

**UKRAINE  
RAPID RESPONSE  
VIOLENCE/CLASHES  
2022**

**22-RR-UKR-51803**

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Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

## PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

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### Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

N/A

Considering some of the projects approved under this allocation were extended significantly (up to 6 months), a high staff turnover among grant recipient agencies and clusters during the project implementation and reporting phases, and other response priorities which coincided with the reporting process, no AAR was conducted. Instead, respective agency inputs were collected bilaterally by OCHA and clarifications were sought in follow up with concerned clusters and partners.

Please confirm that the report on the use of CERF funds was discussed with the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team (HCT/UNCT).

Yes ☒ No ☐

Please confirm that the final version of this report was shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

Yes ☒ No ☐

## 1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

### Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

The Russian Federation's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 launched a massive displacement of Ukrainians, loss of life, homes, businesses and most social services. The CERF Rapid Response allocation of US\$60 million was among the first sources of funding made available to UN agencies and their partners to respond urgently to immediate life-saving needs. Eight UN agencies and their partners immediately scaled up their capacity across humanitarian sectors to assist conflict-affected people in Ukraine and refugees in neighbouring Poland and Moldova, collectively reaching nearly 700,000 people with comprehensive life-saving assistance.

CERF funds complemented other humanitarian funding, including the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF). Leveraging the comparative advantages of the two funding mechanisms, CERF capitalized on UN agencies' ability to bulk-procure critical relief supplies, implement large-scale cash and protection programming, and provide system-wide logistics and emergency telecommunication assistance. UHF funding, instead, mainly supported frontline responders, including international and national NGOs, local civil society organizations, and volunteer groups. Joint allocations of the two funds enabled a dynamic humanitarian response both in the areas of emerging high needs in Ukraine's eastern and central regions, and hard-to-reach areas in the eastern and southern regions, most severely affected by the war.

### CERF's Added Value:

This CERF allocation was among the first sources of funding made available to UN agencies and their humanitarian partners to respond to the sudden escalation of the humanitarian situation in Ukraine, triggered by the full-scale invasion by the Russian Federation. The CERF funds allowed the UN agencies and their partners to quickly scale up their capacity to implement immediate and comprehensive life-saving assistance.

### Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to people in need?

Yes ☒

Partially ☐

No ☐

The CERF funds allowed the UN agencies and their partners to immediately scale up their response capacity to implement life-saving assistance. Six out of eight grant-recipient UN agencies benefited from an early project start date, which allowed the pre-financing of activities to start as early as 24 February 2022, i.e., the date of the full-scale invasion by the Russian Federation.

### Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

Yes ☒

Partially ☐

No ☐

The CERF funds allowed the UN agencies and their partners to immediately scale up their response capacity, prioritizing assistance to address time-critical needs across sectors. These included humanitarian logistics and emergency telecommunications (ETC) services provided by WFP, which provided UN agencies and NGOs operating in Ukraine with secure connections in working spaces, humanitarian cargo transportation and warehousing to facilitate timely information sharing and aid provision.

### Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes ☒

Partially ☐

No ☐

In supporting all sectors of the scaled-up humanitarian response in Ukraine and neighbouring countries, this allocation contributed to improving coordination within and among partners. UN agencies that implemented direct assistance cited their CERF projects' contribution to coordination with local authorities and sectoral partners, while WFP's logistics and ETC interventions supported coordination across sectors and partners operating in different locations.

### Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes ☐

Partially ☒

No ☐

The sudden escalation in the humanitarian situation in Ukraine in February 2022 immediately made the media headlines globally, triggering an unprecedented outpouring of humanitarian funding in support of the response in Ukraine and neighbouring countries. The 2022 Ukraine Flash Appeal was funded generously from the first months of its launch and received \$3.72 billion against its twice-increased total funding requirements of \$4.29 billion by the end of the year. The 2022 Ukraine Situation Regional Refugee Response Plan, which covered the multi-sectoral refugee response in the neighbouring countries, received \$1.01 billion against the funding requirement of \$1.85 billion. Therefore, while the CERF funds certainly complemented other funding made available for this response, its direct contribution to the resource mobilization of additional funds was considered limited.

### Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas<sup>1</sup>:

Among the four underfunded priorities, namely (1) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence (GBV), reproductive health and empowerment; (2) programmes targeting disabled people; (3) education in protracted crises; and (4) other aspects of protection, the support to women and girls and other aspects of protection required the most urgent and targeted funding. Generous CERF funding made available at the onset of the crisis allowed UN agencies with expertise in rights-based protection (including GBV and child protection) and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) expertise – including UNFPA, UNHCR and UNICEF – to scale up prioritized programming immediately. These included integrated SRH and GBV prevention, mitigation and response services, provision of safe spaces for children and women, individual counselling and case management, psychosocial support, legal assistance, and awareness raising. Meanwhile, OHCHR monitored and reported on human rights violations including GBV cases and undertook advocacy interventions with the local authorities and civil societies. Gender, age and disability inclusion was mainstreamed across sectors where project designs incorporated considerations to allow safe access to assistance for people with differentiated and special needs. Women (especially pregnant and nursing women), the elderly and persons with disabilities were found to be among the most vulnerable groups of the conflict-affected population and were prioritized for cash-based and other types of assistance. In education, over 118,000 girls and boys received essential education supplies or early childhood development kits to ensure their participation in formal and non-formal learning programmes.

**Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)**

<b>Total amount required for the humanitarian response</b>	<b>4,292,463,880<sup>2</sup></b>
CERF	60,503,889
Country-Based Pooled Fund (Ukraine Humanitarian Fund)	191,609,879
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	3,372,243,121
<b>Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)</b>	<b>3,624,356,889<sup>3</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> In January 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator identified four priority areas as often underfunded and lacking appropriate consideration and visibility when funding is allocated to humanitarian action. The ERC therefore recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and HCTs/UNCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. These areas are: (1) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment; (2) programmes targeting disabled people; (3) education in protracted crises; and (4) other aspects of protection. While CERF remains needs based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the questions and answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>2</sup> The 2022 Ukraine Flash Appeal, published on 1 March 2022 with the initial funding requirements of \$1.1 billion for a three-month response between March and May 2022 was revised in April 2022 with the increased funding requirements of \$2.25 billion to support the humanitarian response between March and August. The appeal was then revised again in August 2022 with the further increased funding requirements of \$4.3 billion to cover the response between March and December 2022.

<sup>3</sup> OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS), as of 26 March 2023.

**Table 2: CERF Emergency Funding by Project and Sector/Cluster (US\$)**

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount
FAO	22-RR-FAO-008	Food Security - Agriculture	150,000 <sup>4</sup>
FAO	22-RR-FAO-008	Multi-Purpose Cash	350,000 <sup>5</sup>
IOM	22-RR-IOM-009	Multi-Purpose Cash	399,998
IOM	22-RR-IOM-009	Shelter and Non-Food Items	99,999
IOM	22-RR-IOM-010	Multi-Purpose Cash	2,699,999
IOM	22-RR-IOM-010	Shelter and Non-Food Items	1,800,000
IOM	22-RR-IOM-011	Multi-Purpose Cash	2,500,000
IOM	22-RR-IOM-011	Shelter and Non-Food Items	2,500,000
OHCHR	22-RR-CHR-002	Protection - Human Rights	2,006,966
UNFPA	22-RR-FPA-012	Protection - Gender-Based Violence	996,980
UNFPA	22-RR-FPA-015	Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health	1,339,869
UNFPA	22-RR-FPA-015	Protection - Gender-Based Violence	659,936
UNHCR	22-RR-HCR-007	Multi-Sector Refugee Assistance	1,000,090
UNHCR	22-RR-HCR-008	Multi-Purpose Cash	2,500,000
UNHCR	22-RR-HCR-008	Protection	1,250,000
UNHCR	22-RR-HCR-008	Shelter and Non-Food Items	1,250,000
UNHCR	22-RR-HCR-011	Shelter and Non-Food Items	3,840,000
UNHCR	22-RR-HCR-011	Multi-Purpose Cash	1,080,000
UNHCR	22-RR-HCR-011	Protection	1,080,000
UNICEF	22-RR-CEF-021	Health	1,000,000
UNICEF	22-RR-CEF-021	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,000,000
UNICEF	22-RR-CEF-021	Protection - Child Protection	1,000,000
UNICEF	22-RR-CEF-021	Education	1,000,000
UNICEF	22-RR-CEF-023	Health	1,200,000
UNICEF	22-RR-CEF-023	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,200,000
UNICEF	22-RR-CEF-023	Protection - Child Protection	1,200,000
UNICEF	22-RR-CEF-023	Education	1,200,000
UNICEF	22-RR-CEF-023	Multi-Purpose Cash	1,200,000
WFP	22-RR-WFP-017	Common Services - Logistics	500,000
WFP	22-RR-WFP-017	Common Services - Emergency Telecommunications	500,000

<sup>4</sup> FAO grant 22-RR-FAO-008 was granted a project revision and the actual funding breakdown by sector following the approved re-programming was reported as follows: \$246,851 for Food Security – Agriculture and USD253,149 for multi-purpose cash.

<sup>5</sup> Same as above.

<b>WFP</b>	22-RR-WFP-020	Food Security - Food Assistance	11,200,041
<b>WFP</b>	22-RR-WFP-020	Common Services - Logistics	2,100,008
<b>WFP</b>	22-RR-WFP-020	Common Services - Emergency Telecommunications	700,003
<b>WHO</b>	22-RR-WHO-011	Health	3,000,000
<b>WHO</b>	22-RR-WHO-013	Health	5,000,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>60,503,889</b>

**Table 3: Breakdown of CERF Funds by Type of Implementation Modality (US\$)**

<b>Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods</b>	<b>54,767,075</b>
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	612,319
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	646,525
Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	4,477,970
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
<b>Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*</b>	<b>5,736,814</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,503,889</b>

## 2. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

### Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:

The security situation in Ukraine deteriorated rapidly following the launch of a large-scale military offensive by the Russian Federation on 24 February 2022. The armed violence escalated in at least eight oblasts (regions), including Kyivska oblast and the capital city of Kyiv, as well as in the eastern oblasts of Donetska and Luhanska, which were already affected by conflict. The intense military escalation resulted in loss of life, injuries and mass movement of civilian population throughout the country and to neighbouring countries, as well as severe destruction and damage to civilian infrastructure and residential housing. Public service provision - water, electricity, heating and emergency health and social services – was put under severe pressure. Access to basic services such as banking, social transport, local administration, health and education was interrupted. The ability of local authorities to sustain a minimum level of services was also hampered, as employees fled or could no longer access their workplace. It was envisaged that, with the continuation of the military operation and mounting insecurity, supply chains would be disrupted for a prolonged period.

In response, the Humanitarian Country Team in Ukraine on 1 March 2022 launched a Flash Appeal of \$1.1 billion to support 6 million with immediate humanitarian assistance for three months. With further deterioration of the humanitarian situation, this Flash Appeal was revised in April and again in August, to the final funding requirements of \$4.3 billion, aiming to provide 11.5 million conflict-affected people in Ukraine with multi-sectoral assistance over the period between March and December 2022.

### Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

On 24 February 2022, in the wake of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, CERF allocated US\$20 million from the Fund's Rapid Response window to immediately scale up life-saving humanitarian assistance to civilians in Ukraine and those fled to neighbouring countries. This was topped up by a further allocation – also from the Rapid Response window – of \$40 million on 14 March, bringing the total grants under this allocation to \$60 million. CERF funds were allocated to 8 UN agencies to implement 16 emergency response projects covering 8 humanitarian sectors including nine sub-sectors, as well as to programme significant funding (over \$10 million) towards multi-purpose cash assistance. In addition to the provision of life-saving food, shelter, health, water and sanitation, and cash assistance to the most vulnerable people affected by the conflict, including women and girls, the elderly, the displaced, and persons with disabilities, the allocation supported protection services including psychosocial assistance to conflict-affected children and adults and the prevention of and response to gender-based violence, continued provision of education to children in an emergency setting, time-critical agricultural livelihood assistance, as well as the activation of country-wide humanitarian logistics and emergency telecommunications services. Through the implementation of 16 CERF-funded projects, UN agencies and their partners collectively reached an estimated 697,141 people – including 322,648 women, 226,873 men, 147,620 children, and 99,475 persons with disabilities – with life-saving assistance. While 11 out of 16 projects were implemented as planned, 5 projects of FAO, UNFPA and WFP were granted project revisions including no-cost extensions and reprogramming, which allowed these UN agencies and their partners to respond effectively to the changing security and humanitarian situations and emerging needs of conflict-affected people.

### People Directly Reached:

The total number of people reached was estimated by first aggregating the project-level beneficiary figures by sector, where no double-counting was assumed considering the de-duplication efforts by UN agencies implementing the same sectoral assistance and MPCA. Sectoral beneficiary figures were then aggregated to estimate the total number of people reached at the allocation level, by combining the sectoral beneficiary figures that represented the largest number and geographic coverage in Ukraine (WASH), Moldova (shelter and non-food items) and Poland (shelter and non-food items), respectively. An apparent underreach in the total beneficiary numbers at the allocation level (i.e. 73 per cent of the initially targeted 950,000 people) is explained by the different methodologies used to estimate the number of health sector interventions (see below). Considering the fluid population movement and a dynamic humanitarian situation in which new needs emerged and response priorities shifted throughout the implementation period of projects supported by this CERF allocation, it was impossible to make a more accurate estimate eliminating the double-counting of people who may have received the same sectoral assistance more than once.

In most sectors, UN agencies and their partners were able to reach the same or a greater number of people than planned with life-saving assistance funded by this CERF allocation. For sectors where significantly greater numbers of people were reached than planned, the overreach was explained by: 1) lower costs for supplies than initially estimated, owing to overbudgeting during the planning phase as well as the economy of scale achieved through mass procurement utilising complementary funding, 2) reprogramming of some activities which were considered not feasible for implementation to other activities with a lower cost per beneficiary, 3) expanded geographic programming in response to dynamic displacement resulting in a larger population coverage, 4) revised MPCA value allowing for a larger beneficiary coverage (in Moldova), and in some cases 5) aggregation errors in planned figures. The Health sector reported a significant underreach which was attributed to different mechanisms applied to estimating targeted and reached beneficiaries, respectively. This was the result of consultations with WHO which concluded that the updated beneficiary count methodology rolled out in 2023 provided a more accurate estimation of direct beneficiaries of health interventions (see further details in WHO's project reports in Part II of this report and Annex 2). Other sectors that reported underreach attributed it to delays in procurement and recruitment of staff and personnel required for project implementation, as well as precarious security situations that prevented the establishment of static facilities to provide services or mobile team deployment.

### **People Indirectly Reached:**

People indirectly reached through this CERF grant included individuals living in the project areas affected by the conflict who benefited from the protection by the physical presence of grant-recipient UN agencies and their sub-implementing partners, family members of the individuals who received cash and livelihood grant assistance and individual and community-based protection assistance, local markets supported through cash-based interventions, people who were reached by awareness raising activities, those residing in or moving through the areas where health, protection and WASH projects were implemented and access to these services increased, and people reached with assistance provided by humanitarian partners that were supported by the logistics and ETC services funded by this allocation. Based on the reports of UNFPA and WFP, which provided numerical estimates of indirect beneficiaries, this CERF allocation reached as many as 11.5 million indirect beneficiaries, i.e. total number of people targeted by the 2022 Ukraine Flash Appeal.



**Table 4: Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Sector/Cluster\***

Sector/Cluster	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Education	10,500	0	20,580	21,417	<b>52,497</b>	0	0	58,092	60,462	<b>118,554</b>
Food Security - Agriculture	445	267	200	200	<b>1,112</b>	4,657	3,681	1,193	1,276	<b>10,808</b>
Food Security - Food Assistance	6,638	5,680	32,146	27,760	<b>72,224</b>	6,638	5,680	32,146	27,760	<b>72,224</b>
Health	304,000	456,000	95,000	95,000	<b>950,000</b>	228,670	201,000	61,280	61,176	<b>553,431<sup>6</sup></b>
Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health	152,435	178,850	30,100	5,200	<b>366,585</b>	141,991	98,400	25,200	4,600	<b>270,191</b>
Multi-Purpose Cash <sup>7</sup>	12,480	9,360	4,680	4,680	<b>31,200</b>	22,848	11,217	7,326	7,444	<b>51,526</b>
Multi-Sector Refugee Assistance <sup>8</sup>	5,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	<b>12,500</b>	5,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	<b>12,500</b>
Protection <sup>9</sup>	103,560	69,040	13,700	13,799	<b>200,099</b>	106,920	71,280	14,400	14,400	<b>207,000</b>
Protection - Child Protection	10,500	0	20,580	21,417	<b>52,497</b>	20,270	9,695	32,321	25,185	<b>87,471</b>
Protection - Gender-Based Violence	124,588	28,500	14,500	8,000	<b>175,588</b>	37,865	6,894	7,679	780	<b>53,218</b>
Protection - Human Rights	10,000	15,000	2,000	2,000	<b>29,000</b>	10,000	15,000	2,000	2,000	<b>29,000</b>
Shelter and Non-Food Items <sup>10</sup>	33,696	33,696	10,530	10,530	<b>88,452</b>	90,112	64,934	17,854	18,191	<b>191,090</b>
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	49,680	38,880	9,827	9,945	<b>108,332</b>	316,682	224,011	69,279	72,802	<b>682,774</b>

<sup>6</sup> Includes the estimated total direct beneficiaries of WHO's health projects 22-RR-WHO-011 and 22-RR-WHO-013 (avoiding double-counting), as well as those of maternal and child health programming reported under UNICEF's projects 22-RR-CEF-021 and 22-RR-CEF-023.

<sup>7</sup> Does not include the beneficiaries of UNHCR's project 22-RR-HCR-007, under which 1,800 people were provided with multi-purpose cash as part of multi-sectoral refugee assistance.

<sup>8</sup> Only includes the refugee beneficiaries of UNHCR's project 22-RR-HCR-007, implemented in Moldova, while refugee beneficiaries of IOM's project 22-RR-IOM-009, implemented in Moldova and Poland, are included in the aggregated Shelter and Non-Food Items and Multi-Purpose Cash assistance beneficiary figures, respectively.

<sup>9</sup> Does not include the beneficiaries of UNHCR's project 22-RR-HCR-007, under which 9,000 people received legal counselling as part of multi-sectoral refugee assistance.

<sup>10</sup> Does not include the beneficiaries of UNHCR's project 22-RR-HCR-007, under which 12,500 people were provided with non-food items as part of multi-sectoral refugee assistance.

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

**Table 5: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Category\***

Category	Planned	Reached
Refugees	10,000	14,367 <sup>11</sup>
Returnees	0	22,816
Internally displaced people	264,000	170,763
Host communities	616,000	0
Other affected people	60,000	489,195
<b>Total</b>	<b>950,000</b>	<b>697,141<sup>12</sup></b>

**Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\***

			Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total	
Sex & Age	Planned	Reached	Planned	Reached
Women	304,000	N/A	36,608	46,021
Men	456,000	N/A	54,912	40,465
Girls	95,000	N/A	11,440	6,348
Boys	95,000	N/A	11,440	6,641
<b>Total</b>	<b>950,000</b>	<b>697,141</b>	<b>114,400</b>	<b>99,475<sup>13</sup></b>

<sup>11</sup> Estimated by aggregating the refugee beneficiaries of IOM's project 22-RR-IOM-009 (implemented in Moldova and Poland) and UNHCR's project 22-RR-HCR-007 (implemented in Moldova) who received Shelter/NFI assistance, the sector that represented the largest number of people reached in both countries.

<sup>12</sup> Includes the estimated total beneficiaries of the health sector, which reported the largest reached beneficiary figures and geographic coverage of all sectors for the projects implemented in Ukraine, plus the total refugee beneficiaries reported in Poland and Moldova, estimated above.

<sup>13</sup> Estimated by aggregating the total reached PwD beneficiaries of the Health sector, which reported of the largest number of reached PwD beneficiaries of all sectors in Ukraine, and the reached PwD beneficiaries among the refugee population supported by IOM's project 22-RR-IOM-009 (implemented in Moldova and Poland) and UNHCR's project 22-RR-HCR-007 (implemented in Moldova).

## PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

### 3. PROJECT REPORTS

#### 3.1 Project Report 22-RR-FAO-008

1. Project Information			
Agency:	FAO	Country:	Ukraine
Sector/cluster:	Food Security - Agriculture Multi-Purpose Cash	CERF project code:	22-RR-FAO-008
Project title:	Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods Assistance to Conflict Affected People in Eastern Ukraine		
Start date:	24/02/2022	End date:	23/08/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/> Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/> Reprogramming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 15,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 53,870,243 <sup>14</sup>
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 500,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 24,517
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 24,517
	Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

With support from CERF, FAO in close collaboration with the Non-Governmental Office of Perspective Development, provided 127.4 tonnes of high-quality vegetable and potato seed (packaged into vegetable and potato seed kits) to a total 4 550 vulnerable rural households (10 808 individuals) across Zaporizka oblast. Each rural household in Zaporizka oblast received one vegetable seed kit and one potato seed kit under the project.

The emergency agricultural assistance reached 151 conflict-affected settlements in 11 *hromadas* during the 2022 spring season (April to May). The vegetable seed kit comprised .86 g of 12 varieties of high-quality seeds of the main staple vegetable types of the common 'borshch set' (i.e., carrot, beetroot, onion, tomato, cabbage seeds), as well as other seed types of nutritious food sources such as cucumber, radish, eggplant, zucchini and spinach. If the beneficiary household planted all the vegetable seeds provided, the average harvest could feed at least ten individuals in one year if proper storage capacity was in place.

The potato seed kit comprised one sack of 50 kg of high-quality seed potatoes. Planted in April and May and harvested in August and September, the potatoes harvested will typically last a household from the fall through to the next spring. The average yield per household

<sup>14</sup> Total humanitarian funding to FAO reported under the 2022 Ukraine Flash Appeal, OCHA FTS, as of 26 March 2023.

for the potato seedlings was 600 kg. Households will typically consume 70 percent of the harvest and conserve 30 percent for seed next year. Monitoring revealed that the potato seed quality produced exceptionally high-quality yields.

The CERF-funded project also supported an FAO 'Cash+' approach for one of the most-affected *hromadas* of Zaporizka oblast. This approach combines agricultural inputs (vegetable and potato seeds) with multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) intending to meet the basic needs of vulnerable rural households, while also protecting agricultural inputs.

As part of the Cash+ intervention, FAO supported the residents of the Novooleksandrivska *hromada* in particular – one of the *hromadas* closest to the contact line and most affected by the war. In addition to seed assistance, FAO assisted 610 households (1 487 individuals – for an average household size of 2.4 persons – with MPCA in line with Ukraine's Cash Working Group (CWG). Each household received UAH 2 220 (approximately USD 74) per person per month for three months – in a single transfer equivalent to the three months of assistance, or 6 660 UAH per person. FAO scaled the transfer size to each household's actual size, with no capping. Transfers were made during the summer of 2022 via Western Union with whom FAO has a global agreement for bulk transfers.

FAO also used CERF funds to support a Cash+ approach in neighbouring Dnipropetrovska oblast in order to continue safeguarding rural livelihoods. CERF funds supported the MPCA needs of 75 households (215 people), out of a total of 441 households assisted with agricultural inputs and cash in Dnipropetrovska through complementary funding.

FAO partners conducted post-distribution surveys in the fall of 2022. At the time of reporting, the PDM results were under finalization.

### 3. Changes and Amendments

The original project target was to reach 510 conflict-affected vulnerable households and displaced farmers in the rural government-controlled areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts with both agricultural inputs (vegetable and potato seeds) and with MPCA using FAO's Cash+ approach (i.e., inputs plus cash).

After the inception of the project, the implementation areas preliminarily identified had become high-risk in terms of the security and operating environment, with increased and continued threats of exposure to armed conflict and other related risks. In addition, suppliers refused to deliver agricultural inputs to both Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts as it was under sustained shelling and the latter occupied. Against this backdrop, FAO with the approval of CERF, re-directed the assistance to the neighbouring oblasts of Zaporizka and Dnipropetrovska, as these oblasts were also facing growing humanitarian needs as a result of the war.

For the provision of vegetable and potato seeds, FAO significantly exceeded targets on its beneficiary numbers: from 510 households (1 173 individuals) to 4 550 households (10 810 individuals). This is because the cost per beneficiary of the seed kits was budgeted at a higher rate than the actual costs. In addition, FAO applied a programmatic approach by pooling donor resources in order to procure vegetable and potato seed allotments in bulk, which further reduced the unit costs of the seed.

For MPCA, FAO also exceeded planned targets of 510 beneficiary households – reaching a total of 685 households with three months of MPCA at the standard CWG transfer values agreed upon by all MPCA actors in Ukraine. This expansion of assistance was due in part to the drop in the value of UAH compared to USD between the time of budgeting to when the transfers were made. As noted above, FAO not only increased its Cash+ beneficiary caseload in Zaporizka oblast beyond the original target of 510 to 610 – thereby ensuring blanket coverage for all agricultural input beneficiaries in the targeted settlement – but also, with the approval of CERF, expanded its reach into Dnipropetrovska oblast. Recipients of Cash+ in Dnipropetrovska oblast received seed kits from other funding sources.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Food Security - Agriculture									
<b>Category</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Planned</b>			<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Reached</b>		
			<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	72	43	32	32	179	60	48	16	16	140
Host communities	373	224	168	168	933	4,597	3,633	1,177	1,260	10,667
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>4,657</b>	<b>3,681</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>10,807</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total</b>										
	0	0	0	0	0	163	143	51	51	408

  

<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Multi-Purpose Cash									
<b>Category</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Planned</b>			<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Reached</b>		
			<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	72	43	32	32	179	34	29	9	8	80
Host communities	373	224	168	168	933	43	36	10	10	99
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	654	557	158	154	1,523
<b>Total</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>1,702</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total</b>										
	24	15	11	11	61	43	37	11	10	101

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

Most beneficiaries under the project used their crop yields for their own consumption. So, their family members benefited from agricultural assistance. FAO monitoring revealed some beneficiary households also reported that as the 50 kg per household package exceeded their planting capacity so there was sharing with other households who may not have met the vulnerability eligibility criteria. More specifically, monitoring revealed that 8 per cent of households reported sharing a portion of their potato seed with other households, so an additional 364 households (946 individuals) were also indirect beneficiaries of the programme. Equally, it means that other residents in the project area will benefit from increased access to home-grown nutritious sources of food.

Multiple local suppliers, traders and service providers indirectly benefited from the cash assistance, which was spent in the beneficiary communities. Households used cash assistance to meet immediate needs such as food, fuel, utility costs clothing, health-related costs, transportation, household items and utensils. Some households also used a portion of the MPCA for livelihood-related costs and investments, such as tools, machinery repairs, and livestock shelter improvements in preparation for the winter.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	To respond to immediate food and basic needs of vulnerable HHs through a Cash+ modality combining Multi-Purpose Cash transfers and in-kind agricultural inputs (provision of short cycle vegetable seeds) to farmers who have been severely affected by conflict or internally displaced.			
Output 1	Conflict affected vulnerable HHs are provided with vegetable seeds			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Ag.1 Number of people benefiting from agricultural inputs (items/packages/kits)	1,173	10,808	FAO and Partner Reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Planned costs of vegetable and potato seed kits were much lower than budgeted, allowing FAO and implementing partner to reach more beneficiaries than planned.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Implementing partner (IP) identification and contracting	FAO		
Activity 1.2	Identification of communities, coordination, beneficiary selection and registration for Agricultural Assistance	FAO, the implementing partner and local government authorities at oblast level		
Activity 1.3	provision of short cycle vegetable seeds	Implementing partner		
Activity 1.4	Post Distribution Monitoring	FAO and the implementing partner		
Output 2	Households' basic needs are met through improved access to multi-purpose cash			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Multi-Purpose Cash			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Cash.1a Number of people receiving multi-purpose cash	1,173	1,702	FAO's IDEA Data Management System

Indicator 2.2	Cash.1b Total value of multi-purpose cash distributed in USD	260,110	260,110	Western Union reports
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		This expansion of assistance was due in part to the drop in the value of UAH compared to USD between the time of budgeting to when the transfers were made.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 2.1	Implementing partner (IP) identification and contracting	FAO		
Activity 2.2	Beneficiary selection and registration	FAO, implementing partner and local authorities at oblast level		
Activity 2.3	Multi-purpose Cash distribution	FAO, implementing partner and financial service provider (Western Union)		
Activity 2.4	Post distribution Monitoring	FAO and the implementing partner		

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>15</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>16</sup>

Using a participatory approach, FAO ensured vulnerable and marginalized groups were involved in the conceptual, implementation and monitoring phase of the project. At the conceptual phase, FAO ensured the indicators of the logframe were disaggregated by age and gender. FAO also budgeted for the setup of a beneficiary feedback and complaint mechanism.

At the implementation and monitoring stage, FAO began by conducting a vulnerability assessment for each of the selected oblasts identified by the project, with the involvement of territorial community leaders and local governments. The vulnerability criteria were used to select the most marginalized and vulnerable rural farmers to be assisted. FAO also ensured that the points of distribution of the vegetable and potato seeds, coupled with cash, were in safe locations and accessible to all types of beneficiaries, especially people with disabilities (PwD) and the elderly. Finally, the project ensured that information on the communication channels of the FAO feedback and complaint mechanism (i.e. hotline and email addresses) were widely disseminated to beneficiary communities and complaints received were addressed in a timely manner.

In total, 94 non-sensitive calls and emails were received in the project areas (from both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries) on seed distributions and 46 on MPCA cash transfers. The calls and emails were about a variety of topics, including 44 calls and emails on vegetable and potato distribution appreciation, dissatisfaction and inquiries on seed kit quantities and an additional four calls on general information on how to get assistance. For MPCA, there were 46 calls and emails, with the majority falling into three categories: (1) beneficiaries who had difficulties reading the Western Union MTCN code or had accidentally erased it and wanted it to be resent, (2) beneficiaries of seed assistance who were also inquiring about receiving cash assistance, and (3) non-beneficiaries who were inquiring about whether they could be part of FAO programmes.

<sup>15</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>16</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

## **b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:**

As prior mentioned, FAO managed a functioning and beneficiary-cantered feedback and complaint channel (i.e., hotlines and an email address), as well as well-developed internal guidelines on how to address complaints and grievances. Moreover, FAO ensured the mainstreaming of the complaint and response mechanism in every step of implementation and monitoring. The complaint channels were made known to beneficiaries through the distribution of flyers, the use of social media, and mouth-to-mouth communication with the selected community. All complaints received were reviewed and analysed by phone operators, who then used the appropriate referral pathways. A response was then shared with the beneficiaries within a reasonable timeframe.

## **c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

FAO has clear manuals and protocols on how to handle sensitive complaints like PSEA. Aligning with FAO cooperate guidelines on handling Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), all SEA complaints are referred to FAO's dedicated hotline on PSEA. FAO received several complaints related to project implementation and no SEA complaint during the project's lifespan. To reinforce FAO's implementing partners' understanding of PSEA, a specific training facilitated by FAO was organized and after the training, focal persons were identified, and continued support was provided. FAO is also active in the Protection Cluster and PSEA Working Group.

## **D. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

Gender was mainstreamed throughout the phases of the project from the design to implementation to monitoring. FAO ensured that beneficiary data is desegregated, and the vulnerability criteria highlight the needs of women, children, People with Disabilities (PwD) and the elderly. Among the 1 702 cash assistance beneficiaries, 466 were people over the age of 60 (27.3%) – 198 men and 268 women. Among the 10 808 agriculture input beneficiaries, 2 962 people were over the age of 60 (27.4 percent) – 1 135 men and 1 827 women.

## **e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

FAO's established beneficiary vulnerability criteria included PwD and special consideration was given to rural females and disabled household heads, as well as to households with disabled members. With support from the local community leaders, local government, and some community members, PwD were identified, selected, and received agricultural inputs and multipurpose cash assistance and special arrangements were made to ensure that these disabled and elderly beneficiaries receive the assistance in dignity. With support from this project, FAO was able to reach 101 people living with disabilities with multipurpose cash assistance and 408 people living with disabilities with agricultural inputs (details in the tables above).

## **f. Protection:**

FAO is a member of the Protection Cluster and ensured 'do-no-harm' principles were in place during implementation. This included ensuring distribution points did not expose beneficiaries to any harm or foreseen insecurities, and that distributions were done during appropriate hours of the day. Further, the implementing partner together with the local government ensured that air raids sirens were respected during project interventions.

## **g. Education:**

Due to the precarious nature of the operating environment and the subsequent need for rapid response, no capacity development activities were envisaged in the project's design.

## **8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)**

### **Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?**

<b>Planned</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Total number of people receiving cash assistance:</b>
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Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	1,702
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If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

For this project, FAO used its Cash+ approach, combining agricultural inputs (vegetable and potato seeds) with MPCA, to meet the needs of one of the most vulnerable *hromadas* in Zaporizka oblast. Where FAO uses multipurpose cash in rural communities, the objective is to help families meet basic needs as with other cash actors, but in rural communities, households often invest some of the cash into food production and livelihood activities in support of the in-kind assistance. While some of the FAO households are also enrolled in government social protection systems (especially pensions), there were no direct linkages or 'piggybacking' on existing systems.

#### Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
Activity 2.3	1,702	US\$ 260,100	Multi-Purpose Cash	Unrestricted

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Food security in Ukraine: FAO distributes potatoes to vulnerable rural households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="https://ukraine.un.org/en/182452-food-security-ukraine-fao-distributes-seed-potatoes-vulnerable-rural-families">https://ukraine.un.org/en/182452-food-security-ukraine-fao-distributes-seed-potatoes-vulnerable-rural-families</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/food-security-in-ukraine-fao-distributes-seed-potatoes-to-vulnerable-rural-families/en">https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/food-security-in-ukraine-fao-distributes-seed-potatoes-to-vulnerable-rural-families/en</a></li> </ul>
From hard-hit Mariupol to backyard farming in eastern Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="https://www.fao.org/fao-stories/article/en/c/1539690/">https://www.fao.org/fao-stories/article/en/c/1539690/</a></li> </ul>
Twitter: FAO, OCHA and CERF pages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOemergencies/status/1526848215307259904">https://twitter.com/FAOemergencies/status/1526848215307259904</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOUkraine/status/1580880930587410432?s=20&amp;t=91i6mQHHub4HHA_gs1mwMg">https://twitter.com/FAOUkraine/status/1580880930587410432?s=20&amp;t=91i6mQHHub4HHA_gs1mwMg</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOUkraine/status/1580880930587410432">https://twitter.com/FAOUkraine/status/1580880930587410432</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOUkraine/status/1560684383559901185">https://twitter.com/FAOUkraine/status/1560684383559901185</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOUkraine/status/1560578072306454528">https://twitter.com/FAOUkraine/status/1560578072306454528</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAO/status/1525102561094770688">https://twitter.com/FAO/status/1525102561094770688</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAO/status/1522871462180409344">https://twitter.com/FAO/status/1522871462180409344</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAO/status/1524394980692963329">https://twitter.com/FAO/status/1524394980692963329</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOUkraine/status/1524408688626315264">https://twitter.com/FAOUkraine/status/1524408688626315264</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/UNCERF/status/1572997422334230532">https://twitter.com/UNCERF/status/1572997422334230532</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/OCHA_Ukraine/status/1571057819599925252">https://twitter.com/OCHA_Ukraine/status/1571057819599925252</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/HabarizaUN/status/1526183252641341443">https://twitter.com/HabarizaUN/status/1526183252641341443</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOemergencies/status/1537437644086382592">https://twitter.com/FAOemergencies/status/1537437644086382592</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAO/status/1531157206590054400">https://twitter.com/FAO/status/1531157206590054400</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAO/status/1527689859552268289">https://twitter.com/FAO/status/1527689859552268289</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOemergencies/status/1527882378655412224">https://twitter.com/FAOemergencies/status/1527882378655412224</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAO/status/1527206172398428160">https://twitter.com/FAO/status/1527206172398428160</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOemergencies/status/1526848215307259904">https://twitter.com/FAOemergencies/status/1526848215307259904</a></li> </ul>

## 3.2 Project Report 22-RR-IOM-009

1. Project Information			
Agency:	IOM	Country:	Ukraine
Sector/cluster:	Multi-Purpose Cash Shelter and Non-Food Items	CERF project code:	22-RR-IOM-009
Project title:	Provision of life-saving assistance to conflict-affected populations fleeing from Ukraine to Poland and Moldova		
Start date:	24/02/2022	End date:	23/08/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 47,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 84,739,914 <sup>17</sup>
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 499,997
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 0
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
	Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, IOM provided multi-purpose cash assistance in Moldova and Poland. In Moldova, IOM reached 5,228 conflict-affected individuals (2,542 women, 531 men, 1,115 girls and 1,040 boys) through paper and e-vouchers. This support was implemented in collaboration with the "Linella Supermarket", one of the largest grocery chain stores in the country. In Poland, IOM reached 1,867 conflict-affected individuals (966 women, 362 men, 296 girls and 243 boys) through the distribution of 618 non-food items (NFI) kits and 498 individuals (217 women, 78 men, 105 girls and 98 boys) through the provision of multipurpose cash assistance. The kits provided by IOM Poland included items such as duvets, pillows, sleeping bags, basic winter clothes, baby clothing, towels, SIM cards, diapers and other items for children, among others – all of which were provided taking into consideration vulnerability and gender-specific needs.

This assistance allowed for the most vulnerable conflict-affected populations fleeing from Ukraine to meet their basic needs, including food and NFIs, in locations with the highest concentration of conflict-affected populations. In Poland, assistance was mainly provided at the border crossing points in Medyka, and in Przemyśl and Rzeszów, while in Moldova, support was provided in several cities across the country. These included Anenii Noi, Balti, Cahul, Causeni, Chisinau, Cimislia, Criuleni, Drochia, Dubasari, Falesti, Glodeni, Hincesti, Laloveni, Riscani, Singerei, Telenesti, Ungheni, and the national-territorial autonomous unit of Gaguzia.

IOM's cash-based assistance was implemented in line with the criteria established by the national Cash Working Group (CWG) in both countries where the interventions took place. In Moldova, the voucher assistance supported beneficiaries in accessing food and NFIs at a value of US\$120 through both paper and e-vouchers. In Poland, due to challenges related to lack of affordable housing, the amount of

<sup>17</sup> Total humanitarian funding to IOM reported under the 2022 Ukraine Situation Regional Refugee Response Plan, OCHA FTS, as of 26 March 2023.

cash distributed to beneficiaries was increased from what initially established to align with the criteria of the CWG, which had not been yet established at the time of submitting the project proposal. Each individual was provided PLN 1,830 (approximately US\$ 381). This allowed IOM to achieve greater impact, despite the number of beneficiaries reached overall being lower than initially expected.

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

In Moldova, IOM surpassed the planned number of beneficiaries due to the amendment of the minimum expenditure basket for Ukrainian refugees and third country nationals (TCNs) set by the CWG. Due to a projected increase of refugees and TCNs in Moldova, transfer values were reduced to respond to the growing influx of needs. IOM adapted the value of the cash-based assistance and a total of 3,410 individuals were reached, above the initial target. Additionally, during the implementation period, IOM migrated from paper to e-voucher assistance, for more transparent and accurate reporting. IOM also liaised with the project service provider (Linella) to check transaction reports of the e-vouchers. IOM has since received the final transaction report, which will be archived as supporting documentation to the project closure process.

In Poland, changes that impacted the implementation of the project relate to the increase in the amount of cash distributed to beneficiaries based on the CWG guidelines, decreasing the number of individuals reached by IOM in the country. This increase was based on the housing and accommodation market and aimed at allowing conflict-affected populations to find appropriate accommodation. In this regard, in alignment with the criteria and amounts set by the CWG, IOM Poland changed the individual cash amount provided to beneficiaries – from US\$ 100 to US\$ 381 – to provide a greater impact and address cash needs of vulnerable individuals. Despite these modifications, the total number of people reached by the project did not change, considering that IOM Moldova reached more beneficiaries than the ones initially targeted.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	750	100	500	500	1,850	966	362	296	243	1,867
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>1,867</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	75	10	50	50	185	90	15	12	24	141

  

Sector/cluster	Multi-Purpose Cash									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	1,500	120	925	925	3,470	2,759	609	1,220	1,138	5,726
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>3,470</b>	<b>2,759</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>5,726</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	135	15	75	75	300	51	20	8	5	84

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

The distribution of NFIs allowed IOM to support local authorities responsible for securing the basic needs of refugees through the expansion of the capacities in the distribution centres at the border of Medyka, Przemyśl and Rzeszów. Additionally, the distribution of cash assistance to refugees and TCNs, indirectly benefited wider affected populations, including border communities and government authorities, by reducing the pressure that sudden influxes of people can have on the resources of host communities.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Contribute to life-saving emergency assistance and support to vulnerable conflict-affected populations from Ukraine in Poland and Moldova			
Output 1	Provision of cash and voucher assistance for food and non-food items to the most vulnerable households in Poland and Moldova			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Multi-Purpose Cash			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Cash.1a Number of people benefitting from multi-purpose cash	3,470	5,726	Red Rose report, IOM CBI databases, distribution forms/beneficiary signatures
Indicator 1.2	Cash.1b Total value of multi-purpose cash distributed in USD	350,000	361,431	Service provider transaction reports, Red Rose report
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Indicator 1.1. was overachieved due to amendments to the cash transfer value done by the CWG in Moldova, decreasing the amounts received per person and allowing IOM to reach a higher number of people.  Indicator 1.2. varied due to the revision of the multi-purpose cash value revision in Moldova and Poland. In Poland, IOM aligned with the provisions and criteria set in the CWG, increasing the amount given to beneficiaries from US\$ 100 to US\$ 381. While in Moldova, the total budget amount increased for this activity, thereby allowing IOM to support and reach more beneficiaries.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Conduct a rapid beneficiary verification and registration in targeted locations, which includes age, gender and disability consultations with persons of diverse gender, including women, men and people with disabilities about safe and equitable access to markets	IOM		
Activity 1.2	Conduct capacity analysis and mapping of available and reliable financial service providers and vendors, and establish context-specific cash-based delivery mechanisms	IOM		
Activity 1.3	Distribute cash and/or voucher assistance to vulnerable populations and conduct post-distribution monitoring	IOM		

Output 2	Improve living conditions and access to services for conflict-affected populations through the provision of basic relief items			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	SN.2a Number of people benefitting from in-kind NFI assistance	1,850	1,867	Distribution Lists
Indicator 2.2	SN.2b Number of in-kind NFI kits distributed	618	618	Distribution Lists
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		According to needs assessment		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Identification of most vulnerable households to receive NFI items through assessments and in coordination with local authorities	IOM		
Activity 2.2	Procurement, and distribution of items in Poland	IOM		

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>18</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>19</sup>

In line with IOM's AAP framework that identifies key guiding principles and recommended actions on the organization's accountability in crisis response, IOM ensured that humanitarian assistance respects and fosters the rights of beneficiaries. Throughout various stages of the project development and implementation, IOM used tools to seek beneficiaries' feedback and take into account their views on how project activities can be redesigned and shared information on project activities in an effective and transparent way.

During the registration and verification processes, IOM considered the specific vulnerabilities of the beneficiaries and adapted the ways services were provided. Additionally, tailored implementation modalities ensured access and eligibility of the most vulnerable households, including the elderly, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), and female-headed families. For instance, the adaptation of the transfer value for the multi-purpose cash interventions are a good example of how the project adapted to the needs of the most vulnerable populations.

### b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

IOM has implemented AAP feedback and complaint mechanisms in the two implementing countries, adhering to IOM's Data Protection Principles and ensuring consent and confidentiality. In Poland, IOM's infoline allows for referrals of beneficiaries to relevant IOM units while also sharing information on regularization, rights and available services. Additionally, the IOM Helpdesk at the Medyka Border

<sup>18</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>19</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

Crossing Point provided relevant information about new arrivals to the project team, ensuring the most vulnerable individuals were included in the beneficiary lists and received immediate support.

In Moldova, IOM's call centre provides information on assistance and other relevant topics, while also serving as an intake platform for beneficiary's complaints and feedback. Additionally, referral pathways were created with other agencies to ensure that relevant complaints, feedback and requests are directed to IOM. An SOP has also been prepared and program focal points are required to report on their response to referrals.

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**c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

IOM has a zero-tolerance policy towards sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) based on its mandatory instruction IN/234. Hence, all IOM staff are required to undergo a PSEA training and have the obligation to report SEA allegations, concerns or suspicions to their immediate supervisor, the PSEA focal point, or to the IOM Ethics & Conduct Office. In addition to IOM's PSEA Instruction and Standards of Conduct, IOM has made PSEA commitments that include inter-agency coordination to prevent and address SEA incidents, including active participation in in-country PSEA Networks.

In addition to the complaint and feedback mechanisms that provide channels for beneficiaries to report any type of abuse, IOM promoted awareness of its "We Are All in platform" to staff working on the project, a tool that allows confidential reporting of PSEA related misconduct. Alternative reporting mechanisms in IOM Moldova also include a dedicated email address and phone number.

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**d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

During the design, implementation and monitoring phases of the project, IOM ensured the integration of a gender analysis and gender overview of the refugee and TCN populations. Considering the high percentage of women and children among the refugees and TCNs fleeing Ukraine into Moldova and Poland, IOM has committed to ensure that specific needs of women, girls and sexual and gender minorities were identified and addressed throughout the implementation of the project. In Poland, the items in NFI kits were catered specifically to women and girl needs, including female hygiene kits, small suitcases and ponchos. In Moldova, IOM prioritized the distribution of vouchers to ensure that women heads of households are financially supported. Additionally, the implementation of the project was guided by IOM's Institutional Framework for Addressing GBV in Crises, ensuring that gender-specific needs were addressed and measures were taken to mitigate and respond to risks of GBV.

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**e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

IOM in Moldova and Poland implemented an all-inclusive approach, ensuring that people with disabilities can access services and do not encounter any risk during registration or distribution – this included working with PwD's organisations, engaging and supporting to ensure accessibility of all services in this project. IOM also ensured engagement of affected populations through the inclusion of age and gender-balanced representatives of PwD through consultation and assessment processes with staff trained on inclusive communication methods. Despite efforts to include PwD in every stage of the project, IOM reached a lower number of PwD than initially planned. This owes to the fact that during the rapid onset of the crisis, most of the people identified with specific needs were referred to more specialized services than those included in this project (including health and mental health and psychosocial support, case management, and transitional shelters with the capacity to provide them with adequate assistance).

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**f. Protection:**

Protection was mainstreamed in the overall response to this project, ensuring that activities promoted safe and dignified access for all affected populations. As part of its commitments to protection mainstreaming, IOM also ensured that all interventions were in line with principles of participation, non-discrimination and Do No Harm, mitigating people's vulnerabilities to protection risks. All IOM staff were trained on IOM's Code of Conduct and protection of beneficiaries. IOM cash teams coordinated activities – including registration and distribution – with the protection teams to ensure affected populations had full access to beneficiary selection criteria and complaint mechanisms. In addition, IOM protection teams identified individuals with protection concerns and conducted relevant referrals, as needed. Additionally, IOM ensured that beneficiaries had safe access to assistance and services through the call centre in Moldova and Infoline in Poland, with a special focus on the most vulnerable.

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**g. Education:**

N/A

## 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	5,726

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance was provided to conflict-affected populations meeting eligibility criteria. It allowed vulnerable populations to access immediate and urgent needs, including food and non-food items as well as accommodation needs. Cash transfer values were developed in line-with criteria and guidelines from the CWGs in Moldova and Poland and, in Moldova's case, in coordination with minimum expenditure baskets set by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection.

### Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
Activity 1.3 (Moldova)	5,228	US\$ 120	Multi-Purpose Cash	Restricted
Activity 1.3 (Poland)	498	US\$ 381	Multi-Purpose Cash	Unrestricted

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Refugee families at the Republican Asylum of Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly receive cash support from IOM Moldova	<a href="#">Refugees at the Republican Asylum of Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly receive cash support from IOM- Facebook Post Link</a>
Refugee families staying in Ceadir-Lunga receive cash assistance from IOM Moldova	<a href="https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=Refugee families staying in Ceadir-Lunga receive cash assistance from IOM Moldova- Facebook Post Link">https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=Refugee families staying in Ceadir-Lunga receive cash assistance from IOM Moldova- Facebook Post Link</a>
Cash and Accommodation Give Hope to People Fleeing Ukraine to Poland	<a href="https://poland.iom.int/pl/stories/cash-and-accommodation-give-hope-people-fleeing-ukraine-poland">https://poland.iom.int/pl/stories/cash-and-accommodation-give-hope-people-fleeing-ukraine-poland</a>



### 3.3 Project Report 22-RR-IOM-010

1. Project Information			
Agency:	IOM	Country:	Ukraine
Sector/cluster:	Multi-Purpose Cash Shelter and Non-Food Items	CERF project code:	22-RR-IOM-010
Project title:	Multi-purpose cash, shelter and non-food items emergency response to the conflict in Ukraine		
Start date:	24/02/2022	End date:	23/08/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 250,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 251,612,998 <sup>20</sup>
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 4,499,999
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 39,713
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 39,713
	Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this project, IOM provided lifesaving assistance to vulnerable people affected by the ongoing hostilities in Ukraine, including women, children, the elderly, and persons living with disabilities and/or chronic diseases. This was achieved through delivering in-kind support in the form of shelter and Non-Food Item (NFI) kits, and Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA).

A total of 36,673 people were supported were supported as part of this project. This includes 15,785 women, 10,553 men, 3,773 girls and 3,948 boys<sup>21</sup>.

IOM supported 12,164 beneficiaries, representing 5,167 households, with MPCA. Most assistance was distributed in March and April 2022 to help mitigate the difficult circumstances Ukrainians experienced after the invasion of Ukraine (on 24 February 2022). IOM identified beneficiaries using its Rapid Registration Tool or through referrals by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MoSP) and partnered with Ukrposhta, the Ukrainian post, for distribution. Most of MPCA beneficiaries were located in Ukraine's Western Zakarpattia Region, which was hosting large numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs). The support provided allowed the benefitting households to meet their urgent needs and, where needed, allowed them to better prepare for the winter period.

IOM also distributed 5,088 NFIs to a total of 12,509 IDPs and other conflict-affected individuals in Chernivtsi, Ivano-Frankivsk and Kyiv regions, as well as to conflict-affected households in Mykolaiv Region. They were supported with 600 blankets, 2,376 jerrycans, 643

<sup>20</sup> Total humanitarian funding to IOM reported under the 2022 Ukraine Flash Appeal, OCHA FTS, as of 26 March 2023.

<sup>21</sup> As indicated in the following footnote, sex and age disaggregated data was not available for an additional 2,614 MPCA beneficiaries who were referred to IOM.

kitchen sets and 1,469 plastic containers. These items helped displaced and conflict-affected families cook, gather water and store their essentials away from their homes. In addition, IOM distributed shelter kits to 4,000 households (12,000 individuals) in Kyiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Zhytomyr, Vinnytsia, Kirovohrad, Mykolaiv, Ternopil, Zakarpattia, Luhansk, Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhia, Donetsk and Sumy Regions in coordination with implementing partners. This enabled the benefitting households to make urgent improvements to their damaged houses or apartments, crucial also in view of the winter cold.

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

The number of households reached under the project's MPCA component exceeded the target figure of 5,000, while the number of individuals supported with MPCA is lower than the 13,000 planned beneficiaries. During the project development phase, IOM had applied the standard multiplier of 2.6 persons per household. However, over the project period, most clusters revised this figure down to 2.4. The value of IOM cash transfers was in line with the amount suggested by the Cash Working Group.

IOM exceeded its original target for shelter kits, and was able to reach 4,000 households, or 12,000 individuals, whose apartments or detached houses were damaged by the hostilities.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	5,623	4,644	1,087	1,155	12,509
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	5,394	4,455	1,043	1,108	12,000
Other affected people	7,488	5,616	2,808	2,808	18,720 <sup>22</sup>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,488</b>	<b>5,616</b>	<b>2,808</b>	<b>2,808</b>	<b>18,720</b>	<b>11,017</b>	<b>9,099</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>24,509</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total</b>										
	749	562	281	280	1,872	1,101	909	213	226	2,449

  

Sector/cluster	Multi-Purpose Cash									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	2,400	1,800	900	900	6,000	4,684	1,410	1,634	1,670	12,012 <sup>23</sup>
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	64	39	6	10	119

<sup>22</sup> The categories of beneficiaries could be provided in more detail at the final reporting stage and are represented under the IDP and Host Community categories.

<sup>23</sup> This number includes 2,614 beneficiaries referred by the MoSP for who sex and age disaggregated data is not available.

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

Other affected people	2,800	2,100	1,050	1,050	7,000 <sup>24</sup>	20	5	3	5	33 <sup>25</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>12,164</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	520	390	195	195	1,300	477	145	164	168	1,216

<sup>24</sup> The categories of beneficiaries can be provided in more detail at the final reporting stage and are represented under the IDP and Host Community categories.

<sup>25</sup> Beneficiaries of IOM MPCA had to option to indicate their category as 'Other'.

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

MPCA interventions sought to support local markets where goods were available in sufficient quality and quantity to positively contribute to the resilience of the Ukrainian economy and support business owners such as service providers, store-keepers etc.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	Addressing immediate humanitarian needs for the most vulnerable population due to the rapid onset crisis in Ukraine			
<b>Output 1</b>	The most vulnerable conflict-affected households have flexible means to address their essential needs			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>				Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Multi-Purpose Cash			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Cash.1a Number of people benefitting from multi-purpose cash	13,000	12,164	Ukrposta receipts
Indicator 1.2	Cash.1b Total value of multi-purpose cash distributed in USD	2,400,000	2,400,000	Ukrposta receipts
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		The variance in indicator 1.1 is linked to the multiplier applied for the average household size at the project development phase as compared to the actual data as assessed by IOM during implementation and agreed by the Clusters. 5,000 households were targeted, using a multiplier of 2.6 to reach the target figure of 13,000 individuals. Ultimately, more households than expected (5,167) were reached with MPCA, while the average household size was smaller than expected.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Establish the multi-purpose cash mechanism	IOM		
Activity 1.2	Sub-grant agreements signed and finalized with Implementing Partners (IPs)	IOM		
Activity 1.3	Conduct a rapid beneficiary verification and registration on targeted locations, which includes consultations with women, men and people with disabilities about safe and equitable access to markets.	IOM, IPs		
Activity 1.4	Distribute cash to beneficiaries.	Ukrposhta (Ukrainian Post)		
Activity 1.5	Conduct post-distribution monitoring and reporting of cash distribution.	IOM		
Activity 1.6	Conduct ongoing, closed loop Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) activities, including consultation, ongoing accessible feedback and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) reporting mechanisms, and information sharing.	IOM		
<b>Output 2</b>	The most vulnerable conflict-affected individuals have access to life-saving NFI and shelter assistance			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>				Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	SN.1b Number of in-kind shelter kits distributed	2,400	4,000	Distribution reports, post-distribution monitoring/assessments
Indicator 2.2	SN.1a Number of people benefitting from in-kind shelter assistance	6,240	12,000	Distribution reports, post-distribution monitoring/assessments
Indicator 2.3	SN.2b Number of in-kind NFI kits distributed	4,800	5,088	Distribution reports, post-distribution monitoring/assessments
Indicator 2.4	SN.2a Number of people benefitting from in-kind NFI assistance	12,480	12,509	Distribution reports, post-distribution monitoring/assessments
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		For Indicator 2.2, in line with current IOM data on average household sizes, a multiplier of 3 has been applied for household-level items. This is higher than the average size of 2.6 which has been calculated at the project development stage.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Procure shelter and NFI kits	IOM		
Activity 2.2	Establish sub-grant agreements with Implementing Partners (IPs)	IOM		
Activity 2.3	Conduct rapid needs assessments in sites of reported needs and displacement	IOM, IPs		
Activity 2.4	Transport and distribute shelter and NFI kits	IOM, IPs		
Activity 2.5	Conduct Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM).	IOM, IPs		

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>26</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>27</sup>

All distributions, whether undertaken by IOM or via an implementing partner, were communicated clearly in advance, and the mechanisms to file complaints or concerns were widely explained before, during and after the distribution. The needs of disabled, elderly and particularly

<sup>26</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>27</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

vulnerable populations were incorporated into the distribution plan, and if special services or support were required, these were arranged in advance at no cost to the beneficiaries.

The CBI team worked closely with the implementing partner to ensure that they were communicating accurate information to the beneficiaries on the aid that would be received. During a post distribution monitoring activity for this project, ninety-seven percent (97%) of respondents reported that the amount of cash received corresponded to that communicated to them prior to the distribution.

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**b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:**

IOM takes measures to continuously monitor, evaluate, and mitigate potential risks that may cause harm to implementers, beneficiaries, communities, and staff, or that may jeopardize the project's expected outcomes. To enable better accountability to affected populations, during the project period IOM Ukraine set up a dedicated complaints and feedback (CFM) mechanism through a Call Centre modality, benefiting all IOM Ukraine programming and sectors. Information on IOM's feedback mechanisms is disseminated through posters and leaflets, posts on social media, direct information during distributions, follow-up calls, and other means in multiple languages to ensure messages reach target communities and vulnerable beneficiaries. Complaints and feedback are lodged and responded to by technical leads through Call Centre operators, with serious cases flagged to management. Data is also analysed for trends, with programming adjusted as necessary.

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**c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

The Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) was at the centre of project development and implementation, including developing the capacities of partners. IOM Ukraine has a dedicated PSEA team that rolls out trainings and fulfils IOM's Inter-Agency commitments. IOM PSEA Focal Points in Ukraine receive and handle Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) complains and provide consultations, when needed. PSEA Focal Points and hotline operators are trained on SEA case management in line with the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on handling and data sharing management with regards to allegations of SEA. Complaints on all forms of misconduct, including those relating to SEA, are collected through the IOMs "We are all in" centralized and confidential reporting platform ([weareallin.iom.int](https://weareallin.iom.int)). This platform is available in Ukrainian. Other channels to receive and handle SEA complaints were accessible, including the IOM Ukraine Call Center and IOM's Office of the Inspector General ([oiointake@iom.int](mailto:oiointake@iom.int)).

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**d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

The views of diverse groups, including women, men, boys and girls, were taken into consideration during assessments and consultations conducted for the design of this project. In all activities, IOM and partners applied gender equity principles that promote the empowerment and protection of the most vulnerable groups among those internally displaced and host communities (including pregnant and single women, families with two or more children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly). IOM and its partners adhered to the CERF life-saving criteria by prioritizing women who often constituted the largest vulnerable group affected by crisis.

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**e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

The project ensured that all assistance was inclusive of persons with disabilities. The project tailored its response to meet the specific needs of vulnerable individuals for their full and effective participation and access to assistance of MPCA and NFI.

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**f. Protection:**

Protection is mainstreamed in IOM interventions, supporting Do No Harm, prioritizing safety and dignity, enabling meaningful access, promoting accountability and fostering participation and empowerment. Through assessments and coordination with partners and the Government of Ukraine, IOM identified and supported the most vulnerable populations in need.

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**g. Education:**

N/A

## 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	12,164

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

The MPC for this response was distributed soon after the escalation of the war in Ukraine, when there was a lack of certainty of how to best link multi-purpose cash to existing social protection schemes. IOM targeted newly displaced persons who were highly unlikely to have received payments under the Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP) IDP assistance programme. Within the Zakarpattia Region, IOM coordinated directly with the MoSP at the regional level in order to identify and assist those who had been identified as some of the most vulnerable communities within the region.

### Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
MPC	12,164	US\$ 2,400,000	Multi-Purpose Cash	Unrestricted

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Almost 1 Million War Displaced to Benefit from IOM Ukraine Shelter Rehabilitation Programme	<a href="https://ukraine.iom.int/news/almost-1-million-war-displaced-benefit-iom-ukraine-shelter-rehabilitation-programme">https://ukraine.iom.int/news/almost-1-million-war-displaced-benefit-iom-ukraine-shelter-rehabilitation-programme</a>
IOM Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance Programme Will Support Ukrainians Fleeing War	<a href="https://ukraine.iom.int/news/iom-multi-purpose-cash-assistance-programme-will-support-ukrainians-fleeing-war">https://ukraine.iom.int/news/iom-multi-purpose-cash-assistance-programme-will-support-ukrainians-fleeing-war</a>
Kharkiv: Spirit of Resilience	<a href="https://ukraine.iom.int/stories/kharkiv-spirit-resilience">https://ukraine.iom.int/stories/kharkiv-spirit-resilience</a>
Cash Aid Brings Relief to Ukrainians Uprooted by War	<a href="https://medium.com/@UNmigration/cash-aid-brings-relief-to-ukrainians-uprooted-by-war-9c00c0b0a992">https://medium.com/@UNmigration/cash-aid-brings-relief-to-ukrainians-uprooted-by-war-9c00c0b0a992</a>

### Further Social Media posts on assistance supported by CERF funding:

- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid0DKHsxv4CCyGa6qf5oM5XNwnLQUVR8aJaRDANaHWpmvs4cNW2nMNz9sWvXU3bscDyl>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid02rriprV4YcFamFPVts6ygcvmwamerW71rMK4cZZndTwzqBZnarhLkCkxgQNxg9iTQl>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid0ZqaCb2YxM1jnKMCeS6XeFZcGihM3GLhgyhBFgkwfAvDE8XwS6yf6bSggSVwB69hQl>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid0tRFvfidsf8eiCANAVZDhWKeWQT6LDnCXFxb65BBnjt7edb5etJVFU8Ds5UQiRstzl>



- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid0okXUHJeaEHZEndw86RiSW3DXL7qZyo1Lq4CnK98sTqnJgzryGo5SswEJjEWVaZYZI>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid0ixFyJuapkGSf5jrA3fej6znURuS49DXdwpLLRNtdiX2pQF9mXbnEoUqnBogjKzwyI>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid0ixFyJuapkFptw65ue7E3eLG9bneMzRMjsF9z6awFSEUNMhLK28CNKAfSU4DFD6ogI>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid0d7hzcdUuOJTuxURwiEPf7ma1DcFhbTsEZhe7xMos3QGnTLgV6AooneRknjosBgg2I>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid025H5BJWC9ZiHwtkrLbeLHpbEP7LxGVQkPJ4FhpUY2KvtLEHvXPwgTr1b5xV4XRUKJl>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid02eyAoG5JeiwerxMwGeQ1Wc5PguXgKcr6KV8trDbXdfwhkYQfXLHAyj1jmrAsLuFQMI>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid02i8KCniMbm4UTSicNSVXEfmPaeSXihgEfDwnr4BHMRsaw4xyzMh55xLbgfbhHi1mI>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid02zyRAjyyBt1ZeCNxF4qGP2zPdqxgzopMmPMaEU31W1EcUDHGJZRuL7qVw2AwdZwNJl>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid05FDZGHG9DaT4FZ2aFV5x7fs7u82ocUEWnh58NZPn1AMjZEas6BkLGxAqZHzGpMKdI>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid0UU75PnQcoHjZ4AHHL6YtWWjaSsSPdKH8yhzkWWcDmsY9nuwrRVbSVX1GKDRBrTm8I>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid0qW6GhnYyca1R3wpK83MV6hMyztj5ekaQCVR27tWFjGaBKJuEDRc1ktGyE4A7nq6tI>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid02U27UpKt6R29wmhrrRfqkdpdAboaET9L28bFTZNHzDSirwp3ywuQf3bHrZs2x7jTI>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid02Ry5DZRDkVTZb6RTRLRi3UdVBpxvFWk4b9cRoUvjYw5usJCaqnp6h1W8pyPF72UTZI>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid024qX1AKDzAiz3SeLhhuKQUpZST7cCLnRJ8y14ypPQy7sqycLLxE4aWhgXEmWjw54WI>
- <https://www.instagram.com/p/CgwVAZmt3i/>
- <https://www.instagram.com/p/Cc4w41qtWoy/>
- [https://www.instagram.com/p/Cds\\_ciuNISP/](https://www.instagram.com/p/Cds_ciuNISP/)
- <https://www.instagram.com/p/CdptWn2NKL7/>
- <https://www.instagram.com/p/Cd225zvtoWN/>
- <https://twitter.com/IOMUkraine/status/1526864413013286914>
- <https://twitter.com/IOMUkraine/status/1522535851456188418>
- <https://twitter.com/IOMUkraine/status/1524363258743951360>
- <https://twitter.com/IOMUkraine/status/1526099938454736896>
- <https://twitter.com/IOMUkraine/status/1522535856044654592>

### 3.4 Project Report 22-RR-IOM-011

1. Project Information			
Agency:	IOM	Country:	Ukraine
Sector/cluster:	Multi-Purpose Cash Shelter and Non-Food Items	CERF project code:	22-RR-IOM-011
Project title:	Emergency response to the conflict in Ukraine through multi-purpose cash, shelter and non-food items		
Start date:	09/03/2022	End date:	08/09/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 377,124,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 314,782,000
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 5,000,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 29,847
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 29,847
	Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this project, IOM provided lifesaving assistance to vulnerable people affected by the ongoing hostilities in Ukraine, including women, children, the elderly, and persons living with disabilities and/or chronic diseases. This was achieved through delivering in-kind support in the form of shelter, Non-Food Item (NFI) kits, and Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA).

A total of 57,840 people were supported as part of this project. This includes 26,652 women, 19,546 men, 5,621 girls and 5,944 boys<sup>28</sup>.

IOM supported 10,541 beneficiaries, representing 5,884 households, with MPCA. Most assistance was distributed in May 2022 to help mitigate the difficult circumstances Ukrainians experienced after the invasion of Ukraine (on 24 February 2022). IOM identified beneficiaries using its Rapid Registration Tool or through referrals from the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MoSP), and partnered with the Ukrainian post, Ukrposhta, for distribution. Most of MPCA beneficiaries were located in Ukraine's Western Chernivtsi, Ivano-Frankivsk, Vinnytsia and Zakarpattia regions, all hosting large numbers of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). The support provided allowed the benefitting households to meet their urgent needs and, where needed, allowed them to better prepare for the winter period.

IOM also distributed 10,253 NFI to a total of 17,299 IDPs and other conflict-affected individuals in Lviv, Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhzhia regions. Kits included bedding, solar lamps, plastic containers and high-thermal blankets. These items helped these displaced and conflict-affected families cook, gather water and store their essentials away from their homes. In addition, IOM distributed shelter kits to 10,000 households (30,000 individuals) in Kyiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Zhytomyr, Vinnytsia, Kirovohrad, Mykolaiv, Ternopil, Zakarpattia, Luhansk, Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhia, Donetsk and Sumy Regions in coordination with implementing partners. This enabled the benefitting households to make urgent improvements to their damaged houses or apartments, crucial also in view of the winter cold.

<sup>28</sup> A sex and age breakdown is not available for a further 77 MPCA beneficiaries, as described in footnote 22.

