

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The armed conflict in eastern Ukraine continued unabated despite the three back-to-back ceasefires. Ordinary men, women and children caught up in hostilities continued to pay the highest price, with increasing death toll and injuries among the civilians. A relative lull observed during the first three weeks of January was broken by a drastic uptick in hostilities from February onwards. Of alarming concern were a number of incidents in which civilians were subject to fatal threat or deliberately targeted. In the first two weeks of March, four separate incidents targeting civilian workers put the lives of around 40 technicians of the Donetsk Filter Station (DFS) in danger, while water supply for 345,000 people on both sides of the 'contact line' was at risk. Similar incident in mid-April injured five water treatment workers, and the DFS had to stop supplying water for over 72 hours. In between these two incidents, a school bus carrying 30 children going home from school came under shelling. Fortunately, all children were safely evacuated. Since the beginning of the year, reportedly at least four people were killed in attacks on health care facilities, including two incidents against ambulances. Continued fighting, coupled with severe weather conditions also led to frequent disruptions in power and water supply, affecting over a half a million people in three months. Against this background, a recent study revealed worsening food insecurity, affecting one in five households in the Government controlled area (GCA) and forcing more people to resort to negative coping mechanisms to afford food. The humanitarian situation in Non-Government controlled area (NGCA) was further hampered by the interruption of Vodafone mobile network, depriving nearly two million people of communication means to stay connected with the rest of the country. Meanwhile, over 2.8 million crossings were made across the Exit/Entry checkpoints (EECPs) during the first three months of the year, representing a 38 per cent increase compared with the same quarter of 2017. Protection of civilians remained a major concern with heavy mine contamination and regular hostilities near the EECPs, which caused at least six civilian casualties in the first quarter of the year alone. The new law # 2268 on 'Reintegration of Sovereignty' adopted by the Parliament of Ukraine in January introduced a new framework and military structure of Joint Command Forces regulating the operations in eastern Ukraine. According to FTS, the 2018 HRP is currently 12 per cent funded (US\$ 23 million).

KEY FIGURES



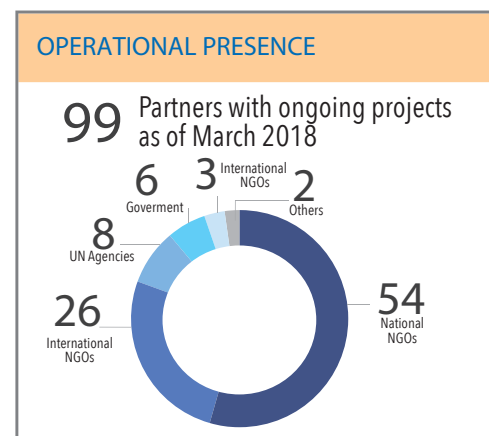
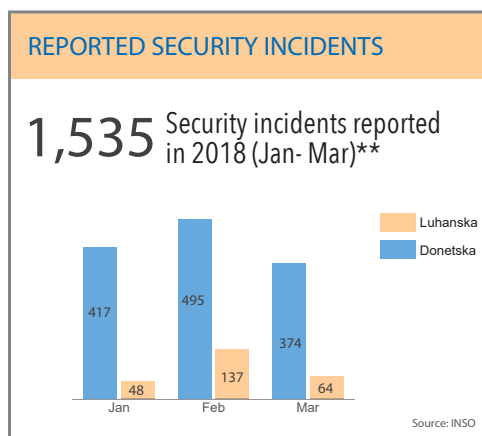
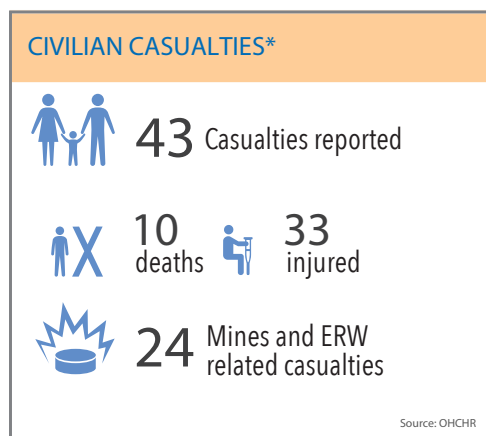
3.4m
people in need



2.3m
people targeted



0.3m
people reached



* January - March 2018

** In Donetska and Luhanska oblasts

FUNDING: HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2018***



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
\$187m

137m
critical requirements

\$44m NON-HRP HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO UKRAINE IN 2018

