

Humanitarian Development Nexus Ukraine

Collective Outcome 1: Self-Sufficiency (Version 31.08.2018)

Collective Outcome 1: Self-Sufficiency

Increased self-sufficiency of populations living in affected oblasts and for all IDPs in Ukraine by **xx%** by 2023

1.0 Operational Context

The impact of the ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine has been severe, exacerbating vulnerabilities related to poverty, unemployment and weak social protection systems and thus further aggravating the situation for the affected population. Mine contamination (landmines and explosive remnants of war), which is a direct result of past and ongoing hostilities across eastern Ukraine, has had a very negative influence on not only the humanitarian situation, but also on the potential for recovery/development activities. It contributes to socio-economic problems like loss of income, poverty, migration and leads to trauma and social marginalization of the affected population. For the people living in Luhanska and Donetska oblasts - and for those internally displaced across Ukraine, the conflict has affected their ability to be self-sufficient and to meet basic needs.

Since 2014, the Donbas region (Luhanska and Donetska oblasts) has experienced a deterioration in the overall socio-economic situation with all main indicators showing negative trends – from the macro level (i.e. gross regional product, export/import, investments) to business level (i.e. enterprises, labour market and employment) and to household level (income, poverty, prices, expenditure). People have experienced sharply increased levels of unemployment, growing consumer prices¹, reduced incomes and not least a significant increase of the level and depth of poverty by actual cost of living, which is especially detrimental to vulnerable groups. Unemployment has deteriorated from 7.8% in 2013 to 15% in 2017 in Donetska oblast (GCA) and from 6.2% in 2013 to 17.4% in 2017 in Luhanska oblast (GCA); at the national level, the unemployment rate stood at 9.5% in 2017. Among IDPs surveyed across Ukraine, as of early 2018 long-term unemployment was reported at 68% among IDPs, as compared to 33% in 2016; not surprisingly, IDPs residing in the Donbas region suffer greater unemployment than IDPs in other parts of Ukraine.²

¹ From 2013-2017, the consumer price index saw a 119% increase in Donetska and 125% in Luhanska

² IOM National Monitoring Report on the Situation of Internally Displaced Persons, March 2018

At the national level, economic growth still remains limited. In 2017, the economy grew by 2.5%, the second year of modest growth (2.3% in 2016) following the severe contraction in 2014/2015 (16%). This still leaves poverty above pre-crisis levels (2013), although nationally this declined slightly in 2017 due to modest economic recovery, as well as wage and pension growth.³ However, although pensions have increased since the Pension Reform (October 2017), 79% of pensioners still receive pensions below 3,000 UAH, while the actual minimum subsistence level is 3,128 UAH.⁴ In order to decrease poverty further in the coming years, Ukraine needs further economic growth (approximately 4% in 2018/2019), which in turn requires the completion of pending reforms (including in land markets) and macroeconomic stability; this may be optimistic against the background of the complex political environment ahead of the 2019 elections, as well as the ongoing armed conflict in eastern Ukraine, where momentum towards conflict resolution appears limited.

Such negative factors further restrict self-sufficiency levels of IDPs and people living in Luhanska and Donetska (GCA). To alleviate the immediate impact of the conflict, humanitarian partners have provided agricultural assistance, livelihoods and income-generation support; humanitarian demining efforts have contributed not only to saving lives, but also to allowing agricultural and livelihoods assistance, especially in the proximity to the contact line. However, although it is clear that humanitarian needs remain in eastern Ukraine (particularly for those residing in the proximity to the contact line), after four years of protracted conflict there is a growing need to link humanitarian activities with recovery/development support, which can better contribute to durable solutions for IDPs and to increased self-sufficiency among conflict-affected persons in Luhanska and Donerska oblasts (GCA).

2.0 Ongoing and planned initiatives linking development and humanitarian actions

2.1 Related Government Strategies that the collective outcome should support

Strategy	Key objectives (relevamnt to this collective outcome)	Measures of success
NATIONAL STRATEGIES		
<i>State Target Program (STP) for Recovery and Peace-building in the Eastern Regions of Ukraine</i>	<u>Section 2: Economic Recovery</u> -Overcoming legal and information barriers for SME -Increasing employment -Strengthening capacities for local economic planning -Supporting micro, small, medium businesses -Improving SME access to finance	Reference indicators in Action Plan (annual)

³ Ukraine Economic Update, World Bank, April 2018

⁴ Please refer to the Food Security & Livelihoods Cluster's "Food Security & Socio-Economic Trend Analysis", March, 2018

	-Development of strategic sectors of the economy	
Strategy of Integration of Internally Displaced Persons and Implementation of Long-Term Solutions to Internal Displacement until 2020 (“IDP Strategy”)	<p>Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensuring equal access to social services, including pensions and housing support, and counselling -Protection of right to access and recovery of assets and property -Increased awareness and mitigation of ERW threats in host areas. <p>Overcoming Barriers to Employment & Access to Key Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensuring the right to full participation in the labour market -Strengthening access to education and training necessary for better livelihoods outcome -Providing improved and equal access to specialised legal services, particularly for documentation recovery 	Reference indicators in Action Plan (to be adopted in August 2018)
National Human Rights Strategy of Ukraine (2015-2020) & Action Plan	<p>Ensuring the Right to Work and Social Security</p> <p>To create conditions for decent living standards and appropriate social security of citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -an effective system of social security that meets the capabilities of the state is established; -funding sources of social security system alternative to the state are available; -safe and healthy working environment is provided; - protection of labour rights, including the right of citizens to establish trade unions, is guaranteed; -social responsibility of business is strengthened, conditions for corporate social responsibility of economic entities are shaped; -workplaces are reasonably adjusted for the disabled employees, they are provided with support at their workplaces; -an efficient system of social service, including social case management and assisted living for the disabled, is in place. <p>Creating conditions for the freedom of entrepreneurship</p> <p>To ensure freedom of entrepreneurship, to create conditions for self-employment of population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -a system of taxation that promotes the development of small and medium enterprises is established; -the property rights are efficiently protected; -government intervention in the legal entrepreneurial activity is eliminated; -government control over the entrepreneurial activity is minimized: in particular, strict regulations for the reasons and procedure of such control are provided by law; -the right to start economic activities just by declaring it is provided. <p>Protection of the rights of internally displaced persons</p> <p>To ensure proper conditions for the exercise and protection of the rights and freedoms of internally displaced persons.</p>	Reference indicators in Action Plan