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

N/A

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	6,000	4,500	2,250	2,250	15,000	7,776	6,423	1,503	1,597	17,299
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	13,485	11,138	2,607	2,770	30,000
Other affected people	6,480	4,860	2,430	2,430	16,200 <sup>29</sup>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,480</b>	<b>9,360</b>	<b>4,680</b>	<b>4,680</b>	<b>31,200</b>	<b>21,261</b>	<b>17,561</b>	<b>4,110</b>	<b>4,367</b>	<b>47,299</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	1,248	936	468	468	3,120	2,126	1,756	411	436	4,729

Sector/cluster	Multi-Purpose Cash									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	2,080	1,560	780	780	5,200	4,536	1,620	1,235	1,291	8,682
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	855	365	276	286	1,782
Other affected people	2,080	1,560	780	780	5,200 <sup>30</sup>	0	0	0	0	77 <sup>31</sup>

<sup>29</sup> The categories of beneficiaries could be provided in more detail at the final reporting stage and are represented under the IDP and Host Community categories.

<sup>30</sup> The categories of beneficiaries could be provided in more detail at the final reporting stage and are represented under the IDP and Host Community categories.

<sup>31</sup> Beneficiaries of IOM MPCA had to option to indicate their category as 'Other'.

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

<b>Total</b>	<b>4,160</b>	<b>3,120</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>5,391</b>	<b>1,985</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>10,541</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	416	312	156	156	<b>1,040</b>	539	198	151	157	<b>1,045</b>

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

MPCA interventions sought to support local markets where goods were available in sufficient quality and quantity to positively contribute to the resilience of the Ukrainian economy and support business owners such as service providers, storekeepers, etc.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

**Project objective** Addressing immediate humanitarian needs for the most vulnerable population due to the rapid onset crisis in Ukraine

**Output 1** The most vulnerable conflict-affected individuals have access to lifesaving NFI and shelter assistance

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes ☐ No ☒

**Sector/cluster** Shelter and Non-Food Items

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	SN.1b Number of in-kind shelter kits distributed	10,000	10,000	Distribution reports, post-distribution monitoring/assessments
Indicator 1.2	SN.1a Number of people benefitting from in-kind shelter assistance	15,600	30,000	Distribution reports, post-distribution monitoring/assessments
Indicator 1.3	SN.2b Number of in-kind NFI kits distributed	10,000	10,253	Distribution reports, post-distribution monitoring/assessments
Indicator 1.4	SN.2a Number of people benefitting from in-kind NFI assistance	15,600	17,299	Distribution reports, post-distribution monitoring/assessments

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:** For Indicator 1.2, in line with current IOM data on average household sizes, a multiplier of 3 has been applied for household-level items. This is higher than the average size applied at the project development stage.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Procure shelter and NFI kits	IOM
Activity 1.2	Establish sub-grant agreements with Implementing Partners (IPs)	IOM
Activity 1.3	Conduct rapid needs assessments in sites of reported needs and displacement	IOM, IPs
Activity 1.4	Store, transport and distribute shelter and NFI kits	IOM, IPs
Activity 1.5	Conduct Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM).	IOM

**Output 2** The most vulnerable conflict-affected households have flexible means to address their essential needs

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes ☐ No ☒

**Sector/cluster** Multi-Purpose Cash

Indicators	Description	Indicators	Description	Indicators
Indicator 2.1	Cash.1a Number of people benefitting from multi-purpose cash	Indicator 2.1	Cash.1a Number of people benefitting from multi-purpose cash	Indicator 2.1
Indicator 2.2	Cash.1b Total value of multi-purpose cash distributed in USD	Indicator 2.2	Cash.1b Total value of multi-purpose cash distributed in USD	Indicator 2.2
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		4,000 households were targeted, using a multiplier of 2.6 to reach the target figure of 10,400 individuals. Ultimately, more households than expected (5,884) were reached with MPCA, while the average household size was smaller than expected.		
Activities	Description	Activities		
Activity 2.1	Establish the multi-purpose cash delivery mechanism	IOM		
Activity 2.2	Establish sub-grant agreements with Implementing Partners (IPs)	IOM, IPs		
Activity 2.3	Conduct a rapid beneficiary verification and registration on targeted locations, which includes consultations with women, men and people with disabilities about safe and equitable access to markets.	IOM, IPs		
Activity 2.4	Distribute cash to beneficiaries.	Ukrposhta (Ukrainian post office)		
Activity 2.5	Conduct post-distribution monitoring and reporting of cash distribution.	IOM		
Activity 2.6	Conduct ongoing, closed loop Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) activities, including consultation, ongoing accessible feedback and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) reporting mechanisms, and information sharing.	IOM		

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>32</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>33</sup>:

All distributions, whether undertaken by IOM or via an implementing partner, were communicated clearly in advance, and the mechanisms to file complaints or concerns were widely explained before, during and after the distribution. The needs of disabled, elderly and particularly

<sup>32</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>33</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

vulnerable populations were incorporated into the distribution plan, and if special services or support were required, these were arranged in advance at no cost to the beneficiaries.

The Cash-Based Interventions (CBI) team worked closely with the implementing partner to ensure that they were communicating accurate information to the beneficiaries on the aid that would be received. During a post distribution monitoring activity for this project, ninety-seven percent (97%) of respondents reported that the amount of cash received corresponded to that communicated to them prior to the distribution.

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**b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:**

IOM takes measures to continuously monitor, evaluate, and mitigate potential risks that may cause harm to implementers, beneficiaries, communities, and staff, or that may jeopardize the project's expected outcomes. To enable better accountability to affected populations, during the project period IOM Ukraine set up a dedicated complaints and feedback (CFM) mechanism through a Call Centre modality, benefiting all IOM Ukraine programming and sectors. Information on IOM's feedback mechanisms was disseminated through posters and leaflets, social media posts, direct information during distributions, follow-up calls, and other means in multiple languages to ensure messages reached target communities and vulnerable beneficiaries. Complaints and feedback are lodged and responded to by technical leads through Call Centre operators, with serious cases flagged to management. Data is also analysed for trends, with programming adjusted as necessary.

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**c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

The Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) was at the centre of project development and implementation, including developing the capacities of partners. IOM Ukraine has a dedicated PSEA team that rolls out trainings and fulfils IOM's Inter-Agency commitments. IOM PSEA Focal Points in Ukraine receive and handle Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) complains and provide consultations when needed. PSEA Focal Points and hotline operators are trained on SEA case management in line with Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on handling and data sharing management with regards to allegations of SEA. Complaints on all forms of misconduct, including those relating to SEA, are collected through the IOM "We are all in" centralized and confidential reporting platform ([weareallin.iom.int](https://weareallin.iom.int)). This platform is available in Ukrainian. Other channels to receive and handle SEA complaints were accessible, including the IOM Ukraine Call Center and IOM's Office of the Inspector General ([oiointake@iom.int](mailto:oiointake@iom.int)).

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**d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

The views of diverse groups, including women, men, boys and girls, were taken into consideration during assessments and consultations conducted for the design of this project. In all activities, IOM and partners applied gender equity principles that promote the empowerment and protection of the most vulnerable groups among those internally displaced and host communities (including pregnant and single women, families with two or more children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly). IOM and its partners adhered to the CERF life-saving criteria by prioritizing women who often constituted the largest vulnerable group affected by crisis.

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**e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

The project ensured that all assistance was inclusive of persons with disabilities. The project tailored its response to meet the specific needs of vulnerable individuals for their full and effective participation and access to assistance of MPCA and NFI.

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**f. Protection:**

Protection is mainstreamed in IOM interventions, supporting Do No Harm, prioritizing safety and dignity, enabling meaningful access, promoting accountability and fostering participation and empowerment. Through assessments and coordination with partners and the Government of Ukraine, IOM identified and supported the most vulnerable populations in need.

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**g. Education:**

N/A



## 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	10,541

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

The MPCA for this response was distributed at the start of the war, when there was still limited understanding on how to link the MPCA to existing social protection schemes in Ukraine. IOM targeted newly displaced persons who were highly unlikely to have received payments under the Ministry of Social Policy IDP assistance programme.

### Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)
MPCA	MPCA	MPCA	MPCA	MPCA

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Almost 1 Million War Displaced to Benefit from IOM Ukraine Shelter Rehabilitation Programme	<a href="https://ukraine.iom.int/news/almost-1-million-war-displaced-benefit-iom-ukraine-shelter-rehabilitation-programme">https://ukraine.iom.int/news/almost-1-million-war-displaced-benefit-iom-ukraine-shelter-rehabilitation-programme</a>
IOM Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance Programme Will Support Ukrainians Fleeing War	<a href="https://ukraine.iom.int/news/iom-multi-purpose-cash-assistance-programme-will-support-ukrainians-fleeing-war">https://ukraine.iom.int/news/iom-multi-purpose-cash-assistance-programme-will-support-ukrainians-fleeing-war</a>
Kharkiv: Spirit of Resilience	<a href="https://ukraine.iom.int/stories/kharkiv-spirit-resilience">https://ukraine.iom.int/stories/kharkiv-spirit-resilience</a>
Cash Aid Brings Relief to Ukrainians Uprooted by War	<a href="https://medium.com/@UNmigration/cash-aid-brings-relief-to-ukrainians-uprooted-by-war-9c00c0b0a992">https://medium.com/@UNmigration/cash-aid-brings-relief-to-ukrainians-uprooted-by-war-9c00c0b0a992</a>

### Further Social Media posts on assistance supported by CERF funding:

- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid0DKHsxv4CCyGa6qf5oM5XNwnLQUVR8aJaRDANaHWpmvs4cNW2nMNz9sWvXU3bscDyl>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid02rriprV4YcFamFPVts6ygcvmwamerW71rMK4cZZndTwzqBZnarhLkCkxqQNxg9iTQl>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid0ZqaCb2YxM1jnKMCeS6XeFZcGihM3GLhgyhBFgkwfAvDE8XwS6yf6bSggSVwB69hQl>

- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid0tRFvfidsf8eiCANAVZDhWKeWQT6LDnCXFxb65BBnjt7edb5etJVFU8Ds5UQiRstzl>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid0okXUUhJeaEHZEndw86RiSW3DXL7qZyo1Lq4CnK98sTqnJgzryGo5SswEJjEWVaZYI>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid0ixFyJuapkGSf5jrA3fej6znURuS49DXdwpLLRNtdiX2pQF9mXbnEoUqnBogjKzwyI>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid0ixFyJuapkFptw65ue7E3eLG9bneMzRMjsF9z6awFSEUNMhLK28CNKAfSU4DFD6ogI>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid0d7hzcdUoJtUxURwiEPf7ma1DcFhbTsEZhe7xMos3QGnTLgV6AooneRknjosBgg2I>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid025H5BJWC9ZiHwtkrLbeLHpbEP7LxGVQkPJ4FhpUY2KvtLEHvXPwgTr1b5xV4XRUKJl>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid02eyAoG5JeiwerxMwGeQ1Wc5PguXgKcr6KV8trDbXdfwhkYQfXLHAyj1jmrAsLuFQMI>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid02i8KCniMbm4UTSicNSVXFefmPaeSXihgEfDwnr4BHMRsaw4xyzMh55xLbgfbhHi1mI>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid02zyRAjyyBt1ZeCNxF4qGP2zPdqxgzopMmPMaEU31W1EcUDHGJZRuL7qVw2AwdZwNJI>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid05FDZGHG9DaT4FZ2aFV5x7fs7u82ocUEWnh58NZPn1AMjZEas6BkLGxAqZHzGpMKdI>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid0UU75PnQcoHjZ4AHHL6YtWWjaSsSPdKH8yhzkWWcdmsY9nuwrRVbSVX1GKDRBrTM8I>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid0qW6GhnYyca1R3wpK83MV6hMyztj5ekaQCVR27WfjGaBKJuEDRc1ktGyE4A7nq6tI>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid02U27UpKt6R29wmhrrRfqkdpdAboaET9L28bftZNHxzDSirwp3ywuQf3bHrZs2x7jTI>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid02Ry5DZRDkVTZb6RTRLRi3UdVBpxvFWk4b9cRoUvjYw5usJCaqnp6h1W8pyPF72UTZI>
- <https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine/posts/pfbid024qX1AKDzAiz3SeLhhuKQUpZST7cCLnRJ8y14ypPQy7sqyclLx4aWhgXEmWjw54WI>
- <https://www.instagram.com/p/CgwVAZmt3i/>
- <https://www.instagram.com/p/Cc4w41qtWoy/>
- [https://www.instagram.com/p/Cds\\_ciuNISP/](https://www.instagram.com/p/Cds_ciuNISP/)
- <https://www.instagram.com/p/CdptWn2NKL7/>
- <https://www.instagram.com/p/Cd225zvtoWN/>
- <https://twitter.com/IOMUkraine/status/1526864413013286914>
- <https://twitter.com/IOMUkraine/status/1522535851456188418>
- <https://twitter.com/IOMUkraine/status/1524363258743951360>
- <https://twitter.com/IOMUkraine/status/1526099938454736896>
- <https://twitter.com/IOMUkraine/status/1522535856044654592>

### 3.5 Project Report 22-RR-CHR-002

1. Project Information			
Agency:	OHCHR	Country:	Ukraine
Sector/cluster:	Protection - Human Rights	CERF project code:	22-RR-CHR-002
Project title:	Expansion of HRMMU activities aimed at protection of civilian population, and promotion of remedy and reparation to survivors and their families in response to the 2022 Conflict in Ukraine		
Start date:	25/03/2022	End date:	24/09/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 12,231,410
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 6,211,772
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 2,006,966
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 0
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
	Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

CERF funds allowed OHCHR not only to comprehensively monitor and report on the violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Ukraine following the armed attack of the Russian Federation on 24 February 2022 but particularly extend its work on civilian casualties, including protection of civilians by presence in the high risk and very high-risk areas and advocacy on civilian casualties with all parties to the conflict. conflict-related civilian casualties that had dramatically increased after 24 February 2022, with the start of Russian large-scale armed attack against Ukraine. From 24 February to 4 December 2022, OHCHR recorded 17,181 civilian casualties in the country: 6,702 killed (2,626 men, 1,794 women, 174 girls, and 212 boys, as well as 38 children and 1,858 adults whose sex is yet unknown), and 10,479 injured (2,273 men, 1,628 women, 217 girls, and 308 boys, as well as 250 children and 5,803 adults whose sex is yet unknown). Since 27 February, OHCHR was publishing civilian casualty updates on a daily basis (since 4 July – on a monthly basis) thus making political, military and humanitarian actors instantly aware of the human cost of on-going hostilities, and on the relevant protection needs. Civilian casualty data also informed direct OHCHR advocacy with parties to the conflict regarding compliance with international humanitarian law and protection of civilians. That the civilian casualties in Ukraine have been progressively decreasing in Ukraine since March and reached their lowest in November can be partially attributed to the relevant monitoring and reporting efforts by OHCHR

OHCHR has also been recording damages to civilian objects, such as schools and hospitals, and reporting on them to inform relevant protection advocacy at national and international levels. From 24 February to 4 December 2022, OHCHR has documented damage to or destruction of 527 educational facilities (343 schools, 97 kindergartens, 56 specialized schools, 26 universities and 5 scientific centers) and 265 medical facilities (171 hospitals, 14 psycho-neurological facilities, and 80 other medical facilities, such as local clinics, ambulatories, health posts, first aid stations, and mobile clinics).

OHCHR was the first international entity to provide a comprehensive update on the violations of human rights and IHL in the country during the first month of armed conflict, which was issued on 26 March. During the project OHCHR produced two in-depth reports on the human rights situation in Ukraine in the context of the armed attack by the Russian Federation, the first one published on 29 June, covering the period 24 February to 15 May 2022, and second on 27 September, covering the period 1 February to 31 July 2022. The reports provided comprehensive overview of the human rights situation in Ukraine and the impact of hostilities on the civilian population. Topics included conduct of hostilities, including use of explosive weapons with wide area effects in populated areas, civilian casualties, damage to civilian objects (such as medical and education facilities, places of worship, and civilian housing), effects on populations at risk, right to liberty and security of persons, including killings, arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances, torture and ill-treatment of civilians, conflict-related sexual violence, as well as treatment of prisoners of war, fundamental freedoms and civic space, and effects in Crimea. The reports also provide recommendations to Ukrainian authorities, the Russian Federation, Russian-affiliated armed groups, and the international community.

In the project period OHCHR held interviews with more than 1,024 victims and witnesses of human rights violations (530 women and 494 men) and made more than 126 monitoring visits to document civilian casualties and other human rights violations on the civilian population. To illustrate, in the project period OHCHR documented 542 cases of enforced disappearances and arbitrary detention of civilians, 67 cases of torture or ill-treatment of civilian detainees and 86 cases of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV). OHCHR documented widespread practices of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners of war in places of internment in the Russian Federation and in territory it occupies, and cases of torture and ill-treatment of Russian and affiliated armed groups upon capture, including 77 verified cases to date. OHCHR facilitated UN reporting on six grave violations against children in times of war and was the only international entity, which comprehensively monitored and reported on CRSV. Furthermore, OHCHR received allegations of human rights violations committed during the so-called “filtration” of civilians by Russian armed forces or affiliated armed groups.

### 3. Changes and Amendments

There was deviation from the original project plan, suggesting a no cost extension of the project from September to end of December<sup>34</sup>, as OHCHR planned protection by presence missions over Autumn and Winter to very high-risk areas, such as Kherson and Kupiansk, following liberation of territories that have been under the military control of the Russian Federation over Autumn. This allows not only protection by presence activities, but also advocacy with parties to the conflict regarding compliance with international humanitarian law and protection of civilians.

As mentioned above, this constituted a no-cost extension and did not require any changes in the project activities – it only strengthened protection component and activities.

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<sup>34</sup> This no-cost extension request was not formally submitted and was not approved.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Protection - Human Rights									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	10,000	15,000	2,000	2,000	29,000	10,000	15,000	2,000	2,000	29,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>29,000</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

The project wider benefited vulnerable individuals, who experienced, or are at risk to experience, violations of human rights and IHL and have protection needs resulting from the conflict. Individuals living in communities worst affected by the armed conflict benefited from the effect OHCHR's protection by presence, as the OHCHR physical presence in conflict-affected areas influences behaviour of parties to the conflict and serves as a protection umbrella for the respective areas. OHCHR's comprehensive documentation and reporting on international human rights and international humanitarian rights law violations with a view to future accountability also provided protection, serving as a deterrent. It is estimated that OHCHR public reporting and protection advocacy related to conduct of hostilities has contributed to the progressive decrease in civilian casualties observed in Ukraine since May, indirectly benefiting communities at large.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	To increase protection of human rights of men, women, girls, and boys across all of Ukraine, through deployment of human rights monitoring teams to provide protection by presence, document civilian casualties; advocate for remedy and reparation to survivors and their families and provide early warning and evidence for all humanitarian and CERF-funded actors in Ukraine.			
Output 1	All conflict-related civilian casualties on both sides of contact line are recorded in accordance with OHCHR methodology.			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Protection - Human Rights			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	PG.1 Number of human rights and/or protection monitoring missions, analyses and/or reports that inform the humanitarian response (field visits along the conflict-affected area to document civilian casualties and other manifestation of negative impact of armed hostilities on civilian population)	100	126	OHCHR regular and thematic reports  <a href="#">Report on the Human rights Situation in Ukraine 1 February to 31 July 2022</a>  "Killings of civilians: summary executions and attacks on individual civilians in Kyiv, Chernihiv, and Sumy regions in the context of the Russian Federation's armed attack against Ukraine"
Indicator 1.2	Civilian casualty records disaggregated by date, sex, age, place of the incident, control over the place of the incident, weapon by which civilian casualty is caused (%)	100	100	OHCHR civilian casualty reports Found <a href="#">here</a>
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		N/A		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		

Activity 1.1	Conducting field visits to the sites of incidents where civilian casualties occurred for assessment, investigation and documentation	OHCHR
Activity 1.2	Conducting interviews with victims and witnesses of civilian casualty incidents	OHCHR
Activity 1.3	Conducting analysis and corroborating information from relevant sources	OHCHR

<b>Output 2</b>	People across all of Ukraine and civil society benefit from the accountability mechanisms and the effective investigations of the most egregious human rights violations (such as torture and all forms of conflict-related sexual violence).
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<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Protection - Human Rights			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	Number of cases of grave human rights violations, especially of arbitrary, secret, and incommunicado detention by the Government agents and abductions/unlawful apprehension by the armed groups; enforced disappearances; torture and ill-treatment; arbitrary or summary executions; rape and other forms of SGBV as well as other egregious human rights violations documented	200	606	OHCHR regular and thematic reports  <a href="#">Report on the Human rights Situation in Ukraine 1 February to 31 July 2022</a>  "Killings of civilians: summary executions and attacks on individual civilians in Kyiv, Chernihiv, and Sumy regions in the context of the Russian Federation's armed attack against Ukraine"
Indicator 2.2	Number of OHCHR reports on the human rights situation, updates, and analytical papers with an attention to gender-related violations, and emerging concerns and risks, and civilian casualties	200	150	OHCHR regular, thematic, situation and civilian casualty reports and updates Found <a href="#">here</a> and <a href="#">here</a>
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		The escalating scale of human rights violations during the armed attack and occupation of parts of Ukrainian territory by the Russian Federation led to an increase in the number of documented human rights violations. OHCHR's increased advocacy on civilian casualties along with external factors led to the decreasing trend in civilian casualties and hence, the civilian casualty reporting frequency was changed (daily until July 2022, weekly after this), which contributed to a decrease in the number of reports produced.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 2.1	Monitoring and documenting international human rights and international humanitarian law violations in Ukraine,	OHCHR		

	for prevention of further violations and future accountability	
Activity 2.2	Identifying and assessing risk factors, and providing early warning to all relevant stakeholders	OHCHR

<b>Output 3</b>	Advocacy with relevant key duty bearers in relation to civilian casualty mitigation, remedy and reparation to survivors and families of victims
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<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Protection - Human Rights
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Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Number of advocacy interventions (letters, meetings, briefings) with the Government of Ukraine (JFO, Ministry of Defence, Office of the Military Prosecutor, Ombudsperson)	12	20	OHCHR/HRMMU statistical records
Indicator 3.2	Number of advocacy interventions (letters, meetings) with the Russian Federation and armed groups of the self-proclaimed 'donetsk people's republic' and "luhansk people"s republic"	12	17	OHCHR/HRMMU statistical records
Indicator 3.3	Number of advocacy interventions (letters, meetings, briefings) with the civil authorities in charge or medical and socio-economic remedy and reparation to injured civilians and families of those killed	8	10	OHCHR/HRMMU statistical records

<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>	OHCHR responded to the increased need for advocacy interventions, which was due to the increase in the number of cases of human rights violations in Ukraine since the RF armed attack in February.
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Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Conducting advocacy interventions (letters, meetings, briefings) with the Government of Ukraine, including Ministry of Defence, Office of the Military Prosecutor, Ombudsperson	OHCHR
Activity 3.2	Conducting advocacy interventions (letters, meetings) with the Russian Federation and the armed groups of the self-proclaimed 'donetsk people's republic' and "luhansk people"s republic"	OHCHR
Activity 3.3	Conducting advocacy interventions (letters, meetings, briefings) with the civil authorities in charge or medical and socio-economic remedy and reparation to injured civilians and families of those killed	OHCHR

## 7. Effective Programming



CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>35</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

#### **a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>36</sup>:**

Design and planning: AAP was informed through relevant colleagues in the field offices of OHCHR, local contacts, social media, and broader advocacy with relevant stakeholders. Project design was based on on-going work to document civilian casualties. It included field visits to the sites of violations, visiting hospitals, morgues, and forensic services, places of detention of conflict-affected detainees, as well as consulting with various sources of information as a means of corroboration.

Implementation: AAP was informed during the implementation of activities, such as field visits, interviews with the victims, witnesses, and survivors, and with conflict affected population of Ukraine.

Monitoring and Evaluation was based on feedback from affected people, serving as a two-way communication tool. Relevant updates were publicly presented during specially organized public events, field visits, and through mass-media.

#### **b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:**

The project supported both horizontal and vertical feedback and complaint mechanisms, accessible to targeted groups during the project implementation period, including aspects of confidentiality, accessibility, and follow-up in line with the applicable regulatory framework of the UN.

#### **c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

The project itself served as a mechanism to record and as a contributor/enabler to handling of SEA and related complaints with aspects of confidentiality, accessibility, and follow-up.

#### **d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

Monitoring and reporting on conflict-related sexual violence is one of the fundamental components of the project. Furthermore, OHCHR civilian casualty recording considers GBV and CRSV, and sexual violence is indicated as one of the possible causes of death in civilian casualty recording module of the human rights database that OHCHR uses. When leading its interventions, HRMMU is always considers the differing negative implications of military presence to men and women, including as a potential risk for sexual violence, especially in residential areas. All OHCHR reports contain gender disaggregated data and have a gender sensitive approach and reflect the previously mentioned points. OHCHR also served as a source of information on CRSV for other humanitarian agencies and donors to inform their CRSV responses.

#### **e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

Apart from recording of civilian casualties, OHCHR engages into specific activities, advocating for remedy and reparation to the people who become disabled due to the conflict. OHCHR also trails the impact of the conflict on PwD, which also is then shared with other CERF agencies, feeding their CERF-funded project management and appropriate response.

<sup>35</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>36</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

**f. Protection:**

OHCHR delivered life-saving activities that protected civilians living in conflict-affected areas, especially those most vulnerable and at risk, through protection by presence, advocacy with parties to the conflict, prevention through documentation of and related follow up on civilian casualties, and advocacy for protection, remedy and reparation to survivors and their families.

**g. Education:**

N/A

**8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)****Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?**

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	N/A

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

The project focused on protection monitoring, reporting and advocacy.

**Parameters of the used CVA modality:**

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
N/A	N/A	N/A	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

**9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities**

Title	Weblink
Report on the human rights situation in Ukraine, 1 February to 31 July 2022	<a href="https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/country-reports/report-human-rights-situation-ukraine-1-february-31-july-2022">https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/country-reports/report-human-rights-situation-ukraine-1-february-31-july-2022</a>
Press Briefing by the Head of UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine Matilda Bogner	<a href="https://ukraine.un.org/en/181201-press-briefing-head-un-human-rights-monitoring-mission-ukraine-matilda-bogner">https://ukraine.un.org/en/181201-press-briefing-head-un-human-rights-monitoring-mission-ukraine-matilda-bogner</a>
Head of Human Rights Monitoring Mission live interview with CNN on human rights violations in Ukraine	<a href="https://video.snapstream.net/Play/a7r47HEfu0hecnNjoDPhGH?accessToken=dilcfnwlo03bc">https://video.snapstream.net/Play/a7r47HEfu0hecnNjoDPhGH?accessToken=dilcfnwlo03bc</a> <a href="https://edition.cnn.com/europe/live-news/russia-ukraine-war-news-04-26-22/h_08f50f89d13463965505beaa89d717fa">https://edition.cnn.com/europe/live-news/russia-ukraine-war-news-04-26-22/h_08f50f89d13463965505beaa89d717fa</a>

### 3.6 Project Report 22-RR-FPA-012

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNFPA	Country:	Ukraine
Sector/cluster:	Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health <sup>37</sup> Protection - Gender-Based Violence	CERF project code:	22-RR-FPA-012
Project title:	Emergency Response to support women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health, and empowerment		
Start date:	03/03/2022	End date:	31/12/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 18,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US 15,336,774 <sup>38</sup>
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 996,980
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$441,889
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 441,889
	Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

CERF funding has provided lifesaving support for essential sexual and reproductive (SRH) healthcare and services to respond, prevent and mitigate gender-based violence (GBV) at the outset of the Ukrainian emergency response. This has included services to give birth safely, and clinical management of rape - also for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence. Reaching those in most need, UNFPA, through its implementing partners, provided SRH and GBV services through tailored mobile clinics and static facilities, reaching over 21 000 people. Specifically, UNFPA supported the operation of four Survivor Relief Centers (SRC), in cities hosting the largest numbers of IDPs (Kyiv, Lviv, Dnipro and Zaporizhya), which have offered psychosocial and legal support, and are equipped to support GBV disclosures and provide relevant lifesaving referrals. 95% of beneficiaries at the SRCs have been IDPs. CERF funding also enabled support towards the establishment of two women and girls safe spaces (WGSS). GBV services also included the distribution of 10,000 dignity kits, which has also been used as an entry point for GBV services including awareness raising, case management referral and psychosocial support. Thus dignity kit distribution has served a wider protection response. GBV awareness raising campaign has reached over 3.5 million people with lifesaving information, including where to access respective services. More than 60 local media all over Ukraine have been engaged in disseminating lifesaving information on GBV prevention, response and mitigation. Through its approach anchored in localization, UNFPA has been able to strengthen the quality of its humanitarian response on the ground by implementing CERF-funded projects through national Ukrainian civil society organizations, including women-led organizations. Coordination mechanisms in SRH and GBV have been leveraged to maximize the impact and quality of service delivery.

<sup>37</sup> Updated at the time of reporting.

<sup>38</sup> Total humanitarian funding to UNFPA reported under the 2022 Ukraine Flash Appeal, OCHA FTS, as of 26 March 2023.

### 3. Changes and Amendments

UNFPA received a no-cost extension, which included a granted revision request. The timely establishment and operation of 12 Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) has not been feasible due to security concerns and political considerations. Conditions have not been conducive to establish and operate all static WGSSs in the target locations. Agreement with municipal authorities is required to establish a WGSS. Such agreements were not made feasible until late into project timelines due to the reluctance of municipal authorities related to security concerns and political considerations in terms of sequencing and prioritisation of perceived local needs. UNFPA has continued to be guided by the 'do no harm' principle in addition to exercising due diligence with its partners on the ground, both civil society organisation and municipal authorities, and as such cannot force its programming. Due to these security and political obstacles, UNFPA also requested to reduce the number of WGSSs from 12 to 6, and has consequently supported the establishment of safe spaces for women including four Survivor Relief Centres and two women and girls safe spaces. UNFPA will also ensure the sustainability of the established safe spaces under CERF 1 beyond 2022 with other funding sources, until conditions are conducive for local financing. Due to global bottlenecks in procurement lead times, the procurement, and subsequent last-mile distribution, of Inter-Agency reproductive Health Kits also required an extension until the end of 2022.

UNFPA at the time of project reporting clarified that Output 1 of this project should have been categorized as Sexual and Reproductive Health sector response rather than the Protection (GBV) sector response as appeared in the approved project document. This change was reflected with relevant footnotes in this report.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Protection - Gender-Based Violence									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	31,147	7,125	3,625	2,000	43,897	5474	1155	838	58	7525
Internally displaced people	49,836	11,400	5,800	3,200	70,236	12624	2883	1841	163	17511
Host communities	18,688	4,275	2,175	1,200	26,338	5196	876	890	24	6986
Other affected people	24,917	5,700	2,900	1,600	35,117	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>124,588</b>	<b>28,500</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>175,588</b>	<b>23,294</b>	<b>4,914</b>	<b>3,569</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>32,022</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	1,300	0	200	0	1,500	187	49	0	0	236

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

Indirect beneficiaries of the project include people with increased knowledge and awareness on GBV and SRH issues, who can challenge gender norms, tolerance of GBV and harmful behaviour of perpetrators. Indirect beneficiaries have gained knowledge about services and support they can receive, and includes people living in communities where access to SRH and GBV services is expanded due to UNFPA support. Total estimation of indirect beneficiaries: 10 852 971.

Calculation:

GBV awareness raising campaign indirect: 10 740 774 (3,580,258 x3)

SRH services indirect: 18 222

GBV services indirect: 93 975

**Total: 10 852 971**

## 6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Women and girls including GBV survivors have access to life-saving, quality, and well-coordinated GBViE response services that meet their escalating needs, including lifesaving medical care and psychosocial support services				
Output 1	Women and girls including GBV survivors have access to life-saving, quality, and well-coordinated health response services to GBV				
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health <sup>39</sup>				
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification	
Indicator 1.1	Number of people benefiting from outreach services provided by 3 Sexual and Reproductive Health mobile teams	12,000	5,274	Mobile teams report UMM	
Indicator 1.2	SP.2b Number of people accessing services enabled by inter-agency emergency reproductive health kits	800	800	IARH kits manual	
Indicator 1.3	SP.3 Number of health care providers receiving training on the minimum emergency response package for sexual and reproductive health	180	180	WHFP report	
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Number of beneficiaries covered by SRH mobile teams was lower due to problems with procurement of medical equipment and supply, in addition to safety of medical staff. After massive missile attacks over all regions, mobile teams operation was temporarily stopped for one-three days pending further clarification/clearance of the security situation.			
Activities	Description		Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Supporting 3 mobile clinics including an ob/gyn, a family physician, a nurse/midwife, and a social worker providing medical care, counseling and referrals		Ukrainian Medical Mission		

<sup>39</sup> Updated at the time of reporting.