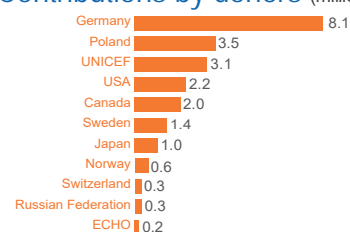
FUNDED (US\$)
\$23m

8m
critical requirements met

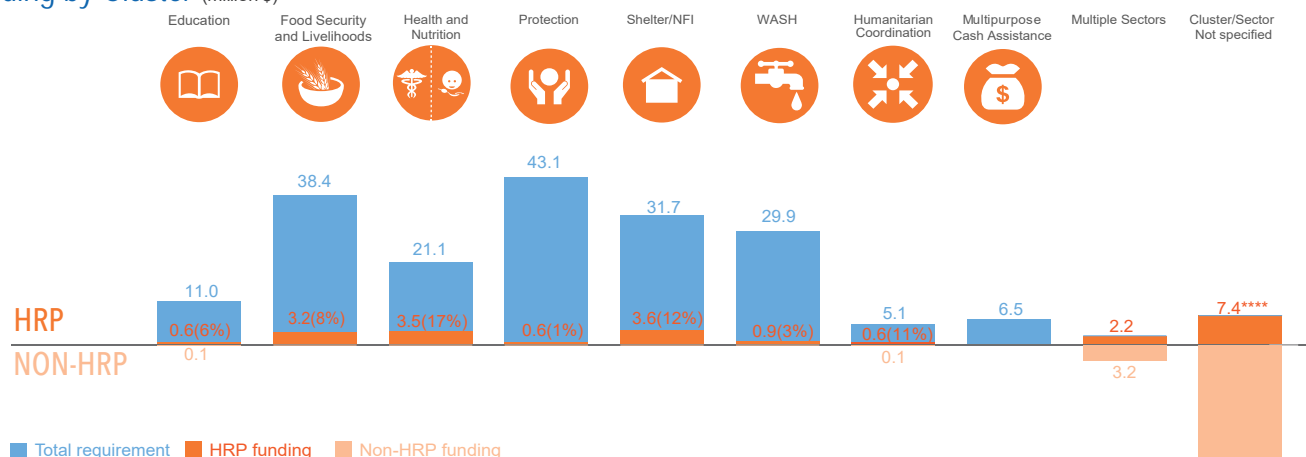
UNMET (US\$)
\$164m

129m
critical requirements unmet

Contributions by donors (million \$)



Funding by Cluster (million \$)



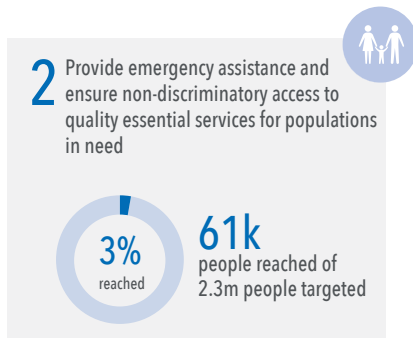
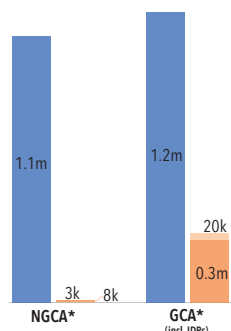
*** According to FTS as of 23 May 2018. Many donations are yet to be recorded, and donors and partners are invited to register donations.

**** Recipient organizations include Caritas Germany (DCV), Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, Norwegian Refugee Council, UNICEF, UNHCR.

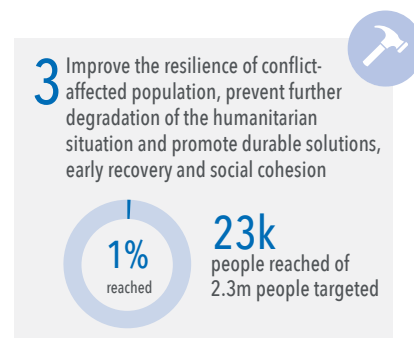
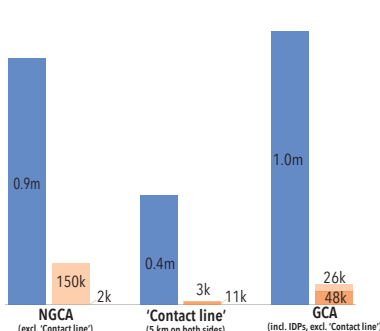
ACHIEVEMENT BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



