpoints, through hotlines and in towns along the ‘contact line’ to people who crossed to GCA to receive. However, in NGCA, only 15 per cent of people targeted reportedly received some protection assistance under the HRP framework.

11. According to the State Border Guard Services (SBGS), nearly 11.7 million individual crossings through all five operating entry-exit checkpoint (EECPs) were registered in 2017, representing a 38 per cent increase from 2016.

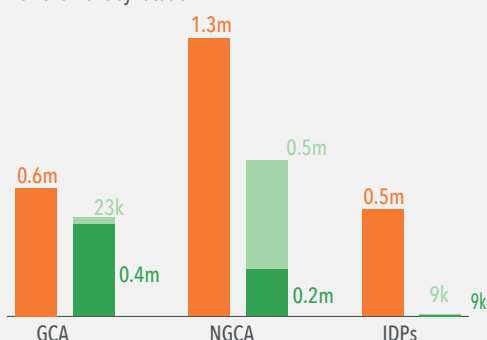


2

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



Achievement by location



Around 0.7million people (28 per cent) received emergency assistance in the form of improved access to essential services.¹² The number of beneficiaries reached under this SO was below the targets in both GCA and NGCA while the complementary contributions in the NGCA by non-HRP organisation were one-off and discontinued in early 2017. The underachievement could partially be due to the termination of critical operations by a number of humanitarian organizations due to lack of funding in 2017. Their decision to end their activities means not only bigger gaps to fill for those remaining, but also reduced capacity or their implementing partners to deliver the much-needed assistance.

12. Achievement represents the sum of the number of people reached by at least two clusters in the 2017 HRP categories of target breakdown (GCA, NGCA and IDPs), as a meaningful improvement in life-saving services requires an integrated approach of interventions. There are 14 cluster objectives contributing to achieving SO2.

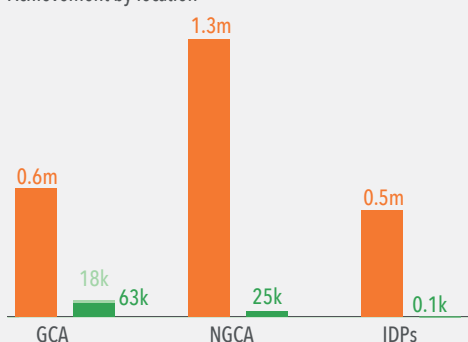


3

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



Achievement by location



The conflict's impact spills over a wide spectrum of realms - from security and humanitarian to socio-economic and development of the region. Such a context warrants concurrent and sustained humanitarian and recovery actions. While the SO3 was identified based on the premises of this recognition, the situation in 2017 did not improve substantially enough to ensure a conducive environment for resilience-building activities to take footing. Recurring demands to respond to persistent and emerging humanitarian needs, and underfunding forced humanitarian partners to utilize available resources to meet immediate humanitarian needs. Only 100,000 people¹³ reported receiving assistance that aimed at improving their resilience and preventing further degradation of humanitarian needs, accounting for only 4 percent of the target. Ensuring links between humanitarian and development remains a priority for 2018.

13. Achievement represents the sum of the number of people reached by at least two clusters in any of the 2017 HRP breakdown of needs and targets (GCA, NGCA and IDPs). There are eight cluster objectives contributing to achieving SO3.

PART II: CLUSTER ACHIEVEMENTS



Education	10
Food Security and Livelihoods	12
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Multipurpose Cash	23
Humanitarian Coordination	24



EDUCATION

PEOPLE IN NEED



0.6m

PEOPLE TARGETED



0.25m

PEOPLE REACHED (TOTAL)



0.24m*



0.2m
reached (HRP)



0.1m
reached (non-HRP)



49%
female



51%
male



98%
children



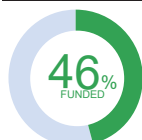
2%
adults



0%
elderly

* Partners reached a total of 242,000 unique beneficiaries with various interventions. In some cases HRP and Non-HRP partners reached the same beneficiaries with distinct, separate interventions. Some beneficiaries received more than a single service or intervention from different partners.

HRP FUNDING (US\$)



Requested : 8.4m

Received : 3.8m

Achievements against Cluster Objectives

In 2017 Education Cluster partners reached 242,000 students, teachers and education staff in Eastern Ukraine with emergency education programs, addressing the cumulative and continued impact of conflict on students, teachers and the education system.

Collectively, the 20 partners (HRP and non-HRP), worked in close cooperation with local officials and educators to respond to conflict-related needs, making a significant contribution to the recovery of the education system in Eastern Ukraine.

HRP partners reached a total of 210,000 students, teachers and education staff, which amounts to 83% of the target. The cluster target of 252,000 beneficiaries was nearly reached with the efforts of non-HRP partners.

Education partners covered a range of essential activities and processes to promote resilience of children, teachers and staff and support safe, protective learning environments where students and staff have a sense of well-being and can return to normalcy. Achievements this year include:

- Emergency repair and rehabilitation of education facilities,
- Provision of key education materials, backpacks and school supplies,
- Essential support and training for teachers and students in psycho-social support,
- Non-formal education and life skills aimed at addressing conflict impacts,
- Gains in advocating for the Safe Schools Declaration,
- Strengthening capacity of local officials and partners in emergency preparedness, response and coordination.

Ensuring access to safe schools remained a priority in 2017 during which emergency-related repair and rehabilitation continued. Each month more education facilities were damaged due to conflict. In addition not all schools have been fully repaired since the start of the conflict, and many schools were not properly maintained even before the crisis. Education partners, both HRP and non-HRP, undertook emergency repairs and rehabilitation of 188 education facilities, compared to the target of 85. The total number of

students and teachers reached through repair and rehabilitation of schools was 37,000.

During 2017 capacity to respond to conflict within the education system was strengthened, for teachers and education officials and partners alike. Partners trained 4,700 teachers in a range of life skills topics that address conflict related impacts on students, teachers and staff. Cluster partners and trained teachers reached more than 80,000 students with non-formal education, peace education, mediation skills, conflict resolution, art therapy, stress management and school safety topics. Education officials and partners also received training on Conflict Sensitive Education and Education in Emergencies.

In order to maintain quality education in the midst of conflict, schools and students received the necessary supplies, school equipment, learning materials, and support for learning. A total of 367 schools, kindergartens, vocational schools and after school education facilities benefited from education equipment, learning aids, furniture, and recreation equipment. To support their learning, 88,400 students impacted from the conflict received backpacks with school supplies.

Changes in Context

To some extent in the NGCA the impact of access restrictions previously placed on partners eased in 2017, creating the conditions for Education Cluster partners to reach many more education facilities and students.

In 2017 nearly 70,000 beneficiaries were reached in the NGCA with education interventions, whereas in 2016 only 11,000 were reached. Some partners were able to expand response activities by adjusting strategies and applying lessons learned from earlier in the conflict. The main education activities achieved in the NGCA during 2017 were rehabilitation and repair of damaged education facilities, as well as the provision of school equipment and school supplies.

The first spike in violence in February acted as an impetus for the cluster to significantly increase targets for response, and partners scaled up activities accordingly.

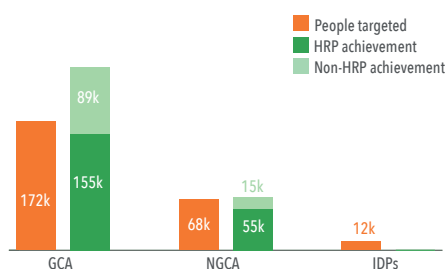
Cluster Performance

During 2017 the cluster strengthened aspects of coordination through collaboration with co-leads, key Ministry of Education and Oblast level education authorities and partners. The cluster maintained close cooperation with all partners on several processes and projects related to needs analysis, strategic planning, advocacy, and capacity building.

The cluster engaged in capacity strengthening for transition, which included development and delivery of training for partners and officials on Conflict Sensitive Education and Education in Emergencies.

PEOPLE REACHED BREAKDOWN

Achievement by location



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The Education Cluster facilitated the recommendation and awards processes for Education Cannot Wait (ECW) funded projects, which amounts to a total of US\$1.38 million. The Education Cluster worked closely with ECW, Ministry and local officials, and partners to identify priority response measures, plan allocation of the funds and supported partners on implementation of projects.

Through the year, the cluster coordinated advocacy efforts to promote the signing and implementation of the Safe Schools Declaration. A major benchmark was reached when the Minister of Education publicly announced support for the declaration at a high-level roundtable, and safe schools pilot projects were later established by cluster partners.