Activity 1.2	Technically and operationally supporting the existing 21 service delivery points and the establishment of 9 new service points	WHFP, UWF
Activity 1.3	Providing refreshers to the medical staff in 15 selected clinics on clinical management of rape, and provision of primary PSS / Psychological First Aid (PFA) to GBV survivors and referral pathways	WHFP

<b>Output 2</b>	Provision of life-saving GBViE PSS services via in-person or remote modalities (hot lines, community focal point, outreach, and referral to/from health service delivery points, «safe spaces», protection) are available and accessible for the most vulnerable women and girls
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<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Protection - Gender-Based Violence
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Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	PS.2 Number of people receiving GBV psycho-social support and/or GBV case management.	28,000	21,325 (2,271 beneficiaries of 12 PSS Mobile Teams + 6,911 beneficiaries of 4 Survivor Relief Centers + 12,143 beneficiaries served by Hotline La Strada)	PSS MTs activity logs, reports of implementing partners, UNFPA monitoring tools
Indicator 2.2	PS.1b Number of women- and girl-friendly safe spaces and/or centres constructed, rehabilitated and/or supported	12 (6 after reprogramming)	6 (supporting operation of 4 Survivor Relief Centers; establishment of 2 Safe Spaces for Women and Girls by 31 December 2022)	Reports of implementing partners
Indicator 2.3	Number of target locations where context-specific psychosocial support services focused on the needs of women and girls were established	12 (6 after reprogramming)	6 (operation of Survivor Relief Centers supported in 4 locations: Kyiv, Lviv Dnipro, Zaporizhzhya; Safe Spaces for Women and Girls to be established in 2 locations: Lviv, Kharkiv)	Reports from implementing partners
Indicator 2.4	SP.1a Number of menstrual hygiene management kits and/or dignity kits distributed	10,000	10,000	Reports from implementing partners, UNFPA monitoring tool
Indicator 2.5	Number of people reached through awareness-raising and/or messaging on prevention and access to services	175,000	3,580,258	Reports from implementing partners

<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		<p>Indicator 2.1 Number of people receiving GBV psycho-social support and/or GBV case management. Data for beneficiaries of PSS mobile teams, Survivor Relief Centers and Hotline La Strada for the month of December 2022 is a preliminary estimate.</p> <p>Indicator 2.5 Number of people reached through awareness-raising and/or messaging on prevention and access to services</p> <p>GBV awareness raising campaign funded by CERF have covered in total the audience of 3,580,258 people (2,506,180 women, 1,074,078 men). The campaign included media placements with the engagement of 61 local and national media (coverage 1,804,121 people), radio interviews (59,700 listeners), social media campaign (1,649,404 unique users) and contextual ads campaign (67,033)</p>
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Scaling up and strengthening of GBV Hotlines through operational and technical assistance, including day and night shift staff, telecoms equipment, refreshers	NGO La Strada
Activity 2.2	Establishing and supporting Women's and Girls' Safe Spaces where women and girls feel physically and emotionally safe, can interact with other women and girls, receive information and services, and participate in group activities such as drop-in recreational activities or peer support groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth Charitable Fund Initiativ (establishment of 1 Women's and Girls' Safe Space in Kharkiv, operation of 1 Survivor Relief Center in Kyiv)</li> <li>Charity Fund Butterfly (establishment of 1 Women's and Girls' Safe Space in Lviv, operation of 1 Survivor Relief Center in Lviv)</li> <li>NGO M.ART.IN - club (operation of 1 Survivor Relief Center in Dnipro)</li> <li>Charity Fund Posmichka UA (operation of 1 Survivor Relief Center in Zaporizhya)</li> </ul>
Activity 2.3	Scaling and strengthening capacities of Outreach and PSS mobile teams through operational and technical assistance, including vehicles / fuel, phone / SIM cards, new and refresher contextualized orientations and other support as required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Movement Faith Hope Love (2 PSS mobile teams in Odessa, 2 PSS mobile teams in Vinnytsia)</li> <li>Charity Fund Posmichka UA (2 PSS mobile teams in Poltava)</li> <li>Charity Fund Butterfly (2 PSS mobile teams in Ivano-Frankivsk, 2 PSS mobile teams in Lutsk)</li> <li>Youth Charitable Fund Initiativ (2 PSS mobile teams in Khotyn)</li> </ul>
Activity 2.4	Distributing Dignity kits to meet immediate basic hygiene and mobility needs, raise awareness on GBV and SRH issues, share information on where women and girls can access services, and begin working with women and girls to identify GBV risks in the community.	Government partners and municipalities
Activity 2.5	Conducting outreach, awareness-raising and service availability and risk education activities and disseminating materials on GBV services available, and where / how to access them.	Internews



Output 3	Support GBV Sub-Cluster coordination mechanism of humanitarian assistance and mainstreaming of response to GBV into other clusters" work			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Protection - Gender-Based Violence			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	PP.1a Number of protection referral mechanisms and/or pathways established and regularly updated	12	12	GBV SC service pathway mapping.
Indicator 3.2	% of Strategic plans and appeals, e.g. revised Humanitarian Response Plan, including clear: (1) GBV risk mitigation measures mainstreamed throughout other cluster responses, including protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) measures; (2) GBV-specialized programming, including response services and (3) GBV SC strategy and work plan	100%	100%	GBV SC / HNO
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		N/A		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Conducting Service Mapping and developing / updating, disseminating and orientation of GBV Project Coordinators, service providers and community members on the referral pathways in 12 conflict-affected and hosting locations;	GBV Sub-Cluster		
Activity 3.2	Integrating GBV in intersectoral plans and strategies, including strengthening GBV considerations in revised Inter-Agency and Protection Cluster Contingency Plans	GBV Sub-Cluster		
Activity 3.3	Supporting monitoring and evaluation frameworks for the whole GBV response including regularly updating 3/4/5Ws reporting matrix and conducting GBV trends analysis to inform the response	GBV Sub-Cluster		

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>40</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate**

<sup>40</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

**how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

**a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>41</sup>:**

The work by Ukraine authorities together with UNFPA and civil society partners to strengthen services for GBV survivors continued to be instrumental in ensuring that survivors of any type of GBV, including sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), received appropriate assistance. The GBV Sub-Cluster created a designated PSEA section on its website to inform survivors about available Community Complaint Mechanism and specialised services. AAP and PSEA mechanisms were embedded into the capacity development of GBV service providers, the design of specialised services, and awareness-raising work in communities. UNFPA has solicited feedback from women and girls, PwDs, and other vulnerable groups. UNFPA and IPs have regularly collected, analysed, and documented feedback to ensure interventions have been appropriate, meaningful, and relevant. UNFPA works closely with and through local actors, and formal and informal community networks, which have continued to define community needs and ensure participation throughout the programme cycle.

**b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:**

Delivering assistance to the affected population, GBV service providers supported by UNFPA informed beneficiaries on the availability and usage of feedback and complaint mechanisms via the anonymous online Feedback Form, administered directly by UNFPA.

**c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

PSEA mechanisms were embedded into the capacity development of GBV service providers, the design of specialised services, and awareness-raising work in communities. All UNFPA and IP staff must complete PSEA training.

**d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

The proposed project has had an explicit GBV component as part of UNFPA's core mandate. The project has targeted women and girls, including pregnant and lactating women, and has focused on protection from GBV by supporting their wellbeing in the project interventions and promoting women's and girl's sexual and reproductive rights.

**e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

UNFPA IPs have ensured inclusion of PwD and older persons. Both mobile and online GBV services have been critical service modalities to reach those in most need.

**f. Protection:**

UNFPA IPs have GBV expertise and provide integrated GBV services. In addition to providing direct GBV prevention and response services, UNFPA distributed dignity kits to vulnerable groups, including IDPs, as an efficient and safe entry point for other GBV services. UNFPA IPs disseminate information regarding referral pathways to conflict-affected persons through outreach efforts. UNFPA and IPs regularly update safe referral pathways.

**g. Education:**

GBV awareness raising has been an integral part of the project, which has been instrumental to inform affected populations on GBV risks and where to access lifesaving services. Awareness raising activities have been conducted all over Ukraine through GBV media campaign on GBV response and prevention. Also, to mitigate the risks of GBV for vulnerable people, PSS MTs have conducted regular awareness-raising outreach in target communities.

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<sup>41</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

## 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	N/A

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

The project focused on direct health and protection service provision.

### Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
N/A	N/A	N/A	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
With needs going up and supplies going down, UNFPA delivered #ReproHealth & delivery kits to 19 maternal facilities in 11 cities	<a href="https://t.co/24uOXAOzXG">https://t.co/24uOXAOzXG</a>
Over 5600 people have received medical help from mobile sexual and # ReproductiveHealth teams in #Ukraine	<a href="pic.twitter.com/Z9fE66FTDW">pic.twitter.com/Z9fE66FTDW</a>
30 mobile teams of psychosocial support are operational in Ukraine: how to contact them	<a href="https://informatior.ua/uk/v-ukrajini-diyut-30-mobilnih-brigad-socialno-psihologichnoji-dopomogi-yak-zvernutisya">https://informatior.ua/uk/v-ukrajini-diyut-30-mobilnih-brigad-socialno-psihologichnoji-dopomogi-yak-zvernutisya</a>
Mobile teams of psychosocial support	<a href="https://ms-my.facebook.com/UNFPA.Ukraine/photos/a.237780396246110/5714166475274114/">https://ms-my.facebook.com/UNFPA.Ukraine/photos/a.237780396246110/5714166475274114/</a>
Every woman and girl needs access to proper health care.	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNFPAUkraine/status/1592070637857787905?s=20&amp;t= mkoXCHAJLNxAm-24S4sdQ">https://twitter.com/UNFPAUkraine/status/1592070637857787905?s=20&amp;t= mkoXCHAJLNxAm-24S4sdQ</a>

### 3.7 Project Report 22-RR-FPA-015

1. Project Information					
Agency:		UNFPA		Country: Ukraine	
Sector/cluster:		Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health Protection - Gender-Based Violence		CERF project code: 22-RR-FPA-015	
Project title:		Emergency response to the acute SRH needs and GBV risks of vulnerable women and girls in western Ukraine			
Start date:		17/03/2022		End date: 31/12/2022	
Project revisions:		No-cost extension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/> Reprogramming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:				US\$ 18,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:				US 15,336,774 <sup>42</sup>
	Amount received from CERF:				US\$ 1,999,805
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:				US\$ 763,343
	Government Partners				US\$ 0
	International NGOs				US\$ 0
	National NGOs				US\$ 763,343
	Red Cross/Crescent Organisation				US\$ 0

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

CERF funding jump-started UNFPA response activities, providing lifesaving support for essential sexual and reproductive (SRH) healthcare and services to respond, prevent and mitigate gender-based violence (GBV) at the outset of the Ukrainian emergency response. UNFPA has procured and distributed Inter-Agency Emergency Reproductive Health (IARH) kits for Ukrainian national healthcare providers and organizations responding to the humanitarian emergency, which covered the acute SRH needs of 270,191 vulnerable persons, including 2,019 persons with disabilities (PwD). 155 primary and secondary healthcare workers were trained in planning and provision of emergency SRH and GBV services based on Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP). IARH kits were provided to 11 health facilities for the provision of SRH services, also for mobile outreach teams reaching 132,500 woman with services including: C-sections and other gynecological emergency surgeries; normal deliveries; treatment of complication of abortion and miscarriages; STI treatment, and; contraception. Male condoms were distributed by UNFPA mobile SRH teams and health facilities reaching 98,400 males. UNFPA mobile SRH teams provided outreach visits, including: Physicians (OBGYN and GP) conducted a total of 9,491 consultations/examinations of 9,323 women, including 720 pregnant women. SRH mobile teams and health facilities provided services to 2,019 PwD. The unique IARH kits have helped speed up the provision of lifesaving reproductive health services in acute humanitarian settings, such as in Ukraine. The distribution of kits has been paired with awareness raising on SRH and related services, through social media campaigns and printed materials, which have been developed together with Ukrainian healthcare staff. GBV awareness raising, including on available services, has also been conducted. 400,000 people have been reached with SRH and GBV awareness raising.

<sup>42</sup> Total humanitarian funding to UNFPA reported under the 2022 Ukraine Flash Appeal, OCHA FTS, as 26 March 2023.

UNFPA also supported specialized services with seed funding in eight regions in Ukraine, based on direct requests from regional authorities. CERF funding has also enabled significant capacity building of local social service providers in GBV, which will reach 500 specialists, in 14 different locations, by the end of 2022.

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

The planned establishment/support of 10 sexual reproductive health (SRH) mobile teams required a no-cost extension due to delays in procurement lead times for vehicles, in addition to the security situation which also absorbed the local vehicle market for purposes of civil defense. Implementation of these mobile teams has also been impacted by difficulties in recruiting skilled staff to operate the teams, thus further delaying the process. To mitigate this specific challenge, UNFPA worked to identify existing national Ukrainian healthcare staff to operate the mobile teams. Delays outside of UNFPA's control have also impacted the support to 10 new SRH service delivery points within existing healthcare facilities. Another project component, which has faced challenges and consequent delays, has been the support to GBV services in five target locations. UNFPA requested to reduce the number of these service locations from five to one. However, UNFPA was able to take a constructive approach in which seed-funding support to 61 pre-existing GBV services was accomplished towards the end of the project timeline, and which will yield positive beneficiary reach during the first half of 2023, through sustained alternative UNFPA funding. Due to the fact that local authorities cannot afford finance and support existing GBV services, sustainability and effective operation has remained crucial. Enhancing the capacities of social service providers on a regional level was received with significant enthusiasm by local authorities and has consequently been scaled up: 500 social service providers in 14 locations all over Ukraine will be trained in GBV prevention, response and mitigation by the end of December 2022.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Protection - Gender-Based Violence									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	12,977	2,969	3,625	833	20,404	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	20,765	4,750	5,800	1,330	32,645	10,300	1,000	2,700	357	14,357
Host communities	7,788	1,781	2,175	500	12,244	4,271	980	1,410	178	6,839
Other affected people	10,382	2,375	2,900	670	16,327	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,912</b>	<b>11,875</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>3,333</b>	<b>81,620</b>	<b>14,571</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>4,110</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>21,196</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total</b>										
	7,787	1,781	2,175	500	12,243	728	80	205	26	1,039

Sector/cluster	Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	106,704	171,500	21,070	3,640	302,914	96,260	52,500	16,050	2,920	167,730
Host communities	45,731	7,350	9,030	1,560	63,671	45,731	42,900	9,150	1,680	102,461
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>152,435</b>	<b>178,850</b>	<b>30,100</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>366,585</b>	<b>141,991</b>	<b>98,400</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>270,191</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total</b>										
	1,590	1,010	302	150	3,052	1425	397	178	19	2,019

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

Indirect beneficiaries of the project have included people with increased knowledge and awareness on GBV and SRH issues, who can challenge gender norms, tolerance of SGBV and harmful behaviour of perpetrators, who are knowledgeable about services and support they can receive. Also, people living in the communities where access to SRH and GBV services is expanded due to UNFPA support. Total estimation of indirect beneficiaries: 1 734 441.

AWARENESS RAISING SRH and GBV INDIRECT: 1 244 127

GBV SERVICES +KITS INDIRECT : 63 588

SRH SERVICES + KITS: 426 726

**Total: 1 734 441**

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	Women and girls, men and boys, including GBV survivors, have access to life-saving, quality and well-coordinated SRH and GBV services			
<b>Output 1</b>	Women and girls, including GBV survivors have access to life-saving, quality, and well-coordinated SRH services			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>			Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of people who receive SRH and PSS services through 10 SRH mobile teams, strengthened by additional PSS services	67,500	9,742	MT reports
Indicator 1.2	SP.2b Number of people benefiting from services enabled by inter-agency emergency reproductive health kits (Expected number of people benefiting from services enabled by emergency reproductive health (ERH) kits including condoms provided to 11 medical facilities)	132,500	132,500	ERH kits manual
Indicator 1.3	Number of newly established SDPs supported technically and operationally	10	10	Ukrainian Women's Fund (also additional 20 SDPs was established from other source of funding)
Indicator 1.4	# of medical staff of 10 SDPs receive orientation on clinical management of rape (CMR), and provision of primary PSS / Psychological First Aid (PFA) to GBV survivors and referral pathways	75	75	WHFP
Indicator 1.5	SP.3 Number of health care providers receiving training on the minimum emergency response	75	80	WHFP

	package for sexual and reproductive health (# of medical staff of 10 SRH Mobile teams receive orientation on SRH service provision in emergencies according to MISP, including clinical management of rape (CMR), and provision of primary PSS / Psychological First Aid (PFA) to GBV survivors and referral pathways )			
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Number of beneficiaries covered by SRH mobile teams was lower due to problems with procurement of medical equipment and supply and assurance of safety of medical staff. UNFPA's implementing partner (IP) UMM was not able to cover all regions, and the process of selecting additional 3 IPs to run SRH MTs took additional time. After massive missile attacks over all regions, mobile teams operation was stopped for one-three days for further clarification/clearance of the security situation.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Supporting 10 mobile clinics including an ob/gyn, a family physician, a nurse/midwife, and a social worker providing outpatient medical care, counseling and referrals	IP: 100% Life, "Butterfly", ICFD, UMM		
Activity 1.2	Technically and operationally supporting the establishment of 10 new service delivery points for clinical management of rape	UWF		
Activity 1.3	Providing emergency reproductive health (ERH) kits for 11 perinatal centers and specialized maternities	UNFPA procurement through PSB and distribution plan		
Activity 1.4	Providing refreshers to the medical staff of 10 SDPs on clinical management of rape (CMR), and provision of primary PSS / Psychological First Aid (PFA) to GBV survivors and referral pathways	WHFP		
Activity 1.5	Providing refreshers to the staff 10 SRH Mobile Teams on SRH service provision in emergencies according to MISP, including clinical management of rape (CMR), and provision of primary PSS / Psychological First Aid (PFA) to GBV survivors and referral pathways	WHFP		

Output 2	Provision of life-saving GBViE PSS services via in-person PSS services (services established with UNFPA support and/ or other state-run PSS services) are available and accessible for the most vulnerable women and girls			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?			Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Protection - Gender-Based Violence			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	PS.2 Number of people receiving GBV psycho-social support and/or GBV case management (Number of people benefitting from core GBV PSS services )	12,000	12,196	GBV PSS services logs, IP reports, UNFPA monitoring tools
Indicator 2.2	SP.1a Number of menstrual hygiene management kits and/or dignity kits	9,000	9,000 (includes 1000 Motivations packs for	IP reports, UNFPA monitoring tools



	distributed (Number of dignity kits distributed)		GBV survivors and vulnerable women and girls in war-affected settlements)	
Indicator 2.3	Number of municipal-run social services reinforced by provision of services of additional psychologists and social workers to mitigate GBV risks and raise awareness among targeted population	5	61 specialized GBV services in 8 regions of Ukraine	IP reports, UNFPA monitoring tools
Indicator 2.4	Number of PSS service providers strengthened in intersectional, trauma-informed first-line support	5	500 social service providers in 14 locations.	UNFPA monitoring tools, reports of field specialists, Kobo feedback forms.
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		<p>Indicator 2.1 PS.2 Number of people receiving GBV psycho-social support and/or GBV case management (Number of people benefitting from core GBV PSS services): The provided figure is an estimated number of clients which can be served by specialised GBV services supported by seed-funding in half a year period.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3. Number of municipal-run social services reinforced by provision of services of additional psychologists and social workers to mitigate GBV risks and raise awareness among targeted population</p> <p>Regional GBV services supported by seed funding: 42 municipal GBV PSS mobile teams in Zhytomyr region, 3 mobile teams in Kyiv region, 5 services of counseling in Khmelnytskyi region, 1 service of primary psychosocial counseling in Ternopil region. 2 day care centers for GBV survivors with crisis rooms in Cherkasy region, 1 crisis room in Khmelnytskyi region, 2 services of primary psychosocial counseling in Rivne region, 1 Regional shelter for GBV survivors in the Chernivtsi region, 2 crisis rooms in Ternopil region, 1 shelter and day center with crisis room in Rivne region.</p> <p>Indicator 2.4 Number of PSS service providers strengthened in intersectional, trauma-informed first-line support. In closed partnership with regional and local authorities UNFPA supported 14 workshops on GBV response in Emergency and multisectoral coordination of GBV response for 350 specialists of 12 regions of Ukraine in December 2022. Trained GBV service providers included staff of the municipal specialized services for GBV survivors, staff of centers of social services, specialists of social protection departments, police, health workers and staff of free legal aid centers.</p>		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Ensuring continuity and / or scale up of social services (psychologists and social workers) in Lviv, Uzhgorod, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil and Chernivtsi regions	Implementing partners: Charity Fund Butterfly, Innovative Social Solutions, Youth Charitable Fund Initiativ		
Activity 2.2	Distribution of dignity kits	Government partners		
Activity 2.3	Municipal-run social services reinforced by provision of services of additional psychologists and social workers to mitigate GBV risks and raise awareness among targeted population	Implementing partners: Charity Fund Butterfly, Innovative Social Solutions, Youth Charitable Fund Initiativ		
Activity 2.4	Strengthening of PSS workers in intersectional, trauma-informed first-line support	Regional and local governments (14 locations) with the support of UNFPA field specialist and trainers from the national pool of trainers.		

Output 3	GBV risks faced by women and girls are mitigated across sectors of the humanitarian response			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Protection - Gender-Based Violence			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Number of people reached through awareness-raising and/or messaging on prevention and access to services	400,000	414,709	IP reports, UNFPA communications team monitoring tools
Indicator 3.2	% of activated and targeted Clusters/Sub-Clusters that include GBV risk mitigation objectives and measures in their response and monitoring plans	100	100	GBV SC
Indicator 3.3	PSEA hotline equipped with GBV referral pathways	Yes	Yes	GBV SC
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		N/A		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Conducting outreach, awareness-raising and service availability and risk education activities and disseminating materials on SRH and GBV services available, and where / how to access them, including for adolescent girls	Internews (IP), UNFPA communications team		
Activity 3.2	UNFPA as lead GBV agency and lead of the GBV Sub-Cluster fulfills its advocacy and technical support role to other clusters / sectors, develops and disseminates guidance on GBV risk mitigation for activated clusters and sub-clusters, and organizes GBV risk mitigation workshops	GBV SC as led by UNFPA		
Activity 3.3	The persons managing PSEA hotline will be refreshed with GBV referral pathways and will be regularly updated with regard to current emergencies.	GBV SC		

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>43</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate**

<sup>43</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

**how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

**a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>44</sup>:**

During the proposal development stage, UNFPA experts worked closely with regional health authorities and heads of maternity hospitals to assess and identify the real needs on the ground, which enabled accurate supply planning (the number of women IDPs, number of deliveries, preterm deliveries, complications, etc.). Portable ultrasound machines, rapid HIV, syphilis, hepatitis B and C and glucose tests were included into the proposal on request of/advice of regional health departments, and Chief OBGYNs. Monthly schedules of outreach visits of mobile teams have been developed jointly with district health authorities. If necessary, mobile teams were able to increase visits to given villages based on feedback and demand from local communities. As requested by local health authorities, mobile teams worked extra hours in order to cover local gaps. SRH mobile teams visited densely populated compact IDP settlements, dormitories, schools, and summer camps.

**b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:**

Health managers and target affected populations were encouraged to channel all complaints to UNFPA for action, mostly during supportive supervisory visits at the health facility and community level. Information on service provision (type, date, time, etc.) to affected populations was ensured through announcements by mobile teams, and outreach teams via the project field coordinators. UNFPA used media (including social media) to inform on available services, and solicit feedback on those services. UNFPA, through implementing partners, also provided relevant mobile phone numbers for beneficiaries to provide complaints and/or feedback ('If you have complaints or suggestions how to improve the work of the mobile team please call ...').

**c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

UNFPA appointed a senior PSEA focal point (P-5) responsible for coordination across all UN agencies. At the UNFPA level, online training was completed by all UNFPA Ukraine staff. PSEA orientation sessions were also conducted for all staff of mobile teams in the field. Moreover, the training materials were shared with all implementing partners, and they were also informed on a new PSEA clause in the revised General Terms and Conditions for IP Agreements. A "UNFPA mechanism for SEA cases reporting" poster was developed and placed in mobile ambulances. Finally, the referral mechanisms within the national system are in place for GBV survivors. There are no legal restrictions for SEA victims to access services already established for GBV survivors.

**d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

This project primarily targets the needs of women and girls, through the provision of Interagency Emergency Reproductive Health kits - drugs and commodities to cover all types of SRH services (contraceptives, normal and complicated deliveries, C-section, miscarriages, complication of abortion, syndromic treatment of STI, PEP/rape kits). SRH mobile teams provided outreach gynaecological/SRH services for women and girls living in underserved areas and IDPs. Thanks to our IP NGO People Living with HIV - 100% LIFE and their ongoing experience working with HIV-positive people, this project also reached HIV positive people and sexual and gender minorities people. Health professionals were trained on early signs of GBV/SGBV, medical and psychological care provision, referral to UNFPA PSS mobile teams, shelters, social services, police and free legal counselling.

**e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

During the design of the monitoring of the project implementation, PwD and pregnant women were prioritised as the most vulnerable group. SRH mobile teams were visiting specialised facilities for PwD. The project also worked closely with the office of Ombudsman on People with Disabilities and regional branches of PwD Assembly on addressing SRH needs of women with disabilities. During the design and implementation of the project, NGO People Living with HIV - 100% LIFE was fully engaged as an IP for outreach mobile service.

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<sup>44</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

Cooperation with other local NGOs was very successful in condom distribution among youth and at-risk groups, in addition to wide-spread dissemination of informational-education materials on HIV/STI, GBV.

#### f. Protection:

UNFPA IPs have GBV expertise and provide integrated GBV services. In addition to providing direct GBV prevention and response services, UNFPA IPs disseminate information regarding referral pathways to conflict-affected persons through outreach efforts. UNFPA and IPs regularly update safe referral pathways.

#### g. Education:

Health workers of SRH mobile teams and OBGYN departments/maternity facilities were trained on comprehensive management of GBV, including clinical management of rape. Educational materials were distributed among the population on pre and postnatal care, breastfeeding, HIV prevention, and GBV.

### 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

#### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	N/A

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

The project focused on direct health and protection service provision.

#### Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
N/A	N/A	N/A	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

### 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
The fourth @UNFPA-supported Survival Relief Center opens in #Kyiv	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNFPAUkraine/status/1590405499409018881?s=20&amp;t=_mkoXCHAJLNxAm-24S4sdQ">https://twitter.com/UNFPAUkraine/status/1590405499409018881?s=20&amp;t=_mkoXCHAJLNxAm-24S4sdQ</a>
@UNFPA #dignitykits contain essential sanitary items and information about life-saving social and physiological support services	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNFPAUkraine/status/1590405499409018881?s=20&amp;t=_mkoXCHAJLNxAm-24S4sdQ">https://twitter.com/UNFPAUkraine/status/1590405499409018881?s=20&amp;t=_mkoXCHAJLNxAm-24S4sdQ</a>
Today, @UNFPA provided a new batch of life-saving #SRH kits	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNFPAUkraine/status/1578795110556643328?s=20&amp;t=_mkoXCHAJLNxAm-24S4sdQ">https://twitter.com/UNFPAUkraine/status/1578795110556643328?s=20&amp;t=_mkoXCHAJLNxAm-24S4sdQ</a>

### 3.8 Project Report 22-RR-HCR-007

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNHCR	Country:	Ukraine
Sector/cluster:	Multi-Sector Refugee Assistance	CERF project code:	22-RR-HCR-007
Project title:	Life-saving assistance to Ukrainian refugees in Moldova		
Start date:	24/02/2022	End date:	23/08/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 30,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 58,920,469 <sup>45</sup>
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,000,090
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 137,277
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 137,277
	Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

In response to refugee needs across Moldova, UNHCR implemented the following activities. With regard to the distribution of Core Relief Items (CRIs), a total of 13,000 blankets, 5,000 sleeping bags, 162 tents were procured, and were being distributed over the course of the action. At the completion of the project, 12,500 individuals had received CRIs. For the provision of multi-purpose cash assistance, a total of 1,800 individuals were provided with multi-purpose cash assistance. Finally, under Protection Assistance, some 9,000 refugees (including children, women and persons with disabilities) in total were provided with legal counselling, as well as assistance in applying for asylum and documentation.

### 3. Changes and Amendment

No relevant information to be reported.

<sup>45</sup> Total humanitarian funding to UNHCR for their operations in Moldova reported under the 2022 Ukraine Situation Regional Refugee Response Plan, OCHA FTS, as of 17 October 2023.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Multi-Sector Refugee Assistance									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	5,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	12,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	12,500
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>12,500</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	500	250	250	250	1,250	500	250	250	250	1,250

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

No relevant information to be reported.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

**Project objective** Provide multi-sector life-saving assistance to the refugees from Ukraine, including non-food items, cash, and protection assistance

**Output 1** Basic needs of refugees promoted through provision off Non-food items and Cash

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes ☐ No ☒

<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Multi-Sector Refugee Assistance			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	SN.2a Number of people benefitting from in-kind NFI assistance	10,000	12,500	UNHCR reports
Indicator 1.2	Number of blankets and sleeping bags distributed	18,000	18,000	UNHCR reports
Indicator 1.3	Cash.1a Number of people receiving from multi-purpose cash	1,800	1,800	Partner reports
Indicator 1.4	Cash.1b Total value of multi-purpose cash distributed in USD	200,022	200,022	Partner reports
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		N/A		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Distribution of blankets and sleeping bags	UNHCR		
Activity 1.2	Distribution of blankets and sleeping bags	UNHCR		
Activity 1.3	Provision of multi-purpose cash assistance	UNHCR, Charity Centre for Refugees		
Activity 1.4	Provision of multi-purpose cash assistance	UNHCR, Charity Centre for Refugees		

**Output 2** Refugees Protection risk mitigated and access to territory facilitated

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes ☐ No ☒

<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Multi-Sector Refugee Assistance			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	PG.1 Number of human rights and/or protection monitoring missions, analyses and/or reports that inform the humanitarian response	90	90	LCA
Indicator 2.2	Number of PoC assisted with civil status registration or documentation	2,000	9,000	LCA

<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		The initially established target was overachieved, given the massive influx of refugees and their highly increasing need for protection services.
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>
Activity 2.1	Protection monitoring missions to border areas	UNHCR, Law Centre of Advocates
Activity 2.2	Regular monitoring of access to information, availability and access to legal assistance and interpretation services	UNHCR, Law Centre of Advocates

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>46</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>47</sup>:

As part of UNHCR's efforts to better understand refugees' needs and monitor the quality of service delivery, as well as to ensure accountability to Persons of Concern, IMPACT conducted a Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) of UNHCR's cash assistance in Moldova. Three rounds of PDM were completed: the first round was completed in June, the second round in July, and the third on 7 October. The key findings reflect that overall, cash assistance remains the preferred modality of assistance for 91 per cent of households, while a majority of the respondents reflected a high profile of vulnerability.

UNHCR conducted a Protection Monitoring and Profiling exercise in partnership with Law Centre for Advocates, INTERSOS and REACH, interviewing over 4,552 refugees between May and mid-August 2022. The findings showed that the majority (82 per cent) of the refugees in Moldova were female, children, and elderly persons. The collected information will have an important impact on establishing the targets for further interventions.

### b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

The current mechanisms in place include a call centre ("Green Line"), an online form, email, as well as the presence of UNHCR staff with whom beneficiaries are encouraged to engage directly. Indications show that Ukrainian refugees prefer to use written forms of contact and the AAP Task Force is presently looking at some restructuring to meet the needs. Regarding confidentiality, Green Line operators are given training, which includes confidentiality components. Access to data is highly restricted.

### c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

PSEA coordination in Moldova falls under the PSEA Network, an independent inter-agency body which promotes awareness, prevention, and oversight on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. The primary objective of the PSEA Network is to support organizations working in the country to develop capacity on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse, including assistance to survivors. The PSEA Network: promotes minimum standards on the prevention and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian and development organizations in Moldova; ensures timely and coordinated assistance to survivors of sexual exploitation and abuse in line

<sup>46</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>47</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).



with established gender-based violence and child protection referral pathways and SOPs; implements a common approach to the recording and referral of sexual exploitation and abuse complaints received through existing confidential channels that are continuously maintained by organizations in Moldova. To date, some 500 humanitarian and development actors have been trained on PSEA in 2022. In addition, Green Line staff also received training on safe referrals and handling sensitive complaints, including SEA.

#### **d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

A range of GBV support services are currently available for refugee and host community GBV survivors across Moldova, which are provided by government institutions, local NGOs (often women led organizations), as well as international humanitarian NGOs. Services provided include health services, such as post-rape kit treatment in Ministry of Health district hospitals, health services provided by humanitarian NGOs in key transit locations (e.g., borders and transit RACs), and mental health services in health facilities. Psychosocial support and social assistance are also provided by social services under the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and by local women's organizations. To date some 2,600 frontline humanitarian actors, including service providers and local authorities, have been trained on GBV disclosure and have been oriented on the referral pathways by GBV Sub-working group members in Moldova.

#### **e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

Implementation ensured that all beneficiaries got fair treatment, by making products, communications, and the physical environment more usable by as many people as possible. Modification of items, procedures, or systems, etc., enabled PwD to use them to the maximum extent possible, ensuring PwD accessibility and inclusion. All phases of Implementation, monitoring, and evaluation involved input from people with disabilities. With regard to distribution of cash assistance mobile teams were available to reach people in remote areas and/or PwD.

#### **f. Protection:**

UNHCR ensured that mainstreaming protection was in place so that the protective impact of aid programming was maximized, ensuring that activities effectively targeted the most vulnerable, enhanced safety, dignity, and promoted and protected the beneficiaries' rights. UNHCR established an extensive Protection Monitoring and Profiling exercise in partnership with LCA, INTERSOS and REACH, which has interviewed over 4,145 refugees so far. Implementation of the assistance of persons of concern (PoCs) including children, women and persons with disabilities, contributed to enhancing services such as civil status registration or documentation, provision of Legal Assistance and counselling. In providing assistance to PoCs, identification of protection risks and needs of PoCs and identification of most vulnerable and persons with specific needs through protection monitoring are also prioritized. This allowed UNHCR to develop a protection monitoring dashboard.