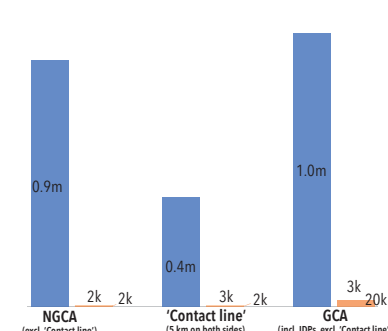
SO1 achievement by location



SO2 achievement by location



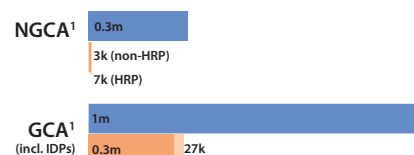
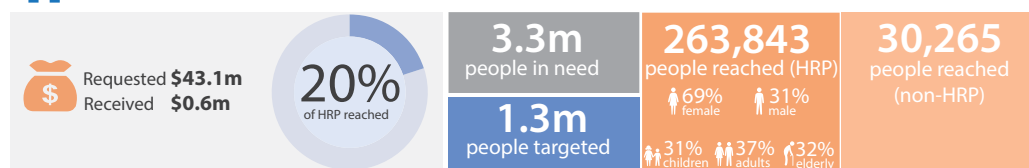
SO3 achievement by location



* These figures include people living within 5 km on both sides of the 'contact line'. They are incorporated in the GCA and NGCA, respectively.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

PROTECTION



NEEDS

Mine/UXO/ERW related incidents were the primary cause of civilian casualties in the first quarter, accounting for some 56% of incidents. IDPs from 60 settlements near the 'contact line' cannot receive targeted IDP assistance, as these locations are not included into the list of locations where authorities do not exercise their power. The National 24/7 Hotline for GBV survivors received 6,053 calls in first quarter, reporting 3,513 GBV cases, of which 38% attributed to sexual and physical violence. Child Protection partners report an increase in speech impairments among children as a result of post-conflict trauma in Kramatorsk and Sloviansk areas, which requires specialized assistance. At the same time, most humanitarian response activities are concentrated in areas along the 'contact line', which leaves displaced and conflict-affected people further away in need of assistance.

RESPONSE

Protection Cluster prepared an advocacy note on Mine Action in Ukraine outlining key concerns, critical challenges for mine action response, and providing recommendations for advocacy. Partners reached 12,586 people through MRE sessions and over 250,000 people through a large-scale information campaign. A total of 23,245 people received legal assistance and protection information and 6,335 people were provided individual non-cash assistance to address their specific needs. Partners provided safe space accommodation to 69 GBV survivors at 5 shelters in Donetsk, Dnipro, Kharkiv and Zaporizhzhia regions as well as supported the opening of a shelter in Sloviansk, Donetsk GCA. Partners provided psychosocial support to 11,945 children through child friendly spaces and individual sessions. In Donetsk GCA child protection partner launched a provision of assistance through case management approach.

GAPS

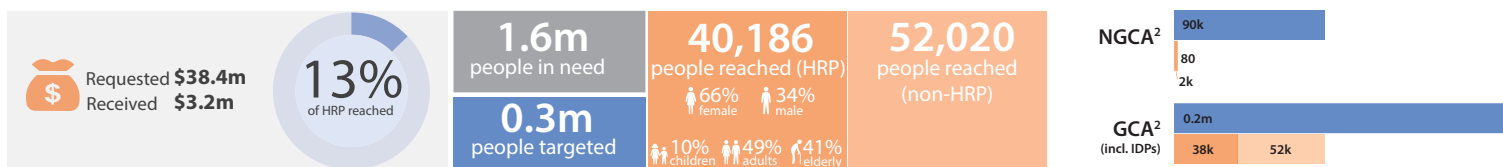
GBV survivors in need of safe shelter in Luhanska oblast do not have any access to these facilities, as there are no shelters operating in the region. Parents of children traumatized by the conflict cannot confirm their conflict-affected status to have access to state assistance due to the cumbersome registration procedure that in many cases may lead to further re-traumatization. Continuous disruption of mobile connection in Donetsk NGCA further entrenches social division and deepens the isolation of people residing in NGCA. Lack of mobile connections also limits outreach activities conducted by protection partners and requires developing new protection interventions. Older people cannot contact their relatives who moved from NGCA, face difficulties with reaching emergency services and cannot receive important information about verification visits in GCA - a prerequisite to receive social benefits and pensions.