Availability of primary data, information and analysis on the education sector to support emergency response measures and planning efforts was enhanced through:

- The cluster designed and carried out a school-level survey, in close coordination with Departments of Education, to determine humanitarian and early recovery needs in more than 800 education facilities in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts (GCA), including schools along the 'contact line';
- The Education Cluster developed and maintains a system to monitor and respond to attacks on schools, that is now widely used for information and advocacy including incident reports, in media outlets and global reporting systems;
- Maintained a monitoring system, the Education Cluster Monitoring Tool (ECMT), to track response activities and avoid duplication at school level;
- Produced and disseminated regular newsletter, situation updates, developed maps and other information for use by partners to enhance coordination.

Challenges

Limited humanitarian access and availability of reliable information on the NGCA continued to present challenges in analysis, defining and responding to the humanitarian and early recovery needs for education. Political sensitivities and constraints in the NGCA created some difficulties for response and coordination to be more effective, especially within these territories, but also across the 'contact line'. The fragmentation of the education system along both sides of the 'contact line' added a challenge to supporting coordination efforts and functions and harmonizing response around and across the 'contact line'.

EDUCATION OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS, TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS

MONITORING INDICATORS	TARGET	REACHED (HRP)	REACHED(HRP) /TARGET	REACHED (NON-HRP)
Education Objective 1: Improve access to quality educational services and the learning environment in education facilities				
• # of education facilities repaired, rehabilitated	85	58	<div><div></div></div> 68%	130
• # of girls and boys benefiting from repaired education facilities	17,700	13,133	<div><div></div></div> 74%	24,054
• # of girls and boys benefiting from additional learning spaces in education facilities	300	-	-	-
• # of girls and boys benefiting from provision of equipment to education facilities	84,500	64,601	<div><div></div></div> 76%	18,022
Education Objective 2: Support teaching and learning for children and learners in need, and vulnerable groups				
• # of girls and boys benefiting from supplied education, Early Childhood Development (ECD) and recreation kits	111,000	88,421	<div><div></div></div> 80%	
• # of girls and boys benefiting from provision of life skills and non-formal education (including MRE)	11,000	2,021	<div><div></div></div> 18%	30,444
Education Objective 3: Support to teachers, parents and other education personnel				
• # of teachers trained	4,930	4,631	<div><div></div></div> 93%	74
• # of girls and boys benefiting from trained teachers	66,450	73,908	<div><div></div></div> 100%	7,074



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

PEOPLE IN NEED



1.1m

PEOPLE TARGETED



0.53m

PEOPLE REACHED (TOTAL)



1.0m

0.4m
reached (HRP)

0.6m
reached (non-HRP)

68%
female

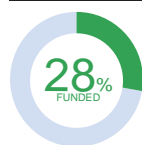
32%
male

13%
children

38%
adults

49%
elderly

HRP FUNDING (US\$)



Requested : 61.5m

Received : 17.2m

Achievements against Cluster Objectives

Through the efforts of Food Security & Livelihoods Cluster (FSLC) HRP and non-HRP partners, up to 1 million people in need received some type of food, agricultural and/or livelihoods assistance in 2017.¹⁴

To improve immediate access to food, prioritizing the most vulnerable affected by conflict¹⁵, 13 HRP and non-HRP partners provided food assistance to 825,000 food insecure people (159,000 people in the GCA & 666,000 in the NGCA). With a revised cluster target of 165,300, 6 HRP partners were able to assist 233,000 people with some type of food support.¹⁶ However, the provision of food assistance included both regular assistance but also one-off in kind food parcels – this means that high cluster beneficiary numbers in 2017 not automatically reflect that needs were adequately covered. Between February-March 2017, food assistance overall declined by 89% in Donbas, reflecting a significant reduction in food distributions (non-HRP partner) in the NGCA. Going from around 500,000 beneficiaries in early 2017, between March-December, an average of 67,900 beneficiaries monthly across Donbas received some type of food assistance – in NGCA alone, the monthly average was only 24,200. For HRP partners, the high number of unique beneficiaries when considering the 28% funding level was mainly due funding and access constraints faced, which resulted in the reduction of rounds of assistance, re-allocation of assistance (especially in NGCA) and a re-prioritization of beneficiaries. This led to an increase of the unique beneficiary figure but with far less regular and predictable assistance.

To support food production and to support emergency livelihood activities, cluster partners assisted around 35,950 households (HHs) in GCA with different types of agricultural inputs - of a revised cluster target of 90,550 HHs. The activities

mainly included the distribution of vouchers or cash for agricultural inputs, distribution of seeds and seedlings, of livestock/poultry and distribution of fodder as well as of agricultural livelihoods grants. Four HRP and two non-HRP partners assisted more than 22,950 HHs in Donetsk GCA and nearly 12,070 HHs in Luhanska GCA. Yet, funding restrictions meant several seasonal activities planned for the spring and summer planting season did not take place.

In addition to food security activities, the cluster incorporated a third objective in 2017: non-agricultural livelihoods and income generation activities.¹⁷ Of a revised target of 33,000 HHs, cluster partners (7 HRP and 6 non-HRP) assisted more than 28,330 IDPs and host population HHs (2/3 within Donbas) through livelihood and income generating activities such as livelihood grants, job creation grants, vocational training, food for training, cash for work as well as one-two day workshops during 2017.

Changes in Context

The impact of the ongoing conflict has been severe, exacerbating vulnerabilities related to poverty, unemployment and weak social protection systems and thus further aggravating the humanitarian situation including the food security of the most vulnerable. In 2017, up to 1.2 million people were found to face some level of food insecurity in Donetsk and Luhanska and humanitarian needs remained high for the conflict-affected people, especially in the NGCA. A joint FSLC assessment found that food insecurity had doubled across Donbas since 2016 – mainly driven by a growing socio-economic disconnect between the GCA and NGCA which has resulted in the disruption of access to markets, inflation, increased unemployment and lack of livelihoods opportunities¹⁸. In the GCA, severe food insecurity, as in 2016, affected around 26,000 vulnerable people most in need of support. However, in the NGCA, the level increased three times to 150,000 affected by severe food insecurity.

17. The Livelihoods & Early Recovery Cluster was deactivated in 2016 and FSLC took over the coordination of livelihoods and income generation activities.

18. From 13% to 26% between 2016 and 2017 in the NGCA and from 7% to 15% in GCA. See Joint FSA Report.

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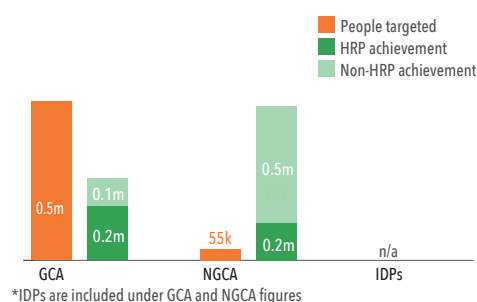
14. HRP partners assisted 389,500 of the revised HRP target of 530,000.

15. Elders, single-headed households with children, disabled and the chronically ill. See Joint Food Security Assessment (FSA), September 2017: <http://fslcluster.org/ukraine>

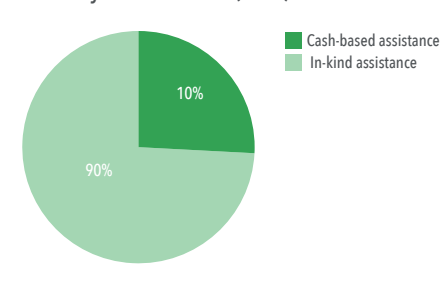
16. Partners applied different modalities: 18% cash and 72% in kind.

PEOPLE REACHED BREAKDOWN

Achievement by location



Modality of assistance (HRP)



Here, the application of negative livelihood-based coping strategies grew to a concerning level of 87% (up from 40% in 2016).¹⁹ Families were forced to make stark and often impossible choices between medicine, heating and their children's education to ensure basic daily food intake. In 2017, it was estimated that 79,000 IDPs were food insecure and in need of some type of support.

The ongoing conflict has had a serious impact on agricultural activities - one of the major sources of food and livelihoods for thousands of people. A recent study by FAO of the socio-economic impact and needs²⁰ in eastern Ukraine identified the lack of access to quality agricultural inputs as a major impediment. Increased prices, limited functionality of the markets, limited access to pasture lands, mine-contamination and continued insecurity have resulted in insufficient reserves for animal feed needed to sustain self production at households' level. This is negatively impacting the livelihoods of the most vulnerable and contributing to the increase of food insecurity.