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the basic livelihood needs of internally displaced persons are provided; - comprehensive measures are taken to support and maintain social adaptation of citizens of Ukraine who moved from the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine and the area of anti-terrorist operation to other regions of Ukraine -social rights of internally displaced persons are observed and protected, their educational and other needs are met; -conditions are created for voluntary return of internally displaced persons to their former permanent places of residence; -efficient mechanisms for promoting the observance and restoration of rights and freedoms of internally displaced persons are introduced; -international legal mechanisms for the protection of rights and freedoms of internally displaced persons are used. 	
Poverty Eradication Strategy 2016 - 2020	-Promotion of higher incomes from employment and social transfers	
Strategy for Development of the State Employment Service of Ukraine (2016-2020)	-Employment promotion	
Ministry of Defence (MoD) Annual Humanitarian Mine Action Plan (2018)⁵	<p><i>The Annual Humanitarian Mine Action plan is prepared by MoD in close co-operation with Regional Administrations (Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts) , together with both national and international stakeholders.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sets out the plan for activities to be conducted in specified areas by concerned organisations involved with mine action <p>(NB. A more advanced mechanism of prioritization of mine action activities is required in order to align it with the Regional Development Strategies of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).</p>	Annual Action Plan
State Target Program for the Development of the Agriculture Sector of the Economy up to 2021	<i>The Concept of the State Target Program was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in 20157. The State Target Program is awaiting its adoption by the Verhovna Rada (the Parliament) by the end of 2018.</i>	
Single and Comprehensive Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development in Ukraine 2015-2025	A strategic framework for the development of the agricultural sector, addressing crop production, land tenure and land management, access to credit, taxation, agricultural research and education, state support mechanisms, food safety, environment and other related issues. <i>The Strategy was approved by the Reform Council in 2015, and is awaiting its approval by the Verhovna Rada</i>	

⁵ Ukraine has still not adopted a **National Mine Action Strategy**; however, UNDP has proposed its services to support the Ukrainian MoD in drafting such a strategy.

LUHANSK REGIONAL STRATEGIES		
<i>Luhansk Region Development Strategy for the Period 2017-2020</i>	<p><u>2.0: Strengthening capacities of local authorities in the context of decentralisation & information</u></p> <p>2.3: Strengthening the capacity of communities for provision of quality services to the population</p> <p>2.3.1. To strengthen the capacity of communities for provision of quality social services to the population</p> <p>2.3.2. To strengthen the capacity of communities for provision of quality education services</p> <p>2.3.3. To strengthen the capacity of communities to provide legal aid and ensure public safety</p> <p><u>3.0: Economic recovery and transition to sustainable development</u></p> <p>3.1: To increase the stability of the regional economy and ensure transition to sustainable growth</p> <p>3.1.1 To facilitate improvement of the competitiveness of regional enterprises</p> <p>3.1.2 To create the necessary prerequisites for innovation in the region</p> <p>3.1.3 To increase the productivity and efficiency of agriculture</p> <p>3.1.4 To facilitate the development of agricultural produce processing, markets and sales</p> <p>3.1.5 To support the development of small business and self-employment, particularly for vulnerable groups</p> <p>3.2: To improve environmental conditions</p> <p>3.2.3 Ensure soil erosion protection and facilitate restoration of degraded lands</p> <p><u>4.0: Creation of favorable conditions for living and peacebuilding</u></p> <p>4.2: Creation of conditions to implement the rule of law, gender equality and human rights</p> <p>4.2.3 To strengthen the capacity of communities for integration and to ensure equal opportunities for IDPs and other vulnerable groups, including women and youth</p>	Reference indicators in Action Plan (annual)
<i>Regional Programme on Development and Support of SMEs of Luhansk Region 2018 - 2020</i>	<p>1. Harmonization of the regulatory environment for entrepreneurship activity</p> <p>2. Financial, credit and investment support, job creation, rehabilitation after military conflict</p> <p>3. Resource and information support, development of entrepreneurship support infrastructure</p>	
DONETSK REGIONAL STRATEGIES		
<i>Donetsk Region Development Strategy for the Period 2017-2020</i>	<p><u>1.0 Development of economy and boosting employment</u></p> <p>1.2: Create a favorable business environment</p> <p>1.2.1 Create entrepreneurship infrastructure, simplify and increase transparency of administrative procedures, particularly, in depressed areas (including in small towns).</p>	Reference indicators in Action Plan (annual)

	<p>1.2.2 Create a positive image of the region to investors, carry out rebranding to strengthen interregional and international relations and attraction of investments.</p> <p>1.3 Promote structural changes in the economy</p> <p>1.3.3 Encourage investment in housing and utilities, IT, power saving, recycling of secondary resources, industrial waste and household waste through mechanisms of state-private partnership.</p> <p>1.3.4 Help the region's enterprises enter the markets of the European Union, Asia and other international markets (including product certification, implementation of standards, spread and exchange of information).</p> <p>1.3.5 Expand capability of employment centers in the region to monitor the state of the labor market, to support training and professional re-training of the population.</p> <p>1.3.6 Create a regional system of advisory services for the development and support of farmers, agricultural production and service cooperatives.</p> <p>3.0 Human development, provision of quality social services and addressing IDP issues</p> <p>3.4: Improve social support for IDPs and populations affected by the conflict</p> <p>3.4.2 Develop and implement regional policy of job creation for IDPs, specifically for women and other marginalized groups.</p> <p>3.5: Develop health, education, culture and sport systems</p> <p>3.5.2 Develop educational and scientific infrastructure.</p> <p>3.5.3 Introduce innovative educational programs in secondary schools and build the system of "education for life".</p>	
Regional Programme on Development of SMEs of Donetsk Region 2017 - 2018	<p>1. Creation of enabling environment for SME development</p> <p>2. Improvement of SME access to finance and investment support</p> <p>3. Information and consultancy support, entrepreneurship mainstreaming</p> <p>4. Advanced training and capacity building of personnel for work in business sector</p>	

2.2 Ongoing and planned single or multi-agency initiatives linking development and humanitarian action

Name of Initiative	Main Sectors and Objectives	Time Frame	Area of Implementation	Partners Involved
FSL Cluster / Partner Initiatives in Agriculture (linking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -immediate food security assistance -establishment or strengthening of agricultural cooperatives -furnishing modern farming technologies and machinery -restoration of market linkages 	2017-2018	Donetsk and Luhansk oblast (GCA)	FAO, PIN, NRC

