UKRAINE HUMANITARIAN FUND

2020
ANNUAL REPORT
THE UHF THANKS OUR DONORS
FOR THEIR GENEROUS SUPPORT IN 2020

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SWEDEN

OTHER DONORS

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CREDITS

This document was produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Ukraine. OCHA Ukraine wishes to acknowledge the contributions of its committed staff at headquarters and in the field in preparing this document.

The latest version of this document is available on the UHF website at www.unocha.org/ukraine/about-UHF.

Full project details, financial updates, real-time allocation data and indicator achievements against targets are available at gms.unocha.org/bi.

For additional information, please contact:
Ukraine Humanitarian Fund
ocha-uhf@un.org

Front Cover
Natalia hugs her three children in the yard of her house located right at the “contact line.”
Chermalyk village, Donetsk oblast, GCA, Ukraine. Credit: OCHA/Yevhen Maloletka

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Financial data is provisional and may vary upon financial certification.
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I am pleased to present the 2020 Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF) Annual Report. This document provides an overview of the Fund's operations and performance during 2020 and demonstrates how the Fund has been used strategically to address the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable people and communities in eastern Ukraine. The report also outlines how the UHF has supported the humanitarian response while strengthening coordination mechanisms and encouraging the active participation of local partners in coordinated humanitarian planning and response.

Throughout 2020, the UHF continued to support the priorities outlined in the 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), primarily targeting critical gaps in access in non-Government-controlled areas (NGCA) and supporting efforts to bridge humanitarian and development activities in Government-controlled areas (GCA). Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, the Fund has become a strong pillar of the humanitarian response and an effective tool for disbursing funds in a timely and flexible manner to meet the needs of the most vulnerable.

In 2020, US$9.47 million was contributed by 11 donors, representing a 35 per cent increase compared to the Fund's first year. More than half of the donors who had supported the UHF in its first year renewed their support by contributing again in 2020. We also welcomed four new donors (Bulgaria, Canada, EU Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) and Italy) to the donor pool in 2020. On behalf of the humanitarian community, I would like to express our gratitude to Bulgaria, Canada, Estonia, the European Commission, Germany, Italy, the Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Norway and Sweden for their generous support, which has enabled the UHF to sustain and strengthen this rapid, flexible and life-saving response capacity.

I would also like to acknowledge the outstanding efforts of the national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs and INGOs) and the United Nations (UN) agencies, funds and programmes that have utilized UHF funding to provide much-needed humanitarian assistance in eastern Ukraine. Finally, I would like to thank the cluster coordinators, cluster members and the staff of the OCHA Humanitarian Financing Unit, for their dedication and tireless work in supporting the management and administration of the Fund.

After almost seven years of active armed conflict, humanitarian needs remain high and are expected to be more acute in 2021. To provide assistance to the most vulnerable, the UHF remains one of the most effective tools for coordinated, principled and timely humanitarian action. I call on the donor community to support the Fund's ongoing efforts through continued financial commitments for what promises to be a challenging year for conflict-weary people in eastern Ukraine on both sides of the "contact line." I encourage new donors to join our efforts to alleviate the suffering of people impacted by both the armed conflict and the COVID-19 pandemic, helping us make a real difference in people’s lives.

I look forward to continuing to work closely with you all in 2021.
Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, the UHF has proven to be an effective tool for disbursing funds in a timely and flexible manner to meet the needs of the most vulnerable.

OSNAT LUBRANI
HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR IN UKRAINE
This Annual Report presents information on the achievements of the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund during the 2020 calendar year. However, because grant allocation, project implementation and reporting processes often take place over multiple years CBPFs are designed to support ongoing and evolving humanitarian responses – the achievement of CBPFs are reported in two distinct ways:

- **Information on allocations granted in 2020 (shown in blue).** This method considers intended impact of the allocations rather than achieved results as project implementation and reporting often continues into the subsequent year and results information is not immediately available at the time of publication of annual reports.

- **Results reported in 2020 attributed to allocations granted in 2020 and prior years (shown in orange).** This method provides a more complete picture of achievements during a given calendar year but includes results from allocations that were granted in previous years. This data is extracted from final narrative reports approved between 1 February 2020 – 31 January 2021.

Figures for people targeted and reached may include double counting as individuals often receive aid from multiple cluster/sectors.

Contribution recorded based on the exchange rate when the cash was received which may differ from the Certified Statement of Accounts that records contributions based on the exchange rate at the time of the pledge.
2020 IN REVIEW

UKRAINE HUMANITARIAN FUND AT A GLANCE

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

Humanitarian situation in 2020
In 2020, the crisis in eastern Ukraine continued to take a significant toll on the lives of more than 5 million people, 3.4 million of whom required humanitarian assistance and protection services.