This is reinforced by an overall worsening of the socioeconomic situation especially Luhanska and Donetsk oblasts, which experienced both a direct impact (losing control of territory, resources infrastructure and markets) and an indirect impact (through negative structural changes and poverty). 2017 cluster analysis of state statistical data for GCA shows a clear link between the consequences of the conflict (such as the closure of enterprises, the high inflation rate, the economic blockade, and damage to critical infrastructure) and the deterioration in the overall socioeconomic situation, including the increase of unemployment, prices and widespread and sharply increased levels of poverty²¹, which affect food security and the ability to meet basic needs. This also impacts IDPs outside of Donbas for whom unemployment remains significant at 20%.²²

Cluster Performance

In 2017, the cluster continued to work towards improving the coordination of the food security response in the GCA and NGCA and also worked to incorporate and properly reflect livelihoods needs and partners after taking over this area of responsibility in late 2016.

The cluster provided a functioning coordinating mechanism for UN agencies, NGOs, local foundations, government authorities, donors, and community members alike, including between Kyiv and the field, and with other sectors. This included establishing a district focal points mechanism to support coordination in case of a sudden escalation of needs and developing of guidelines on winterization as

19. For more detailed overview of needs, please refer to the cluster chapter of 2018 HNO.

20. SEINA, 2017, FAO: <http://fslcluster.org/ukraine>

21. After conflict, from 2013 to 2015, level of poverty by actual cost of living increased: Luhanska GCA from 20% to 74%. Donetsk GCA from 22% to 66%. See FSLC Analysis for details.

22. IOM NMS Round 8 December 2017

well as of improved IM tools to support partners with coordination and targeting. FSLC also coordinated the first joint cluster Food Security Assessment in Ukraine, including 8 different cluster partners led by WFP. An analysis of the impact of conflict on the socio-economic situation was also completed by FSLC. These documents provided significant inputs to own partners but also other clusters' HRP planning process as well as to donors and the HCT to support needs based planning.

FSLC coordinated and collected information from 29 partners, produced up-to-date mapping of cluster activities, partner achievements and regular information on the cluster situation, needs and gaps (including gap analysis maps). FSLC held 28 meetings in 2017 (12 in Kyiv, 8 in Kramatorsk and 8 in Sievierodonetsk). Some 58 different organizations participated - including 52 international and local NGOs, two donors and four Government organizations (including representatives from Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine and MTOT).

Challenges

Serious limitations in terms of the ability of humanitarian actors to reach people in need, especially in the NGCA, as well as funding shortfalls²³ during 2017, compromised the ability of FSLC partners to meet the cluster's objectives and targets through regular and predictable assistance.

Cluster partners were forced to revise plans and decrease either the rounds of assistance provided or the number of planned beneficiaries. In the same way, at a time where cluster analysis and assessments illustrated growing food security and livelihoods needs of vulnerable groups, several planned seasonal activities (corresponding with the planting season for example) had to be canceled.



The security situation on the 'contact line' was also of concern with regular flare ups and active fighting affecting the civil population and limiting access for humanitarian partners. The lack of access to those in need in the NGCA continued to severely complicate cluster partner project implementation. This impacted the progress of HRP partners' operations but also non-HRP partners with significant activities in the NGCA, who saw their operations curtailed in 2017.²⁴ To reflect this access restriction, partners and consequently FSLC overall had to revise targets and funding requirements mid-year. Despite needs of vulnerable groups deepening - especially in the NGCA - the cluster was forced to reduce its targets.

Going into 2018, the cluster remains concerned about the food security and socio-economic situation, access constraints and the reduced levels of funding for cluster partners.

23. Only 28% of the required funds for HRP 2017 were met.

24. Despite growing needs, cluster targets were revised mid-year reflecting the revision of planned and actual cluster partner assistance as a result of funding and access restrictions.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS, TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS

MONITORING INDICATORS	TARGET	REACHED (HRP)	REACHED(HRP) /TARGET	REACHED (NON-HRP)
FSLC Objective 1: Ensure immediate access to food for the most vulnerable groups affected by the conflict				
• # of individuals benefiting from cash transfers/ vouchers to improve their immediate access to food	100,000	41,021	 41%	3,214
• # of individuals benefiting from food distributions to improve their immediate access to food	65,326	192,005	 294%	588,471
FSLC Objective 2: Help affected people with food security/livelihood assistance and support food production for sustainable results				
• # of households benefiting from agriculture inputs support	90,547	29,860	 33%	6,102
FSLC Objective 3: Employment and income generation of the conflict affected populations for sustainable livelihoods				
• # of households that have participated in the rehabilitation/ construction of assets or received income generation support (training and/or grants)	33,063	22,297	 67%	6,037



HEALTH AND NUTRITION

PEOPLE IN NEED



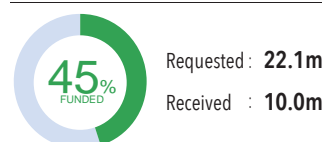
PEOPLE TARGETED



PEOPLE REACHED (TOTAL)



HRP FUNDING (US\$)



Achievements against Cluster Objectives

In 2017 Health Cluster Partners reached 1.2 million people in need of health care services, with almost 370,000 people having been provided with medical and mental health care consultations; by working with health authorities and communities to identify needs and fill gaps. Through a combination of direct medical services, financial support to patients and system support, the availability of health services improved. Multidisciplinary mobile health units play a key complementary role to fill the existing health system gaps, providing care to those in remote locations without access to regular health care services. By augmenting the capacity of existing health care facilities and development of referral links, those most vulnerable, the elderly and people with limited mobility now have better access to health care.

Over 13,000 people benefited from vouchers and cash assistance lessening the financial impact of healthcare to families; addressing the large and growing financial or physical barrier to access health services for many people. Cash supports access to referrals and improves follow-up care. Vouchers were primarily used for essential medications, serving the needs of pregnant women, young children, emergency cases and the elderly with chronic disease.

Twenty-five (25) Public health and clinical laboratories were supported in 2017; strengthening the system's ability to provide quality medical care and early detection and monitoring of public health threats.

One hundred and fifty (150) Health Care Facilities (HCFs) were rehabilitated and re-enforced, or were provided with medical supplies, medications and durable medical equipment filling gaps resulting from system disruption. and supply chains. Partners work closely with health authorities to identify and cover the most critical needs such as: insulin and blood bank supplies (in NGCA); trauma and surgical supplies; reproductive health supplies; and medications for chronic illness. As a result, 762,000 people benefited from these investments into the health care system.

Training of health care providers (HCP) and community health workers forms an integral part of sustainable system improvement with the aim of

expanding services. Partners worked to augment MoH initiatives which created new specialties to fill gaps in practice areas that have become acutely apparent with the conflict (e.g. EMT/Paramedic, Physical Therapist); and for the introduction of international standards.

Over 2,636 HCPs were trained in areas identified as having the most impact on quality and outcome of treatment. Improvements in knowledge and skills were made in Infant Young Child Feeding (IYCF), immunization, neonatal resuscitation; as well as sexual and reproductive health and family planning counselling. Hands-on, clinically-based training on rehabilitation, and training on trauma care (team approaches) continues to address the acute and long-term affects of war related injuries. Significant advancement was made in the

acceptance and level of training for primary care providers in mental health care with training on internationally recognized patient-centered mental health care (PFA, PM+, MhGAP-HIG).

Training and skills development promotes professional engagement, a longstanding cornerstone of medical practice, that ultimately improves patient outcomes, but in the case of NGCA can help build trust and promote peaceful exchange.

Changes in Context

Conditions in the conflict affected area and beyond continue to place the affected population at high risk of health problems and worse outcomes. Movement remains difficult, with increasing insecurity for the population; and keeps many health providers from remaining in the area.

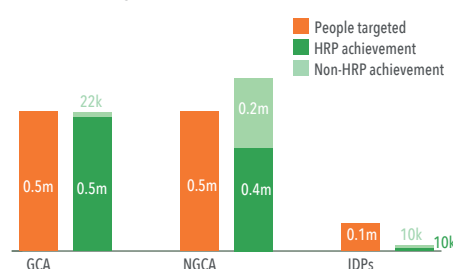
Up to 66% of healthcare facilities within 5 km of the "contact line" reported damage during the conflict (WHO); and faced at least temporary shut-down of services. Over 130 facilities await repairs due to damage and long-term neglect.