development and humanitarian action)	-community assets rehabilitation projects that combine temporary employment (for least-employable vulnerable) and rehabilitation of community-owned productive agricultural assets (greenhouses, fruit orchards or fish ponds).			
FSL Cluster / Partner Initiatives in Livelihoods (linking development and humanitarian action)	-engagement with social employment centres (SEC) -access to vocational training (for IDPs/conflict affected people) and job placement -micro/small business grants to entrepreneurs -legal advice in business sector	2017-2019	Donetsk and Luhansk oblast (GCA)	IOM, DRC, PIN, Caritas, NRC
Area Based Initiative with UNHCR, FAO, WHO & ILO	-agriculture (formation of sustainable local markets, training, consulting centres with demonstration farms) -employment (vocational & business trainings, entrepreneurial support, public and temporary work schemes) -health -protection and housing	TBD (under development)	West & South Donetsk oblast (GCA)	UNHCR, FAO, WHO and ILO
UNDP/FAO – Support to MSMEs	<i>Establishment of an effective and widely accessible network of advisory, machinery and other service providers and improved market access for MSMEs in agriculture, business and manufacturing</i> -Support to local service providers from various organizations -Establishment of cooperation/service contracting schemes -Support the marketing and promotion of local products through branding and potentially GI registration -Strengthening the local capacity through extensive training and the provision of equipment -Organisation of and participation in business and investment fairs in eastern Ukraine and other regions of Ukraine	2018 - 2022	Donetsk and Luhansk oblast (GCA)	UNDP, FAO
UNDP/FAO/KfW – Support to MSMEs	<i>Access to credit and financing for self-employment and MSMEs' development in the region is improved and more flexible in complement with a loan guarantee scheme implemented by KfW</i> -Identify and assess opportunities and needs for further investments by MSMEs -Establish a grant scheme for seasonal trade finance -Provision of grants to help launch, restore or expand conflict-affected micro-, small and medium business (MSMEs) -Facilitate conflict-affected MSMEs access to financial institutions' loan products	2018-2020	Donetsk and Luhansk oblast (GCA)	UNDP, FAO, KfW

UNDP/FAO - Technical & Vocational Training	<i>Provision of technical and vocational training including skill development for adults' re-deployment is of increasing quality and adjusted to local labour market demands</i> -Analysis of the VET system, state employment service and local business stakeholders -Support to revise education standards and corresponding VET courses in skills and competencies responding to local labour demands. -Capacity-building for state employment service at national and local level -Design VET Systems Development and Investment Plan for the conflict-affected regions	2018 - 2022	Donetsk and Luhansk oblast (GCA)	UNDP, FAO
USAID Office of Economic Growth (OEG) Activities Working in Eastern Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Opportunities for People Affected by Conflict (EOPAC): USD 2 million activity helping people affected by the conflict to establish or relocate small businesses. Main activities include business skills trainings, a grants program, and capacity building for SMEs. • Agriculture and Rural Development Support (ARDS): USD 21.5 million country-wide activity providing targeted assistance in Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts to rural communities, farmers, and rural non-agricultural SMEs. • Financial Sector Transformation (FST): USD 24.3 million activity working country-wide to build public confidence in Ukraine's financial sector and improve access to finance through non-bank financial institutions and digital finance. • Credit for Agriculture Producers (CAP): USD 5 million country-wide activity expanding agriculture producers' access to finance via credit unions (CUs) by working with individual CUs as well as their associations, the regulator, and policymakers. CAP is working with eight credit unions in eastern and southern Ukraine. • Development Credit Authority (DCA) Support for Credit Unions: USAID has a DCA with Oikocredit to increase access to finance for microfinance institutions and SMEs, also active countrywide 	Ongoing	Eastern Ukraine Countrywide Countrywide Countrywide Countrywide	
USAID Economic Resilience Activity (ERA) (USD 62 million)	OBJECTIVE 1: Provide assistance to stabilize the Economy of Eastern Ukraine -Address immediate economic impacts of conflict in terms of creating new economic opportunities and rehabilitating conflict-affected, small-scale infrastructure -Increased economic opportunities for conflict-affected populations and businesses (Objective most focused on building on OFDA and OTI programs) OBJECTIVE 2: Support the Sustainable Development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Eastern Ukraine -Address medium-term economic needs of the region -Support entrepreneurs and SMEs to develop in emerging industries -Facilitate access to markets in western Ukraine, the EU, and other international markets -Support the emergence of new and reformed human capital development resources in the region -Facilitate greater access to finance and improve the business enabling environment	2018 - 2023	Primarily Donetsk and Luhansk oblast (also to be active surrounding oblasts)	DAI Global, LLC (contractor selected by USAID)

	<p>OBJECTIVE 3: Build Confidence in the Future of the Eastern Ukrainian Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Address long-term economic needs of the region -Help build confidence in the economic future of the region -Build coalitions between private and public actors to develop and implement a new “vision” of the economy in eastern Ukraine 			
GIZ - Vocational Integration of IDPs in Ukraine (EUR 5 million)	<p>The employability of IDPs and of the resident population in their host municipalities is improved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Short term qualification -Vocational Re-/ New Qualification -Support for Innovative MultiStakeholder Projects 	September 2017 – July 2021	Dnipro, Kharkiv, Poltava, Zaporizhia, Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts (GCA)	MinToT&IDP, local authorities, civil society
KfW/IOM (EUR 5 million)	-assistance to some 2,000 conflict-affected people with developing new or improving existing income opportunities.	2018 - 2019	Countrywide	IOM
World Bank - Ukraine: Conflict Response and Recovery Pilot and Capacity Building (USD 3.6 million)	<p>The goal of the project is to build Government capacity for recovery planning and oversight and to pilot knowledge building, recovery and peacebuilding activities in response to the ongoing conflict and displacement crisis in Ukraine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Component 1– Building capacity of MinToT&IDP to plan, coordinate and monitor/evaluate recovery efforts -Component 2: Building knowledge on the socio-economic impacts of forced displacement and combatant return -Component 3: Piloting activities to respond to the development challenges of displacement. (Innovative pilots for meeting IDP socioeconomic needs and supporting social cohesion between IDP and host communities are designed and implemented in priority communities hosting large IDP populations. The specific set of interventions to be delivered would be tailored based on assessment results but would likely include livelihood opportunities, housing support, municipal services and social assistance, health and psychosocial support as well as activities to promote social cohesion and community revitalization. The pilot would also explore possible joint programming with the IFC to promote private sector development and job creation in areas with high IDP or former combatant populations) 	April 2016 – June 2019	Countrywide; pilot activities focused on IDPs and/or ex-combatants to take place in 1-2 of the following oblasts: Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhia, Dnipropetrovsk, and/or Mykolayiv.	MinToT&IDP
World Bank - Access to Long Term Finance (USD 150 million)	-Improve access to longer term finance for export oriented small and medium enterprises (SMEs).	2017 - 2022	Countrywide	UkrEximbank & PFIs
World Bank - De-risking Investment	-Assist the Government in improving the enabling environment to promote private investment in agriculture and agribusiness sectors.	2019+	Countrywide	Ministry of Agrarian

in Agriculture Program (USD 200 million) (pending approval)				Policy and Food
Canada (GAC) - Growth that Works for Everyone: Increased and Shared Prosperity in the Ukraine (CAD 30 million)	Enhanced economic prosperity for women and the most vulnerable and marginalised people living in Ukraine. -Enhanced economic security of rural women and the most vulnerable or marginalized, especially those affected by the conflict. -Enhanced competitive, innovative and environmentally sustainable SMEs for women and the most vulnerable or marginalized. -Enhanced employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for women and the most vulnerable or marginalised.	2019 - 2024	Countrywide (with some focus on eastern Ukraine)	Civil Society (NGOs)

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3.0 Implementation

3.1 Results Framework

(I think we said to use a more narrative format)

Result 1: Increased employment levels by xx% by 2022 (Creation of employment opportunities)

Objective 1.1: market support (objective by 2022)

Objective 1.2 skills enhancement (objective by 2022)

Objective 1.3 regulatory environment (objective by 2022)

Objective 1.4 credit access (objective by 2022)

Brief description arund how the result will be achieved (1 sentence), and assumptions, and how data will be collected for monitoring (if known).