Since 2014, over 3,300 civilians have been killed and more than 7,000 have been injured in the hostilities that are most intense near the “contact line” – the 427-kilometre-long front line that splits the affected areas into those under the Government’s control (GCA) and those outside it (NGCA).

People in affected areas have faced loss and deprivation and have been living in fear for their lives and the lives of their loved ones. Their access to basic services and humanitarian assistance has been severely hampered by insecurity, the presence of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) and, most recently, by health risks and restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic. This has often not only deprived them of their basic rights but also caused humanitarian hardship.

Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on humanitarian conditions
The shock of COVID-19 has created additional pressure on the struggling population. The pandemic and its impacts have driven the weakened health-care system, the floundering provision of social services and the declining regional economy to a breaking point. During the first months of the pandemic, all crossing points along the “contact line” were completely sealed off in an attempt to contain the virus, which seriously restricted people’s freedom of movement. This made it almost impossible for people in need, particularly the elderly living in NGCA, to access their main sources of income, such as pensions and social benefits, or to maintain family ties, increasing their vulnerabilities and adding to their mental and psychological stress. Although two of the five crossing points partially reopened in June 2020, crossing procedures and restrictions remain complicated, and the number of crossings each month has been reduced by 97 per cent on average.

Constraints to humanitarian access
The humanitarian crisis has been compounded by the insecure operating environment, further complicated by measures introduced by parties to curb the spread of the virus. In NGCA, humanitarian access has been severely restricted since 2015. The closure of the “contact line” on 21 March 2020 and other COVID-19-related restrictions further complicated humanitarian actors’ access to people in need, especially those residing in NGCA. In 2020, the unpredictability of humanitarian convoys’ movement across the “contact line” from GCA to NGCA compromised access to humanitarian assistance for the 900,000 people targeted in the 2020 HRP. Despite new challenges, humanitarian actors have maintained the critical level of humanitarian programme delivery over the last two years, though it remained below the required scale.

Elderly, people with disabilities and women are disproportionately affected
The COVID-19 pandemic has put people’s health at risk and affected their well-being and access to essential services and humanitarian assistance. Since the elderly, people with disabilities and women make up the majority of the people in need, they are disproportionately affected by the double humanitarian crisis. The humanitarian consequences of years of armed conflict, aggravated by the unprecedented effects of COVID-19, have increased the severity of needs and deepened the vulnerability of the conflict-affected people.

Women constitute the majority of the 3.4 million people in need (55 per cent, or 1.8 million people). The proportion of women in need is even higher in isolated settlements, at 61 per cent. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, women in Ukraine were disproportionately affected by workload increases, salary cuts and domestic violence.

People over the age of 65 years constitute more than one-third of conflict-affected people in need of humanitarian assistance (37 per cent) and 41 per cent in isolated settlements. This is the highest proportion of elderly people in need among humanitarian settings in the world. This population is older than the average for Ukraine because the elderly are less likely to leave their homes than their children, who have moved in large numbers to cities in search of safety.
and employment. NGCA pensioners are also particularly affected by COVID-19 crossing restrictions and are at a higher risk of losing their livelihoods. Since the closure of the “contact line”, most of them have been unable to reach GCA to collect their pensions and other social entitlements.

People with disabilities face increased barriers in accessing health care and other social services, food, employment and education. It is more difficult for them to access the social services they need to cope with the effects of quarantine. The percentage of people with disabilities is disproportionately high in areas close to the “contact line”, where almost 15 per cent of the population has a disability compared to an average of 6 per cent across Ukraine. The poorer physical condition of people with disabilities makes them more susceptible to severe cases of COVID-19 and increases their chances of not recovering from it.

### 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan

- **3.4M** People in need
- **2.1M** People targeted
- **$205M** Funding requirement
REFERENCE MAP

Map Source: OCHA.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in March 2021.
COVID-19 nationwide lockdown was introduced on 12 March. Since 22 March, all official entry/exit crossing points (EECPs) have been closed as part of the measures introduced to curb the spread of COVID-19. The closure of EECPs has restricted the movement across the “contact line” for civilians in both directions, and humanitarian staff and humanitarian convoys from GCA to NGCA.

The first confirmed COVID-19 case in Ukraine was detected on 29 February. After that, the daily number of new cases was increasing exponentially.

COVID-19 Reserve Allocation for Eastern Ukraine (GCA)

COVID-19 Standard Allocation for NGCA

Supporting Access in NGCA – reserve allocation

A wildfire in Luhanska oblast (GCA) occurred in the forest areas in the vicinity of the “contact line” between 6 and 13 July. As a result of the fires, five people were killed, 54 houses destroyed, 86 houses damaged and 5,000 hectares of forest burned. A comprehensive ceasefire in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions came into effect on 27 July.