Ukraine faces the lowest vaccination coverage rates in Europe. The current measles outbreak is centered away from the ECA but illustrates the overall level of risk throughout the country. 2017 saw an increase in conflict damage and breakdown of water systems in eastern Ukraine; heightening the real risk of water-borne disease outbreak. The risk of damage to industrial sites with hazardous materials due to shelling increased as well.

Feedback from clinic visits indicate that violence remains the most common stressor, affecting close to 1/3 of patients seeking psychological support. The majority of these patients highlighted gender-based and family violence in their lives; followed by separation and loss, and by having a medical condition as their main stressor. This signals a significant need to scale-up PSS and GBV services to address long-term negative impact of the conflict.

PEOPLE REACHED BREAKDOWN

Achievement by location



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Gaps and systematic weaknesses remain under resourced. Medical organizations face a heavily complicated bureaucratic framework that led to difficulties to obtain the various permissions required to operate (mainly for delivery and storage of medications). Access to mental health and psychosocial services crucially needs to be further developed especially at the primary care and raion level to make early-interventions and evidence-based counselling available to those most at risk. In the longer term, access to MHPSS needs to be integrated into the primary level of health care to ensure people in need receive the needed support.

Cluster Performance

The Health Cluster is active at national level and in five (5) subnational locations. The posting of a new Field Officer in Donetsk Oblast in 2017 improved the ability to support partners in Kramatorsk and Mariupol.

The Health Resource Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS) was initiated as a joint program with MoH of Ukraine to provide detailed mapping and analysis of services available to the population. The MoH has collected data on over 800 HCFs; with analysis pending.

The Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) working group has been very active, rolling-out the IASC MHPSS Guidelines along with providing standard technical guidance on Psychological First Aid and other clinical guidance.

Limited human resources for health is one of the greatest barriers to equitable access to quality healthcare. Many qualified professionals have left the areas near the contact line in GCA and many as well from non-government controlled territories. As well, medicine and supply shortages were reported throughout 2017 in part due to population influxes and state budget limitations. NGCA faces continued, and worsening shortfalls in medicine and equipment.

Many health facilities in GCA and NGCA are struggling to cope with these constraints, particularly in rural areas where service provision was already low. Physical access to health care remains extremely difficult in areas closest to the contact line, for example 45% of SRH patients needed additional examinations/tests beyond their means.




Health system reform is advancing but difficulties remain to fund at the facility level and to increase human resource availability in the ECA. Health authorities find that some standards are difficult to implement due to bureaucracy and individual interests. Sustainable changes in medical practice and expanding new roles in health care requires ongoing coaching, supervision and monitoring; there are limited resources for this.

Challenges

Scale and reach of the response for both HRP Partners and others in the Health Cluster decreased, mainly due to limited funding.

This resulted in several partners closing or shrinking operations. In NGCA, the number of health partners in the field is very limited due to accreditation issues, security restrictions and continuing funding shortfalls. This leads to gaps in information to guide response and in the ability to reach the affected population; rehabilitation and PSS being key examples. Limited population data and gaps in surveillance and reporting remain a consistent obstacle, especially for support of immunization.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS, TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS

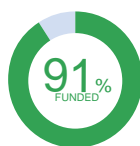
MONITORING INDICATORS	TARGET	REACHED (HRP)	REACHED (HRP) / TARGET	REACHED (NON-HRP)
Health and Nutrition Objective 1: Fill critical gaps in delivery of quality essential and life-saving health services to conflict-affected population				
• # of population in need benefiting from direct health care	434,000	198,139	 46%	171,670
• # of population in need benefiting from primary and life-saving health care through emergency supplies to health care facilities and cash/voucher assistance	641,000	665,557	 100%	109,102
Health and Nutrition Objective 2: Strengthen critical diseases control programmes and health sector response for priority public health risks				
• # of people in need benefiting from communicable diseases prevention and care services*	415,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Health and Nutrition Objective 3: Support sustainability of health care provision and resilience of conflict-affected population				
• # of health care facilities rehabilitated and re-enforced by trainings for health care professionals and provision of supplies	120	150	 100%	
• # of people in need reached by well-being, health and nutrition advocacy messages	1.08m	n/a	n/a	n/a

* Due to fragmentation of health system, this indicator cannot be accurately measured.



LOGISTICS

HRP FUNDING (US\$)



Requested : 1.5m

Received : 1.3m

Achievements against Cluster Objectives

Common Logistics services

The Logistics Cluster succeeded to facilitate the 29 joint humanitarian convoys delivering more than 2,658 MT and 5,753 m³ of Health, Shelter, WASH, Education and Telecommunication items to the NGCA. The Cluster assisted WFP with the delivery through the check point 218 MT of food items to Donetsk NGCA. It also provided the warehouse space in Dnipro to four humanitarian organizations for short-term storage and coordinated the consolidation of cargo into inter-agency convoys prior to sending them to the NGCA.

Coordination

The Logistics Cluster provided coordination through regular meetings with partners in Kiev. However, it was unanimously decided to reduce the frequency of general coordination meetings thus, only 7 general coordination meetings were conducted to collaboratively address limitations and challenges in their logistics operations. However, additional ad hoc bilateral meetings were organized between partners and the Cluster to discuss with those partners who remained operationally active in the NGCA to confirm the continuous support from the Logistics Cluster on humanitarian assistance, especially under the new emerging changes in operational activity.

Information management

The Logistics Cluster also enabled all partners to have access to major information products by reporting about Logistics Cluster activities through regular updates published on the cluster website. In 2017, the Logistics Cluster produced 10 publications, including bulletins, guidance documents, meeting minutes, and other logistics updates.

Humanitarian Context

Social services in the conflict areas were severely weakened and the much-needed rehabilitation of infrastructure, human capacity and economic, social and legal resources remain unaddressed.

The year 2017 was a difficult period for the Logistics Cluster and the humanitarian community overall. Most of the humanitarian organizations, including the Logistics Cluster, faced funding shortage which led to programme closure despite high needs.

Needs Analysis

A brief analysis of the situation and the operational data demonstrated that the demand for common logistics services such

as transportation and warehousing has decreased. The analysis of the situation in mid 2017 showed that the initially present gaps such as the extreme access constraints in combination with multiple actors delivering to the NGCA as well as limited access to affected populations due to damaged infrastructure were gradually solved or replaced by a working mechanism thus less impeding the other humanitarian actors to deliver to the NGCA.

Therefore, it reduced the urgency of Logistics Cluster strong presence while the Cluster also did not wish to replicate logistics services already commercially available in Ukraine.

Considering the changes in needs mentioned above the Logistics Cluster re-shaped its response and included the capacity building activities. In the framework of capacity building component and in light of the current situation in the logistics market, at the end of the year 2017 the Logistics Cluster planned a set of activities launched capacity building events in an attempt to hand over its functions to individual partners.

Capacity Analysis

The Logistics Cluster faced the shortage of funds and had to reshape its operational response. To continue its operational activity several cost reducing measures had to be taken. A decision was made to put it under the responsibility of the individual agencies to contract and cover transport cost the NGCA as of July 2017. However, the Logistics Cluster sustained its regular operational activities and partners continued to be assisted in obtaining permissions for convoys and facilitation of humanitarian relief items deliveries.

Cluster Performance

The original results set at the beginning of 2017 remained unchanged and almost fully reached despite underfunding and an absence of the Cluster Coordinator in mid 2017.

Considering the transition strategy initiated by the Logistics Cluster towards the end of the year and the regular positive feedback received from partners during the coordination meetings there was no need identified to conduct a separate survey on performance evaluation in 2017.

Challenges

One of the core challenges that the Logistics Cluster faced was critical underfunding. While hostilities continued, the ability of humanitarian organizations to assist vulnerable people in NGCA was also impacted greatly by underfunding. It was particularly challenging for the Cluster since there was no additional financing provided to continue its full operation till the end of the year.

To ensure its continuation, the Cluster as of July

CONTACT






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2017 reached a compromised decision with its partners for them to cover transport cost. This decision allowed the Logistics cluster to continue its operation and remain for the humanitarian community with local staff (removing the international staff for the purpose of saving funds) in both Donetsk and Kiev to support with convoy facilitation.