Result 2: Growth by xx% of the local agricultural sector

Objective 2.1: access inputs (objective by 2022)

Objective 2.2: cooperatives (objective by 2022)

Objective 2.3 credit & insurance (objective by 2022)

Objective 2.4 marketplaces (objective by 2022)

Brief description arund how the result will be achieved (1 sentence), and assumptions, and how data will be collected for monitoring (if known).

Result 3: Improved land management

Objective 3.1: mine action (objective full strategy with advocacy, mine clearance, mine risk education , stockpile destruction and victim assistance (by 2022))

Objective 3.2: land rights (Level of legal support and possible establishment of compensation schemes for lost land)objective (by 2022))

Brief description arund how the result will be achieved (1 sentence), and assumptions, and how data will be collected for monitoring (if known).

Result 4: Universal and equitable pensions and social transfers systems

Objective 4.1: Pension accessibility (xx% of eligible population receiving pensions receive by 2022)

Objective 4.2: Social payment accessibility (xx% of eligible population receiving other social transfers receive by 2022)

Brief description arund how the result will be achieved (1 sentence), and assumptions, and how data will be collected for monitoring (if known).

3.2 Action Framework

Likely activities in 2018: next steps

- Baseline data will be gathered.
- Action 2
- Etc.

Possible activities in 2019-2022

- Action 1
- Action 2
- Etc.

3.3 Leadership and Coordination

Taking advantage of the opportunity provided by the restructuring/streamlining of the humanitarian coordination architecture in Ukraine, namely utilise the **establishment of “sector 3: livelihoods”** as a platform in GCA not only to coordinate humanitarian actors involved with livelihood activities, but also draw in recovery/development actors involved with addressing needs in Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts (GCA), as well as targeting IDPs countrywide.

Annex 1 – Stakeholder and Sector Analysis

Organisational interest of government, civil society, private sector and donors in the various sectors is reflected in the table below:

Government of Ukraine	IOs / Civil Society	Private Sector	Donors and Member States
Employment/Jobs Creation			Germany (KFW, GIZ)
-MinToT/IDP -MinFinance -MinEcon Dev&Trade -MinSocial Policy -State Employment Service -MinEduc&Science -Regional development Agencies -Oblasts	-UNDP -IOM -UNHCR -ILO -ICRC -Selected INGO -FSL Cluster Members -Employers’ and Workers’ Organizations	-Private and State enterprises at various levels (Ukrainian) -Foreign Business (Non-Ukrainian investments)	EU (EC, ECHO, EIB) USA (USAID) - USAID/OTI/UCBI & USAID/EG Canada Japan

		-Private Employment Agencies -BMO's	Sweden Norway UK Poland
Agriculture sector growth			World Bank /IFC EBRD
-MinAgricPolicy&Food -MinEcon Dev&Trade -Regional development agencies -Oblasts	-FAO -UNDP -ICRC -Selected INGO -FSL Cluster Members	-Private enterprises at various levels (Ukrainian) -Foreign Business (Non-Ukrainian investments)	MPTF (Trust Fund) China
Land Management (mine action & land compensation schemes)			
-MinTot/IDP (mine action & compensation schemes) -MinDef (mine action) -SES (mine action) -MinAgricPolicy&Food (land compensation schemes-TBC) -Oblasts	-UNDP -UNHCHR -OSCE -Selected INGO (Halo, DDG, FDS) -Mine-Action SC -HLP TWG -CoE (HLP/compensation)		
Pensions/Social Transfers			
-MinToT/IDP -MinSocial Policy (State Pension Fund & State Social Security Funds) -Oblasts	-UNDP -UNHCHR -UNHCR -UNICEF (TBC) -ILO -Selected INGO/NGOs -Protection Cluster -CoE -Employers' and Workers' Organizations		

Humanitarian Development Nexus Ukraine

Collective Outcome 2: Health and Social Protection (version 06.09.2018)

Collective Outcome 2: Essential services

Improved access, quality and affordability of health and social protection services by 20% by 2023 in conflict-affected oblasts and for all IDPs in Ukraine.

1.0 Operational Context

The disconnect between humanitarian and development approaches has been a topic of policy debate since the 1990s, but there are now growing demands to re-focus and reconfigure international assistance and historic political opportunities to improve coherence and effectiveness across the 'humanitarian-development divide'.

On 26 and 27 March 2018, the first humanitarian development nexus (HDN) workshop was held in Kiev. Participants from national authorities, UN agencies, donors, international and national organisation and development agencies attended the workshop and agreed to further develop three collective outcomes: self-sufficiency, essential services and infrastructure.

This document discusses the collective outcome on health and social rights. The overall objective is to explore options to align the humanitarian and development sectors more effectively on specific topics. This will be achieved through joint analysis and data collection, planning against multi-year frameworks and by strengthening collaboration at the country level to increase the coherence of the programs and to build on national strategies so as to avoid setting up parallel systems or thematical silos.

Humanitarian and development actors, Governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private sector actors have been exploring ways to better collaborate to meet needs for years. The HDN approach can be described, in short, as working in a multiyear framework, based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors, including those outside the UN system, towards collective outcomes. Wherever possible, these efforts should reinforce and strengthen the capacities that already exist at national and local levels. A collective outcome can be described as the result that development and humanitarian actors (and other relevant actors) contribute to achieving at the end of 3-5 years in order to reduce needs, risks, and vulnerabilities. Clear analysis of ethical principles to be applied during decision-making process is therefore crucial to ensure a strategic and transparent approach to environmental, socio-economic and political issues resulted from the armed conflict.

The purpose of this document is to guide the Humanitarian Development Nexus discussions connecting Government, humanitarian and development actors in Ukraine on meeting the needs in terms of essential services in Ukraine.