#### **g. Education:**

N/A

### **8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)**

#### **Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?**

<b>Planned</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Total number of people receiving cash assistance:</b>
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	1,800

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

N/A

Parameters of the used CVA modality:				
Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
Activity 1.3/1.4	1,800	US\$ 216,000	Multi-Purpose Cash	Unrestricted

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Operations Update 28 June 2022	<a href="https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/94386">https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/94386</a>
Operations Update 17 August 2022	<a href="https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/94958">https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/94958</a>
Operations Update 18 – 29 August 2022	<a href="https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/95206">https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/95206</a>

### 3.9 Project Report 22-RR-HCR-008

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNHCR	Country:	Ukraine
Sector/cluster:	Multi-Purpose Cash	CERF project code:	22-RR-HCR-008
	Protection		
	Shelter and Non-Food Items		
Project title:	Emergency Protection, Shelter and MPC assistance for IDPs and conflict-affected in Ukraine		
Start date:	01/03/2022	End date:	31/08/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency’s sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 270,000,000
	Total funding received for agency’s sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 435,455,268 <sup>48</sup>
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 5,000,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 688,954
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 688,954
	Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, UNHCR and its partners provided a total of 223,226 IDPs in western Ukraine with time critical, gender-, disability-, age-sensitive assistance between 1 March and 31 August 2022. More specifically, UNHCR and partners provided protection, NFI, and multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) to persons identified with specific needs.

The support complemented the efforts of the authorities in their establishment and maintenance of transit and reception centres.

200,000 IDPs were reached with targeted protection services and information at border points and in transit and reception centres, including 1,500 IDPs with psychosocial support and individual protection counselling, 950 IDPs with legal aid, and 1,000 IDPs with social accompaniment and case management for those facing challenges to independently exercise their rights due to various limitations.

12,115 IDPs were provided with NFI assistance, including thermal blankets, bedding sets, clothes, and kitchen sets. The distributions took place both inside and outside of transit and reception centres, targeting households facing the greatest challenges to meet their basic needs.

<sup>48</sup> Total humanitarian funding to UNHCR reported under the 2022 Ukraine Flash Appeal, OCHA FTS, as of 26 March 2023.

Further, 11,111 IDPs were enrolled for and had MPCA of UAH 2,220 disbursed per month for a period of three months.

As a result, the most vulnerable IDPs were more aware of their rights and better able to access the services available to them, as well as supported with specific services to process the trauma of conflict and displacement. Legal aid, for instance, facilitated access to documentation and services including state social support. NFIs and MPCA enhanced the ability of vulnerable people to meet their basic needs and reduce risk of relying on harmful coping mechanisms.

This was achieved during a period of rapid displacement in Ukraine which far exceeded planning figures given the unprecedented scenario in which millions people fled their homes in just a few short weeks.

During this period, and in order to meet the needs, UNHCR expanded its operational presence and delivery capacity in western Ukraine through increased staffing and the expansion and redeployment of partnerships, primarily local NGOs, in record time. This scale-up included the opening of tens of multi-purpose cash enrolment sites and the training of hundreds of enumerators.

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

The multi-purpose cash beneficiary targets were initially calculated based on an anticipated six-month period of assistance, as per contingency planning developed before the war. However, targeting methodologies were further refined in the cash working group (CWG) and the transfer period was reduced to three months. UNHCR maintains cash targeting fully in line with CWG standards and therefore the cost of cash assistance per beneficiary was cut by approximately half. As such, UNHCR reached approximately double the number of beneficiaries targeted in the proposal.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Protection									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	103,560	69,040	13,700	13,700	200,000	103,560	69,040	13,700	13,700	200,000
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,560</b>	<b>69,040</b>	<b>13,700</b>	<b>13,700</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>103,560</b>	<b>69,040</b>	<b>13,700</b>	<b>13,700</b>	<b>200,000</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	13,572	9,048	1,690	1,690	26,000	13,572	9,048	1,690	1,690	26,000

  

Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	6,324	4,216	788	787	12,115	6,324	4,216	788	788	12,115
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,324</b>	<b>4,216</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>12,115</b>	<b>6,324</b>	<b>4,216</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>12,115</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	700	466	205	204	1,575	700	466	205	204	1,575

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

Sector/cluster	Multi-Purpose Cash									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	2,719	1,812	339	338	5,208	5,801	3,866	723	721	11,111
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,719</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>5,208</b>	<b>5,801</b>	<b>3,866</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>11,111</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	353	236	44	44	677	754	503	94	94	1,444

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

Awareness raising and information dissemination activities will have reached people indirectly. This includes, for instance, awareness raising on trafficking risks through posters at border points and information which is shared through social media or otherwise online.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	To deliver life-saving protection, shelter/NFI and multi-purpose cash (MPC) assistance for IDPs and conflict-affected persons in Ukraine in the context of intensified conflict
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<b>Output 1</b>	Provide Protection Assistance
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**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes ☐ No ☒

<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Protection			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	# of people reached with protection services and information	200,000	200,000	Partner reports
Indicator 1.2	H.9 Number of people provided with mental health and/or psycho-social support services	1,500	1,500	Partner reports
Indicator 1.3	# people receiving legal aid	950	950	Partner reports
Indicator 1.4	# people receiving social accompaniment and case management support, including CBI enrolment	1,000	1,000	Partner reports
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		N/A		

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>
Activity 1.1	Support to transit and reception centres	CrimeaSOS, Neeka, Neemia, R2P, Rokada
Activity 1.2	Provide PSS and individual protection counselling	CrimeaSOS, Neeka, Neemia, Proliska, Rokada
Activity 1.3	Provide legal aid	CrimeaSOS, Neeka, Neemia, R2P, Rokada
Activity 1.4	Provide social accompaniment and case management support	CrimeaSOS, Neeka, Neemia, Proliska, Rokada

<b>Output 2</b>	Provide shelter and NFI assistance
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**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes ☐ No ☒

<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Shelter and Non-Food Items			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	SN.2a Number of people receiving in-kind NFI assistance	12,115	12,115	Partner reports
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		N/A		

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>
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Activity 2.1	Distribution of NFIs (in and outside TCs/RCs)	CrimeaSOS, Neeka, Neemia, R2P, Rokada
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Output 3	Ensure access to basic needs and reduction of protection risks through the distribution of multi-purpose cash assistance			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Multi-Purpose Cash			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Cash.1a Number of people benefitting from multi-purpose cash	5,208	11,111	UNHCR reports
Indicator 3.2	Cash.1b Total value of multi-purpose cash distributed in USD	2,500,000	2,500,000	UNHCR reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The multi-purpose cash beneficiary targets were initially calculated based on an anticipated six-month period of assistance, as per contingency planning developed before the war. However, targeting methodologies were further refined in the cash working group (CWG) and the transfer period was reduced to three months. UNHCR maintains cash targeting fully in line with CWG standards and therefore the cost of cash assistance per beneficiary was cut by approximately half. As such, UNHCR reached approximately double the number of beneficiaries targeted in the proposal.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Provision of MPC	UNHCR		

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>49</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>50</sup>:

Accountability is one of UNHCR's organizational principles and the Office in Ukraine remains committed to mainstreaming a culture of accountability to affected people (AAP) across the emergency response.

Over the course of project implementation, UNHCR and partners ensured AAP mechanisms are in place as well as mainstreamed in different initiatives and assessments. This included through (1) the National Protection Cluster monitoring tool; (2) CCCM Cluster site

<sup>49</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>50</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).



monitoring tool; (3) different protection and operational assessments (including safety audits, participatory assessments, CWC/Information needs assessments, border monitoring tool, shelter/NFI needs assessments, etc); (4) community consultations through KIIs and focus group discussions by UNHCR and/or Protection Cluster/CCCM partners in displacement and return areas; and (5) post-distribution monitoring exercises for cash assistance. Findings of these have informed information campaigns, risk mitigation measures; as well as regular adjustments on service and assistance delivery.

Furthermore, UNHCR has been organizing its annual participatory assessment across the country, in order to ensure communities are consulted and their views and concerns inform UNHCR and partner's 2023 planning.

Further, UNHCR ensures availability of effective feedback and complaints mechanisms (details below).

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#### **b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:**

DonbasSOS has a centralized helpline which has been substantially expanded since February 2022. The system currently has 35 operators (30 for the hotline and five for email). All operators are trained on standard operating procedures, and received guidance on standards of conduct, key messages, PSEA and referral pathways for specialized services.

Since March, all partners from UNHCR have established feedback mechanisms, mostly based on helplines and email accounts. UNHCR and partners also expanded feedback mechanisms through a combination of electronic channels with in-person assessments and consultations.

Information on existing communication channels and complaint mechanisms have been disseminated through visibility materials, printed posters/leaflets and systematic messaging on UNHCR Facebook, twitter and the [UNHCR HELP website \(Ukraine-specific page with content available in two languages\)](#). Specialized telegram channels have been launched by partners for different services, including the one centralized for questions directed to UNHCR-run by DonbasSOS, which currently has about 80,000 subscribers

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#### **c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

Since August, UNHCR has rolled out a new comprehensive PSEA action plan, which includes the strengthening of standard operating procedures, joint risk assessments with partners, awareness campaigns as well as capacity building interventions. A series of PSEA trainings have been organized across the country for a total of 438 aid workers, including UNHCR and partners' staff; as well as members of all different clusters. To that effect, UNHCR has also organized the translation into Ukrainian of PSEA mandatory e-learning and the PSEA certification training package. UNHCR has focused on working with partners on capacity improvement plans, as well as on mainstreaming PSEA onto different assessments, including safety audits, participatory assessments, site monitoring tools as well as information needs assessments; aiming for findings thereof to inform the adoption of risk mitigation measures, such as information campaigns, tailored complaint mechanisms and other capacity development actions, with emphasis on community-based initiatives.

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#### **d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

Seeking to identify risks and gaps in order to improve GBV and gender-sensitive programming as well as protection mainstreaming across all the multisectoral response, UNHCR has conducted safety audits covering 11 Oblasts, in which a total 829 of IDP have been consulted, either through key informant interviews and/or focus groups discussions, representing all different age, gender and diversity groups. Findings thereof have been compiled and will inform future programming, with a view to further promote gender equality and inclusion of disadvantaged groups in all their diversity. UNHCR continuously seeks to promote meaningful participation of affected communities and more so, of those most vulnerable, through open communication channels for feedback, such as helplines or satisfaction surveys and post-distribution monitoring inquiries.

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#### e. People with disabilities (PwD):

UNHCR protection and assistance programmes in Ukraine are designed to ensure inclusion of people with disabilities. Registration centres for cash assistance were in premises adapted to people with reduced mobility. UNHCR communication on its services was provided through a wide range of means, including social media and hotlines. Protection teams were deployed in registration centres to support people with specific needs, including those with disabilities, to exercise their rights and access services. Through social accompaniment, UNHCR provided support to those in need additional support to access assistance or services, including mobility support. UNHCR protection services were also provided through mobile teams (social workers and psychologists) who visited IDP sites and settlements, reaching those disabilities. Legal aid and psychosocial support were also available through helplines. Through its CCCM programme, UNHCR intervened in collective sites to improve accessibility for people with reduced mobility, through the construction of ramps for instance.

#### f. Protection:

UNHCR was a lead of and key contributor to protection monitoring coordinated by the protection cluster, which highlights/identifies priority protection concerns and groups at risk and is a key resource for a protection—oriented humanitarian planning.

In June 2022, all UNHCR partners were required to support protection monitoring on return, through focus group discussions held at the community level, and which aimed assessed the voluntariness and sustainability of return and the living conditions in return areas.

UNHCR monitors the situation at the Ukrainian border with EU countries and Moldova. Findings were shared in snapshot reports disseminated among donors and humanitarian partners. By highlighting return movements to areas still exposed to insecurity, the border monitoring helped the protection cluster to advocate against creating pull factors to these return areas. The border monitoring also confirmed continuous information for people planning to cross the border in both directions.

#### g. Education:

N/A

### 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

#### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	11,111

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

N/A

#### Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
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(incl. activity # from results framework above)				
Activity 3.1 Provision of MPC	11,111	US\$ 2,500,000	Multi-Purpose Cash	Unrestricted

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
CERF Support to reception centres in western Ukraine (Facebook)	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNHCRKyiv/posts/5013405882029086">https://www.facebook.com/UNHCRKyiv/posts/5013405882029086</a>
CERF Support to reception centres in western Ukraine (Twitter)	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNHCRUkraine/status/1524997822113783808">https://twitter.com/UNHCRUkraine/status/1524997822113783808</a>
CERF Support to reception centres in western Ukraine (webstory)	<a href="https://www.unhcr.org/ua/en/44841-world-war-ii-survivor-forced-to-flee-her-home-once-again-as-war-ravages-her-country.html">https://www.unhcr.org/ua/en/44841-world-war-ii-survivor-forced-to-flee-her-home-once-again-as-war-ravages-her-country.html</a>
CERF Support to reception centres in western Ukraine (Instagram)	<a href="https://www.instagram.com/p/Cdfh-pZNrxC/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=">https://www.instagram.com/p/Cdfh-pZNrxC/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=</a>
Visibility was also provided to CERF through our regular external reporting products, including our weekly and monthly updates. An example of which can be found here:	<a href="#">Document - Ukraine: Monthly Operational Update August 2022 (unhcr.org)</a>

### 3.10 Project Report 22-RR-HCR-011

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNHCR	Country:	Ukraine
Sector/cluster:	Shelter and Non-Food Items	CERF project code:	22-RR-HCR-011
	Multi-Purpose Cash		
	Protection		
Project title:	Emergency Protection, Shelter and MPC assistance for IDPs and conflict-affected in Ukraine		
Start date:	01/03/2022	End date:	31/08/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 270,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 435,455,268 <sup>51</sup>
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 6,000,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 975,403
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 975,403
	Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this grant, UNHCR and partners provided 116,780 IDPs and conflict-affected people in Ukraine with time critical, gender-, disability-, age-sensitive assistance between 1 March and 31 August 2022.

The support complemented the efforts of the authorities, delivering protection, shelter and NFI, and multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) to vulnerable people.

7,000 IDPs and conflict-affected people, including in eastern oblasts in communities exposed to armed conflict, were reached with targeted protection services including psychosocial support, individual protection counselling, legal aid, and social accompaniment and case management for those facing challenges to independently exercise their rights.

60,000 IDPs and conflict-affected people were provided with NFI assistance across Ukraine, including thermal blankets, bedding sets, clothes, and kitchen sets. Distributions took place inside and outside of transit and reception centres and targeted households facing the greatest challenges to meet their basic needs. Further, 45,300 people received in-kind emergency shelter support from UNHCR and its partners to support emergency housing repairs following conflict-related damage.

<sup>51</sup> Total humanitarian funding to UNHCR reported under the 2022 Ukraine Flash Appeal, OCHA FTS, as of 26 March 2023.

Over the same period, 4,480 people were enrolled for and had MPCA of UAH 2,220 disbursed per month for three months.

As a result, the most vulnerable were more aware of their rights and better able to access available services, as well as supported with specific services to process the trauma of conflict and displacement. Legal aid, for instance, facilitated access to documentation and services including state social support. NFIs and MPCA enhanced the ability of vulnerable people to meet their basic needs and reduce risk of relying on harmful coping mechanisms. Emergency shelter support allowed conflict-affected people to undertake provisional repairs on their homes and to live in their communities.

This was achieved during a period of rapid displacement in Ukraine which far exceeded planning figures given the unprecedented scenario in which millions of people fled their homes.

During this period, UNHCR expanded its operational presence and capacity in Ukraine through increased staffing and the expansion and redeployment of partnerships, primarily local NGOs, in record time. This scale-up included the opening of tens of multi-purpose cash enrolment sites and the training of hundreds of enumerators.

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

The multi-purpose cash beneficiary targets were initially calculated based on an anticipated six-month period of assistance, as per contingency planning developed before the war. However, targeting methodologies were further refined in the cash working group (CWG) and the transfer period was reduced to three months. UNHCR maintains cash targeting fully in line with CWG standards and therefore the cost of cash assistance per beneficiary was cut by approximately half. As such, UNHCR reached approximately double the number of beneficiaries targeted in the proposal.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Protection									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	3,360	2,240	700	700	7,000	3,360	2,240	700	700	7,000
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>7,000</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total</b>										
	437	291	91	91	910	437	291	91	91	910

  

Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	50,544	33,696	10,530	10,530	105,300	50,544	33,696	10,530	10,530	105,300
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,544</b>	<b>33,696</b>	<b>10,530</b>	<b>10,530</b>	<b>105,300</b>	<b>50,544</b>	<b>33,696</b>	<b>10,530</b>	<b>10,530</b>	<b>105,300</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total</b>										
	6,571	4,380	1,369	1,369	13,689	6,571	4,380	1,369	1,369	13,689

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

Sector/cluster	Multi-Purpose Cash									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	1,008	672	210	210	2,100	2,150	1,434	448	448	4,480
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>4,480</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	131	87	27	27	272	280	186	57	57	580

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

Awareness raising and information dissemination activities will have reached people indirectly. This includes, for instance, awareness raising on trafficking risks through posters at border points and information which is shared through social media or otherwise online.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	To deliver life-saving protection, shelter/NFI and multi-purpose cash (MPC) assistance for IDPs and conflict-affected persons in Ukraine in the context of intensified conflict			
Output 1	Protection AssistanceThe protection situation in Ukraine is extremely volatile and requires the scaling up of services for persons with specific needs that UNHCR has been already providing in eastern Ukraine. UNHCR, through partners, will provide case management support in reception centres, in IDP communities and in conflict-affected communities. UNHCR, as protection cluster lead, will work to ensure access to protection services, referring persons with specific needs to State services, or where not available, to humanitarian assistance offered by UNHCR and partners. This will include enrolment for multi-purpose cash assistance. UNHCR and its partners will provide social accompaniment, a distinctly process-based approach aimed at providing comprehensive assistance to displaced and other persons affected by the military offensive who are incapable of independently exercising their rights due to various limitations that goes above and beyond the standard protection counselling session. UNHCR is scaling up its provision of psychosocial support, considering its experience in providing psycho-social support through non-specialized PSS services on both sides of the contact line in eastern Ukraine. The already existing needs for psychosocial support caused by the prolonged conflict in eastern Ukraine have multiplied and intensified and are now critical. The military offensive across the country generates traumatic experiences and chronic stress, influences the mental health and psychosocial well-being of the affected and displaced population across Ukraine. Through its partners in UNHCR is planning on providing urgent non-specialized support (third level of the pyramid in the IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psycho-social Support in Emergency Situations).			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Protection			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	PP.1a Number of protection referral mechanisms and/or pathways established and regularly updated (# of people receiving PSS, social accompaniment and case management support, including CBI enrolment)	7,000	7,000	Partner reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		N/A		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Provide services for persons with specific needs	CrimeaSOS, Neeka, Proliska, Rokada, TTA		
Output 2	Shelter and NFI assistance UNHCR will provide emergency shelter repair kits to conflict-affected households with homes damaged during the current military offensive. The shelter kits will allow for households to carry-out provisional repairs to protect them against the freezing cold and elements, until more durable repairs are feasible. UNHCR is prepositioning stocks in central Ukraine and coordinating closely with international organizations on the delivery of this assistance through humanitarian corridors.UNHCR will also provide core relief items, including blankets, mattresses, linens, folding beds, kitchen sets, jerry cans, buckets and solar lamps to IDPs and conflict-affected people			



in need to meet their most basic needs. These items will be important for those sheltering in place in conflict-affected areas, in ill-equipped bunkers, as well as for the displaced, including those in reception and collective centres.

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes ☐ No ☒

<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Shelter and Non-Food Items			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	SN.2a Number of people benefitting from in-kind NFI assistance	60,000	60,000	Partner reports
Indicator 2.2	SN.1a Number of people receiving in-kind shelter assistance	45,300	45,300	Partner reports
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		N/A		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 2.1	Distribution of NFIs	DC, Neeka, Proliska, TTA		
Activity 2.2	Distribution of emergency shelter kits	DC, Proliska, Rokada, TTA		

**Output 3** Ensure access to basic needs and reduction of protection risks through the distribution of multi-purpose cash assistance. UNHCR will provide multi-purpose cash assistance to IDPs in Ukraine. The cash will be delivered directly by UNHCR, with support from partners with registration in proGres V4. Registration desks will be embedded in local reception centres established by the authorities. This is currently being implemented in Lviv and will shortly be expanded to Vinnytsia and Uzhhorod. UNHCR will assess the viability of delivering in other locations as security conditions allow.

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes ☐ No ☒

<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Multi-Purpose Cash			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 3.1	Cash.1a Number of people receiving multi-purpose cash	2,100	4,480	UNHCR reports
Indicator 3.2	Cash.1b Total value of multi-purpose cash distributed in USD	1,008,000	1,008,000	UNHCR reports
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		The multi-purpose cash beneficiary targets were initially calculated based on an anticipated six-month period of assistance, as per contingency planning developed before the war. However, targeting methodologies were further refined in the cash working group (CWG) and the transfer period was reduced to three months. UNHCR maintains cash targeting fully in line with CWG standards and therefore the cost of cash assistance per beneficiary was cut by approximately half. As such, UNHCR reached approximately double the number of beneficiaries targeted in the proposal.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 3.1	Provision of MPC	UNHCR		

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PWD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and

Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>52</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

#### **a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>53</sup>:**

Accountability is one of UNHCR's organizational principles and the Office in Ukraine remains committed to mainstreaming a culture of accountability to affected people (AAP) across the emergency response.

Over the course of project implementation, UNHCR and partners ensured AAP mechanisms are in place as well as mainstreamed in different initiatives and assessments. This included through (1) the National Protection Cluster monitoring tool; (2) CCCM Cluster site monitoring tool; (3) different protection and operational assessments (including safety audits, participatory assessments, CWC/Information needs assessments, border monitoring tool, shelter/NFI needs assessments, etc); (4) community consultations through KIIs and focus group discussions by UNHCR and/or Protection Cluster/CCCM partners in displacement and return areas; and (5) post-distribution monitoring exercises for cash assistance. Findings of these have informed information campaigns, risk mitigation measures; as well as regular adjustments on service and assistance delivery.

Furthermore, UNHCR has been organizing its annual participatory assessment across the country, in order to ensure communities are consulted and their views and concerns inform UNHCR and partner's 2023 planning.

Further, UNHCR ensures availability of effective feedback and complaints mechanisms (details below).

#### **b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:**

DonbasSOS has a centralized helpline which has been substantially expanded since February 2022. The system currently has 35 operators (30 for the hotline and five for email). All operators are trained on standard operating procedures, and received guidance on standards of conduct, key messages, PSEA and referral pathways for specialized services.

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Since August, UNHCR has rolled out a new comprehensive PSEA action plan, which includes the strengthening of standard operating procedures, joint risk assessments with partners, awareness campaigns as well as capacity building interventions. A series of PSEA trainings have been organized across the country for a total of 438 aid workers, including UNHCR and partners' staff; as well as members

<sup>52</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>53</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

of all different clusters. To that effect, UNHCR has also organized the translation into Ukrainian of PSEA mandatory e-learning and the PSEA certification training package. UNHCR has focused on working with partners on capacity improvement plans, as well as on mainstreaming PSEA onto different assessments, including safety audits, participatory assessments, site monitoring tools as well as information needs assessments; aiming for findings thereof to inform the adoption of risk mitigation measures, such as information campaigns, tailored complaint mechanisms and other capacity development actions, with emphasis on community-based initiatives.

#### **d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

Seeking to identify risks and gaps in order to improve GBV and gender-sensitive programming as well as protection mainstreaming across all the multisectoral response, UNHCR has conducted safety audits covering 11 Oblasts, in which a total 829 of IDP have been consulted, either through key informant interviews and/or focus groups discussions, representing all different age, gender and diversity groups. Findings have been compiled and will inform future programming, with a view to further promote gender equality and inclusion of disadvantaged groups in all their diversity. UNHCR continuously seeks to promote meaningful participation of affected communities and more so, of those most vulnerable, through open communication channels for feedback, such as helplines or satisfaction surveys and post-distribution monitoring inquiries.

#### **e. People with disabilities (PWD):**

UNHCR protection and assistance programmes in Ukraine are designed to ensure inclusion of people with disabilities. Registration centres for cash assistance were in premises adapted to people with reduced mobility. UNHCR communication on its services was provided through a wide range of means, including social media and hotlines. Protection teams were deployed in registration centres to support people with specific needs, including those with disabilities, to exercise their rights and access services. Through social accompaniment, UNHCR provided support to those in need additional support to access assistance or services, including mobility support. UNHCR protection services were also provided through mobile teams (social workers and psychologists) who visited IDP sites and settlements, reaching those disabilities. Legal aid and psychosocial support were also available through helplines. Through its CCCM programme, UNHCR intervened in collective sites to improve accessibility for people with reduced mobility, through the construction of ramps for instance.

#### **f. Protection:**

UNHCR was a lead of and key contributor to protection monitoring coordinated by the protection cluster, which highlights/identifies priority protection concerns and groups at risk and is a key resource for a protection—oriented humanitarian planning.

In June 2022, all UNHCR partners were required to support protection monitoring on return, through focus group discussions held at the community level, and which aimed assessed the voluntariness and sustainability of return and the living conditions in return areas.

#### **g. Education:**

N/A

### **8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)**

#### **Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?**

<b>Planned</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Total number of people receiving cash assistance:</b>
----------------	-----------------	--

Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	4,480		
If <b>no</b> , please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.				
If <b>yes</b> , briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.				
N/A				
Parameters of the used CVA modality:				
Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
3.1 Provision of MPC	4,480	US\$ 1,008,000	Multi-Purpose Cash	Unrestricted

<b>9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities</b>	
<b>Title</b>	<b>Weblink</b>
CERF support to emergency shelter kits (Twitter)	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNHCRUkraine/status/1578007457611251713">https://twitter.com/UNHCRUkraine/status/1578007457611251713</a> <a href="https://twitter.com/UNHCRUkraine/status/1578007451173011458">https://twitter.com/UNHCRUkraine/status/1578007451173011458</a>
CERF support to emergency shelter kits (Instagram)	<a href="https://www.instagram.com/p/CjX5ILXjcjN/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=">https://www.instagram.com/p/CjX5ILXjcjN/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=</a>
CERF support to emergency shelter kits (Facebook)	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNHCRKyiv/posts/pfbid0YZwBFVocBD2DFkALPrBXngKY3ogmyPxWmEwp4NWKiv1RZ2xukXZANuxGdRgnp8Nol">https://www.facebook.com/UNHCRKyiv/posts/pfbid0YZwBFVocBD2DFkALPrBXngKY3ogmyPxWmEwp4NWKiv1RZ2xukXZANuxGdRgnp8Nol</a>
Multi-donor recognition including CERF (Facebook)	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNHCRKyiv/posts/pfbid02HhQADqXFbZJT9peUTdQBHS1eETU1Smnmvm7ABrQhoiebknUp56xtUM8hAuVb6iWl">https://www.facebook.com/UNHCRKyiv/posts/pfbid02HhQADqXFbZJT9peUTdQBHS1eETU1Smnmvm7ABrQhoiebknUp56xtUM8hAuVb6iWl</a>
Multi-donor recognition including CERF (Twitter)	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNHCRUkraine/status/1550554179877437440">https://twitter.com/UNHCRUkraine/status/1550554179877437440</a>
Multi-donor recognition including CERF (Instagram)	<a href="https://www.instagram.com/p/CgbwY1KjOSz/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=">https://www.instagram.com/p/CgbwY1KjOSz/?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=</a>
Visibility was also provided to CERF through our regular external reporting products, including our weekly and monthly updates. An example of which can be found here:	<a href="#">Document - Ukraine: Monthly Operational Update August 2022 (unhcr.org)</a>

### 3.11 Project Report 22-RR-CEF-021

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNICEF	Country:	Ukraine
Sector/cluster:	Health	CERF project code:	22-RR-CEF-021
	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		
	Protection - Child Protection		
	Education		
	Multi-Purpose Cash <sup>54</sup>		
Project title:	Ensuring access to lifesaving health and nutrition, water sanitation and hygiene, child protection, education and cash assistance, supplies and services for children and families in Ukraine		
Start date:	08/03/2022	End date:	07/09/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 275,928,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 477,908,781 <sup>55</sup>
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 4,000,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 932,189
	Government Partners		US\$ 94,126
	International NGOs		US\$ 266,230
	National NGOs		US\$ 571,833
	Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

**[Overall]** Thanks to the generous contribution from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), UNICEF was able to reach a total of **212,683** persons between March and September 2022, including 128,212, or 60 percent children, with immediate lifesaving response in the sectors of WASH, child protection, education, and cash assistance. This was achieved in multiple oblasts (regions) of Ukraine against an initial target of **188,652** persons – the achievement of **+13%** against targets made possible thanks to necessary adaptations to a changing context for all humanitarian actors (more details provided by section). In Health, **36,586** children and caregivers received consultations on immunization and referrals to health services, and medical vouchers (for micronutrient supplements) promoting positive nutrition behaviours. In WASH, a total of **92,659** persons were reached thanks to improved access to safe water through procurement of water purification reagents and equipment provided to water authorities, as well as distribution of kits for People with Specific Needs. In Child Protection, **34,846** boys, girls and caregivers were reached with psychosocial support and humanitarian supplies, as well as lifesaving information materials. In Education, **46,800** children were reached with procurement and distribution of essential education

<sup>54</sup> Updated at the time of reporting.

<sup>55</sup> Total humanitarian funding to UNICEF reported under the 2022 Ukraine Flash Appeal, OCHA FTS, as of 17 October 2023.

supplies (School in a Box kits) to ensure participation of primary and secondary school age children in protective formal and non-formal learning programs. Finally, a total of **1,792** individuals (or 359 households) received Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC) assistance covering a period of three months.

#### **Additional details/summary per component**

**[Health]** A total of **36,586** children and caregivers were reached with health and nutrition services. This included a total of 33,659 children and their caregivers who received consultations and referrals to ensure sustained and improved immunization rates. This was done through provision of basic health care services at 22 SPILNO Child Spots in 19 cities in Ukraine (Uzhhorod, Oleksandriia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Hostomel, Bucha, Vinnitsa, Kamianets'-Podil's'kyi, Kropyvnytskyi, Odesa, L'viv, Borodianka, Makariv, Zhytomyr, Bila Tserkva, Cherkasy, Poltava, Irpin, Ternopil, Chervonograd), including medical triage/referral (identification children that need services), screening of contagious diseases using brief questionnaires and check-ups, initial consultation by family doctor for children and adults, provision of health-related information and counselling with a focus on immunization. Additionally, to support families with available micronutrient supplements, UNICEF provided medical vouchers for micronutrient supplements and basic nutrition support to 2,927 people. Finally, UNICEF supported 34 health care facilities all over Ukraine with procurement of medical equipment to ensure safe and quality mother and child health services in the most affected areas.

**[WASH]** UNICEF ensured that a total of **92,659** people, including **19,142** children received WASH assistance appropriate to their needs. A total of **62,733** persons gained improved access to safe water: 61,400 through the procurement of 150.97 tons of coagulant and 20.02 tons of liquid chlorine as reagents which helped purify water; and 1,333 through UNICEF providing seven pressure valves and technical assistance to the Avdiivskiy operational office of SC Voda Donbasu, which allowed for repairing the water supply system in the conflict-affected areas of Avdiivka, Donetsk Oblast. Further, since April, in collaboration with local authorities, regional public health departments, national and international civil society organizations (CSOs), **29,926** people in 21 oblasts of Ukraine received an essential People with Specific Needs (PSN) kit. The PSN hygiene kit is designed in accordance with minimum humanitarian standards and national WASH Cluster recommendations and the composition considers the different needs of people. This ensured that **29,926** conflict-affected individuals could have access to incontinence products, including adult diapers of different sizes.

**[Child Protection]** In partnership with Implementing Partner (IP) Ukrainian Education Platform, UNICEF provided psychosocial support (PSS) and humanitarian supplies for a total of **34,846** boys, girls and caregivers. Of the **25,956 children** who were directly reached, 23,000 also received additional protection support. At least 225 families with children were reached with case management services in three target regions hosting large numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs), namely Lviv, Ternopol and Ivano-Frankivsk oblasts. The project ensured the establishment of 13 SPILNOs in the target regions based in public facilities (social centers, libraries, collective centers, and hospitals) which provided child friendly safe spaces for child-centered services and counselling for the parents/caregivers. To reach children, including IDPs, in remote locations, four mobile teams were established, consisting of social and health workers and psychologists. All services provided were accompanied with lifesaving information materials developed and promoted by UNICEF. Additionally, to strengthen local capacity in provision of humanitarian response and essential services, at least 185 community professionals were trained in: child safeguarding; prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse; humanitarian case management; and referral to specialized services.

**[Education]** UNICEF reached **46,800** children with procurement and distribution of essential education supplies (School in a Box kits) to ensure participation of primary and secondary school age children in protective formal and non-formal learning programs. A total of 1,170 School in a Box kits were distributed to collective centres, primary and secondary schools and Spilno Child spots. Some of these kits were also distributed to schools as part of the shelter kit, a set of essential supplies to be used when children need to use the school shelter during air raid sirens.

**[MPC]** The Multi-Purpose Cash has supported families with minimum three children or minimum one disabled child to meet their basic needs for three months. UNICEF have transferred the agreed amount of 2,220 UAH / 60 USD per person for three months as established by the Ukrainian Cash Working Group. A total of **1,792** individuals, including 1,033 children, have been supported equalling an average of 359 households. Everyone has received 6,660 UAH / 180 USD covering three months.