LOGISTICS OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS, TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS

MONITORING INDICATORS	TARGET	REACHED	REACHED/TARGET
Logistics Objective 1: Common logistics services			
• # of storage facilities available(Warehouses)	3	1	 33%
• Total weight (MT) and volume (m ³) of cargo facilitated	7,000	2,658	 38%
• Convoys facilitated	30	29	 97%
Logistics Objective 2: Information management			
• On line updates provided (excluding meeting minutes)	30	10	 33%
Logistics Objective 3: Coordination			
• Coordination meetings held for partners	12	7	 58%



PROTECTION

PEOPLE IN NEED



3.3m

PEOPLE TARGETED



1.85m

PEOPLE REACHED (TOTAL)



1.1m



1.0m
reached (HRP)



0.1m
reached (non-HRP)



64%
female



36%
male



48%
children

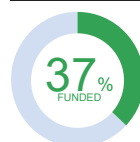


36%
adults



16%
elderly

HRP FUNDING (US\$)



Requested : 42.1m

Received : 15.8m

Achievements against Cluster Objectives

In 2017, the Protection Cluster reached 55% of the 1.85 million people targeted, through partners funded under the HRP. Together with partners funded outside of the HRP, 62% of the targeted population were reached. Limited access to the NGCA forced a number of partners to scale down their plans for protection response in the NGCA. As a result, only 25% of people targeted in the NGCA were reached by Cluster partners (HRP and non-HRP). In order to reach people moving from the NGCA to GCA to obtain protection assistance, Cluster partners increased information dissemination at checkpoints about existing hotlines and protection assistance programs. A legal counselling point was established at Mayorsk checkpoint, where representatives of the Pension Fund and Department for Social Protection provided counselling. Protection partners, in cooperation with the Ministry of Temporarily Occupied Territories and IDPs (MTOT), established information stands on all checkpoints.

The suspension of social payments and pensions affected about 500,000 IDPs, depriving many of their only source of income. As a result, a higher number of IDPs were in need of assistance than originally envisaged. This required a focus not only on prioritized areas along the contact line, but also monitoring of the situation across the country, including in collective centers where IDPs faced growing threats of eviction.

Advocacy was prioritized for protection issues related to access to social payments and pensions, freedom of movement, protection concerns for people living along the contact line and birth registration.

Partners focused on strengthening access to information. Overall, 0.4 million people were reached through information dissemination about legal assistance, GBV, PSS for children and mine risk education. In addition, there were about 2 million views of MRE materials through online campaigns.

Over 210,000 children were provided with psychosocial (PSS) support through child friendly spaces, outreach activities, hotlines and individual assistance. Child protection partners delivered 35 trainings on various topics, including Minimum Standards for Child Protection, child protection in

emergencies, psychological first aid, and working with children with specific needs.

The GBV sub-cluster continued to strengthen GBV prevention and response through development of SOPs, functional referrals, and data sharing. Partners provided GBV training to more than 5,000 people, including health and legal specialists, psychologists, social workers, teachers and community representatives. To address critical gaps in service delivery, partners provided PSS assistance to over 23,000 people. Five new shelters for GBV survivors were opened in 2017, through which 513 people were assisted.

National authorities estimate up to 7,000 km² of Donetsk and Luhanska oblast territory to be at risk of mine contamination. The real scale of contamination is still to be determined by the non-technical survey. In 2017, Mine-Action Sub-Cluster partners surveyed and marked 14.4 km² of suspected and confirmed hazardous areas, cleared 10.1 km² and identified and destroyed 35,987 mines and explosive ordnance. As part of gender mainstreaming efforts, mine action partners recruited and trained women deminers, providing them with valuable livelihoods opportunities. Mine awareness boards were installed and hazardous areas have been marked at all checkpoints. Mine Action Sub Cluster continued to follow up on the preparation of the Draft Law on Mine Action in Ukraine, as well as a tool for mine victim data collection, which was endorsed by the Ministry of Health in December 2017.

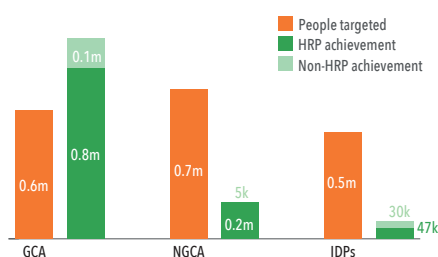
Changes in Context

Due to escalation of hostilities, the economic blockade on the NGCA and an overall deteriorating protection environment, the number of people in need of protection assistance has increased from 2.9 to 3.3 million. The economic blockade and 'nationalization' of Ukrainian companies in the NGCA by de facto authorities has led to increasing prices and loss of livelihoods for many families in the NGCA, making them increasingly dependent on humanitarian assistance as well as social payments and pensions as the only source of support.

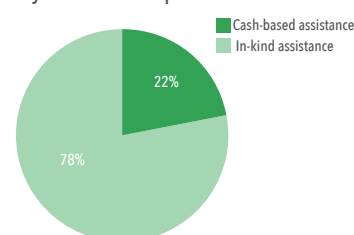
At the same time, limited access to the NGCA has forced a number of partners to scale down their plans for protection response in the NGCA.

PEOPLE REACHED BREAKDOWN

Achievement by location



Modality of individual protection assistance (HRP)



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In Donetsk NGCA, activities can only be implemented through a limited number of local NGOs, due to a lack of accreditation for UN and international NGOs. As a result, the Protection Cluster has reduced the number of people targeted for protection assistance from 2.1 million to 1.85 million people, reaching 25% of the people targeted in the NGCA through protection activities.

Freedom of movement continues to be a key protection concern, with a 37% increase in crossings over the contact line compared to 2016. Suspension of social benefits and pensions continued to impact hundreds of thousands of elderly people. Regular verification of IDP status contributed to the need for older people residing in the NGCA to travel to the GCA in order to obtain their pensions.

A deteriorating protection environment required adjusting the response and increasing the number of protection monitoring visits focusing on checkpoints, areas along the contact line affected by the escalation of hostilities and local departments of social protection and pension fund, as well as expanding provision of legal assistance and strengthening advocacy activities in the GCA.

Cluster Performance

In 2017 Protection, Child Protection, GBV and Mine Action coordination meetings were regularly held at the national level and in 5 regions in the east with a total of 113 coordination meetings organized, out of which 86 were at the field level.

To enhance national ownership of humanitarian coordination, the Ministry for IDPs was engaged in cluster meetings. GBV Sub Cluster handed over coordination to local authorities in Dnipro, Kharkiv and Zaporizhzhia and local authorities co-chair coordination meetings on GBV in Donetsk and Luhansk GCA. Child Protection Sub Cluster handed over coordination on child protection to local authorities in Zaporizhzhya. Ministry of Defence is progressively taking the lead on mine action coordination by participating in meetings, regularly sharing information and including humanitarian actors in preparation of national mine action plans. Ministry of Defence started data collection from humanitarian actors, State Emergency Service and armed forces units and entering it into Information management system for mine action (IMSMA).²⁵

The Protection Cluster prepared 11 monthly factsheets on key protection issues and response and 4 advocacy notes on suspension of social benefits and pensions, protection for development actors, HLP and protection concerns of LGBTI IDPs and conflict affected

people, which were used by the HCT and other stakeholders to support advocacy. Protection Cluster translated Inter-Agency Steering Committee (IASC) Guidelines on Accountability to Affected Population and Note on Community-Based Protection & Mental Health & Psychosocial Support in order to facilitate use by national humanitarian actors. As a part of strengthening accountability to affected population, Child Protection Sub Cluster developed a child protection code of conduct that was signed by 25 partners.

Protection Cluster facilitated seven trainings on information management and the 5W process, protection-sensitive interviewing techniques, protection mainstreaming and IASC Guidelines on Mental Health for 141 participants from 68 organizations in Kyiv and in the field with 48% of the participants coming from national NGOs and government. Aging and Disability TWG provided guidance and 14 trainings on age and disability inclusion and held 13 coordination meetings in Donetsk and Luhansk GCA.

The HLP TWG shared with the MTOT an overview of international experience for housing solutions and compensation for destroyed or damaged housing for IDPs, guidance for people affected by Military occupation and initiated a dialogue with the Ministry of Defence on the need to recognize and document cases when military uses civilian property.

Challenges

- Access to NGCA is restricted, making protection monitoring and response challenging.
- In NGCA, individual protection assistance, response to GBV and psychosocial needs are severely constrained. Humanitarian actors may not undertake any mine action activities.
- Limited access to increasing mine-contaminated areas, ongoing conflict and lack of accreditation procedure for international humanitarian actors to undertake activities beyond MRE prevent full-scale mine action response in GCA.
- There is no mechanism to ensure the right to compensation and restitution for damaged, destroyed or occupied housing.