¹ These figures include people living within 5 km on both sides of the 'contact line'. They are incorporated in the GCA and NGCA, respectively.

Protection Objectives, Indicators and Achievements:

MONITORING INDICATOR	TARGET	REACHED (HRP)	REACHED (HRP)/TARGET	REACHED (NON-HRP)
Protection Objective 1: Strengthen protection for persons of concern, including prevention and mitigation of rights violations	1,100,000	212,059	19%	14,862
# of protection monitoring visits conducted and recorded	6,500	2,115	33%	4
# of persons receiving Mine Risk Education through MRE awareness sessions	30,000	12,586	42%	-
# of persons receiving information on trafficking; GBV risks; prevention; referrals and availability of life-saving services; mine risk education information; housing, land and property related protection support; documentation; IDP/residence registration; and social benefits, legal assistance or entitlements	1,100,000	176,336	16%	8,881
Protection Objective 2: People of concern benefit from full and non-discriminatory access to quality essential services and enjoyment of their rights, with particular attention to the most vulnerable	420,000	49,891	12%	15,403
# women, men, boys and girls with access to essential services (including PSS, Legal assistance, GBV, Mine assistance, etc.) and individual protection assistance (incl. cash)	420,000	49,891	12%	15,403
Protection Objective 3: Improve social cohesion and resilience of conflict-affected people; support people of concern in identifying durable solutions	120,000	1,893	2%	-
# of women, men, girls and boys supported through peacebuilding or social cohesion projects, and community-based protection activities	120,000	1,893	2%	-

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS



NEEDS

In March 2018 FSLC completed an analysis of food security and socio-economic trends in light of ongoing conflict in Luhanska and Donetsk oblasts. The analysis highlighted continued food insecurity trends in both GCA and NGCA and a strong correlation between food insecurity, vulnerability and socio-economic trends.

RESPONSE

FSLC partners have continued to respond to humanitarian needs in line with HRP 2018. Despite sizeable needs identified by cluster assessments and analyses, many FSLC partners had to put their plans on hold in Q1 due to lack of funding - especially local organizations.

GAPS

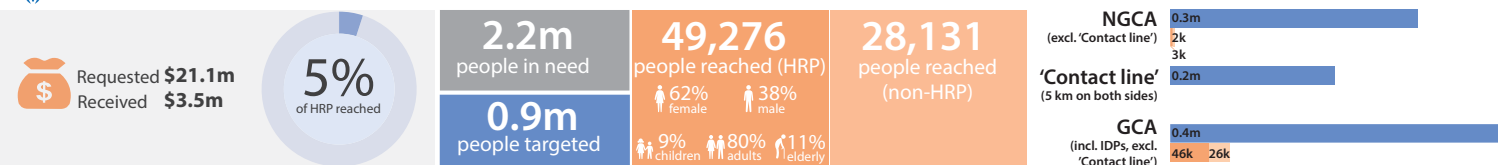
FSLC has significantly less partner response capacity and presence in NGCA in 2018 leading to significant gaps. Despite high levels of severe food insecurity, the monthly average of people assisted by HRP and non-HRP, in Q1 in NGCA, fell below 1300. Across all cluster objectives, serious access and funding limitations means that projections for activity levels for 2018 are far below needs and HRP targets.

² These figures include people living within 5 km on both sides of the 'contact line'. They are incorporated in the GCA and NGCA, respectively.

Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster Objectives, Indicators and Achievements:

MONITORING INDICATOR	TARGET	REACHED (HRP)	REACHED (HRP)/TARGET	REACHED (NON-HRP)
FSLC Objective 1: Ensure immediate access to food for the most vulnerable groups affected by the conflict	143,330	23,076	16%	37,125
# of individuals benefiting from cash transfers/ vouchers to improve their immediate access to food	72,780	19,628	27%	9,700
# of individuals benefiting from food distribution to improve their immediate access to food	70,550	3,448	5%	27,425
FSLC Objective 2: Ensure sustainable food security of the affected population through improved agricultural production	35,253	5,212	15%	5,374
# of households benefiting from support with agricultural inputs	35,253	5,212	15%	5,374
FSLC Objective 3: Employment and income generation for the conflict-affected populations for sustainable livelihoods	46,600	1,632	4%	584
# of individuals receiving livelihoods and/or income generation support (training and/or grants)	46,600	1,632	4%	584

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



NEEDS

Health facilities and personnel, strictly protected under international humanitarian law, are not a target for violence, and must be protected from harm³. Accessibility of primary care and maternal-child health care, including mental health and psychosocial services needs to be further improved, along with referral links, especially in areas along the contact line. Specific actions are required to address populations at risk for water-borne disease, vaccine-preventable disease, HIV and TB; and the significant prevalence of non-communicable disease.