CERF allocation for the COVID-19 response in Eastern Ukraine, to be implemented by WHO and UNICEF


Contributions

Allocations

2020 TIMELINE
The COVID-19 nationwide lockdown was introduced on 12 March. Since 22 March, all official entry/exit crossing points (EECPs) have been closed as part of the measures introduced to curb the spread of COVID-19. The closure of EECPs has restricted the movement across the “contact line” for civilians in both directions, and humanitarian staff and humanitarian convoys from GCA to NGCA.

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A comprehensive ceasefire in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions came into effect on 27 July.
UKRAINE HUMANITARIAN FUND COVID-19 RESPONSE

The first confirmed COVID-19 case in Ukraine was detected on 29 February 2020. Since then, the number of confirmed cases increased exponentially, reaching 1 million cases on 24 December, with a fatality rate under 2 per cent. Eastern Ukraine – ravaged by six years of armed conflict and with weakened health systems and an ageing population – is facing a COVID-19 outbreak of considerable scale. In response, the UHF launched a Reserve Allocation in April 2020 to respond to the COVID-19 outbreak in GCA, followed by a Standard Allocation in May 2020 in NGCA. In total, the UHF allocated $4.2 million for the COVID-19 response in 2020.

WHO declares COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic.

COVID-19 nationwide lockdown was introduced on 12 March.

Since 22 March, all official entry/exit crossing points (EECPs) have been closed as part of the measures introduced to curb the spread of COVID-19.

The UHF committed $2 million for a Reserve Allocation for Eastern Ukraine (GCA) and $2 million for a Standard Allocation for NGCA.

COVID-19 RESPONSE ALLOCATION TIMELINE

IN THOUSANDS OF PERSONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
<th>December</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COVID-19: $27.6 million
Non-COVID-19: $19.3 million

UHF COVID-19 RESPONSE

$4.2 million in allocations
49.2 thousand people targeted
13 partners
15 projects

$1.5 million in national NGOs
5 partners
5 projects

$4.2 million in total funds

Table: COVID-19 Response Allocations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Standard Allocations</th>
<th>Reserve Allocations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jul</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Oct</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mykola, 79 years old, lives in Bolotene village in Luhanska oblast, right at the “contact line.” He is happily married and has a daughter. Mykola and Vira, his wife, planned to raise grandchildren and grow vegetables in their garden during retirement. However, in 2014, when the conflict started in eastern Ukraine, all of their plans and dreams began to fade away. They haven’t seen their daughter since, as she lives in Luhansk – now located on the other side of the “contact line” – and cannot visit them as she doesn’t have appropriate travel documents.

Shelling, isolation, loneliness and fear – the past seven years have been associated with a life of constant stress for the family. Both of them aged quickly, and their health deteriorated. “Our house is located right on the frontline. We have been living amid active fighting for almost seven years now. During shelling, we hide in a corridor or cellar,” says Mykola. “Many of our neighbours have left. It has become lonely and scary in the village.” Due to the daily stress, the man developed diabetes, and his wife’s chronic diseases worsened. Now they spend most of their monthly income on medicines.

Aiding the elderly affected by the conflict and pandemic

Mykola is sitting in his yard in Bolotene village in Luhanska oblast. Credit: OCHA/A. Hetman

**KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

- **13,900 people** received hygiene and sanitation kits that allow vulnerable elderly and people with disabilities to maintain adequate personal hygiene and mitigate the risk of COVID-19 infection.

- **13,500 people** from the most vulnerable groups received food kits to cover acute food security needs during the pandemic. The kits were tailored to the needs of people with chronic health conditions and different types of disabilities.

- **37,400 people** were reached through health awareness campaigns and hygiene promotion activities.

- More than **7,500 contacts** of confirmed COVID-19 cases were traced and followed up within the UHF-supported projects.

**CHALLENGES**

- The procurement of N95/FFP2 masks and other personal protective equipment (PPE) was challenging at the beginning of the crisis. Many counterfeit products with fake conformity certificates have been identified on the market.

- Measures introduced in both GCA and NGCA to contain the spread of the virus have resulted in almost complete closure of the “contact line” in either direction or between the two oblasts. The limited operation of EECPs and limitations on movement between Luhanska and Donetska oblasts (NGCA) have created additional challenges in the transportation of urgent humanitarian aid to NGCA.