25. <https://www.gichd.org/mine-action-topics/management-of-mine-action-programmes/information-management-system-for-mine-action-imsma/#.Wmly2335Bpt>

PROTECTION OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS, TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS

MONITORING INDICATORS	TARGET	REACHED (HRP)	REACHED(HRP)/ TARGET	REACHED (NON-HRP)
Protection Objective 1: Strengthen protection for people of concern, including prevention and mitigation of rights' violations				
• # of human rights and protection monitoring visits conducted	6,600	6,329	 96%	125
• # of persons receiving legal aid/counselling	112,500	97,455	 87%	13,024
• # persons receiving information on GBV, MRE, HLP, Documentation, Registration, Social Benefits, Legal Assistance, entitlements	960,000	422,011	 44%	28,441
Protection Objective 2: People of concern benefit from full and non-discriminatory access to quality essential services and enjoyment of their rights, with particular attention to the most vulnerable				
• # women, men, boys and girls having access to quality essential services (including PSS, GBV, CFS, Mine assistance) and individual assistance (incl. cash)	310,500	318,147	 102%	64,586
Protection Objective 3: Improve social cohesion and resilience of conflict-affected people; support people of concern in identifying durable solutions				
• # of women, men, girls and boys supported through peace-building or social cohesion projects, and community-based protection activities	80,000	83,140	 104%	17,482



SHELTER/NFI

PEOPLE IN NEED



0.85m

PEOPLE TARGETED



0.35m

PEOPLE REACHED (TOTAL)



0.19m*



54%
female



46%
male



27%
children



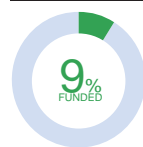
45%
adults



28%
elderly

* Breakdown of HRP and non-HRP achievements was not provided.

HRP FUNDING (US\$)



Requested : 33.8m

Received : 3.2m

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Achievements against Cluster Objectives

2017 achievements are reported based on 4 cluster objectives, three of them being operational and the fourth one related to the coordination itself. Each operational cluster objective is covering a particular aspect of the response: the first core life saving and immediate activities, the second one is related to transitional solutions and providing adequate shelter in the absence of durable solutions, and the third one aims to stabilize on a longer-term perspective the humanitarian situation with pilot reconstruction and repairs to community infrastructure.

Cluster Objective 1

RESULT	REVISED TARGET	COMPLETION
118,589 ind	102,200 ind	116%

The target was significantly surpassed from the initial target for acute emergency shelter (plastic sheeting distribution after shelling) and NFI distributions due to several flare ups in damaged housing throughout the year. Further for winterization, only 35.8% of the solid fuel distribution objective has been reached when similar monetized assistance (cash) reaching 68.7% of the revised objectives.

Cluster Objective 2

RESULT	REVISED TARGET	COMPLETION
6,815 HHs	21,350 HHs	32%

Light & medium repairs completion reached only 41% of its target mainly due to limited funding and the lack of access in contact line areas and in NGCA. In parallel and similar to last year, cash for rent reached only 13% mainly due to the donors' disengagement to support IDPs outside of the conflict area.

Cluster Objective 3

RESULT	REVISED TARGET	COMPLETION
22,125 HHs	14,670 HHs	151%

Infrastructure repairs assist a higher quantity of indirect beneficiaries and are reported by agencies working in an area that crosses between humanitarian and development. The level of heavy repairs and reconstruction still remains quite low (respectively 12 and 17% of the target).

All figures are cumulative for the entire sector for shelter, non-food items, basic infrastructure, and winterization as reported to the cluster. Roughly, the total funded activities, excluding those implemented by ICRC, were equivalent to US\$ 23.3 million. However, only 16.4 per cent of these funds (US\$ 3.2 million) was reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) specifically for the Shelter/NFI Cluster, of which 16 per cent was non-earmarked, while another 58% of the total funds to the Cluster were for activities implemented by non-HRP partners, as reported separately to the cluster. These figures confirm that the Cluster collective achievements by both HRP and non-HRP partners were high, despite a low level of funding through the HRP mechanism reported to the FTS. The Cluster will continue to encourage its donors and partners to report their funding to the FTS to ensure the most accurate picture of funding status of the Cluster.

Changes in Context

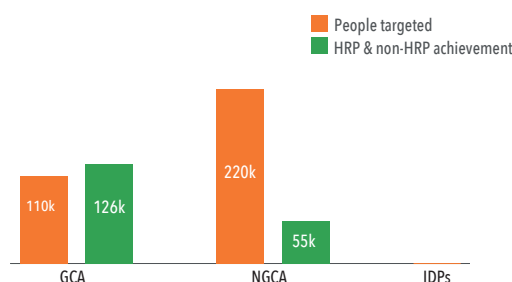
Due to several flare ups throughout 2017, the Cluster was forced to revise its original targets of acute emergency repairs. Despite some relatively calmer periods between July and September, there were a total of 1,052 addresses recorded as newly damaged throughout the year.

Need analysis:

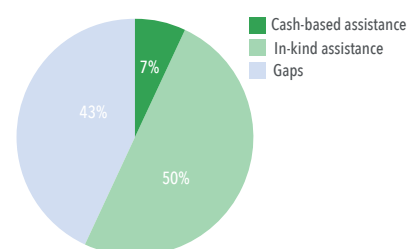
- Another 4,000 homes foreseen to be repaired in 2017 will still be in need in 2018 due to lack of funding for this activity in the GCA.
- In the light of several flare-ups in 2017, the correction of trends contributed to an average of 1,000 homes as newly damaged or re-damaged.
- Due to the continued dwindling of fuel resources caused by the protracted nature of the conflict, winterization requires not only a humanitarian approach but also poverty reduction and development programs to be sustainable on the long term. In the NGCA, only one-third of the identified needs have been covered leaving important pockets and degradation of living conditions.

PEOPLE REACHED BREAKDOWN

Achievement by location



Modality of assistance (HRP & non-HRP)



Capacity analysis:

- The network of HRP and non HRP partners is still solid in the GCA but could degrade due to lack of funding.
- In NGCA only ICRC, UNHCR, and PIN are directly implementing shelter assistance; some remotely managed activities occurred on a lower scale.
- Most non HRP Cluster partners are implementing basic infrastructure projects which usually take longer than one year to implement.

Cluster Performance

For more than two years, the Shelter/NFI Cluster has a dedicated permanent presence in the field with a Subnational Coordinator for northern Donbas. Throughout the year, the Cluster held 10 national meetings and 28 sub-national meetings; produced monthly factsheets; released and updated guidelines for monetization of the shelter/NFI assistance and winterization; and conducted a technical working group for the revision on guidelines on structural repairs and reconstruction. Furthermore, the damage database, and collective center database were used to produce ad-hoc reports and maps for detailed sectorial analysis. Moreover, the Shelter/NFI Cluster jointly hosted the technical working group on Housing, Land Tenure and Property in coordination with the Protection Cluster, regularly contributing to publications and to coordination meetings at national and sub-national level.

Finally, part of the transition plan was implemented with regular capacity building activities held with the Ministry of Temporarily Occupied Territories and IDPs in a effort to prepare for an eventual handover of databases, while at the same time seeking municipal feedback on the quantity of information collected on damages and repairs. To ensure accountability to the affected population, random monitoring on shelter programming was conducted.

Challenges

The inclusion of basic infrastructure repair activities in the Cluster's 2017 HRP reporting exceeds the scope of the Cluster, as these activities linked to recovery are neither geographical nor time bound. IDPs continue to face critical choices²⁶ between incurring financial debt linked to housing and utility expenses in the GCA or compromising their safety and freedom of movement while staying in their own homes in the NGCA. Urgently, many conflict-related needs will require a comprehensive approach that includes humanitarian and recovery/development interventions, for which the current coordination architecture may be inadequate. In the NGCA, increasingly limited access and freedom of movement coupled with continued shelling will aggravate the humanitarian situation, requiring the core functions of technical coordination and contingency planning to be in place.

26. Based on 8th round of IOM NMS comparative analysis between needs and copying mechanism of GCA IDPs and NGCA IDPs returning.