3.0 Ongoing and planned initiatives linking development and humanitarian actions

2.1 Related Government Strategies that the collective outcome should support

Strategy	Key objectives	Measures of success
Healthcare Reform	<p>Health Sector Financing Mechanism</p> <p>Emergency Care System (pre-hospital and Emergency Rooms)</p> <p>Public Health System</p> <p>Primary Healthcare System</p> <p>Essential Medicines List</p> <p>eHealth</p>	<p>Establishment of National Health Services of Ukraine, redistributing financing for health services, security from catastrophic medical expenses.</p> <p>Improving universal health coverage.</p> <p>Newly established positions of paramedics and EMTs.</p> <p>Developing a functioning public health system (blood safety, laboratories, NCDs, infectious diseases, etc.).</p> <p>Strengthening the primary healthcare system through national campaign to choose a family doctor. Introduce new international protocols.</p> <p>Improve access to medications and medical devices (Accessible medicines program).</p> <p>Develop transparency and accountability in the health sector, through an electronic health system.</p>
Education Reform (Nova Shkola)	<p>Reform of secondary education, vocational education, higher education and the creation of a new system for the management and financing of science</p> <p>Nova Shkola (New School)</p>	<p>Transform the Ukrainian education into an innovative environment in which students acquire the skills and ability to independently acquire knowledge and apply it into practice. Ensuring that scientists have the resources to conduct research that directly affects the socio-economic situation in the country.</p> <p>Developing a school that is pleasant for students. Where teachers listen to the students' thoughts, they teach how to think critically, not to be afraid to express their own opinion and be responsible citizens.</p>
Mine action	<p>The Annual Humanitarian Mine Action plan is prepared by MoD in close co-operation with Regional Administrations (Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts), together with both national and international stakeholders.</p>	<p>Annual action plan</p>

2.1 Ongoing and planned single or multi-agency initiatives linking development and humanitarian action

A. Quality

Name of Initiative	Main Sectors and Objectives	Time Frame	Area of Implementation	Partners Involved
Quality improvements in medical care and management of communicable diseases in the conflict area	To support health facilities and institutions by promoting international standards of care and management protocols adaptable to an active conflict situation in trauma care, communicable and non-communicable diseases, TB, HIV/AIDS, laboratories, physical rehabilitation, mother and child care and surveillance.	2018-2019	Lugansk and Donetsk (GCA and NGCA)	WHO, UNICEF, Save the Children, Handicap International, Karolinska Institutet, European Commission, SDC
Safe schools programme and Education in Emergencies (EiE) Capacity Building at systems level and in conflict area	To ensure a holistic approach to quality learning in safer, protective environments for schools vulnerable to impact of conflict and other forms of violence; conceptualized across the humanitarian development spectrum. To address the short and long term capacity needs of education staff in Ukraine to support the delivery of quality, inclusive and equitable education, in times of conflict and emergencies. It reflects the broader shift in the aid architecture in Ukraine from emergency focused to a scenario of protracted conflict, meaning a broadened focus on development with an integrated humanitarian component, and is integrated into the Education Cluster Transition Strategy.		Lugansk and Donetsk, (GCA and NGCA) plus conceptual framework to be adapted and implemented in all of Ukraine, Lugansk and Donetsk Teacher Training Institutes, (GCA and NGCA) on-line courses to be available to teachers in all of Ukraine, with emphasis on Oblasts in the East (includes module on safe schools)	UNICEF, SCI, local partners, MOES, Departments of Education, Teacher Training Institutes

B. Access:

Name of Initiative	Main Sectors and Objectives	Time Frame	Area of Implementation	Partners Involved
Health care services and mental health and psychosocial support delivery	<p>Definition of an essential healthcare package for the conflict zone and support to its delivery by complementing existing healthcare delivery structures with otherwise non-available health care services and transport solutions, as well as mental health and psychosocial services (MHPSS) for people living within 20 km of the contact line.</p> <p>This will include children via schools, mobile teams, community centers, training psychologists and teachers on PSS and deploy mental health outreach mobile clinics to deliver services to people living in the grey zone.</p> <p>Where equipment, medicines, or basic requirements (e.g water) are not available, deliveries and donations will be supporting existing structures.</p>	2018-2019	Southern Donetsk, Eastern Lugansk (GCA), possible cross-lines delivery mechanisms to/from NGCA if feasible	WHO-MDM-HGMF Mental Health mobile outreach programme, UNICEF, Caritas, Mohyla academy, Save the Children, MDM.
Support to delivery of the health systems reforms (transformation)	Support the Government of Ukraine to define an essential health services package and to deliver it in the most vulnerable area of the country (eastern conflict zone) through appropriate workforce training, infrastructural support, medicines and equipment, organization of referrals, etc.	2018 - 2019	Southern Donetsk, Eastern Lugansk (GCA)	WHO – European Commission – UNICEF – World Bank – USAID
Mine action	<p>Mine and ERW contamination induces a cycle of degradation which triggers health and socio-economic problems including: loss of income, poverty, migration, trauma and social marginalization of affected populations. To be effectively addressed it requires a holistic approach, something that cannot be effectively and sustainably addressed by a single cluster or organization. It requires a holistic approach where, all clusters, Protection, Education, Health, Livelihood, WASH, Food Security, and Logistics, work in coordination under the umbrella of HDN.</p> <p>At government level, the law still needs to be established and a mine action center has to be created. The government is involved in the coordination with the mine action subcluster.</p>	Not defined	LoC, GCA, NGCA (Mine action activities in NGCA are unfortunately limited to MRE and some victim assistance) Modalities Engage with other collective outcome groups (e.g. livelihoods, WASH and shelter)	Mine action sub-cluster – Halo Trust – GICHD – DDG – ICRC – MTOT&IDPs

C. Affordability

Name of Initiative	Main Sectors and Objectives	Time Frame	Area of Implementation	Partners Involved
Support to reduction of out-of-pocket payments for access to health and other social services	<p>Support the Government of Ukraine in the health financing reform, including the affordable medicines programme. Support social protection schemes to guarantee social rights to universal right to required healthcare, and primary and secondary education. Provision of financial incentives to IDPs to access health and education services for IDP households otherwise not benefitting from social protection schemes.</p> <p>Health awareness campaigns and disease control activities to encourage parents to vaccinate children in public facilities and boost confidence by parents and health practitioners in the use available free vaccines.</p>		Southern Donetsk, Eastern Lugansk (GCA)	WHO – UNICEF – European Commission – World Bank

4.0 Implementation

4.1 Results Framework

Result 1: Improved quality of health and social protection services by 20% by 2023 (measured by «health index ukraine» survey of the renaissance foundation and school safety indicator TBD).