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

UNICEF at the time of project reporting clarified that Output 5 of this project should have been categorized as MPC response rather than Education sector response as appeared in the approved project document. This change was reflected with relevant footnotes in this report.

**[Health]** UNICEF adjusted the interventions to reflect the assessed needs and provide better access to safe health care services and improvement of vaccination status for the population. Within the same budget and thanks to the re-prioritization of the items procured, UNICEF supported 34 mother and child health care facilities (against the planned 15). To strengthen its communication and counselling efforts to ensure more children and their caregivers have better access to immunization services, 33,659 persons received consultations on immunizations (against the initially planned 2,000, thanks to the high demand on immunization counselling and referral services, which were effectively provided at UNICEF-supported SPILNO Child Spots). While initially the procurement of specific nutritional items was foreseen, needs on the ground suggested that direct procurement would best be left to the needs of individual families; UNICEF instead supported the distribution of medical vouchers for nutritional items (micronutrient supplements) and provided basic nutrition support to children and their caregivers in selected shelters in Dnipro oblast, reaching 2,927 persons with support (compared to 5,000).

**[WASH]** The initial target for the WASH sector was incorrectly taken as Indicator 2.1 only, i.e. 71,221 persons. However, as indicators 2.1 and 2.2 referred to different groups, the indicator should have targeted a total of 101,221 persons (sum of 2.1: 71,221 and 2.2: 30,000). As such, the total reach for WASH of 92,659 is 8.4% lower compared to the corrected target of 101,221. This reduced achievement is a result of the fluid security situation and limited access to conflict-affected areas, UNICEF faced challenges in delivering equipment and technical assistance to utility companies operating near the front line. Given the scale of the migrations from parts of eastern and northern Ukraine, flexibility was required in shifting geographic areas and the number of beneficiaries in Donetsk Oblast was slightly lower than expected. Additionally, the returnee category was included as reached, while not initially included in the proposal – this is a result of actual beneficiary groups reached.

**[CP]** No major changes and amendments were done within the Protection component. Host community beneficiaries were added as a category which had not been captured at proposal development stage, without impacting the total reach.

**[Education]** In Education, UNICEF reached 33% more beneficiaries with essential education supplies (school in a box kits) than initially planned (Indicator Ed.1). This is mainly due to the economy of scale given the high-volume procurement and also due to savings resulted from the discontinuation of Activity Ed.4.2 “Training to teachers/facilitators on psychosocial first aid and education in emergencies”. UNICEF revisited plans for training of the education personnel due to constraints on planning and implementation of the face-to-face capacity building activities during spring and summer months in the war context, and also due to the need to prepare and approve the curriculum with the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (MoES) which could not be achieved within the duration of the grant.

**[MPC]** The initial objective of reaching 6,435 individuals were based on one-month transfer instead of three. As UNICEF aimed at coordinating with other Cash & Voucher Assistance (CVA) actors in Ukraine this was changed to the agreed standard of three months. Further, operational costs to partner contributions was higher than planned at the start of the response, as it was evident as the situation escalated and UNICEF gained additional information on needing partners on the ground to support the MPC and enable the organization to scale up. As this was very early in the response there was a large need for this operational aspect to be supported.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Education									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	2,100	0	4,116	4,282	10,498	0	0	6,880	7,160	14,040
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	4,900	0	9,604	9,996	24,500	0	0	16,052	16,708	32,760
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,720</b>	<b>14,278</b>	<b>34,998</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,932</b>	<b>23,868</b>	<b>46,800</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	98	0	274	286	658	0	0	458	477	935

  

Sector/cluster	Health									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	3,000	0	4,410	4,590	12,000	0	0	8,027	6,710	15,272
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	7,000	0	10,290	10,710	28,000	0	0	11,121	9,423	21,314
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,700</b>	<b>15,300</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,148</b>	<b>16,133</b>	<b>36,586</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	140	0	294	306	740	0	0	354	298	652

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.



<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene									
	Planned					Reached				
<b>Category</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	1,365	735	438	456	2,994
Internally displaced people	9,936	7,776	2,105	1,984	21,801	10,644	7,208	2,523	2,644	23,019
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	23,184	18,144	4,446	4,646	50,420	30,980	22,585	6,371	6,710	66,646
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,120</b>	<b>25,920</b>	<b>6,551</b>	<b>6,630</b>	<b>72,221</b>	<b>42,989</b>	<b>30,528</b>	<b>9,332</b>	<b>9,810</b>	<b>92,659</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total</b>										
	662	518	127	132	1,439	4,222	2,392	1,282	1,337	9,233

<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Protection - Child Protection									
	Planned					Reached				
<b>Category</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	2,100	0	4,116	4,282	10,498	1,962	1,800	7,200	7,000	17,962
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	600	456	1,111	679	2,846
Other affected people	4,900	0	9,604	9,996	24,500	4,000	72	5,883	4,083	14,038
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,720</b>	<b>14,278</b>	<b>34,998</b>	<b>6,562</b>	<b>2,328</b>	<b>14,194</b>	<b>11,762</b>	<b>34,846</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total</b>										
	98	0	274	286	658	50	0	634	600	1,284

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

**NOTE:** Output 5 (MPC) is clearly an Output of the Grant, however mistakenly it was categorized as Education sector response and a corresponding sectoral beneficiary table was not included in the report template. In the additional table inserted below, planned beneficiary figures of MPC assistance was taken as 6,435 as per Indicator 5.1 (for which no sex and age disaggregation data was available), while the reached beneficiary figure is disaggregated.

Sector/cluster	Multipurpose Cash									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees										
Returnees										
Internally displaced people										
Host communities										
Other affected people						409	350	510	523	1,792
<b>Total</b>					<b>6,435</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>1,792</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

**[Health]** The 34 health care facilities which received support from UNICEF will continue to benefit from the medical equipment to provide medical services for more than 200,000 people in affected areas.

**[WASH]** Project activities have mitigated public health risks in host communities through appropriate vector control, urine and faeces management (with the distribution of PSN kits), the dignity of beneficiaries, and the extension of technical assistance services to vodokanals throughout the country. In addition, WASH cluster coordination mechanisms and new partnerships with the National Association of Vodokanals (Ukrvodokanalecologiya - UVKE) were agreed, aiming at improving the national WASH strategy.

**[CP]** The 13 SPILNO spots/child friendly spaces established by the project will continue to provide critical support and services to children and caregivers and protected space for child play beyond the expiry of the grant period. At least 7 SPILNO spots/child friendly spaces will continue to be operational- supported by alternative funding sources - and will continue to provide services and referrals for children and their parents/caregivers. As a result, at least an additional 5,000 children, parents/caregivers will indirectly benefit from the grant and the spaces established which will also serve as heating points for families. Further, the trained professionals (185) will provide improved social services to at least 5,400 families with children within their regular work in state social centers, schools and community protection centers.

**[MPC]** The fundamental idea of MPC is besides the dignity, choice, and flexibility that MPC support local markets and local structures. Therefore, it is expected that MPC have supported the local economy and stabilized purchasing power and demand.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Address the immediate and lifesaving needs on Health, WASH, Child Protection, and Education in eastern, western and central Ukraine			
Output 1	Children, adolescents and women have access to lifesaving health services			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Health			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	H.7 Number of functional health facilities supported	15	34	Health
Indicator 1.2	Number children who receive routine immunization	2,000	33,659	Narrative reports from the implementing partners, UNICEF programmatic visits
Indicator 1.3	N.5 Number of people receiving vitamins and/or micronutrient supplements	5,000	2,927	Narrative reports from the implementing partners, UNICEF programmatic visits
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		UNICEF adjusted the interventions to reflect the assessed needs and provide better access to safe health care services and improvement of vaccination status for the population. Within the same budget and thanks to the re-prioritization of the items procured, UNICEF supported 34 mother and child health care facilities (against the planned 15); ensured 33,659 persons received consultations on immunizations (against the initially planned 2,000, thanks to the high demand on immunization counselling and referral services, which were effectively provided at UNICEF-supported SPILNO Child Spots); and adjusted the nutrition interventions to reach 2,927 persons (compared to 5,000).		

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Provision of critical health supplies and medicines to local hospitals (obstetric, mid-wifery and surgical kits) and critical medicines for neo-natal, maternal services	UNICEF, direct procurement
Activity 1.2	Provision of vaccines and related services	Stichting TB Europe Coalition, Ukrainian Foundation for Public Health (UFPH)
Activity 1.3	Provision of micro-nutrient supplements to children and mothers	Stichting TB Europe Coalition, CSL (Center for Social Leadership)

<b>Output 2</b>	Women, men, girls and boys in the conflict affected areas have equitable access to, and use, safe water and sanitation services, and adopt good hygiene practices
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<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
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Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	WS.6 Number of people accessing sufficient and safe water for drinking, cooking and/or personal hygiene use as per agreed sector standard	72,000	62,733	Partners' report, Water treatment methodology and standards, Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) Programmatic visits
Indicator 2.2	WS.16a Number of people receiving critical WASH supplies (e.g. WASH/hygiene kits)	30,000	29,926	Partners reports, WASH cluster dashboard. TPM, HACT Programmatic & Field Monitoring visits, Monitoring of media sources

<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>	Overall, UNICEF for WASH reached 92,659 persons, 8.4% lower compared to the corrected target of 101,221. This is a result of the fluid security situation and limited access to conflict-affected areas. Refer to Section 3 for more information.			
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Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Repair/re-establish water resources and technical assistance to ensure water quality monitoring of damaged/repared water sources	Kryvbass Vodokanal, Avdiivskyi Branch of SC Voda Donbasu
Activity 2.2	Provide water sanitation and hygiene supplies and services to conflict affected areas and communal shelters	UNICEF (direct procurement).

<b>Output 3</b>	Children and adolescents are protected from violence, exploitation, abuse, neglect and harmful practices
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<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Protection - Child Protection			
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Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
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Indicator 3.1	Number of children and caregivers provided with mental health and psychosocial support services	35,000	34,846	Narrative and financial reports from the implementing partners, UNICEF programmatic visits, secondary data media review
Indicator 3.2	CP.3 Number of children receiving protection support (e.g. family tracing, reunification, reintegration, case management services, etc)	5,000	23,000	Narrative and financial reports from the implementing partners, UNICEF programmatic visits, secondary data media review

<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>	As a result of the approach taken to establish 13 child-friendly indoors spaces (Child Spot "Spilno") in the war-affected regions and those hosting a large number of IDPs, more children were identified resulting in more children and families having their needs assessed and cases referred to case workers. Consequently, more children were identified to be in need of protection support resulting in an increase in the provision of protection support (indicator 3.2), including, PSS support, case-management and referrals as well as counselling for parents/caregivers. Because indicator 3.2 is a subset of indicator 3.1, there is no variance against the initial target for the sector.
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Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Provision of mental health and psychosocial support for children and caregivers	Ukrainian Education Platform
Activity 3.2	Identification of unaccompanied and separated children and case management	Ukrainian Education Platform
Activity 3.3	Number of frontline workers (e.g. partner personnel, social workers, teachers, WASH frontline aid workers) who received short refresher training to support programme implementation in child protection and PSEA.	Ukrainian Education Platform

<b>Output 4</b>	Children and adolescents have access to inclusive quality education and learning in safe and protected environments
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<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Education			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 4.1	Ed.1 Number of children accessing formal or non-formal education	35,000	46,800	Progress reports and distribution lists
Indicator 4.2	Ed.4 Number of teachers receiving training on basic pedagogical skills, psycho-social skills and/or life-saving skills	600	0	N/A
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>	In Education, UNICEF reached 33% more beneficiaries with essential education supplies (school in a box kits) than initially planned (Indicator Ed.1). This is mainly due to the economy of scale given the high-volume procurement as well as due to savings resulted from the discontinuation of the Activity Ed.4 Training to teachers/facilitators on psychosocial first aid and			

		education in emergencies. UNICEF revisited plans on training of the education personal due to constraints on planning and implementation of the face-to-face capacity building activities during spring and summer months and also need to prepare and approve the curriculum with the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine which was not feasible within the duration of the grant.
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 4.1	Provision of teaching/learning materials and recreational/ECD kits in learning centers	Direct implementation
Activity 4.2	Training to teachers/facilitators on psychosocial first aid and education in emergencies	Activity cancelled.

**Output 5** Children, adolescents and women have access to lifesaving Multipurpose Cash Assistance

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Multi-Purpose Cash <sup>56</sup>			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 5.1	Cash. 1a Number of people receiving multi-purpose cash	6,435	1,792	Financial Reporting, Bank Returns, Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM)
Indicator 5.2	Cash. 1b Total value of multi-purpose cash distributed in USD	481,243	322,630	Financial Reporting
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		The initial objective of reaching 6,435 individuals were based on one-month transfer instead of three. As UNICEF aimed at coordinating with other CVA actors in Ukraine this was changed to the agreed standard of three months.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 5.1	Provision of multipurpose cash assistance to internally displaced children and vulnerable families	UNICEF		

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>57</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

<sup>56</sup> Updated at the time of reporting.

<sup>57</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

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**a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>58</sup>:**

During project implementation, UNICEF worked with local authorities to better understand the vulnerable groups, gender and demographic profile of the area and the presence of partners. For example, in the WASH sector, the response focused on the needs of children with disabilities and incontinence, displaced families with children, single mothers, Roma communities in Zakarpatska oblast, and immobile elderly people. Implementing partners regularly reported on results using the reporting form designed by the UNICEF Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Section. In addition, to assess the effectiveness of UNICEF's response, two rounds of third-party monitoring were conducted since April 2022. In the Protection response, a feedback mechanism was established by the implementing partner and promoted through mobile teams and child friendly spaces. Feedback was analysed and programme interventions were adjusted according to the needs of the affected population mainly at activity level. For instance, more frequent mobile team visits were assessed/identified as required in the remote rural location in Ivano-Frankivsk region hosting large numbers of IDPs with strong presence of social worker and health workers. The programme was then adjusted accordingly. Finally, for the MPC programme targeting criteria were developed based on governmental guidance and data on poverty levels in Ukraine prior to February 2022 stating that families with more than 3 children are often below the poverty line.

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**b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:**

UNICEF used a cross-sectoral approach to the feedback mechanism that was established by the implementing partner of the Protection section. The implementing partner promoted the unified UNICEF feedback mechanism available <https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/feedback-form?fbclid=IwAR2yFQSTmq8hAE1pfXLdqUFurgGajw87uG-VwjLDHgAsypCrMigP6NR0L9o>. No major concerns were reported within the available partnerships. Additionally, the MPC programme introduced and utilized a hotline operated by the private company Adelina. The Hotline can receive up to 20,000 calls a day, and each call is dealt with and referred either directly to UNICEF or to our implementing INGO TGH, who resolves all the ticket created by the hotline. In June 2022, UNICEF and its partner TGH also organized a Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercise amongst a sample of the recipient population (5% sampling) - 91.6 percent of respondents reported that they did not experience any issues receiving the cash assistance.

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**c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

All UNICEF and implementing partner staff were required to complete mandatory trainings on UNICEF's AGORA online platform and the IP partners' Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) assessment. UN-designed booklets in Ukrainian on PSEA and outreach to the affected population were distributed to partners. In 2022, PSEA assessments were completed for most of the national implementing partners at country level. PSEA training was conducted for all partners (national CSOs) followed by an assessment/review of partners' organizational PSEA policy, code of conduct, recruitment procedures and contractual provisions, existence of referral procedures, reporting mechanisms and investigation policies. All partners were assessed and rated against SEA risks, and UNICEF followed up individually with them to address gaps and ensure improvements. The main results achieved were 104 persons (IPs staff) trained (72 women, 32 men) and 587 frontline workers trained (453 women, 134 men); 2 million persons accessed information on SEA (through posters, campaigns, messaging, etc.). In the framework of the inter-agency PSEA task force community-based complaint mechanism was rolled out, and Victim Assistance protocol was approved and available.

The following criteria are taken into consideration within the PSEA assessment exercise: availability of PSEA policy; appropriate standards of conduct, other preventive measures, reporting, monitoring, investigation and corrective measures; availability of PSEA sensitive organizational management and HR systems; PSEA mandatory trainings passed by all involved programme and operational staff; PSEA awareness-raising action plan developed and practiced; availability of a system to ensure survivors of SEA, including children, receive immediate professional assistance, referring them to qualified service providers; availability of a process for investigation of allegations of SEA. The following contacts were ensured and promoted as PSEA community-based reporting mechanism: e-mailing to [seareferral@un.org](mailto:seareferral@un.org) ; calling to hotlines 0-800-309-110, 0-800-30-77-11, 0-800-331-800.

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<sup>58</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

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**d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

Specifically for the WASH response, a total of 29,926 PSN hygiene kits consisting of 4 different sizes (S, M, L and XL) of adult diapers were distributed according to the age/gender profile of the community or institution. The response focused on the needs of incontinent children and children with disabilities, immobile elderly, and hospital patients who are temporarily immobile after surgery or during treatment. A total of 9,233 people with disabilities were reached. Special attention was given to supporting children over 5 years of age and adults with incontinence to ensure their dignity, as well as proper faecal management and vector control. Further, in cooperation with the WASH team, gender and age sensitive hygiene kits and PSS supplies were distributed, and psychosocial support was provided to single mothers, IDP mothers and fathers and other caregivers.

Lessons learned to strengthen gender-responsive programming for upcoming interventions: 1) GBV risk mitigation and gender competencies training will be included in all interventions, especially on multidisciplinary mobile teams (MMTs) and Spilno spots (for frontline workers), with a focus on the safety and resilience of girls and women; 2) Community awareness activities to promote gender equality and to access to gender and age-appropriate services. 3- Gender-responsive programming, with an equitable focus on adolescent girls, engaging and supporting the participation of community-based organizations representing adolescent girls, women's rights, and youth in interventions, including identifying priority needs, delivery, and monitoring (AAP with girls and women).

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**e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

Across all the sectors disability inclusive programming is mainstreamed. The WASH response focused on the needs of children with incontinence and disabilities, immobile elderly, and hospital patients who are temporarily immobile after surgery or during treatment. An estimated total of 9,233 people with disabilities were reached. Special attention was given to supporting children over 5 years of age and adults with incontinence to ensure their dignity, as well as proper faecal management and vector control. Further, the Child Protection response targeted children with disabilities to address their child protection needs within humanitarian support. Children with disabilities were identified within programme activities and supported with gender- and disability- sensitive humanitarian kits and referred to the specialized services provided by state providers supported by specialized UNICEF partners. Finally, out of the two criteria for self-registration for MPC assistance, one was families with minimum one child with disabilities.

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**f. Protection:**

All staff and frontline workers involved in project implementation underwent mandatory UNICEF training on prevention of sexual exploitation and abused and were additionally trained and supervised on overall child safeguarding. For partners, training also included child rights awareness, child safe-guarding, prevention of violence against children, early identification and referral, and child participation. Additionally, UNICEF and IP monitoring unit ensured regular reporting and monitoring with specific focus on PSEA awareness raising and available feedback mechanisms/channels.

Additionally, for the MPC response, being able to support the most vulnerable families via bank transfers did contribute to minimizing the risk of collecting money or otherwise displaying that the families have received monetary support.

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**g. Education:**

UNICEF's Child Protection and Education section jointly established 13 indoor SPILNO/child friendly spaces where children on a regular basis received PSS and non-formal education services. The spaces were designed in a manner which combines education and psychosocial activities through the availability of learning corners and space for individual and group activities. Professional teachers and psychologists worked together so that to ensure the integrated child-centred approach in the established child friendly spaces. Education and PSS materials and supplies were made available.



## 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	1,792

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

The MPC are supporting the families most in need. It helps families still meeting the basic needs of their children. The data collected for the families are used for further programme targeting regarding Health, Child Protection etc. Moreover, UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Social Policy to coordinate with their standards and policies.

### Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
MPC transfer	1,792	US\$ 322,630	Multi-Purpose Cash	Unrestricted

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
<b>MPC:</b> UNICEF reaches 350,000 children with cash assistance through "Spilno" programme	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/press-releases/unicef-reaches-350000-children-cash-assistance-through-spilno-programme">https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/press-releases/unicef-reaches-350000-children-cash-assistance-through-spilno-programme</a>
<b>MPC:</b> Cash offers a lifeline to war-weary families in Ukraine	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/stories/cash-offers-lifeline-to-war-weary-families-in-ukraine">https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/stories/cash-offers-lifeline-to-war-weary-families-in-ukraine</a>
<b>MPC:</b> New start for mother whose dreams were shattered by war	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/stories/new-start-for-mother-whose-dreams-were-shattered">https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/stories/new-start-for-mother-whose-dreams-were-shattered</a>
<b>MPC:</b> Afraid for the future, one Ukrainian family gets a helping hand	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/stories/spilno-supports-large-family-that-survived-occupation">https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/stories/spilno-supports-large-family-that-survived-occupation</a>
<b>MPC:</b> Family receives sanctuary and cash to rebuild their lives	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/stories/stolen-childhood-in-mariupol">https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/stories/stolen-childhood-in-mariupol</a>
<b>MPC:</b> Humanitarian cash transfers to support most vulnerable children across Ukraine	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/press-releases/humanitarian-cash-transfers-support-most-vulnerable-children-across-ukraine">https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/press-releases/humanitarian-cash-transfers-support-most-vulnerable-children-across-ukraine</a>
<b>WASH:</b> UNICEF helps cities affected by active shelling.	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNICEFUkraine/posts/pfbid02QjkGyFpzvEDQKNBUmmq5ewyzBoFAix7gZ4DEYPagFiE3zzy6tjFFrYB6wZEcTuWI">https://www.facebook.com/UNICEFUkraine/posts/pfbid02QjkGyFpzvEDQKNBUmmq5ewyzBoFAix7gZ4DEYPagFiE3zzy6tjFFrYB6wZEcTuWI</a>

### 3.12 Project Report 22-RR-CEF-023

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNICEF	Country:	Ukraine
Sector/cluster:	Health	CERF project code:	22-RR-CEF-023
	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		
	Protection - Child Protection		
	Education		
	Multi-Purpose Cash		
Project title:	Ensuring access to lifesaving health and nutrition, water sanitation and hygiene, child protection, education and cash assistance, supplies and services for children and families in Ukraine		
Start date:	15/03/2022	End date:	14/09/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency’s sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 275,928,500
	Total funding received for agency’s sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 477,908,781 <sup>59</sup>
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 6,000,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 1,198,113
	Government Partners		US\$ 518,192
	International NGOs		US\$ 162,920
	National NGOs		US\$ 517,001
	Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

**[Overall]** Thanks to the generous contribution from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), UNICEF was able to reach a total of **735,349** persons between March and September 2022, including 243,692, or 33 percent children, with immediate lifesaving response in the sectors of WASH, child protection, education, and cash assistance. This was achieved in multiple oblasts (regions) of Ukraine against an initial target of **282,977** persons, the achievement of **+160%** against targets made possible thanks to necessary adaptations to a changing context for all humanitarian actors, specifically under the WASH result (more details provided by section). In Health, a total of **16,845** children and caregivers received consultations on immunization and referrals to health services through mobile teams, as well routine immunization and distribution of UNICEF-procured infant formula and iron supplements for pregnant women. In WASH, a total of **590,115** persons benefitted from WASH assistance through improved water quality through water treatment chemicals, maintenance and repair works, and access to essential hygiene supplies. In Child Protection, **52,625** boys, girls and caregivers were reached with psychosocial support, referrals to specialized services and counselling, and lifesaving information materials. In Education,

<sup>59</sup> Total humanitarian funding to UNICEF reported under the 2022 Ukraine Flash Appeal, OCHA FTS, as of 17 October 2023.

**71,754** children were reached with Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits to ensure their participation in formal and non-formal learning programs. Finally, a total of **4,010** individuals (or 802 households) received Multi-Purpose Cash assistance covering a period of three months.

#### Additional detail by component

**[Health]** A total of **16,845** children and caregivers were reached with health and nutrition services. To support families with children receiving vaccinations in conflict-affected areas, UNICEF supported the operations of mobile teams. The CERF/UNICEF-supported teams conducted outreach visits and provided counselling and ensured that 8,556 children received routine vaccination within this project. A total of 8,289 beneficiaries also received direct support from UNICEF's implementing partners through UNICEF-procured infant formula and iron supplements for pregnant women nation-wide. Finally, UNICEF supported 41 health care facilities in Dnipropetrovska, Donetsk, Kharkivska, Kirovohradska, Poltavska, Zaporizka oblasts with lifesaving and diagnostic medical equipment and different types of emergency kits (obstetric and midwifery) to ensure available and quality maternal and child health care services. In addition, the comprehensive antenatal clinics and perinatal centers in Poltava oblast were also supported with disposable materials.

**[WASH]** The project assisted a total of **590,115** people, including 122,939 children, ensuring that people and communities received WASH assistance tailored to their needs. Overall, **415,632** people gained access to water: UNICEF, in coordination with WASH cluster partners and the National Association of Vodokanals (*Ukrvodakanalecologiya*), assisted public water providers in five cities - Kharkiv, Kryvyi Rih, Vinnytsa, Korosten and Zhytomyr - to purchase water treatment chemicals. A total of 449.96 tonnes of coagulant, 81.14 tonnes of liquid chlorine and 4,940 kg of activated carbon were reimbursed or purchased. In addition, to strengthen the capacity of enterprises to carry out maintenance and repair work in conflict-affected areas, UNICEF provided equipment and technical assistance to vodokanals in Chernihiv, Kharkiv, Irpin, Lviv, Konotop and Zhytomyr, benefitting 410,632 beneficiaries. Further, from 22 April to 27 September, Implementing Partner ADRA distributed 17,280 6-litre bottles of water in Avdiivka, Donetsk Oblast and Kharkiv, providing essential aid to 5,000 people. In addition, assistance reached **174,483** conflict-affected populations, including children, women and internally displaced persons (IDPs) to gain access to essential hygiene and continue to adopt hygienic practices, UNICEF, in partnership with WASH cluster partners, local authorities and civil society organizations, distributed individual and institutional hygiene kits to municipalities, collective centres, educational institutions, health centres and IDPs and people on move in 48 hromadas in 18 oblasts: Chernivetska, Dnipropetrovska, Donetsk, Ivano-Frankivska, Kharkivska, Kirovohradska, Kyivska, Lvivska, Mykolaivska, Odeska, Poltavska, Rivnenska, Ternopilska, Vinnytska, Volynska, Zakarpatska, Zaporizka and Zhytomyrska.

**[CP]** Through child friendly spaces and mobile teams, the affected population was provided with psychosocial support, humanitarian supplies, as well as the provision of case-management and referral to specialized services. This was achieved through UNICEF direct delivery and partnerships with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) specialized in child protection. The overall number of beneficiaries reached is **52,625**, including 31,550 children. Of the 31,550 children who were directly reached, 6,664 also received additional protection support.

Families with children were reached with case-management services in three target regions hosting a large number of internally displaced persons, namely Lviv, Ternopol and Ivano-Frankivsk oblasts. To strengthen local capacity in the provision of humanitarian response and essential services, at least 95 community professionals in the three oblasts were trained in: child safeguarding; prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse; humanitarian case-management and referral to specialized services. The project also ensured that 4 child friendly spaces were established in the same target regions and based in public facilities (social centers, collective centers and hospitals) which provided safe space for child-centered services and counselling for parents/caregivers. To reach children, including those internally displaced or in remote locations, 2 mobile teams were established, consisting of social and health workers, psychologists. All services provided were accompanied with lifesaving information materials developed and promoted by UNICEF. As part of these 56,625 beneficiaries, a total of 2,941 persons received MHPSS support in Luhanska oblast. In Luhanska, to support frontline workers, burnout prevention sessions and short refresher workshops were provided to 64 local specialists involved in response to the crisis (indirect).

**[Education]** UNICEF reached **71,754** children with procurement and distribution of essential education supplies (Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits) to ensure participation of preschool and primary school age children in protective formal and non-formal learning programs. A total of 1,435 ECD kits were distributed to collective centres, pre-school education facilities and Spilno Child spots. Some of these kits were also distributed to primary and secondary schools as part of the shelter kit, a set of essential supplies to be used when children need to use school shelter during air raid sirens.

**[MPC]** The MPC has supported families with minimum three children or minimum one disabled child to meet their basic needs for three months. UNICEF have transferred the agreed amount of 2,220 UAH / 60 USD per person for three months as established by the Ukrainian

Cash Working Group. 4010 individuals have been supported equalling an average of 802 households. Everyone has received 6,660 UAH / 180 USD covering three months.

### 3. Changes and Amendments

**[Health]** Based on high demands and contextual needs from health care facilities in affected areas, and through the variation of items procured and distributed the number of supported clinics was increased (41 reached vs 23 planned) within the available budget. Due to significantly decreased immunization rates, UNICEF prioritized its interventions to ensure more children and their caregivers would have better access to immunization services, thus reaching 8,556 children with routine immunization (against a target of 3,000). Similarly, high demand and adaptation allowed increased reach for nutritional services (8,289 reached vs 7,500 planned). Note that the total sectoral reach of 60,000 people was incorrectly reported at proposal development stage and the reach should have been the sum of indicators 1.2 and 1.2, i.e., 10,500.

**[WASH]** The combined indicators 2.1 at 108,332 and Indicator 2.2 at 45,000, totalling 153,332, should have been taken as the final target for the sector. The achievement totalled 590,115 persons, i.e., nearly three times this value. Due to the fluid security situation and limited access to conflict-affected areas, UNICEF and partners were faced with the need to expand the response and extend its activities to new conflict-affected areas, providing equipment and technical assistance to utilities operating there. Due to the scale of migrations in parts of eastern and northern Ukraine, the expanded geographical areas of intervention resulted in an increased number of beneficiaries with restored access to safe water.

**[Child Protection]** In Child Protection (NGCA), UNICEF and its partner ensured provision of MHPSS, case management and capacity building in Luhanska Oblast. At the initial phase of military conflict, humanitarian assistance was provided on both sides of the frontline. However, as the frontline moved to the north of Luhansk Oblast, security risks drastically increased, UNICEF and its partner had to suspend face-to-face services to beneficiaries. This affected the provision of case management and capacity building of local professionals. Despite these constraints, the partner continued to provide MHPSS mostly through online sessions, where it was possible.

**[Education]** In Education, UNICEF reached 37% more beneficiaries with essential education supplies (ECD kits) than initially planned under Indicator 4.1, i.e 71,754 against 52,497. This is mainly due to the economy of scale given the high-volume procurement and also due to savings resulted from the discontinuation of the Activity 4.2 Training to teachers/facilitators on psychosocial first aid and education in emergencies. UNICEF revisited plans on training of the education personal due to cconstraints on planning and implementation of the face-to-face capacity building activities during spring and summer months and also the prior need to prepare and approve the curriculum with the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (MoES), which could not be achieved within the duration of the grant.

**[MPC]** The initial objective of reaching 9,651 individuals had to be adjusted to allow UNICEF to coordinate with other Cash & Voucher (CVA) actors in Ukraine.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Education									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	3,150	0	6,174	6,423	15,747	0	0	10,548	10,978	21,526
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	7,350	0	14,406	14,994	36,750	0	0	24,612	25,616	50,228
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,580</b>	<b>21,417</b>	<b>52,497</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,160</b>	<b>36,594</b>	<b>71,754</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total</b>										
	147	0	411	429	987	0	0	730	702	1,432
Sector/cluster	Health									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	4,500	0	6,615	6,885	18,000	685	0	2,924	3,298	6,907
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	10,500	0	15,435	16,065	42,000	985	0	4,208	4,745	9,938
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,050</b>	<b>22,950</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,132</b>	<b>8,043</b>	<b>16,845</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total</b>										
	210	0	441	459	1,110	31		132	149	312

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	9,037	4,866	2,903	3,016	19,822
Internally displaced people	14,904	11,664	3,158	2,976	32,702	68,293	45,996	16,336	17,119	147,744
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	34,776	27,216	6,669	6,969	75,630	196,363	142,621	40,708	42,857	422,549
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,680</b>	<b>38,880</b>	<b>9,827</b>	<b>9,945</b>	<b>108,332</b>	<b>273,693</b>	<b>193,483</b>	<b>59,947</b>	<b>62,992</b>	<b>590,115</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	993	777	191	198	2,159	27,782	15,701	8,462	8,817	60,762

Sector/cluster	Protection - Child Protection									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	3,150	0	6,174	6,423	15,747	882	0	4,245	2,829	7,956
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	4,371	3,744	5,014	4,682	17,811
Other affected people	7,350	0	14,406	14,994	36,750	8,455	3,623	8,868	5,912	26,858
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,580</b>	<b>21,417</b>	<b>52,497</b>	<b>13,708</b>	<b>7,367</b>	<b>18,127</b>	<b>13,423</b>	<b>52,625</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	147	0	411	429	987	150	0	571	382	1,103

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

Sector/cluster	Multi-Purpose Cash									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	965	0	965	965	2,895	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	2,252	0	2,252	2,252	6,756	839	897	1,094	1,180	4,010
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,217</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,217</b>	<b>3,217</b>	<b>9,651</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>4,010</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

**[Health]** Delivering medical equipment and kits to health care facilities UNICEF will contribute to supporting 30,000 pregnant women, children and their care givers (20,000 women through safe and quality deliveries, and 10,000 children and women from better quality services in supported hospitals). This reach is not included in the direct reach above as per design of the indicators at proposal stage.

**[WASH]** Through this project, which provided equipment and technical assistance to 11 public utility companies, the local government was able to maintain water tariffs at pre-crisis levels. This meant that the indirect impact was that ten times as many consumers in all vodokanals that received support from UNICEF and other humanitarian actors had access to adequate water supplies and were not negatively affected.