RESPONSE

Health partners continue to support essential health care services alongside health authorities; through provision of medical supplies and medications to fill gaps, and within accessible areas by mobile primary health and mental health care services. The local health care system is being strengthened through trainings of health care workers, community outreach activities and rehabilitation of health care facilities.

GAPS

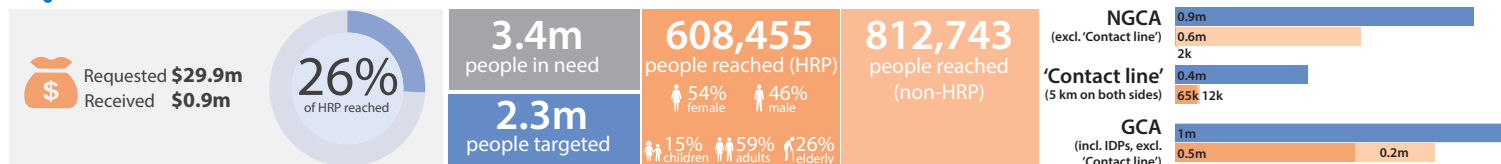
Access to many of the most vulnerable populations remains limited, with restrictions to operate in NGCA and areas along the 'contact line'. Up-to-date health information is unavailable, resulting in a lack of understanding of the current needs. Low vaccination rates across the country and a lack of vaccines in NGCA has resulted in an increasing number of measles cases. The low immunization coverage is prone to increase the risks of epidemics across the country and the region. The lack of financial resources severely hinders the implementation of critically needed activities to support people with physical limitations and the elderly.

³ During November 2017-April 2018, four (4) health care facilities and three (3) ambulances were damaged during the conflict with four (4) people killed (WHO).

Health and Nutrition Objectives, Indicators and Achievement:

MONITORING INDICATOR	TARGET	REACHED (HRP)	REACHED (HRP)/TARGET	REACHED (NON-HRP)
Health and Nutrition Objective 1: Improved access by the conflict-affected population to essential healthcare services and mental health and psychosocial support (# of people with improved access to healthcare)	400,000	39,214	10%	27,619
# of people benefiting from direct health care services (primary care, SRH, MHPSS)	381,846	35,904	10%	27,619
# of people benefiting from cash/voucher assistance (for health)	58,848	3,310	6%	-
Health and Nutrition Objective 2: Reduced public health risk through strengthened early-warning and prevention; and improved health / risk communication (# of people reached with public health preventative, diagnostic and treatment measures)	200,000	8,514	4%	91
# of people reached by wellbeing (including PSS), health and nutrition behavioural change communication (BCC)	98,130	4,414	5%	91
# of public health or clinical diagnosis tests provided	167,874	6,713	4%	-
# of laboratories supported	40	3	8%	-
Health and Nutrition Objective 3: Improved sustainability of healthcare services, and resilience and wellbeing of the conflict-affected population (# of healthcare facilities supported)	410	26	6%	421
# of healthcare facilities rehabilitated and / or re-enforced and provision of supplies	410	26	6%	421
# of persons benefiting from provision of supplies and medications to health care facilities	300,698	24,782	8%	-
# of healthcare providers trained	2,439	-	-	-

WASH



NEEDS

At the start of 2018, 3.4 million people are still at risk of lack of water in Eastern Ukraine: stoppages of water affected more than 500,000 people from January to March. Winter was not as bad as expected, however damage of major pipelines occurred due to freezing as well as due to the conflict. Sewage as well as water systems continue to deteriorate. Water related incidents took a sinister turn with workers themselves targeted on four separate occasions.