Possible output indicators

- Improved quality of health services in the two affected Oblasts by 20% by end of 2023, measured by «health index Ukraine» study of the Renaissance Foundation
- Increased number of staff, number of trainings of staff and provision of equipment
- Diminution of incidents of attacks on healthcare to 0% by end 2023. Baseline 2014-2017: XXX, Objective 0% by 2022
- School safety indicator TBC
- % schools opened at least 90% of the school year: baseline xxx in January 2018 / objective by 2022

Result 2: Increased access to health and mine action services by 20% by 2023. Measured by WHO/MoH HeRAMS and mine action progress indicators tbd

Possible output indicators

- Percentage of households reporting access to basic health care, education and social services
- Increased accessibility of psychosocial outreach services for residents of conflict-affected areas of Ukraine by 20% BY 2023
- Increased coverage of schools in conflict-affected areas covered by psychosocial interventions. Baseline : xxx schools in 2018. Target xxx schools in 2023

- % of mine risk education of teachers, children and health care personnel (raising awareness, first aid trainings)
- Size of land release (sqm) to the end users
- Reduction of mine contaminated areas
- Reduction of mine victims and incidents
- Increase of access to rehabilitation for mine victims (verify access to data, MOH with UNICEF, pilot project)
- Risk communication, education, safe schools
- Access to health care services

Result 3: Reduction of out-of-pocket payments for health services in share of household expenditures by 20% by 2023 (baseline to be calculated, level of out-pocket payments as part of health expenditure= 46.2%)

Possible output indicators

- Reduction of out-of-pocket payments as part of health expenditure. Baseline 2018 TBC for the 2 affected oblasts (46.2% nationally)
- percentage of household suffering from catastrophic health expenditures (baseline=16.2%)
- rate of vaccines confidence in the population in public health system / free vaccines (baseline=tbd)
- % eligible IDPs households accessing social protection schemes (baseline= tbd)
- % IDPs accessing public health insurance (baseline= tbd)
- % IDPs households having to pay catastrophic education expenditures for primary or secondary education of their children (baseline= tbd)
- Coverage of affordable medicines programme in conflict-affected oblasts (baseline= 121 pharmacies registered in Lugansk Oblast; 0 pharmacy registered in Donetsk Oblast)

3.2 Action Framework

Likely activities in 2018: next steps

- Baseline data will be gathered.
- Action 2
- Etc.

Possible activities in 2019-2022

- Action 1
- Action 2
- Etc.

3.3 Leadership and Coordination

TO BE FILLED AT LATER STAGE

Collective outcome :
Improved access, quality and affordability of health and social protection services by 20% by 2023 in conflict-affected oblasts and for all IDPs.

Specific outcome 1 :
 Improved Improved quality of health and education services by 20% by 2023 (measured by « health index ukraine » survey of the renaissance foundation, school safety indicator TBD).

Protection

Health

Education

Development linkages :
 SDG 3.9, 5.2, 5.5, 10.2, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9
 UNPF pillars 2, 3, 4
 HRP strategic objectives : 1, 2, 3

Specific outcome 2 :
 Reduction of out-of-pocket payments for health services in share of household expenditures by 20% by 2022 (baseline to be calculated, level of out-pocket payments as part of health expenditure= 46.2%)

Protection

Health

Education

Development linkages :
 SDG 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.9, 4.3, 5.6, 8.3, 8.6, 9.3, 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 11.1, 16.6, 16.8, 16.9
 UNPF pillars 1, 2, 3, 4
 HRP strategic objectives : 1, 2, 3

Specific outcome 3 :
 Increased access to health and mine action services by 20% by 2022. (Measured by WHO/MoH HeRAMS and mine action progress indicators TBD)

Protection

Health

Education

Mine Action

Development linkages :
 SDG 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 5.2, 9.3, 10.3
 UNPF pillar 2, 4
 HRP strategic objectives : 1, 2, 3

More National/Regional Level interventions

Humanitarian :

Health : standards-setting training in trauma care, physical rehab and surveillance in conflict-affected areas
Education: address short term capacity needs of education staff
Protection : protection by presence

Development :

Health : support Government on standards of care, health financing reform, appropriate health workforce reform, health governance management, working gate-keeping function to specialized care, standards and protocols setting
Education : quality learning in safer, protective environments for schools vulnerable to impact of conflict and other forms of violence
Protection : advocacy on full realization of social rights

Peace-building / social cohesion :

Health work with both sides on standards of care, advanced training of practitioners.

Humanitarian :

Health : health awareness campaigns and diseases control activities, early detection and monitoring of diseases, delivery cash/vouchers
Protection : advocacy on right to health and education for IDPs/NGCA residents , and for removal of financial barriers to access to healthcare

Development :

Health : support Government in health financing reform, support to MoH affordable medicines programme, health workforce reform, local health services package
Governance : anticorruption, decentralization efforts for affordability of public services
Protection : social protection schemes to support vulnerable households to access quality healthcare and primary/secondary education

Peace-building / social cohesion :

Health/protection reduce financial discrimination to IDPs and NGCA residents in Western Ukraine. Work with both sides on advocacy for availability of free health services, free passage of ambulances across lines, public transport solutions in the grey zone

More Settlement Level interventions

Humanitarian :

Health : essential healthcare package and referral pathways, capacity building to Government delivery, direct delivery of missing services close to frontline, delivery medicines for specialized treatment
Education : psychosocial services school

Protection : access rights promotion, protection by presence
Mine action : demining, land release, removal of explosive hazards, victims assistance

Development :

Health : health systems reforms : essential health services delivery system with workforce, infrastructure, medicines and equipment, and referral pathways
Mine action: development of effective capacities, accountable institutions and national ownership for mine action activities.

Peace-building / social cohesion :

Health/Protection: essential health packages definition. advocacy for health services and cross-lines deliveries, free passage of ambulances, attacks on healthcare prevention and reporting

Humanitarian Development Nexus Ukraine

Collective Outcome 3: Infrastructure - Vision Document (Version 4)

Collective Outcome 3: Infrastructure

Reach 80% compliance with European Union (EU) physical infrastructure-related standards by 2023 in the conflict conflict-affected oblasts.

Background

On 26 and 27 March 2018, the first humanitarian development nexus (HDN) workshop was held in Kiev. Participants from national authorities, UN agencies, donors and development agencies attended the workshop and agreed to further develop three collective outcomes: Self-Sufficiency; Essential Services (mainly Health, Protection and Education); and Infrastructure.

A working group focusing on the third Collective Outcome was engaged to articulate a vision of how humanitarian and development initiatives can be better integrated in the eastern oblasts of Ukraine, currently affected by the ongoing conflict and other areas that were affected in the past. The group is redefining systems to encompass wider participation from development actors and donors (UNDP and International Financial Institutions), as well as by the Shelter sector, Electricity sector, Town Heating, and other infrastructure.

Drivers for the process include ongoing initiatives in the development context: For example the decentralization in Ukraine sits uncomfortably in the eastern conflict area, where major water systems cross multiple raions, however it is crucial to align emergency repairs with system reform, without compromising modernisation and anti-corruption processes. Meanwhile EU legislation for electricity unbundling might affect utilities in the east of Ukraine which are already under stress: in 2018 electricity suppliers and generators are being separated, and there are some worries about knock-on effects in the conflict area. Major water companies in the eastern conflict area need sufficient investment to make emergency repairs, meanwhile coordination discussions are required between the authorities, international organisations, member states and possible donors to resolve chronic and acute funding issues.

This document discusses the Collective Outcome on Infrastructure, with an objective is to explore options to align the humanitarian and development sectors more effectively, with a 3-5 year timeline.