SHELTER/NFI OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS, TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS

MONITORING INDICATORS	TARGET	REACHED (HRP & NON-HRP)	REACHED/TARGET
Shelter/NFI Objective 1: Address essential shelter and NFI needs of the most vulnerable IDPs and conflict affected population through monetized/in-kind assistance and contingency			
• Acute emergency shelter (HH)	5,100	1,127	<div><div></div></div> 22%
• Solid fuel & heater distribution (HH)	42,231	15,134	<div><div></div></div> 36%
• NFI distribution (Individuals)	91,650	118,586	<div><div></div></div> 129%
• Winterization cash grant transfers (HH)	12,676	8,705	<div><div></div></div> 69%
Shelter/NFI Objective 2: Contribute to adequate transitional solutions [monetised or in-kind] related to shelter and NFI needs meeting minimal international and national shelter standards			
• Light and medium repairs (HH)	10,000	4,104	<div><div></div></div> 41%
• Collective Centre winterization (HH)	3,800	1,755	<div><div></div></div> 46%
• Cash for rent or other shelter-linked monetized solutions (HH)	7,550	956	<div><div></div></div> 13%
Shelter/NFI Objective 3: Provide/upgrade permanent shelter solutions for the most vulnerable conflict affected population			
• Structural repairs ("heavy repairs") (HH)	2,245	263	<div><div></div></div> 12%
• Permanent housing (including reconstruction) (HH)	425	72	<div><div></div></div> 17%
• Essential utility network repairs and connection (HH)	12,000	21,790	<div><div></div></div> 182%



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

PEOPLE IN NEED



3.7m

PEOPLE TARGETED



2.0m

PEOPLE REACHED (TOTAL)



2.5m

1.1m
reached (HRP)

1.4m
reached (non-HRP)

54%
female

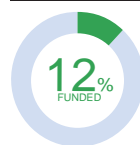
46%
male

26%
children

46%
adults

28%
elderly

HRP FUNDING (US\$)



Requested : 23.2m

Received : 2.9m

Achievements against Cluster Objectives

At mid-year 2017 the WASH cluster reduced its overall target from 2.5 million to 2.0 million people due to lack of received funding. Overall achievement increased from providing 700,000 with clean water to reach 1,023,450 by the end of December 2017. Taken in consideration with 419,294 people who improved their access to hygiene materials the overall total number of people reached was 1.1 million after the elimination of double counting.

In parallel, non-HRP partners, mainly ICRC and SDC, reached 1.4 million people with a combination of activities focused on clean water provision.

HRP-listed WASH implementing organizations achieved 54% of the 2.0 million beneficiaries target, and exceeded the figure if Non-HRP work is included. However with HRP funding of the sector at only 12% of the adjusted US\$ 23.2 million target (US\$2.9 million was received) these achievements represent the easy wins at the expense of more complex programming. For example improving the quality of water through provision of water chemicals reached many people, however that intervention in no way guarantees that centralized water systems can continue to function, under fire and in freezing conditions. Whereas 73% of HRP-funded WASH beneficiaries live in the GCA, almost all beneficiaries from Non HRP partners were in the NGCA and in that respect there was complementarity between the two groups of actors. The two key challenges are now, in 2018, for all programming to reach the NGCA more effectively, and to attract humanitarian-focused funding for emergency water and sanitation work.

Low funding for the WASH sector was a significant issue especially when comparing humanitarian funding with recovery options. Only 12% of humanitarian funding was received, greatly restricting activities in the NGCA, or areas where pipelines cross the 'contact line'. The WASH sector did benefit from recovery funding, for example from BMZ (Germany), however that expenditure is restricted to the GCA. It is indicative that the globally-present WASH implementing agency, ACF, was forced to close its programmes due to lack of funding.

The challenges of working in the NGCA areas was best captured by the unfortunate withdrawal of PIN from the NGCA Donetsk oblast, which negatively impacted a number of projects. Further, many organizations did not manage to be registered there at all, reducing even more the number of people reached in the NGCA. Overall WASH Cluster partners listed in the HRP reached 787,000 people in the GCA (73%) versus 298,000 people in the NGCA (27%).

Changes in Context

In 2017 progress was made in Minsk talks to overcome difficulties that previously prevented the NGCA in Luhansk oblast from paying for water. Difficulties remain in Luhansk oblast due to the low level of NGO presence, and disputes between the authorities and the electricity company, LEO which disrupt pumping to significant numbers of people. The WASH Cluster has welcomed new interest in programming in Luhansk oblast by the Norwegian Refugee Council, ArcheNova and Polish Humanitarian Action.

A Water Risk Assessment completed by UNICEF then highlighted issues faced by Voda Donbasa, the main water provider to both side of the 'contact line' of Donetsk oblast, highlighting major tariff differentials between the two areas, historic and more recent debts, security measures needed to assist staff working on both sides of the line, and highlighting a US\$170 million of required funding needed to make essential repairs, between 2018 and 2022. Combined with projects from the Donetsk Oblast Water Programme and the State Recovery Programme, required funding for water and sanitation in Donetsk oblast is currently well articulated in the form of a Combined Projects list, owned jointly by Donetsk oblast authorities, and the Ministry of Regional Development and MToT. In that respect the WASH sector is well placed to consider recovery programming, and indeed UNICEF and ICRC have already started to implement some identified measures.

Water infrastructure was repeatedly damaged by shelling and shooting incidents in 2017. There were 135 incidents in total, with Donetsk Filer Station affected in 22 separate occasions by firing, and on 12 occasions by electricity

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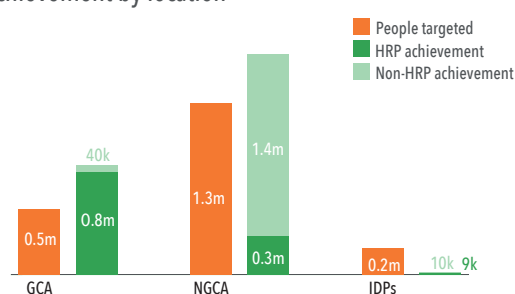
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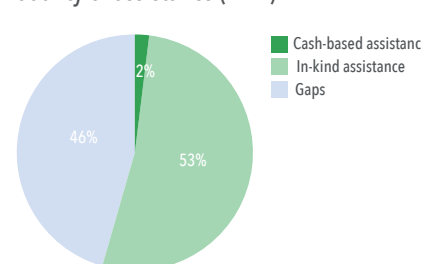
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PEOPLE REACHED BREAKDOWN

Achievement by location



Modality of assistance (HRP)



connections nearly themselves damaged by fighting. The case for the establishment of Safe Zones around key pumping stations and filter stations is stronger than ever in 2018.

At the end of 2017 people living in the affected areas continue to need basic support to ensure access to clean water and sanitation at home, and in schools and hospitals. Overall the number of people in need fell slightly in 2017, from 3.7 million to 3.4 million, however the level of need for those people, and risks faced, continued to rise as water system get even more decrepit. The risk of significant population movements to Europe or elsewhere due to failed water supply is real.

Cluster Performance






In 2017 the WASH Cluster held 26 meetings in five locations: Kiev, Kramatorsk, Sievierodonetsk, Donetsk and Mariupol, including working groups focused on the provision of WASH in Entry Exit Crossing Points.

The WASH cluster coordination team continued to advocate for measures that will ensure the continued operation of water supply utilities, and the protection of civilian infrastructure working with all authorities and ministries, and presenting the situation at conferences in Berlin and Vienna, and to German Foreign Ministry experts. Towards the end of the year the cluster established a Hygiene Working Group, which agreed to prioritize asking all military actors to protect civilian infrastructure such as Filter Stations; promote increased levels of water quality testing by the authorities; and to resolve issues preventing humanitarian actors handing over responsibility of the provision of WASH services at checkpoints to the authorities. The cluster agreed and reviewed a water and sanitation sector Contingency Plan, focused on small, medium and large-scale scenarios.

Challenges

More people living near the frontline were reached by water trucking in 2017 compared to 2016 (an increase from 5% to 12% according to REACH). However, sustainable humanitarian interventions, such as repair of infrastructure, pipes and pumps, was hampered by the extremely low level of humanitarian funding (just 12% of the HRP request). While notable recovery funding was received by UNICEF (with significant support from the German Government), that funding is restricted to the GCA. Therefore, with 70% of targeted humanitarian beneficiaries living in the NGCA, support from more flexible humanitarian donors (Ministries of Foreign Affairs of member states, ECHO and OFDA) remains critical to alleviating suffering for the majority of affected people.