**[CP]** Through this CERF grant, the 4 child friendly spaces established to support children and caregivers and provide protected space for child play and development as well as service provision for children and caregivers will continue to be operational after the expiration of the grant. As a result, at least 2,000 additional children, parents/caregivers are expected to receive services and referrals during the winter season in the spaces which will also serve as heating points for families. The trained professionals (95) will provide improved social services to at least 1,500 families with children within their regular work in state social centers, schools and community protection centers.

In Child Protection (NGCA), 64 local professionals involved in response to the crisis were reached with sessions on prevention of burnout, that contributed to their ability to continue delivering essential services for beneficiaries in their communities. Reportedly, each of the professionals provided services to at least 10 beneficiaries in a short-term after received sessions on burnout. This is estimated that some 600 beneficiaries were indirectly reached through provision of sessions on prevention of burnout.

**[MPC]** The fundamental idea of MPC is besides the dignity, choice, and flexibility that MPC support local markets and local structures. Therefore, it is expected that MPC have supported the local economy and stabilized purchasing power and demand.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Address the immediate and lifesaving needs on Health, WASH, Child Protection, and Education in eastern, western and central Ukraine			
Output 1	Children, adolescents and women have access to lifesaving health services			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Health			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	H.7 Number of functional health facilities supported ( local health facilities in eastern and central Ukraine provided with medical equipment (obstetric, midwifery and surgical kits) and critical medicines for neo-natal, maternal services	23	41	Narrative reports from the implementing partners, UNICEF programmatic visits
Indicator 1.2	H.4 Number of people vaccinated (children in central and eastern Ukraine receiving a minimum set of vaccines)	3,000	8,556	Narrative reports from the implementing partners, UNICEF programmatic visits
Indicator 1.3	N.5 Number of people receiving vitamins and/or micronutrient supplements (children and mothers	7,500	8,289	Narrative reports from the implementing partners, UNICEF programmatic visits



	receiving micro-nutrient supplements)			
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Based on high demands and contextual needs from health care facilities in affected areas, and through the variation of items procured and distributed the number of supported clinics was increased (41 reached vs 23 planned) within the available budget. Due to significantly decreased immunization rates, UNICEF prioritized its interventions to ensure more children and their caregivers would have better access to immunization services, thus reaching 8,556 children with routine immunization (against a target of 3,000). Similarly, high demand and adaptation allowed increased reach for nutritional services (8,289 reached vs 7,500 planned). Note that the total sectoral reach of 60,000 people was incorrectly reported at proposal development stage and the reach should have been the sum of indicators 1.2 and 1.2, i.e., 10,500.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Provision of critical health supplies and medicines to local hospitals	Charitable Organization / Charitable Fund Volunteer movement, St. Panteleymon, Charity Foundation Development Center (CFDC), Light of Hope		
Activity 1.2	Provision of vaccines and related services	Volunteer Movement		
Activity 1.3	Provision of micro-nutrient supplements to children and mothers	Variant, Light of Hope		

Output 2	Women, men, girls and boys in the conflict-affected areas have equitable access to, and use, safe water and sanitation services, and adopt good hygiene practices			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	WS.6 Number of people accessing sufficient and safe water for drinking, cooking and/or personal hygiene use as per agreed sector standard	108,332	415,632	Partners' report, Water treatment methodology and standards, HACT Programmatic visits
Indicator 2.2	WS.16 Number of people receiving critical WASH supplies (e.g. WASH/hygiene kits)	45,000	174,483	Partners' reports, Field Monitoring visits, HACT Programmatic visits, Third Party Monitoring
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The combined indicators 2.1 at 108,332 and Indicator 2.2 at 45,000, totalling 153,332, should have been taken as the final target for the sector. The achievement totalled 590,115 persons, i.e., nearly three times this value. This was driven by the need to expand the response and extend activities to new conflict-affected areas. Refer to section 3.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Repair/re-establish water resources and technical assistance to ensure water quality monitoring of damaged/repaired water sources	Kharkiv VK, Krivbas vodokanal, Chernyiv VK, Vinnytsa VK, Korosten VK, Zhytomyr VK, Sumy VK, Irpin VK, CFADRA Ukrain, NGO the Tenth of April		
Activity 2.2	Provide water sanitation and hygiene supplies and services to conflict affected areas and communal shelters	UNICEF (Direct procurement)		

Output 3	Children and adolescents are protected from violence, exploitation, abuse, neglect and harmful practices			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Protection - Child Protection			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	H.9 Number of people provided with mental health and/or psycho-social support services	52,497	52,625  Including 2,941 in NGCAs.	Progress reports, programmatic visits to the sites, screenshots of online sessions, phone interviews with the beneficiaries
Indicator 3.2	CP.3 Number of children receiving protection support (e.g. family tracing, reunification, reintegration, case management services, etc) (children reached with case management )	7,500	6,664	Progress reports, programmatic visits to the sites, screenshots of online sessions, phone interviews with the beneficiaries
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The protection services indicator was partially achieved due to considerable flow of community-based specialists and high demand for this type of expertise from other humanitarian actors. It took partners time to recruit and additionally train the local specialists and personnel to provide services according to minimum UNICEF standards. The time for training decreased the time of actual delivery of services. As indicator 3.2 is a subset of 3.1, this does not deliver any variance against the initial target.		
Activities	Description		Implemented by	
Activity 3.1	Provision of mental health and psychosocial support for children and caregivers		Ukrainian Education Platform (Lviv, Ternopol, Ivano-Frankivsk regions), SOS Children,s Villages (Luhansk), Direct delivery of PSS supplies by UNICEF	
Activity 3.2	Identification of unaccompanied and separated children and case management		Ukrainian Education Platform (Lviv, Ternopol, Ivano-Frankivsk regions), SOS Children’s Villages (Luhansk)	
Activity 3.3	Short refresher training of frontline workers (e.g. partner personnel, social workers, teachers, WASH frontline aid workers) to support programme implementation in child protection and PSEA.		Ukrainian Education Platform (Lviv, Ternopol, Ivano-Frankivsk regions), SOS Children’s Villages (Luhansk)	

Output 4	Children and adolescents have access to inclusive quality education and learning in safe and protected environments			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Education			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 4.1	Ed.1 Number of children accessing formal or non-formal education	52,497	71,754	Progress reports and distribution lists
Indicator 4.2	Ed.4 Number of teachers receiving training on basic pedagogical skills,	900	0	N/A

	psycho-social skills and/or life-saving skills (teachers trained on education in emergencies)			
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		In Education, UNICEF reached 37% more beneficiaries with essential education supplies (ECD kits) than initially planned (Indicator 4.1). This is mainly due to the economy of scale given the high-volume procurement and also due to savings resulted from the discontinuation of the Activity 4.2 Training to teachers/facilitators on psychosocial first aid and education in emergencies. UNICEF revisited plans on training of the education personal due to constraints on planning and implementation of the face-to-face capacity building activities during spring and summer months and also need to prepare and approve the curriculum with the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine which was not feasible within the duration of the grant.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 4.1	Provision of teaching/learning materials and recreational/ECD kits in learning centers	UNICEF direct procurement		
Activity 4.2	Training to teachers/facilitators on psychosocial first aid and education in emergencies	Activity was revisited		

Output 5	Children, adolescents and women have access to lifesaving Multipurpose Cash Assistance				
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Multi-Purpose Cash				
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification	
Indicator 5.1	Number of households reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers for 1.5 months	3,217	802	Pay statement and PDM	
Indicator 5.2	Cash.1a Number of people receiving multi-purpose cash	9,651	4,010	Pay statement and PDM	
Indicator 5.3	Cash.1b Total value of multi-purpose cash distributed in USD	721,865	721,865	Bank statements	
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		See above on transfer value.			
Activities	Description	Implemented by			
Activity 5.1	Provision of multipurpose cash assistance to internally displaced children and vulnerable families	UNICEF			

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and

Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>60</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

#### **a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>61</sup>:**

During project implementation, UNICEF worked with local authorities to better understand the vulnerable groups, gender and demographic profile of the area and the presence of partners. Implementing partners regularly reported on results using reporting forms designed by the UNICEF Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Section. Specifically in Health, all interventions were coordinated with local and regional health care authorities, based on needs of affected population. At national level clear feedback mechanism was established taking into consideration national health strategy (Ministry of Health and National Health Services were involved). This approach allowed UNICEF to support the most needed and strategically important health care facilities and to respond needs of the most vulnerable groups of population. For Protection, in Government Controlled Areas a feedback mechanism was established by implementing partners and promoted through mobile teams and child friendly spaces. Feedback was analyzed and programme interventions were adjusted according to the needs of the affected population mainly at activity level. For instance, within needs assessed strengthening of age- and gender-appropriate group and individual activities were required in the arranged child friendly spaces. The programme was adjusted accordingly, additional training for frontline workers were held. In Non-Government Controlled Areas, in Child Protection, beneficiaries were directly reached and interviewed by UNICEF staff during monitoring visits, this was feasible. Those beneficiaries had opportunity to express their opinion about project implementation and suggest changes to design or implementation in person and via electronic means. Since service delivery often shifted to online and remote modalities, project staff paid special attention to accessibility of internet connection for beneficiaries. For those who had no stable connection to internet, a flexible schedule of individual and small group sessions was developed and introduced.

#### **b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms**

In Child Protection (NGCA), UNICEF had several modalities for beneficiaries to convey their complaints. The channels were organized through local presence of Child Protection officer in Luhansk NGCA and online availability through messengers and electronic mail. During regular monitoring visits UNICEF staff members had direct interviews, that enabled possibility for beneficiaries to convey a complaint, if any. Additionally, the MPC programme introduced and utilized a hotline operated by the private company Adelina. The Hotline can receive up to 20,000 calls a day, and each call is dealt with and referred either directly to UNICEF or to our implementing INGO TGH, who resolves all the ticket created by the hotline. UNICEF has also strong presence in social media and online platforms where all contacts for complaints are available and can be used for direct contact.

#### **c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

All UNICEF and implementing partner staff were required to complete mandatory trainings on UNICEF's AGORA online platform and the IP partners' Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) assessment. In 2022, PSEA assessments were completed for most of the national implementing partners at country level. PSEA training was conducted for all partners (national CSOs) followed by an assessment/review of partners' organizational PSEA policy, code of conduct, recruitment procedures and contractual provisions, existence of referral procedures, reporting mechanisms and investigation policies. All partners were assessed and rated against SEA risks, and UNICEF followed up individually with them to address gaps and ensure improvements. The main results achieved were 104 persons (IPs staff) trained (72 women, 32 men) and 587 frontline workers trained (453 women, 134 men); 2 million persons accessed information on

<sup>60</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>61</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

SEA (through posters, campaigns, messaging, etc.). In the framework of the inter-agency PSEA task force community-based complaint mechanism was rolled out, and Victim Assistance protocol was approved and available.

The following criteria are considered within the PSEA assessment exercise: availability of PSEA policy; appropriate standards of conduct, other preventive measures, reporting, monitoring, investigation and corrective measures; availability of PSEA sensitive organizational management and HR systems; PSEA mandatory trainings passed by all involved programme and operational staff; PSEA awareness-raising action plan developed and practiced; availability of a system to ensure survivors of SEA, including children, receive immediate professional assistance, referring them to qualified service providers; availability of a process for investigation of allegations of SEA. The following contacts were ensured and promoted as PSEA community-based reporting mechanism: e-mailing to [seareferral@un.org](mailto:seareferral@un.org); calling to hotlines 0-800-309-110, 0-800-30-77-11, 0-800-331-800. UN-designed booklets in Ukrainian on PSEA and outreach to the affected population were distributed to partners

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#### **d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

In GCA, in cooperation with WASH team, the distribution of gender-sensitive hygiene kits and PSS supplies was ensured in combination with psychosocial support provide to single mothers, IDP mothers and fathers and other types of caregivers. In NGCA, the Child Protection project involved boys and girls, men and women in all activities, that helped to promote gender equality, improve project beneficiaries' awareness and informal education on gender considerations. Equal access to services and support regardless of gender was the key principle within the project.

Lessons learned to strengthen gender-responsive programming for upcoming interventions: 1) GBV risk mitigation and gender competencies training will be included in all interventions, especially on multidisciplinary mobile teams (MMTs) and Spilno spots (for frontline workers), with a focus on the safety and resilience of girls and women; 2) Community awareness activities to promote gender equality and to access to gender and age-appropriate services. 3- Gender-responsive programming, with an equitable focus on adolescent girls, engaging and supporting the participation of community-based organizations representing adolescent girls, women's rights, and youth in interventions, including identifying priority needs, delivery, and monitoring (AAP with girls and women).

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#### **e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

The response targeted children with disabilities to address their child protection needs within humanitarian support. Children with disabilities were identified within programme activities and supported with gender- and disability- sensitive humanitarian kits and referred to the specialized services provided by state providers supported by specialized UNICEF partners. Depending on type of disability, project staff developed individual plan for services provision, based on needs and medical recommendations. The disability-sensitive project activities were promoted by the partners in child friendly spaces in GCA and through available mobile teams. Community Protection Center in Luhanska NGCA, where beneficiaries received individual in-person services, is located on ground floor and equipped for proper access of PwD. Finally, out of the two criteria for self-registration for MPC assistance, one was families with minimum one child with disabilities.

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#### **f. Protection:**

By definition, protection services was a key component of Child Protection project implemented by UNICEF and its partners. This component included interventions in psychosocial counselling, case management, awareness raising activities, provision of in-kind assistance, based on individual needs of children and their families. To sustain project effect and build resilience, projects' staff provided positive parenting sessions for caregivers and capacity building of local professionals to prevent their burnout. To mitigate risks related to military actions, restrictions of movements, projects' activities shifted to online and remote formats when it was required.

All staff and frontline workers involved in project implementation underwent mandatory UNICEF training on prevention of sexual exploitation and abused and were additionally trained and supervised on overall child safeguarding. Training also included child rights awareness, prevention of violence against children, early identification and referral, and child participation. Additionally, UNICEF and IP monitoring unit ensured regular reporting and monitoring with specific focus on PSEA awareness raising and available feedback mechanisms/channels. Additionally, for the MPC response, being able to support the most vulnerable families via bank transfers did contribute to minimizing the risk of collecting money or otherwise displaying that the families have received monetary support.

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#### g. Education:

Within CERF funded action UNICEF provided essential education supplies required for restoration of access to formal and non-formal education for preschool and primary school age children. Having access to safe and adequately equipped learning places was intended to help children heal from the trauma inflicted by humanitarian emergencies and bring sense of normalcy.

### 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

#### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	4,010

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

The MPC are supporting the families most in need. It helps families still meeting the basic needs of their children. The data collected for the families are used for further programme targeting regarding Health, Child Protection etc. Moreover, UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Social Policy to coordinate with their standards and policies.

#### Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
Activity 5.1	4,010	US\$ 721,865	Multi-Purpose Cash	Unrestricted

### 10. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
<b>MPC:</b> UNICEF reaches 350,000 children with cash assistance through "Spilno" programme	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/press-releases/unicef-reaches-350000-children-cash-assistance-through-spilno-programme">https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/press-releases/unicef-reaches-350000-children-cash-assistance-through-spilno-programme</a>
<b>MPC:</b> Cash offers a lifeline to war-weary families in Ukraine	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/stories/cash-offers-lifeline-to-war-weary-families-in-ukraine">https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/stories/cash-offers-lifeline-to-war-weary-families-in-ukraine</a>
<b>MPC:</b> New start for mother whose dreams were shattered by war	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/stories/new-start-for-mother-whose-dreams-were-shattered">https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/stories/new-start-for-mother-whose-dreams-were-shattered</a>
<b>MPC:</b> Afraid for the future, one Ukrainian family gets a helping hand	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/stories/spilno-supports-large-family-that-survived-occupation">https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/stories/spilno-supports-large-family-that-survived-occupation</a>
<b>MPC:</b> Family receives sanctuary and cash to rebuild their lives	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/stories/stolen-childhood-in-mariupol">https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/stories/stolen-childhood-in-mariupol</a>
<b>MPC:</b> Humanitarian cash transfers to support most vulnerable children across Ukraine	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/press-releases/humanitarian-cash-transfers-support-most-vulnerable-children-across-ukraine">https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/press-releases/humanitarian-cash-transfers-support-most-vulnerable-children-across-ukraine</a>
<b>WASH:</b> UNICEF helps cities affected by active shelling.	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNICEFUkraine/posts/pfbid02QjkGyFpzvEDQKNBUmmq5ewyzBoFAix7gZ4DEYPagFiE3zzy6tjFFrYB6wZEcTuWl">https://www.facebook.com/UNICEFUkraine/posts/pfbid02QjkGyFpzvEDQKNBUmmq5ewyzBoFAix7gZ4DEYPagFiE3zzy6tjFFrYB6wZEcTuWl</a>

### 3.13 Project Report 22-RR-WFP-017

1. Project Information			
Agency:	WFP	Country:	Ukraine
Sector/cluster:	Common Services - Logistics Common Services - Emergency Telecommunications	CERF project code:	22-RR-WFP-017
Project title:	Provision of Logistics and Emergency Telecommunication common services to support coordinated and efficient humanitarian responses in priority regions.		
Start date:	25/02/2022	End date:	24/11/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 8,400,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 7,269,669 <sup>62</sup>
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,000,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 0
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
	Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

The Rapid Response Envelope provided funding to sustain the provision of common services by the Logistics Cluster and the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) to all humanitarian actors operating in Ukraine. Using these resources, sectoral coordination meetings were held, and coordination platforms were put in place. Humanitarian actors received warehousing and transportation support countrywide as the response was shaping up and, in the East and South, following the Gaps and Needs Analysis (GNA) conducted in June. In total, the Logistics Cluster handled 43,460 cubic metres of cargo on behalf of partners, of which 37,596 cubic metres of cargo were received in common storage, and 6,156 metric tons were dispatched to 76 locations across Poland and Ukraine. In addition, the Logistics Cluster supported partners with cargo consolidation and transport via a dedicated fleet of trucks, for 17 inter-agency convoys (planned and coordinated by OCHA), as well as cargo consolidation and facilitation of access to WFP-led convoys.

The ETC continued to provide support to the UN via the Ukraine IT Service Desk. At the end of the project, the ETC provided secure internet connectivity services to over 250 staff from twelve humanitarian organizations including UN agencies and INGOs in two humanitarian interagency workspaces in Dnipro and Lviv. Since the launch on 20 June of the ETC Chatbot "vBeztpesi", over 12,000 users in Ukraine have accessed information relating to humanitarian assistance, reflecting a steady increase of usership.

<sup>62</sup> Total humanitarian funding to WFP under the Logistics and ETC sectors reported under the 2022 Ukraine Flash Appeal, OCHA FTS, as of 17 October 2023.

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

WFP was granted a three-month no-cost extension for this project to accommodate the shifting partner activities and corresponding logistics needs in different areas of Ukraine, as well as procurement delays linked to ETC activities. Aside from the extension of the project period, there were no changes to the project. All activities have been implemented as per the approved proposal ensuring humanitarian actors have access to logistics and emergency telecommunications services to plan and implement their activities.



#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Common Services – Logistics									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sector/cluster	Common Services - Emergency Telecommunications									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

Through this project, the Logistics Cluster and the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster have supported various actors from the humanitarian community such as United Nations agencies and international or national NGOs. Actors operating in Ukraine benefitted from the provision of logistics (storage, transportation etc) and telecommunications services to plan and implement their interventions. In the early stage of the response, the Logistics Cluster provided support countrywide then, as of July / august, it focused on the East and South. Overall, the project supported the implementation of the Flash Appeal which targets 11.5 million conflict-affected Ukrainians out of 17.7 million people in need.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Humanitarian partners have access to reliable coordination and services including support in logistics coordination, emergency telecommunications, and on-demand services to enable effective humanitarian response			
Output 1	Affected populations benefit from logistics coordination and enhanced access services to counterparts, humanitarian agencies and partners in order to timely receive humanitarian assistance			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Common Services - Logistics			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Sectoral Coordination and Information Sharing platform provided	2	2	Logistics Cluster
Indicator 1.2	CS.3 Number of storage facilities/camps/sites (incl. mobile storage units/treatment centres) installed/maintained	2	2	Logistics Cluster
Indicator 1.3	Cargo consolidation platforms to ease the coordinated transport of humanitarian assistance using humanitarian corridor are provided	2	1	Logistics Cluster
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Various warehousing locations have been identified in Poland and Ukraine. Partners were able to request common services by submitting a Service Request Form (SRF) following the user instructions.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Provide technical assistance through the Logistics Cluster Coordination platforms to counterparts and partners to improve emergency logistics coordination, ensure the setup of an efficient and uninterrupted supply chain and avoid duplication of efforts	World Food Programme		
Activity 1.2	Set up humanitarian staging area where partners can have access to storage facilities and services	World Food Programme		
Activity 1.3	Set up a forwarding bases to consolidate cargo and trucks to be dispatched	World Food Programme		
Output 2	Affected populations benefit from emergency telecommunications coordination and services to counterparts, humanitarian agencies and partners in order to timely receive humanitarian assistance			

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Common Services - Emergency Telecommunications				
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification	
Indicator 2.1	Number of Sectoral Coordination and Information Sharing platform provided	1	1	Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	
Indicator 2.2	Number of locations provided with independent security communications network including establishment of a Security Operating Centre (SOC operational 24/7 in collaboration with UNDSS	1	1	Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	
Indicator 2.3	Number of locations provided with independent data connectivity services	2	2	Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The Emergency Telecommunication Cluster has organized several coordination meetings and designed tools to share updates with its partners. It has worked to procure needed security equipment for common services of security communication (Security Operations Centre) to humanitarian operating in country. The Cluster provided secure internet connectivity services in two humanitarian interagency workspaces in Dnipro and Lviv. Additionally, the Cluster provided information on available assistance and services to the conflict-affected people via Chatbot, vBezpetsi (вБезпечі in Ukrainian) in Telegram and Viber applications.			
Activities	Description	Implemented by			
Activity 2.1	Provide technical assistance through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster to counterparts and other partners to improve emergency communication infrastructure and coordination mechanisms	World Food Programme			
Activity 2.2	Establish and provide security communications services to humanitarian operating in country	World Food Programme			
Activity 2.3	Provide shared data connectivity services in dedicated hubs to humanitarian operating in country	World Food Programme			

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>63</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

<sup>63</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

#### **a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP) <sup>64</sup>:**

The project focused on the provision of logistics and emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community (UN agencies, international and national NGOs etc). As the end users of the services are entities / organisations rather than affected populations, this section is not applicable.

#### **b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:**

Common services provided by the two clusters were not in direct contact with beneficiaries. For this project, WFP, as the recipient agency, relied on the existing beneficiary feedback and complaints mechanisms implemented by UN agencies across the multi-sectoral responses.

#### **c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

During the implementation of this project, Clusters complied with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Zero Tolerance Policy and the Secretary-General's Special Bulletin on PSEA commitments. The ETC and the Logistics Cluster worked to create an environment that prevents SEA by raising awareness among its staff and partners, including reference to its PSEA policies in all signed agreements.

#### **d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

The project focused on the provision of logistics and emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community (UN agencies, international and national NGOs etc). As the end users of the services are entities / organisations rather than women, girls or sexual and gender minorities, this section is not applicable.

#### **e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

The project focused on the provision of logistics and emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community (UN agencies, international and national NGOs etc). As the end users of the services are entities / organisations rather than people with disabilities, this section is not applicable.

#### **f. Protection:**

The project focused on the provision of logistics and emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community (UN agencies, international and national NGOs etc). As the end users of the services are entities / organisations rather than affected populations, this section is not applicable.

#### **g. Education:**

The project focused on the provision of logistics and emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community (UN agencies, international and national NGOs etc). As the end users of the services are entities / organisations rather than affected populations, this section is not applicable.

### **8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)**

#### **Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?**

<b>Planned</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Total number of people receiving cash assistance:</b>
No	No	N/A

<sup>64</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

CVA was not considered as the project focused on supporting the humanitarian community through the provision of logistics and emergency telecommunications services. The project did not have any direct beneficiaries and it was implemented directly by the Logistics Cluster and the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster.

**Parameters of the used CVA modality:**

<b>Specified CVA activity</b> (incl. activity # from results framework above)	<b>Number of people receiving CVA</b>	<b>Value of cash (US\$)</b>	<b>Sector/cluster</b>	<b>Restriction</b>
N/A	N/A	N/A	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

**9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Weblink</b>
Partners and donors	<a href="https://www.wfp.org/countries/ukraine">https://www.wfp.org/countries/ukraine</a>

### 3.14 Project Report 22-RR-WFP-020

1. Project Information						
Agency:	WFP	Country:	Ukraine			
Sector/cluster:	Food Security - Food Assistance	CERF project code:	22-RR-WFP-020			
	Common Services - Logistics					
	Common Services - Emergency Telecommunications					
Project title:	Provision of Food Assistance to Crisis-Affected People and Common Services (Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications) to support coordinated and efficient humanitarian responses in priority region					
Start date:	25/02/2022	End date:	24/02/2023			
Project revisions:	No-cost extension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming	<input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:			US\$ 590,302,351		
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:			US\$ 852,609,567 <sup>65</sup>		
	Amount received from CERF:			US\$ 14,000,052		
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:			US\$ 505,568		
	Government Partners			US\$ 0		
	International NGOs			US\$ 217,375		
	National NGOs			US\$ 288,193		
	Red Cross/Crescent Organisation			US\$ 0		

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this project, WFP implemented three components: 1/ Provision of logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster; 2/ Provision of emergency telecommunications through the ETC; and 3/ Provision of in-kind food assistance to conflict-affected people.

Food assistance reached 72,224 people including 6,638 women and 32,146 girls in hard to reach and very hard to reach areas.

Through improved operational presence and strengthened partnerships, WFP regularly organized food distributions which resulted in improved rCSI (12.7 points vs 18 points at baseline). The food consumption score slightly deteriorated (74 percent vs 80 percent at baseline) due to ongoing hostilities and increase in food prices.

Due to the rapidly evolving situation, the Logistics Cluster had to adapt its operations and conducted a Gaps and Needs Analysis over the summer to further refine its physical presence. Since July/ August, the Logistics Cluster is focusing on provision of logistics services in the East and South of the country. Throughout the implementation of the project, the Cluster supported over 195 partners through meetings, information update and trainings. Over 10,200 MT of humanitarian cargo has been transported and over 50 inter-agency convoys were organized to facilitate frontline deliveries especially during winter months. Over 47,100 m3 of items have been stored across various warehouses.

<sup>65</sup> Total humanitarian funding to WFP reported under the 2022 Ukraine Flash Appeal, OCHA FTS, as of 17 October 2023.

The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster has been working to provide essential connectivity services to its partners including through the set up of Security Operating Centre (SOC) operational 24/7 in collaboration with UNDSS. 5 sites are providing ETC services (Dnipro, Lviv, Kyiv, Mukachevo and Odesa) and 2 UNDSS Security Information and Operations Centres (SIOC) in Lviv and Mukachevo. Since the receipt of the approval for the VHF licences, the ETC has been working on improving the functionality of the SOC and SIOC and set up a VHF radio system for the entire UN system to ensure that communications remain stable and reliable especially during frontline missions.

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

WFP was granted two no-cost extensions with a total extension period of six months for this project to accommodate lower than anticipated level of expenditures for the Logistics Cluster and delays with the approval of the VHF licences experienced by the ETC. Following the Gaps and Needs Analysis, the Logistics Cluster focused its operations on the East and South to better served its partners. However, despite this reprioritization, partners' requests remained below the expected level during Q3. As winterization plans have been designed and endorsed, the Logistics Cluster is expecting to see an increase in the last quarter of the year and early 2023. Since its activation, the ETC was mandated to provide data connectivity services in dedicated hubs to humanitarian operating in country as well as set up security communications services. The latter entailed an approval of the VHF licenses by the Government of Ukraine which has been delayed since June/ July 2022. With the support of the Resident Coordinator, the advocacy continued, and the licenses have been approved in December 2022 thus allowing to progress with the implementation of the pending activities.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Common Services - Logistics									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total</b>										
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

  

Sector/cluster	Common Services - Emergency Telecommunications									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total</b>										
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.



Sector/cluster	Food Security - Food Assistance									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	3,319	2,840	16,073	13,880	36,112	3,319	2,840	16,073	13,880	36,112
Host communities	3,319	2,840	16,073	13,880	36,112	3,319	2,840	16,073	13,880	36,112
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,638</b>	<b>5,680</b>	<b>32,146</b>	<b>27,760</b>	<b>72,224</b>	<b>6,638</b>	<b>5,680</b>	<b>32,146</b>	<b>27,760</b>	<b>72,224</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	996	852	4,822	4,164	10,834	996	852	4,822	4,164	10,834

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

The food assistance component entailed the provision of lifesaving support to conflict-affected people in the hard to reach and very hard to reach locations without additional targeting criteria. Therefore, there is no indirect beneficiaries for this component.

The Logistics Cluster and the ETC focused on sustaining its services to the humanitarian community rather than civilians affected by the conflict. Both Clusters worked in support of the Flash Appeal and facilitated the overall humanitarian response.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food needs and humanitarian partners have access to reliable coordination and services including support in logistics coordination and emergency telecommunications to enable effective humanitarian response			
Output 1	Affected populations benefit from logistics coordination and enhanced access services to counterparts, humanitarian agencies and partners in order to timely deliver humanitarian assistance			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Common Services - Logistics			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Sectoral Coordination and Information Sharing platform provided	4	4	Logistics Cluster
Indicator 1.2	Common Logistics Services (storage) to filled identified logistics gaps/bottlenecks are provided	4	4	Logistics Cluster
Indicator 1.3	Cargo consolidation platforms to ease the coordinated transport of humanitarian assistance using humanitarian corridor are provided	4	4	Logistics Cluster
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The Logistics Cluster set up dedicated platform for information sharing including on its global website which allowed to disseminate data on upcoming meetings, assessments, and relevant operational updates. This included the refresher of the needs assessment conducted in September 2022. Aside from sectoral coordination, the Cluster also participated in inter-cluster group meetings to inform how gaps/ bottlenecks affected the delivery of humanitarian support. Through cargo coordination platforms and close engagement with OCHA, over 10,200 MT of items have been transported to facilitate implementation of emergency assistance. All cargo movement requests were consolidated and used adequately to plan convoy deliveries. Cluster warehouses are active in Odesa, Dnipro, Krop and Kyiv to facilitate storage and transport towards eastern and southern parts of Ukraine.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Provide technical assistance through the Logistics Cluster Coordination platforms to counterparts and partners to improve emergency logistics coordination, ensure the setup of an efficient and uninterrupted supply chain and avoid duplication of efforts	World Food Programme		
Activity 1.2	Set up humanitarian staging area where partners can have access to storage facilities and services	World Food Programme		

Activity 1.3	Set up a forwarding bases to consolidate cargo and trucks to be dispatched	World Food Programme
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<b>Output 2</b>	Affected populations benefit from emergency telecommunications coordination and services to counterparts, humanitarian agencies and partners in order to timely receive humanitarian assistance
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<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Common Services - Emergency Telecommunications			
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Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of Sectoral Coordination and Information Sharing platform provided	1	2	Emergency Telecommunications Cluster
Indicator 2.2	Number of locations provided with independent security communications network including establishment of a Security Operating Centre (SOC operational 24/7 in collaboration with UNDSS	1	2	Emergency Telecommunications Cluster
Indicator 2.3	Number of locations provided with independent data connectivity services	1	2	Emergency Telecommunications Cluster

<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>	<p>The ETC in Ukraine worked to reinforce, expand, and interconnect the VHF networks it has deployed in Dnipro, Kyiv and Odesa. The VHF network, which is available to all UN staff in-country, was successfully linked to UNDSS' main Security Information Operations Centre (SIOC) in Mukachevo on 17 February through the deployment of a Remote SIOC system (RSIOC). The RSIOC setup included the installation of a VHF base station that allows UNDSS security officers based in Mukachevo to monitor the radio networks in Dnipro, Kyiv and Odesa and communicate with UN staff conducting field missions in those areas. Starlink and BGAN satellite connectivity devices were deployed in conjunction with the RSIOC to ensure failover transmission in case of any disruption to the network. The ETC engaged with the Ukraine Broadcasting, Radiocommunications &amp; Television (BRT) Concern to leverage of their existing broadcasting towers to boost the coverage of the ETC VHF network across the country where UN agencies are present and in areas where humanitarians conduct field missions.</p> <p>Information sharing was done through the dedicated channels such as the ETC chatbot. A total of 18,249 users have accessed information relating to humanitarian assistance since the launch. As of 23 February, users of the ETC Chatbot most frequently used the service to access information on humanitarian aid (73%), hotlines and referral methods (16%), human rights (6%), and other useful information (5%).</p>			
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Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Provide technical assistance through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster to counterparts and other partners to improve emergency communication infrastructure and coordination mechanisms	World Food Programme

Activity 2.2	Establish and provide security communications services to humanitarian operating in country	World Food Programme
Activity 2.3	Provide shared data connectivity services in dedicated hubs to humanitarian operating in country	World Food Programme

**Output 3** Crisis-affected Population are able to meet their basic food needs

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes ☐ No ☒

**Sector/cluster** Food Security - Food Assistance

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	FN.1a Number of people receiving in-kind food assistance	72,224	72,224	World Food Programme / Cooperating Partners reports
Indicator 3.2	FS.5a Percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score	80	74	World Food Programme / Post-distribution monitoring
Indicator 3.3	FS.3 Average reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)	18	12.7	World Food Programme / Post-distribution monitoring

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:** Through the project, 72,223 conflict affected people were reached with life-saving food assistance. The regularity in the provision of assistance and enhanced coordination efforts with other actors, resulted in lower rCSI.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Provide emergency food assistance to crisis-affected populations in Ukraine	World Food Programme
Activity 3.2	Respond to immediate food needs while seeking to ensure dietary diversity and adequate macro and micro value via food assistance	World Food Programme
Activity 3.3	Ensure crisis-affected people have adequate access to food via provision of humanitarian food assistance	World Food Programme

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>66</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

<sup>66</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

#### **a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>67</sup>:**

WFP Ukraine strengthened Participation and Accountability to Affected Populations across WFP's operations in Ukraine. Over 300 field staff from WFP's cooperating partners received essential information on implication of humanitarian principles, protection mainstreaming, protection referrals, gender, diversity, and inclusion, AFAC policy, PSEA policy, safety and security in the field, conflict sensitivity, communication and visibility requirements, safe and dignified food distribution in the field, AAP, and CFM. In addition, WFP conducted separate sessions for each cooperating partner, engaging with the staff who interact with beneficiaries from all geographical areas of operations. The content combined WFP global principles, policies, requirements, and best practices with an overview of local practical solutions. Sessions were delivered in local language in interactive manner.