RESPONSE

Humanitarians provided safe water to 594,000 people and hygiene supplies to 14,800, mainly using funds from 2017: many partners were in difficulties due to delays in 2018 funding. Water treatment chemicals were delivered to water companies both by UNICEF and by ICRC and SDC. WASH actors also continue to advocate for solutions that ensure the continued functionality of both water, heating and electricity utilities.

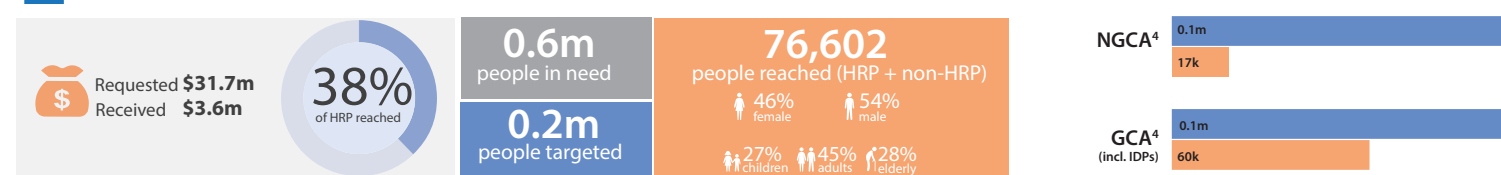
GAPS

Funding for NGCA and registration remain the biggest obstacles in providing aid where most affected people live. Action on sewage repairs was highlighted by Vodakanals as a gap, and it is essential that hygiene promotion is not seen as an optional extra. Water workers, infrastructure near the front line urgently need guarantees of safety, as well as clarity on how Windows of Silence can be organized for repairs.

WASH Objectives, Indicators and Achievements:

MONITORING INDICATOR	TARGET	REACHED (HRP)	REACHED (HRP)/TARGET	REACHED (NON-HRP)
WASH Objective 1: Ensure immediate and sustainable access to sufficient safe water, and minimal levels of sanitation provision for conflict-affected people	1,930,000	593,596	31%	812,743
# of people provided with access to sufficient quantities of water (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	1,300,000	19,596	2%	392,590
# of people provided with access to sufficient quality of water (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	1,930,000	593,596	30%	570,153
# of people provided with improved access to adequate sanitation (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	170,000	2,270	1%	1,000
WASH Objective 2: Provision of critical WASH-related supplies and information for the prevention of water- and sanitation-related diseases	470,000	14,859	3%	-
# of people provided with critical WASH-related supplies (disaggregated by sex and age where possible)	300,000	14,859	5%	-
# of people benefiting from cash- or voucher-based WASH activities	170,000	-	-	-

SHELTER/NFI



NEEDS

Some 25-30,000 non-displaced vulnerable HHs (85% of them in NGCA) are still in need of house repairs. 107 houses were newly damaged in Q1 (compared to an estimated 1,000 in Q1 2017). IDPs' needs for housing support are still high and largely unaddressed. NFI: Focus remains on emergency response to shelling, and winterization (including preparation and fundraising for assistance during 2018-19 winter).

RESPONSE

The ongoing humanitarian programmes in GCA indicate full coverage of humanitarian needs of the non-displaced along the 'contact line' within 2019. Due to limitations imposed on humanitarian agencies, shelter needs in NGCA will not be covered within 4-5 years. Current stocks of NFI and shelter emergency kits are proportionate to new damages.

GAPS

In GCA, heavy repairs & reconstructions are not receiving sufficient attention. The possibility to cover extensively the needs in NGCA still depends on registration, rather than on physical accessibility, availability of funds or agencies' response capacity. IDPs' high demand for affordable housing has started to be addressed, but mainly through local authorities' isolated initiatives and international non-governmental actors' studies and pilot projects.

⁴ These figures include people living within 5 km on both sides of the 'contact line'. They are incorporated in the GCA and NGCA, respectively.

Shelter/NFI Objectives, Indicators and Achievements:

MONITORING INDICATOR	TARGET	REACHED (HRP + NON-HRP)	REACHED/TARGET
Shelter/NFI Objective 1: Address essential shelter and NFI needs of the most vulnerable IDPs and conflict affected population through monetised/in-kind assistance and contingency (ind):	104,919	45,868	44%
# HHs receiving acute emergency shelter support	3,300	22	1%
# HHs receiving solid fuel and heater support for winter	22,280	13,270	60%
# individuals receiving clothing sets	26,190	2,609	10%
# HHs receiving general NFIs	12,335	1,228	10%
# HHs receiving winterization cash grants ⁵	2,084	4,076	195%
Shelter/NFI Objective 2: Contribute to adequate transitional solutions (monetised or in-kind) related to shelter and NFI needs meeting minimal international and national shelter standards (HHs)	25,502	955	4%
# HHs supported with light and medium repairs	11,675	955	8%
# individuals living in non-specialized Collective Centres receiving winterization support	20,900	-	-
# HHs receiving cash grants for rental accommodation or other monetised shelter solutions	4,334	-	-
# of HHs supported with medium-heavy repairs (i.e. no foundational elements)	785	-	-
Shelter/NFI Objective 3: Provide/upgrade permanent shelter solutions for the most vulnerable conflict affected population (HHs)⁵	2,295	11,745	512%
# HHs supported with structural repairs	400	24	6%
# HHs supported with reconstruction / permanent housing	30	-	-
# individuals within communities benefiting from utility network repairs and connection ⁵	3,000	28,365	945%
# of vulnerable households supported with general NFIs to support their structural and reconstruction repairs (furniture & equipment set)	615	-	-

⁵ The achievement reflects the carry-over effect from 2017 to 2018

EDUCATION

Requested \$11m
Received \$0.6m



0.7m
people in need

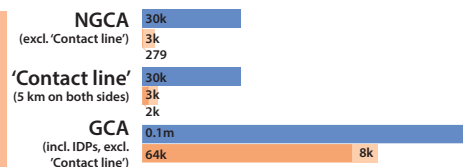
0.2m
people targeted

65,783
people reached (HRP)

52% female
48% male

97% children
3% adults

14,280
people reached
(non-HRP)



NEEDS

Children need safe, protective learning spaces that are well equipped, and teachers who can deliver quality education while addressing the various immediate and longer-term impacts of the conflict. As hostilities continue, urgent needs include conflict-related repair of education facilities, provision of key education materials and supplies, essential school equipment and training for teachers and students in psychosocial support, non-formal education and life skills. The need remains to improve school safety, continue raising mine awareness, address protection risks associated with conflict and nearby military activities. Advocacy for equal access to education, appropriate accreditation for studies, and the signing and implementation of the Safe Schools Declaration continues to be a priority as children are regularly affected by attacks on schools.

RESPONSE

Education partners cover a range of essential activities and processes to promote resilience of children, teachers and staff and support safe, protective learning environments where students and staff have a sense of well-being and can return to normalcy. Response activities include: emergency repair and rehabilitation of education facilities; provision of key education materials, backpacks and school supplies; essential support and training for teachers and students in psychosocial support; non-formal education and life skills aimed at addressing conflict impacts; advocating for Safe Schools Declaration and access to education; strengthening capacity of local officials and partners in emergency preparedness, response and coordination.

GAPS

Many schools are still in need of repair and rehabilitation in both GCA and NGCA, as more schools are attacked each month. On both sides of the contact line more spaces are needed for early childhood education. In NGCA there still remains an overall gap in response measures, partially due to limited access. This gap is most apparent in capacity building activities, non-formal education and life skills, and in supporting children in distance learning.

Education Cluster Objectives, Indicators and Achievements:

MONITORING INDICATOR	TARGET	REACHED (HRP)	REACHED (HRP)/TARGET	REACHED (NON-HRP)
Education Objective 1: Improve access to safe schools (education facilities) that provide quality education services to conflict-affected learners in a protective learning environment	43,500	10,639	24%	5,497
# of education facilities repaired and rehabilitated	142	3	2%	17
# of girls and boys benefiting from repaired education facilities or additional learning spaces	19,300	464	2%	3,888
# of girls and boys benefiting from provision of equipment to education facilities	21,900	10,172	46%	1,609
# of girls and boys benefiting from distance learning services supported by Education Cluster partners	12,000	-	-	-
Education Objective 2: Improve the quality of teaching and learning for conflict-affected and vulnerable children and teachers	190,000	56,162	30%	10,775
# of girls and boys benefiting from supplied education, ECD and recreation kits or related cash interventions	41,500	200	-	-
# of girls and boys benefiting from provision of life skills and non-formal education	35,000	5,334	15%	5,488
# of teachers and parents trained	8,700	1,752	20%	267
# of girls and boys benefiting from trained teachers	136,600	48,300	35%	5,020
# of male and female children and youth provided with consultations or skills training with regard to their transition to the job market, vocational or higher education	13,000	576	4%	-