WASH OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS, TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS

MONITORING INDICATORS	TARGET	REACHED (HRP)	REACHED(HRP)/ TARGET	REACHED (NON-HRP)
WASH Objective 1: Ensure immediate and sustainable access to sufficient safe water, and minimal levels of sanitation provision, for conflict-affected people				
• # of people provided with access to sufficient quantity of water (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	1,300,000	813,520	 63%	43,168
• # of people provided with access to sufficient quality of water (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	2,000,000	862,421	 43%	1,342,798
• # of people provided with improved access to adequate sanitation (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	280,000	290,401	 104%	22,629
WASH Objective 2: Provision of critical WASH-related supplies and information for the prevention of water- and sanitation-related diseases				
• # of people provided with critical WASH-related supplies (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	450,000	419,294	 93%	9,826
• # of people benefitting from cash- or voucher-based WASH activities	70,000	30,645	 44%	0



MULTIPURPOSE CASH

PEOPLE TARGETED



PEOPLE REACHED (TOTAL)



In 2017, although a number of humanitarian actors started shifting from multipurpose cash (MPC) to more targeted sectoral approaches, MPC programming continued to be an appropriate modality of assistance that aimed at bridging the persistent gaps between expenditure and income faced particularly by pockets of most vulnerable groups of conflict-affected people. However, its funding requirement for 2017 was much smaller, compared with that of 2016, at US\$ 8 million and US\$14 million, respectively, reflecting a fewer number of aid agencies providing MPC and a smaller caseload of targeted beneficiaries. By mid-2017, the requirement for MPC programming further reduced to US\$ 5.3 million for the remaining months of the year, predominantly due to delays of funding or underfunding.

MPC programming continued against the backdrop of the protracted nature of the crisis that took its heavy toll on people's ability to cope, given their often exhausted savings and reserves. Evidence in 2017 showed that the unemployment rate skyrocketed, up to 18 per cent in the GCA of the conflict-affected oblasts in 2017.²⁷ One in every five families had a member who lost their job affecting the ability to meet their basic needs.²⁸

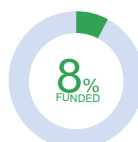
In 2017, MPC programming by both HRP and non-HRP organisations²⁹ reached some 30,000 vulnerable people in the GCA where markets were found to continue functioning and where baking and postal services offered a safe and efficient delivery mechanisms.

Approximately, US\$ 3 million was disbursed via 34,000 grants.³⁰

However, severe underfunding against the HRP during the past two years meant that some aid agencies had to complete their MPC projects without trajectories on any further assistance, such as recovery or government social assistance. Meanwhile, shifting to more recovery type of approaches for MPC beneficiaries is unlikely, as some families are still within low economic levels or cannot engage in livelihoods activities (such as the elderly) and in need of unrestricted cash transfer assistance. As a result, the 2018 HRP maintains a requirement at the similar level of 2017 at US\$ 6.5 million for MPC programming in 2018, while sectoral targeted assistance using cash transfers continues.

30. The Technical Working Group on Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) reviewed the MEB and revised MPC transfer value in March 2017. Seasonality was taken into consideration. The transfer value of UAH 720 as a core amount for summer was endorsed by the Cash Working Group (CWG) in late April 2017. For the winter months, the amount had a top-up value of UAH 140 reflecting an average cost of selected personal insulation items. For the detailed methodology of MEB revision, please visit <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/ukraine/cash-working-group>

HRP FUNDING (US\$)



Requested : 5.3m

Received : 0.4m

27. Poverty by actual cost of living increased from 2013-2016 in the GCA parts of the two directly-affected oblasts: from 20 per cent in 2013 to 72 per cent in 2016 in Luhanska oblast (GCA) and 22 per cent to 68 per cent in Donetsk oblast (GCA), according to the Analysis of Impact of Conflict on Socio-Economic Situation in Eastern Ukraine, Food Security and Livelihood Cluster, 2017.

28. ACAPS, Thematic assessment of local enterprises and labour markets in Eastern Ukraine, 2017.

29. In 2017, MPC HRP actors were IOM, Terre des Hommes, Action Contre la Faim (ACF), HelpAge International, Save the Children, ACTED. Non-HRP actors included Dorcas, Caritas, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH), and ACCESS Consortium. ICRC implemented MPC in 2017. However, their achievement was not included in this report.

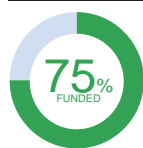
MPC OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS, TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS

MONITORING INDICATORS	TARGET	REACHED (HRP)	REACHED(HRP) /TARGET	REACHED (NON-HRP)
MPC Objective 1: Increase the purchasing power of the targeted population to cover their immediate basic needs				
• # of individuals assisted	24,000	14,671	61%	16,901
• # of grants distributed, by amount and month	24,000	16,151	58%	16,235
• # of grants redeemed, by amount and month	24,000	16,151	58%	16,234



HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

HRP FUNDING (US\$)



Requested : 5.8m

Received : 4.3m

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The highly politicized and unpredictable context required a delicate, impartial, principled and all-encompassing approach to multiple issues, which OCHA together with International NGO Safety Organization (INSO), Ukraine NGO Forum and REACH were best positioned to pursue, in support of and collaboration with other organizations, at capital and field levels.

Humanitarian coordination and advocacy:

OCHA provided consistent support and advice to the HC and the HCT to ensure coherence in advocacy and principled, strategic humanitarian action based on evidence of needs. The agency played a major role in facilitating an interaction with parties to the conflict on humanitarian issues and other advocacy efforts, ensuring that the plight of the affected people was heard and issues of humanitarian concern adequately and timely addressed.

The five operation centres remained fully operational and provided enhanced coordination in the most affected areas of both GCA and NGCA. General Coordination Meetings (GCMs) in close collaboration with the authorities regularly took place in Kyiv, Donetsk, Luhansk, Mariupol, Sievierodonetsk and Kramatorsk. Civil-Military Coordination (CMCoord) meetings were regularly held in the GCA, with the participation of military entities and partners. In addition, INSO played an important role in providing security and humanitarian access information, threat warning system, analysis to enhance situational awareness, operational and programming decisions. OCHA was also fully engaged and provided leadership, as appropriate, to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the different needs of different groups of populations, including through field consultations.

The Ukraine NGO Forum took a lead role in complementarity and coordination between HCT-led initiatives and the NGO community. The Forum's platform supported coherent NGO actions, engagement with donors and member states as well as capacity building of national actors.

In March/April 2017, the HCT hosted the IASC Senior Transformative Agenda Implementation Team (STAIT) mission to strengthen protection, reinforce Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) and establish functional linkages between development and humanitarian efforts. The HCT collectively prioritized the mission's recommendations and translated them into action over the following months, including the elaboration of the HCT Protection Strategy, adoption of the frameworks for prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and AAP, creation of an HCT working group with representation at senior level to drive the humanitarian-development nexus priority, establishment of an Area Humanitarian Coordination Group (A-HCG) in the NGCA, and revitalization of the Humanitarian

Communication Sub-Group (HCSG) of the UN Communications and Advocacy Group (UNCAG), which actively led reinforced collective communications and media outreach efforts around the 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

Coordinated assessments: Information management and technical expertise in assessments were prioritised as key element facilitating common situational awareness of humanitarian needs. REACH, in close collaboration with OCHA in its capacity as the Inter-Cluster Coordination entity, undertook several key assessments in 2017 that informed the 2018 humanitarian programming cycle. Major undertakings included the Thematic Assessment on Livelihoods in eastern Ukraine in early March, Area-Based Assessment (ABA) in 100 settlements/cities along the 'contact line' and a trend analysis of available data during 2016 and 2017.

Cash coordination: The Steering Committee on Cash Transfer Programming, led by the HC and key members of the Cash Working Group, continued its coordination function at Kyiv and field locations, with the facilitation support of the Inter-Agency Cash Coordinator. The deployment of inter-agency cash transfer coordinator was seen as a resource for the entire community. Engagement with the clusters to ensure a thorough analysis of cash programming was significantly strengthened, building upon good practice of the 2017 program planning cycle.

Consolidated response planning: On behalf of the HCT and in collaboration with the Government of Ukraine and humanitarian actors through the cluster coordination mechanism, OCHA led and facilitated the elaboration of the 2018 HNO and HRP in late 2017 in a consultative and inclusive manner. The efforts led to a strong evidence-based HNO and highly focused, strategically prioritized HRP based on shared commitment in achieving common goals. Another notable significance was the HCT's decision to utilize the new IASC Gender and Age Marker (GAM) in the 2018 planning cycle, making Ukraine the first country in the world to have applied it in the planning process at full scale.

Humanitarian coordination in Ukraine continues to take shape in a rapidly evolving and increasingly complex environment amidst fluid political developments, increasing likelihood of protracted humanitarian situation, challenging humanitarian access and severe underfunding. Widespread protection concerns and evolving needs across all sectors warrant systematic, yet innovative approaches for coordination that transcends from relief to recovery and development in the GCA, and sustained access for delivery of assistance in the NGCA. Efforts to address these challenges and to ensure an agile and fit-for-purpose coordination mechanism among all concerned stakeholders will be strengthened in 2018.