#### **b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:**

Protection and AAP considerations were integrated into research, assessment, and monitoring activities to provide data for well-informed program design, implementation, and comprehensive reporting. Monitoring tools include questions to beneficiaries on knowledge of CFM channels, on suggestions how to improve the CFM, and on safety and security issues at the distribution points. In addition, outcome monitoring for in-kind assistance pay attention to access issues and assistance in dignified manner. 98 percent of beneficiaries reported no safety concerns experienced as a result of their participation in WFP programmes (100 percent of women reported no safety concerns). 99 percent of beneficiaries reported they experienced no barriers to accessing food assistance. 91 percent of respondents (91 percent of men and 89 percent of women) informed they were treated respectfully during distribution. Respondents indicated that in 53 percent of the households women were making the decision on the use of food, in 30 percent the decision was made by both men and women, and in 16 percent by only men.

In June 2022, WFP established and activated a toll-free hotline to establish a two-way feedback and complaint channel with beneficiaries. Up to 30 female and male operators are working to assist affected population with necessary information and case resolution in Ukrainian and in Russian languages upon beneficiaries' request. The hotline receives 3,000 calls on average daily.

#### **c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

WFP has a Zero Tolerance Policy to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. This was implemented through regular awareness and prevention activities accessible to WFP and partner staff. WFP Cooperating Partners and staff were regularly trained on SEA reporting. Internal and external reporting mechanisms were in place to direct communities, partners and staff on the various avenues they can report PSEA. WFP paid substantial attention to awareness raising among beneficiaries on WFP operations in Ukraine, Protection, PSEA, and available CFM channels. Sources of information include WFP in Ukraine FB page, WFP web pages, chat-bot #VBezpetsi, WFP hotline, partners' information helpdesks and information materials on food distribution points.

#### **d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

WFP engaged with community-based organizations and networks of Ukrainians NGOs, including women-led organisations. This helped to understand potential exclusion risks for vulnerable groups and facilitated access to humanitarian assistance for people living with HIV, TB-patients, people with disabilities, Roma community, and LGBT+ community. Tools to improve access to vulnerable populations included door-to-door and peer-to-peer delivery of in-kind assistance, as well as provision of essential information to vulnerable beneficiaries with the help of community-based organizations.

With the roll-out of the toll-free hotline, WFP reported that 79 percent of callers are women; 2 percent are children (below 18), 76 percent are adults (18-59), 22 percent are elderly (60 and above). All hotline operators were trained and equipped with a knowledge base on how to receive and process Protection, SEA, Fraud or Corruption or other misconduct-related calls.

To ensure proper localization, conflict sensitivity, gender, age, diversity inclusion, and 'do no harm' approach to operations, WFP also engages with protection actors through UN Cluster system and coordinates efforts accordingly.

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<sup>67</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

#### e. People with disabilities (PwD):

The project directly targeted people with disabilities as they have remained in the hard to reach and very hard to reach areas due to mobility limitations. WFP worked with local authorities and with local partners to ensure that its assistance is reaching all food insecure, and conflict affected people and is provided in a way that reaches those who cannot walk long distance to reach a distribution site.

#### f. Protection:

Mainstreaming of protection and AAP was at the core of the project design. WFP directly engaged and collaborated with communities and Partners to put in place to adequately account for the needs of affected people and PwD.

#### g. Education:

Not applicable.

### 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

#### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	N/A

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

This project did not consider CVA as its objectives were to provide in-kind food assistance to people most affected by the hostilities and living in hard to reach or very hard to reach locations as well as support humanitarian community with the continued provision of logistics and emergency telecommunications services.

While designing the project, CVA was not an option given the large-scale damage caused to local markets. Many shops have been damaged or fully destroyed. Supply chains, provision of mobile network and banking services have also been disrupted.

#### Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
N/A	N/A	N/A	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

### 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
In limbo in Dnipro: Displaced family faces uncertainty as Ukraine war goes on	<a href="https://www.wfp.org/stories/limbo-dnipro-displaced-family-faces-uncertainty-ukraine-war-goes">https://www.wfp.org/stories/limbo-dnipro-displaced-family-faces-uncertainty-ukraine-war-goes</a>
Near Ukraine's frontlines, food and friends ease icy months ahead	<a href="https://www.wfp.org/stories/near-ukraines-frontlines-food-and-friends-ease-icy-months-ahead">https://www.wfp.org/stories/near-ukraines-frontlines-food-and-friends-ease-icy-months-ahead</a>
Partners and donors	<a href="https://www.wfp.org/countries/ukraine">https://www.wfp.org/countries/ukraine</a>
Situation Report - Ukraine	<a href="https://www.wfp.org/publications/situation-report-ukraine">https://www.wfp.org/publications/situation-report-ukraine</a>

### 3.15 Project Report 22-RR-WHO-011

1. Project Information			
Agency:	WHO	Country:	Ukraine
Sector/cluster:	Health	CERF project code:	22-RR-WHO-011
Project title:	CERF health emergency response to the escalation of the conflict in Ukraine – delivery of critical medical items and strengthening of the surveillance system		
Start date:	24/02/2022	End date:	23/08/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 45,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 79,209,089 <sup>68</sup>
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 3,000,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 0
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
	Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF UFE grant, **WHO established 4 logistic hubs** in Warsaw, Lviv, Kyiv, and Dinpro; **8 warehousing locations** in Warsaw, Rzeszow, Lviv, Kyiv, Vinnytsya, Poltava, Dnipro and Odessa and a distribution system (import, transport, warehousing) allowing the receipt, storage and distribution of essential medical supplies. **As part of the distribution system, 2 air cargo rotations were made**, enabling the timely delivery of emergency medical supplies to the conflict-affected population. **Overall, 88 interagency emergency medical supplies (IEHK) kits were procured and distributed** in 17 oblasts: Cherkaska, Chernihivska, Chernivetska, Dnipropetrovska, Donetsk, Ivano-Frankivska, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Kirovohradska, Kyivska, Luhanska, Lvivska, Mykolaivska, Odeska, Poltavska, Sumska, Zaporizka and Zhytomyrska. Additionally **1,592 WHO trauma and emergency surgery kit (TESK) were procured and delivered** to MSF and MoH in 12 oblasts: Chernihivska, Poltavska, Chernihivska, Mykolaivska, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovska, Kyivska, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Zaporizka, Sumska, and Luhanska. Further, with this grant, **WHO commissioned and supported 25 epidemiologists to conduct open-source surveillance and media monitoring activities** that produced information that was used by WHO and health sector partners in designing and adapting the health response. **This project allowed coverage of public health care needs for 880 000 people for 3 months and emergency surgeries for 339** between February 2022 and August 2022, a period during which there were disruptions to the delivery of health services and severe pressure on the health system.

<sup>68</sup> Total humanitarian funding to WHO reported under the 2022 Ukraine Flash Appeal, OCHA FTS, as of 17 October 2023.

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

WHO planned to involve national secondary and tertiary hospitals in collecting data for health information and surveillance, however, the government did not permitted data collection at the health facility level because such information was regarded sensitive. To still achieve the objective of reinforcing health information and surveillance systems, WHO commissioned 25 epidemiologists who were engaged in open-source surveillance and media monitoring activities. The epidemiologists produced information shared by WHO in a weekly Sitrep for reference and use by health sector partners. In addition, WHO established a reporting system, in partnership with the Central Procurement Agency (CPA) to share weekly health facility needs as collected from all health facilities in Ukraine. The data collected through this system was analyzed (by oblast, category of medicine, type of hospitals), providing information required for evidence base procurement and distribution of medical supplies/equipment.

During the implementation phase it became clear that WHO needed to focus more on physical presence in Ukraine and partially shift away from the Poland hub. This meant that staffing needs in Lviv changed slightly, leading to an adjustment of the originally proposed staffing plan.



#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

WHO records the number of direct beneficiaries under this grant as the population covered by medical supplies distributed to health facilities, MoH and partner organizations according to WHO standard guidelines. (<https://www.who.int/emergencies/emergency-health-kits/interagency-emergency-health-kit-2017>; Trauma and Emergency Surgery Kit (TESK) 2019 (who.int)). The beneficiaries have been disaggregated based on the UNFPA led Common Operational Dataset on Population Statistics (COD-PS) in Ukraine.

An estimated 240,000<sup>69</sup> people accessing services from 56 health facilities supported by WHO with medicines and other supplies, including 399 patients requiring surgical care benefited from this grant.

Sector/cluster	Health									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	91,200	136,800	28,500	28,500	285,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Host communities	212,800	319,200	66,500	66,500	665,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>304,000</b>	<b>456,000</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>950,000</b>	<b>108,960</b>	<b>96,480</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>17,760</b>	<b>240,000</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total<sup>70</sup></b>										
	39,520	59,280	12,350	12,350	123,500	21,791	19,308	2,680	2,840	46,620

<sup>69</sup> Estimated based on WHO Beneficiary Count Methodology (see Annex 2).

<sup>70</sup> Based on the [WHO global prevalence figure is 16 per cent](#) and, adjusting for the situation of war and displacement, a ratio of 16 per cent for children and that of 20 per cent for adults were applied. This is aligned with the [international best practice on disability disaggregation \(DD\) in humanitarian contexts](#).

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

The entire population of Ukraine benefited from the availability of uninterrupted health services and overall, a health response that was informed by evidence generated from health information and surveillance implemented under this project.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	Establish a logistic hub and an airbridge of essential supplies; establish out-country and in-country trucking capacity and reinforce health information and surveillance systems across the country.
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<b>Output 1</b>	Logistic hub in Poland operational and air bridge established
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<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Health			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	# of additional cargo air freight rotations	2	2	WHO Operations Supplies and logistics
Indicator 1.2	Logistic hub operational and staffed including with one operations manager and one logistics officer	1	4	WHO Operations Supplies and logistics
Indicator 1.3	Warehousing available and functional as a pre-positioning location	9	8	WHO Operations Supplies and logistics
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		The variance in # warehousing was erroneous as the planned activity was to implement a distribution system to 8 field warehouses		

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>
Activity 1.1	Identification of air freight options and contracting	WHO
Activity 1.2	Operate aerial rotations	WHO
Activity 1.3	Establish and staff WHO field office in Poland	WHO

<b>Output 2</b>	Distribution plans and field logs established
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<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Health			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	Distribution system operational	1	1	WHO Operations Supplies and logistics
Indicator 2.2	H.1a Number of emergency health kits delivered to healthcare facilities	88	88 interagency emergency medical supplies (IEHK)	Donation agreements with MOH and partners

			1,592 trauma and emergency surgery kits	
Indicator 2.3	Number of people covered by emergency health kits	880,000	240,000	<a href="https://www.who.int/emergencies/emergency-health-kits/interagency-emergency-health-kit-2017">https://www.who.int/emergencies/emergency-health-kits/interagency-emergency-health-kit-2017</a> Trauma and Emergency Surgery Kit (TESK) 2019 (who.int)  **# of people calculated according to the annual patient load in facilities that received emergency health kits.

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:**

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Establish the overall distribution system (import and warehousing in Poland (hub) / transport and warehousing to/in Lviv / transport to 8 field warehouses inside Ukraine)	WHO
Activity 2.2	Procurement of medical supplies (kits and other critical items) and infrastructure equipment (generators)	WHO
Activity 2.3	Distribution of items to selected facilities from field warehouses	WHO

**Output 3** Conflict-related health information and surveillance reporting strengthened

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes ☐ No ☐

Sector/cluster	Health			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Proportion of national secondary and tertiary hospitals included in health information system	75%	0* data was collected through the recruited epidemiologists under Oblast Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (OCDC).	N/A
Indicator 3.2	H.7 Number of functional health facilities supported	3000	0* data was collected through the recruited epidemiologists under OCDC.	N/A
Indicator 3.3	Number of labs supported	25	0* data was collected through the recruited epidemiologists under OCDC.	N/A

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:**

The government of Ukraine did not permit the direct involvement of national and tertiary hospitals and laboratories in systematic data collection for the health information system. However, through field epidemiologists and an

		agreement with the Central Procurement Agency <sup>71</sup> (CPA), relevant health information from all oblasts across the country was gathered and used for decision-making in the health response. Through the OCDC network, the field epidemiologists collected information from various sources such as health facilities, laboratories, and media as mentioned in indicators 3.1 to 3.3. A wide range of information was collected on infectious diseases including epidemic prone-diseases, environmental monitoring air, water, and soil analysis results, functional status of hospitals, pharmacies and OCDC subdivisions. Additionally, information on hospital needs and health workforce shortages including in the OCDC network, damage to healthcare facilities and attacks on healthcare workers. This information was shared with WHO CO Ukraine regularly strictly to be only used internally for operational planning purposes. WHO health information team used this information to produce the monthly public health situation analysis and the weekly public health media monitoring(appendix) that informed decisions and response planning.
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Design and implement a health information system based on critical conflict-related indicators	WHO
Activity 3.2	Data collection by field health information officers or through national health authorities	WHO
Activity 3.3	Reports compiled and disseminated	WHO

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>72</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>73</sup>:

Through household health needs assessment inducted in partnership with Premise a crowdsourcing organization over the project period, WHO involved the crisis-affected population in identifying health needs and used the information collected in designing response interventions. Further, WHO emergency teams through field visits interacted with beneficiaries and other project stakeholders, receiving feedback on activities supported by WHO and evolving needs. Information from field visits was incorporated into project implementation.

### b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

<sup>71</sup> Central Procurement Agency, is a state owned enterprise also known as "Medical procurement of Ukraine". All health facilities in the country submit their medical needs through a Meddata, real time app used to collect and analyze medical supply needs, stock, etc. at different levels

<sup>72</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>73</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

WHO collaborated with other agencies members of the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) task force Ukraine on establishing an Inter-Agency complaints mechanism (IACM). Once operational, the IACM I hoped strengthen communication and transparency with communities

#### c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

WHO is committed to preventing and responding to sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (PRSEAH) in its programmes and offices. Acknowledging the heightened risk of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) in Ukraine, WHO enhanced its recruitment safeguarding measures and deployed several dedicated. Through SEA training provided to all staff and a significant number of contractors, the staff are aware of the organization's elaborate mechanisms to record and handle SEA- related complaints. WHO collaborated with other agencies members of the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) task force Ukraine on establishing an Inter-Agency complaints mechanism (IACM).

#### d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

The project was designed to reach all people in need without discrimination, and therefore not focusing on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including GBV. The health needs of different population groups were captured in health needs assessments and mainstreamed into the project, within the scope of its objectives.

#### e. People with disabilities (PwD):

The project was designed to reach all people in need without discrimination, including of people with disabilities. The health needs of different population groups were captured in health needs assessments and mainstreamed into the project, within the scope of its objectives.

#### f. Protection:

N/A

#### g. Education:

N/A

### 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

#### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	N/A

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

The project aimed at operationalizing a logistics and distribution system of critical medical items to meet critical health needs of the Ukrainian population as well as ensuring a functional surveillance system; CVA was not applicable in this WHO's health response.

#### Parameters of the used CVA modality:

<b>Specified CVA activity</b> (incl. activity # from results framework above)	<b>Number of people receiving CVA</b>	<b>Value of cash (US\$)</b>	<b>Sector/cluster</b>	<b>Restriction</b>
N/A	N/A	N/A	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

<b>Title</b>	<b>Weblink</b>
Medical supplies	<a href="https://www.who.int/ukraine/news/item/18-11-2022-who-delivers-life-saving-medical-supplies-to-kherson">https://www.who.int/ukraine/news/item/18-11-2022-who-delivers-life-saving-medical-supplies-to-kherson</a>
Medical supplies	<a href="https://twitter.com/WHO_Europe/status/1507365805368958976?s=20&amp;t=ap8lmy5cve7gopBkb_N4ZA">https://twitter.com/WHO_Europe/status/1507365805368958976?s=20&amp;t=ap8lmy5cve7gopBkb_N4ZA</a>

### 3.16 Project Report 22-RR-WHO-013

1. Project Information			
Agency:	WHO	Country:	Ukraine
Sector/cluster:	Health	CERF project code:	22-RR-WHO-013
Project title:	Health emergency response scale-up in Ukraine – delivery of critical medical items and extension of the surveillance system		
Start date:	24/02/2022	End date:	23/08/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 45,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 79,209,089 <sup>74</sup>
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 5,000,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 0
	Government Partners		US\$0
	International NGOs		US\$0
	National NGOs		US\$0
	Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$0

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, WHO **procured and distributed 618 interagency emergency medical supplies (IEHK)** for MoH in the following 14 oblasts: Lvivska, Zaporizka, Cherkaska, Kirovohradska, Dnipropetrovska, Sumska, Chernihivska, Mykolaivska, Luhanska, Donetsk, Odeska, Kharkivska, Kyivska and Chernivetska; **720 modules of WHO trauma and emergency surgery kit (TESK)** for the following 14 oblasts: Kyivska, Mykolaivska, Lvivska, Zaporizka, Cherkaska, Kirovohradska, Dnipropetrovska, Sumska, Chernihivska, Kharkivska, Odeska, Poltavska, Donetsk, Chernivetska and **13 ambulances** distributed to Chernihivska, Dnipropetrovska, Donetsk, Kharkivska, Kyivska, Luhanska, Lvivska, Mykolaivska, Odeska, Sumska and Zaporizka. WHO also procured and delivered Human Tetanus Immunoglobulin vials for 25,000 people in 20 oblasts of Kyivska, Chernihivska, Sumska, Zaporizka, Mykolaivska, Ivano-Frankivska, Zakarpatska, Lvivska, Ternopilska, Volynska, Zhytomyrska, Rivnenska, Kharkivska, Chernivetska, Dnipropetrovska, Poltavska, Odeska, Vinnytska, Khmelnytska, Cherkaska and Kirovohradska. Additionally, with this grant, WHO strengthened the medical supplies distribution system established under 22-RR-WHO-011 enabling critical emergency supplies to reach target populations and avert disruptions in service delivery. CERF funding enabled WHO to **continue generating regular and timely data on health status, threats and health resources for planning and adapting the health response**. This project allowed coverage of primary **health care needs of an additional 448,136 people for 3 months and an estimated emergency surgeries for 136 people** between February 2022 and August 2022, a period during which there were disruptions to the delivery of health services and severe pressure on the health system.

<sup>74</sup> Total humanitarian funding to WHO reported under the 2022 Ukraine Flash Appeal, OCHA FTS, as of 17 October 2023.

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

WHO planned to involve national secondary and tertiary hospitals in collecting data for health information and surveillance, however, the government did not permitted data collection at the health facility level because such information was regarded sensitive. To still achieve the objective of reinforcing health information and surveillance systems, WHO commissioned 25 epidemiologists who were engaged in open-source surveillance and media monitoring activities. The epidemiologists produced information shared by WHO in a weekly Sitrep for reference and use by health sector partners. In addition, WHO established a reporting system, in partnership with the Central Procurement Agency (CPA) to share weekly health facility needs as collected from all health facilities in Ukraine. The data collected through this system was analyzed (by oblast, category of medicine, type of hospitals), providing information required for evidence based procurement and distribution of medical supplies/equipment.

During the implementation phase it became clear that WHO needed to focus more on physical presence in Ukraine and partially shift away from the Poland hub. This meant that staffing needs in Lviv changed slightly, leading to an adjustment of the originally proposed staffing plan.



#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

WHO records the number of direct beneficiaries under this grant as the population covered by medical supplies distributed to health facilities, MoH and partner organizations according to WHO standard guidelines (<https://www.who.int/emergencies/emergency-health-kits/interagency-emergency-health-kit-2017>; Trauma and Emergency Surgery Kit (TESK) 2019 (who.int). The beneficiaries have been disaggregated based on the UNFPA led Common Operational Dataset on Population Statistics (COD-PS) in Ukraine.

An estimated 320,000<sup>75</sup> people accessing services from 57 health facilities supported by WHO with medicines and other supplies, including 136 patients requiring surgical care and 25,000 patients in need of Human Tetanus Immunoglobulin benefited from this grant.

Sector/cluster	Health									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	67,200	100,800	21,000	21,000	210,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Host communities	124,800	187,200	39,000	39,000	390,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>192,000</b>	<b>288,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>145,280</b>	<b>128,640</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>23,680</b>	<b>320,000</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total<sup>76</sup></b>										
	21,120	31,680	6,600	6,600	66,000	29,055	25,745	3,574	3,787	62,160

<sup>75</sup> Estimated based on WHO Beneficiary Count Methodology (see Annex 2).

<sup>76</sup> Based on the [WHO global prevalence figure is 16 per cent](#) and, adjusting for the situation of war and displacement, a ratio of 16 per cent for children and that of 20 per cent for adults were applied. This is aligned with the [international best practice on disability disaggregation \(DD\) in humanitarian contexts](#).

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

The entire population of Ukraine benefited from the availability of uninterrupted health services and overall, a health response that was informed by evidence generated from health information and surveillance implemented under this project.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Scale up logistic hub capacities for the supply of critical items; further build out-country and in-country trucking capacity and reinforce health information and surveillance systems across the country.			
Output 1	Pipeline of medical supplies and equipment is reinforced and expanded			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Health			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	H.1a Number of emergency health kits delivered to healthcare facilities	50	618 IESK kits, 720 TESK	Donation agreements with MOH and partners
Indicator 1.2	Number of ambulances procured	13	13	Donation agreements with MOH and partners
Indicator 1.3	Human Tetanus Immunoglobulin vials	25,000	25,000	Donation agreements with MOH and partners
Explanation of output and indicators variance:				
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Identification of air freight options and contracting and operate aerial rotations	WHO		
Activity 1.2	Procurement of medical supplies (kits and other critical items) and security equipment	WHO		

Output 2	Operational and logistic capacity to distribute critical supplies in Ukraine is reinforced				
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Health				
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification	
Indicator 2.1	Distribution system operational	1	1	WHO Operations Supplies and logistics	
Indicator 2.2	Number of additional people covered by emergency health kits	500,000	320,000	<a href="https://www.who.int/emergencies/emergency-health-kits/interagency-emergency-health-kit-2017">https://www.who.int/emergencies/emergency-health-kits/interagency-emergency-health-kit-2017</a> Trauma and Emergency Surgery Kit (TESK) 2019 (who.int)  **# of people calculated according to actual modules of the kits that were procured	
Indicator 2.3	Number of trauma patients benefitting from Human Tetanus Immunoglobulin	25,000	25,000	Donation agreements with MOH and partners	

Indicator 2.4	Number of additional operational ambulances	13	13	Donation agreements with MOH and partners
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>				
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 2.1	Increase the capacity of the logistic hub in Poland and of the Lviv office	WHO		
Activity 2.2	Distribution of items to selected facilities from field warehouses	WHO		
Activity 2.3	Vehicles (ambulances and armoured vehicles) used as part of operations	WHO		

**Output 3** Conflict-related health information and surveillance reporting extended

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Health				
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification	
Indicator 3.1	Proportion of national secondary and tertiary hospitals included in health information system (additional period vs 22-RR-WHO-011)	75%	0* data was collected through the recruited epidemiologists under Oblast Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (OCDC).	N/A	
Indicator 3.2	H.7 Number of functional health facilities supported (additional period vs 22-RR-WHO-011)	3000	0* data was collected through the recruited epidemiologists under OCDC.	N/A	
Indicator 3.3	Number of labs supported (additional period vs 22-RR-WHO-011)	25	0* data was collected through the recruited epidemiologists under OCDC.	N/A	
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The government of Ukraine did not permit the direct involvement of national and tertiary hospitals and laboratories in systematic data collection for the health information system. However, through field epidemiologists and an agreement with the Central Procurement Agency <sup>77</sup> (CPA), relevant health information from all oblasts across the country was gathered and used for decision-making in the health response. Through the OCDC network, the field epidemiologists collected information from various sources such as health facilities, laboratories, and media as mentioned in indicators 3.1 to 3.3. A wide range of information was collected on infectious diseases including epidemic-prone-diseases, environmental monitoring air, water, and soil analysis results, functional status of hospitals, pharmacies and OCDC subdivisions. Additionally, information on hospital needs and health workforce shortages including in the OCDC network, damage to healthcare facilities and attacks on healthcare workers. This information was shared with WHO CO Ukraine regularly strictly to be only used internally for operational planning purposes.			

<sup>77</sup> Central Procurement Agency, is a state owned enterprise also know as "Medical procurement of Ukraine". All health facilities in the country submit their medical needs through a Meddata, real time app used to collect and analyze medical supply needs, stock, etc. at different levels

		WHO health information team used this information to produce the monthly public health situation analysis and the weekly public health media monitoring (appended) that informed decisions and response planning.
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Data collection by field health information officers or through national health authorities (additional period vs CERF 1)	WHO
Activity 3.2	Reports compiled and disseminated (additional period vs CERF 1)	WHO

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>78</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>79</sup>:

Through household health needs assessment inducted in partnership with Premise a crowdsourcing organization over the project period, WHO involved the crisis-affected population in identifying health needs and used the information collected in designing response interventions. Further, WHO emergency teams, through field visits interacted with beneficiaries and other project stakeholders, receiving feedback on activities supported by WHO and evolving needs. Information from field visits was incorporated into project implementation

### b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

WHO collaborated with other agencies members of the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) task force Ukraine on establishing an Inter-Agency complaints mechanism (IACM). Once operational, the IACM I hoped strengthen communication and transparency with communities

### c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

WHO is committed to preventing and responding to sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (PRSEAH) in its programmes and offices. Acknowledging the heightened risk of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) in Ukraine, WHO enhanced its recruitment safeguarding measures and deployed several dedicated. Through SEA training provided to all staff and a significant number of contractors, the staff are aware of the organization's elaborate mechanisms to record and handle SEA- related complaints. WHO collaborated with other agencies members of the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) task force Ukraine on establishing an Inter-Agency complaints mechanism (IACM).

### d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

<sup>78</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>79</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

The project was designed to reach all people in need without discrimination, and therefore not focusing on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including GBV. The health needs of different population groups were captured in health needs assessments and mainstreamed into the project, within the scope of its objectives.

#### e. People with disabilities (PwD):

The project was designed to reach all people in need without discrimination, including of people with disabilities. The health needs of different population groups were captured in health needs assessments and mainstreamed into the project, within the scope of its objectives.

#### f. Protection:

N/A

#### g. Education:

N/A

### 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

#### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	N/A

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

The project focused on the provision of health services and in-kind medical supplies and equipment.

#### Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
N/A	N/A	N/A	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

### 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Ambulance	<a href="https://twitter.com/WHOUkraine/status/1542764163616890880?s=20&amp;t=ap8lmy5cve7gopBkb_N4ZA">https://twitter.com/WHOUkraine/status/1542764163616890880?s=20&amp;t=ap8lmy5cve7gopBkb_N4ZA</a>
Ambulance	<a href="https://www.who.int/ukraine/news/item/02-09-2022-who-delivers-ambulances-to-ukraine-amid-ongoing-attacks-against-health-care">https://www.who.int/ukraine/news/item/02-09-2022-who-delivers-ambulances-to-ukraine-amid-ongoing-attacks-against-health-care</a>

## ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to
22-RR-FAO-008	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$21,216
22-RR-FAO-008	Agriculture	FAO	NNGO	\$3,301
22-RR-IOM-010	Shelter and Non-Food Items	IOM	NNGO	\$5,880
22-RR-IOM-010	Shelter and Non-Food Items	IOM	NNGO	\$7,638
22-RR-IOM-010	Shelter and Non-Food Items	IOM	NNGO	\$585
22-RR-IOM-010	Shelter and Non-Food Items	IOM	NNGO	\$4,800
22-RR-IOM-010	Multi-Purpose Cash	IOM	NNGO	\$10,889
22-RR-IOM-010	Shelter and Non-Food Items	IOM	NNGO	\$7,462
22-RR-IOM-010	Multi-Purpose Cash	IOM	NNGO	\$2,459
22-RR-IOM-011	Shelter and Non-Food Items	IOM	NNGO	\$5,172
22-RR-IOM-011	Multi-Purpose Cash	IOM	NNGO	\$12,441
22-RR-IOM-011	Shelter and Non-Food Items	IOM	NNGO	\$8,606
22-RR-IOM-011	Multi-Purpose Cash	IOM	NNGO	\$2,459
22-RR-IOM-011	Shelter and Non-Food Items	IOM	NNGO	\$1,170
22-RR-FPA-012	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	NNGO	\$26,249
22-RR-FPA-012	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	NNGO	\$12,469
22-RR-FPA-012	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	NNGO	\$103,080
22-RR-FPA-012	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	NNGO	\$41,157
22-RR-FPA-012	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	NNGO	\$39,105
22-RR-FPA-012	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	NNGO	\$49,505
22-RR-FPA-012	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	NNGO	\$170,324
22-RR-FPA-015	Sexual and Reproductive	UNFPA	NNGO	\$221,001
22-RR-FPA-015	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	NNGO	\$18,327
22-RR-FPA-015	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	NNGO	\$58,538
22-RR-FPA-015	Multi-Sector	UNFPA	NNGO	\$7,173
22-RR-FPA-015	Sexual and Reproductive Health	UNFPA	NNGO	\$208,207
22-RR-FPA-015	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	NNGO	\$219,169
22-RR-FPA-015	Sexual and Reproductive Health	UNFPA	NNGO	\$30,928
22-RR-HCR-007	Multi-Sector Refugee Assistance	UNHCR	NNGO	\$62,277
22-RR-HCR-007	Multi-Sector Refugee Assistance	UNHCR	NNGO	\$75,000

**ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS (cont. pt 1)**

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to
22-RR-HCR-008	Multi-Sector	UNHCR	NNGO	\$217,725
22-RR-HCR-008	Multi-Sector	UNHCR	NNGO	\$37,507
22-RR-HCR-008	Multi-Sector	UNHCR	NNGO	\$98,342
22-RR-HCR-008	Multi-Sector	UNHCR	NNGO	\$35,656
22-RR-HCR-008	Multi-Sector	UNHCR	NNGO	\$119,467
22-RR-HCR-008	Multi-Sector	UNHCR	NNGO	\$180,256
22-RR-HCR-011	Multi-Sector	UNHCR	NNGO	\$269,074
22-RR-HCR-011	Multi-Sector	UNHCR	NNGO	\$46,353
22-RR-HCR-011	Multi-Sector	UNHCR	NNGO	\$121,535
22-RR-HCR-011	Multi-Sector	UNHCR	NNGO	\$44,066
22-RR-HCR-011	Multi-Sector	UNHCR	NNGO	\$147,643
22-RR-HCR-011	Multi-Sector	UNHCR	NNGO	\$222,768
22-RR-HCR-011	Multi-Sector	UNHCR	NNGO	\$11,636
22-RR-HCR-011	Multi-Sector	UNHCR	NNGO	\$90,248
22-RR-HCR-011	Multi-Sector	UNHCR	NNGO	\$22,080
22-RR-CEF-021	Health	UNICEF	INGO	\$25,000
22-RR-CEF-021	Health	UNICEF	NNGO	\$66,823
22-RR-CEF-021	Health	UNICEF	NNGO	\$5,010
22-RR-CEF-021	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$94,126
22-RR-CEF-021	Child Protection	UNICEF	NNGO	\$500,000
22-RR-CEF-021	Child Protection	UNICEF	INGO	\$49,641
22-RR-CEF-021	Child Protection	UNICEF	INGO	\$191,589
22-RR-CEF-023	Health	UNICEF	NNGO	\$95,842
22-RR-CEF-023	Health	UNICEF	NNGO	\$25,000
22-RR-CEF-023	Health	UNICEF	NNGO	\$80,315
22-RR-CEF-023	Health	UNICEF	NNGO	\$49,952
22-RR-CEF-023	Health	UNICEF	NNGO	\$60,662

**ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS (cont. pt 2)**

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to
22-RR-CEF-023	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	INGO	\$162,920
22-RR-CEF-023	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$25,000
22-RR-CEF-023	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$46,968
22-RR-CEF-023	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$56,156
22-RR-CEF-023	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$16,867
22-RR-CEF-023	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$279,934
22-RR-CEF-023	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$47,931
22-RR-CEF-023	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$61,420
22-RR-CEF-023	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$8,916
22-RR-CEF-023	Child Protection	UNICEF	NNGO	\$100,839
22-RR-CEF-023	Child Protection	UNICEF	NNGO	\$79,392
22-RR-WFP-020	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$41,401
22-RR-WFP-020	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$92,720
22-RR-WFP-020	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$17,375
22-RR-WFP-020	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$200,000
22-RR-WFP-020	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$154,072