The vision of the Infrastructure Collective Outcome is was informed by a collective understanding that:

- a) Inventing new reporting lines and collections of indicators is not desirable; therefore the Infrastructure CO will refer to already existing indicators from the European Union; from the UNDAF and the HRP; and
- b) the opportunity exists to align with the Donor Coordination process discussed in Copenhagen in 2018, potentially establishing the Infrastructure Collective Outcome group as a Sectoral Working Group already outlined by that process. Expectations of such working groups are in fact closely aligned already with the potential of HDN Collective Outcome groups: Coordinating implementation; developing proposals regarding priorities for strategic documents related to aid; assessing the progress and overcoming problems; and preparation of working materials for sessions of the National Coordination Forum.

Ongoing and planned initiatives linking development and humanitarian actions

1) Water Utilities' Funding, Security and Status Initiative

- **Partners**

UNICEF, UNDP, Oblasts, KfW, Switzerland, MinTOT, MinRegion

- **Main objective**

Utilities struggle with the safety of staff and with functionality in the east of Ukraine: for example moving goods and services across the line of contact, provides added complexity. Voda Donbasa currently requires around 170 m USD for repairs (2018 to 2022) and 220m USD for critical support projects. Around 160 m USD is needed for Luhansk oblast during the same period.

- **Area of implementation**

Donetsk and Lugansk

- **Opportunity for added value via the HDN**

The HDN will provide a useful forum, linking relevant international actors with MinTOT, MinRegion and the Inter-Ministrial Working Group on Water. Unfreezing bank accounts for utility companies in conflict affected Oblasts and implementing a moratorium on debts accrued in Non-Government Controlled Areas, due to the fighting would stabilise the situation, accompanied by implementation of draft legislation, currently under consideration.

- **Resources**

UNICEF Water Risk assessment (2017), Oblast Water Development Plans (Luhansk and Donetsk).

2) Decentralisation process

- **Partners**

MinRegion, Government of Sweden

- **Main objective**

The state policy of Ukraine in the area of local self-government is based, primarily, on the interests of residents of territorial communities and provides for drastic changes and systemic reforms, decentralisation of power - that is, transfer of a significant part of powers, resources, and responsibility from the executive branch of the government to the bodies of local self-government.

- **Area of implementation**

Donetsk / Lugansk / National

- **Opportunity for added value via the HDN**

The effect of the conflict may facilitate funding opportunities for the region to showcase new approaches. Practical obstacles in terms of access, and security issues. Water networks in Donetsk and Luhansk are huge and will need cooperation between Hramadas to operate.

- **Resources**

<http://decentralization.gov.ua/en/about>

3) Electricity services unbundling

- **Partners**

DTEK, LEO, Voda Donbasa, Min Energy, EU

- **Main objective**

Unbundling of distribution system operators is one of the central elements of electricity market liberalisation and has been obligatory in the Energy Community since 2015. Only when separated from other segments of the energy supply chain can distribution system operators act independently and consumers benefit from greater choice of electricity supply companies, which in turn offer improved services at a fair price⁶.

- **Area of implementation**

Donetsk / Lugansk / National

- **Opportunity for added value via the HDN**

Electricity and water companies are worried about the effects of unbundling on their interdependent operations. It might be useful to discuss this issue in a joint humanitarian / development forum.

- **Resources**

http://enref.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Power-Market-Holikova_ENG.pdf

4) Area Based Initiative

- **Partners**

UNHCR, ILO, FAO, WHO

- **Main objective**

Piloting in two areas of a multifaceted, integrated approach that will link humanitarian, recovery and development objectives in Agriculture, Employment, Protection and Housing.

- **Area of implementation**

1) West Donetsk, near Mariinka and 2) South Donetsk, near Mariupol

- **Opportunity for added value via the HDN**

UNHCR is leading on an affordable housing programme targeting non-returnee IDPs and others.

- **Resources**

tbc

⁶ <https://www.energy-community.org/news/Energy-Community-News/2018/01/17.html>

5) Durable Solutions in Housing

- **Partners**

UNHCR (and GoU?)

- **Main objective**

Providing housing opportunities through provision of legal support informatopn management and advocacting for positive change regarding housing legislation. Note that the Housing Land and Property Working Group operates slightly differently targeting people directly affected by military actions.

- **Area of implementation**

Donetsk and Lugansk

- **Opportunity for added value via the HDN**

Leveraging greater influence with donors, so that the larger collective can work constructively with the GoU and halp with reforms of housing policy.

- **Resources**

tbc

Implementation

Results Framework

A possible results framework would utilize EU, UNDAF and HRP indicators to establish whether higher level indicators are achieved, including:

1) Increased level of access in terms of EU-compliance of public procurement and public and private supply chain management systems, and EU quality standards around access to essential services

1.1 80% of people living in the conflict affected area have access to gas, electricity and centralized heating (where appropriate) according to EU quality standards, by 2022.

2) Environmental infrastructure management, including alignment with EU water policy

2.1 80% of people living in the conflict affected area have access to water, sanitation and solid waste management according to EU quality standards, by 2022.

2.2 By the end of 2019, 60% of funding is secured for repairs and strategic projects needed to continue the provision of essential water and sanitation services in Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts.

3) Building codes and standards for public infrastructures including schools and hospitals

3.1 80% of people living in the conflict affected area have access to schools and hospitals that comply with EU construction quality standards, by 2022

4) Building codes and standards for residential infrastructure

4.1 80% of newly constructed residential buildings comply with revised Ukrainian standards that are in line with EU legislation

Action Framework

2018

- Establishment of a baseline so that coverage cording to e.g. the EU Water Initiative of the Freshwater Fisheries Directive can be established. Collaboratin between Min Region and the Oblasts to obtain data.
- Harmonising indicators from the EU, UNDAF and the HRP to establish a coherent monitoring framework;
- Launching a Sector Working Group that informs the National (Donor plus Government) Coordnation Forum
- Initiating quarterly discussions addressing a different HDN issue each time

2019-2023

- Deliverables of a sector working group
- Coordination, and advocacy
- Financing the sector

Leadership and Coordination

The provision of an appropriate coordination structure, encompassing discussion fora and clearly identified connectivity between international actors and the Government is envisaged as one of the prerequisites for success.

The Secretariat will meet regularly, to align initiatives and simply to inform each other on ongoing initiatives. Key decisions or recommendations would be ratified by the larger Steering Group

A quarterly system of discussion for a, focused on a different subject each time, is envisaged, with closed invitation to a wide group of stakeholders: the Secretariat, the Steering Group and the Advisory Group.

Proposed makeup of the CO3 (Infrastructure) group:

Secretariat: UNICEF/WASH Cluster; UNDP; MinTOT; MinRegion

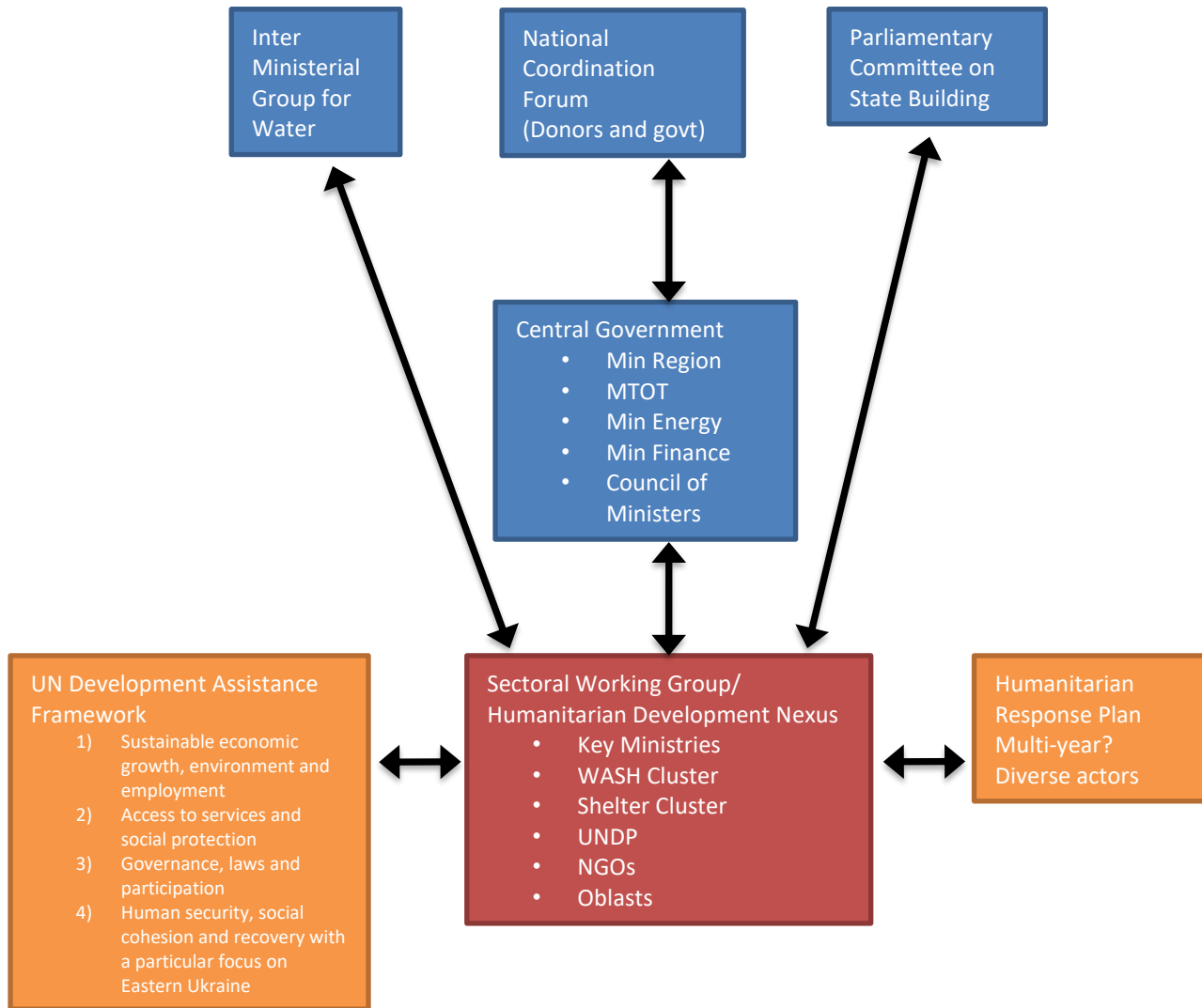
Steering Group: the Secretariat (above) plus

UNHCR/Shelter Cluster, IOM, ADRA, People In Need, USAID, World Bank, KfW, EBRD

Consultation Group: All other stakeholders, grouped in a contact list.

The structure of coordination is shown on a graphic in Annex 1.

Annex 1 – Coordination Structure



Annex 2 – Stakeholder and Sector Analysis

The table below shows how sectors were prioritized by way of identifying where the greatest overlaps exist between Humanitarian and development approaches, identifying the level of need for international collaboration (High, Medium or Low), by sector. Priority sectors for Nexus considerations were defined as having a Medium or High need for coordination between government and the international community, in Development and Humanitarian contexts. Sectoral relevance is considered only in relation to Government Controlled Areas.

Sector	Development collaboration	Humanitarian collaboration	Nexus status	Included in Oblast strategies	Comments
Water and Sanitation	High	High	Included	Yes	
Solid Waste (Garbage)	Medium	Medium	Included	Yes	
Gas	High/Medium	High	Included		Important both for household use, e.g. cooking and heating, and also for industrial use e.g. steel production.
Electricity	High	High	Included		High degree of private sector involvement
Centralised Heating	Medium	High	Included		Decreasing level of significance as time progresses due to the trend to move towards household level systems
Telecommunications	Low	Low	Watching brief only		Has a high level of development activity, but with relatively little input needed from actors in the Humanitarian Development Nexus.
Housing	High	High	Included		Access to housing (development context) and Shelter considerations (emergency context)
Roads and Bridges	High	Low	Watching brief only		Exceptions exist, for example the need to repair the bridge at Stanitsa Luhanska checkpoint, or at Krimaska however in general road networks are sufficient to deliver humanitarian aid.
Rail Networks	High	Low	Watching brief only		Watching coal deliveries.
Schools, Hospitals and Institutions construction	High	High	Included (link to CO2)		Action within the HDN would only be taken in collaboration with the second Collective Outcome, focused on access to services.

Organisational interest of government, civil society, private sector and donors in the various sectors is reflected in the table below (rough draft only):

Government of Ukraine	Civil Society	Private Sector / State Utility Companies	Donors and Member States
Water, Sanitation, Solid Waste MinTOT, MinRegion, MoEnv Tariff Commission Dept of Municipal services Regional Dev. Agencies Oblasts	UNICEF WASH Cluster members UNDP ICRC	Voda Donbasa Popasnyanskyi Vodakanal Luhansk Voda Other Vodakanals	KFW, GIZ, World Bank, EBRD, EIB ECHO, OFDA, AA, SDC Germany, Switzerland, USA, Norway, Japan, Sweden, UK, Canada
Gas and Electricity Mof Energy Tariff Commission	WASH Cluster ICRC	DTEK LEO UkrEnergorynok Naftogas LuhanskGas DonetskOblGas	
Centralized Heating Oblasts		DonetskTeploKommunEnergo Luhansk (equivalent company)	
Telecommunications National Commission for Regulation of Connections and Informatisation		Vodafone	
Housing MinRegion State Fund for Housing for Youth	UNHCR Shelter Cluster members ICRC	Contractors	
Transport Mof Infrastructure (rail, flights, roads, ports)	ICRC		
Schools / Hospital / Social Institutions construction MoEd, MoHealth	UNICEF, WHO		