- Quarantine restrictions and high anxiety among elderly people complicated the delivery of humanitarian support especially in isolated settlements in close vicinity to the contact line.
### RESULTS REPORTED IN 2020

#### PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY TYPE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>Reached</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Host communities</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>275%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPs</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY CLUSTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>Reached</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>224%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>101%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>103%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSL</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>104%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter and NFI</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year.
2020 IN REVIEW

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Funding (in USD million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

$9.5 M

Germany
European Commission
Canada
Norway
Italy
Sweden
Luxembourg
Korea (Republic of)
Estonia
Bulgaria
UNF

UNITED NATIONS 
HIGH COMMISSION FOR 
Refugees

UTILIZATION OF FUNDS

$0.5 M

HFU Management

$39.3 K

Audits

$8.2 M

TOTAL FUNDS UTILIZED

$0.1 M

Program support cost

$7.5 M

Allocations

Early and predictable contributions to the UHF are crucial as they assist in planning, prioritizing and strategic utilization of funds. In early 2020, the European Commission contributed $1.1 million; Sweden added $0.53 million, and together with the $3.7 million carried over from 2019, the UHF was in a strong position already at the beginning of the year. Donor commitments and support enabled the Fund to quickly allocate resources to respond to emergencies caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in the first quarter of 2020. As early as April-May 2020, $3.74 million was disbursed under two COVID-19 allocations, covering both GCA and NGCA.

In the second quarter of 2020, $4.7 million was channelled to the Fund. These contributions allowed the Fund to launch a Standard Allocation focused on unmet humanitarian needs in NGCA during the winter months and supporting the sustainability of humanitarian response in GCA.

Donor trends

In 2020, the Fund saw a different pattern of contributions compared to 2019 – its inception year.

Six donors (Estonia, Germany, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Norway and Sweden) have steadily supported the UHF.
since its establishment. Their contributions are illustrated on the right side. Germany became the top donor to the UHF in 2020, Germany increased its contribution to $4.5 million (compared to $2.7 million in 2019) through its multi-year commitment. Luxembourg and Norway also increased their support to the UHF in 2020, while the Republic of Korea contributed the same amount of $0.4 million as the previous year. Estonia contributed equal amounts in 2019 and 2020 in euros – the slight reduction in contribution shown in the graph reflects exchange rate fluctuations. Sweden’s contribution decreased slightly in 2020, representing over 5 per cent of total funding. Sweden had provided additional support in 2019 to help launch the Fund - its first contribution in March 2019 enabled OCHA to open the UHF administratively and begin recruiting staff.

Around 30 per cent ($2.8 million) of the funding received in 2020 came from new donors. In 2020, the UHF attracted four new donors (Bulgaria, Canada, the European Commission and Italy). Notably, it was the first time that the European Commission has contributed to CBPFs, the UHF being one of two Funds prioritized for pilot funding. The UN Foundation (UNF) was also among the UHF donors in 2020. The UNF provided private contributions received through donation platforms and public fundraising campaigns administered through social media accounts, including the first on-line fundraising campaign conducted by OCHA Ukraine at the end of 2020.

Three donors (Lithuania, Poland and the United States) had contributed in 2019 and did not renew their contributions in 2020. The UHF is working with them to secure future support.

In 2021, the UHF will aim to increase the size of the Fund, working towards a target set by the UHF’s Advisory Board of $15 million in contributions, which represents 11.7 per cent of the total funding received against the 2020 HRP. The UHF will work closely with governments in donor countries to achieve this goal and counts on the continued support of national and international partners to further optimize the reach and impact of the Fund.
2020 IN REVIEW

ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Allocation strategies
In 2020, the UHF launched four allocations of a total of $7.54 million.

First Reserve Allocation: Kick-starting the COVID-19 response in GCA
Following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the UHF released $2 million in April 2020 to kick-start the COVID-19 response along the government-controlled side of the “contact line”, and enable local health authorities to put in place a contact tracing program. The funding mitigated COVID-19 risks for the most vulnerable, including the elderly and people with disabilities living in isolated settlements.

First Standard Allocation: Supporting the COVID-19 response in NGCA
Following the surge in COVID-19 cases in non-Government controlled areas (NGCA) in May 2020, the UHF allocated $2 million to support the COVID-19 response and scale-up the capacity of health facilities. At a time when all crossing points were closed due to COVID-19 lockdown the UHF funding was critical to assist the most vulnerable, including elderly and people with disabilities who were at higher risk of contracting COVID-19 and could not access their pensions or cash assistance.

Second Reserve Allocation: Opening-up humanitarian access in NGCA
The COVID-19 restrictions had significantly reduced the already limited humanitarian access to NGCA. To promote dialogue with de facto authorities for opening up access for humanitarian partners, the UHF released $1 million in June 2020 to address COVID-19 and other critical needs, in parallel with advocacy from the Humanitarian Coordinator and the OCHA office. At the time of writing, one project has been approved and started implementation, while two other projects are still waiting for the “permission” of the authorities to commence.

Standard Allocation: Building the capacity of local authorities to deliver basic services
The UHF is committed to develop the capacity of local authorities to provide the basic services that are currently offered by humanitarian partners. In collaboration with the government and development actors, it released $3.4 million in September 2020 to promote an innovative area-based approach in two raions (Volnovaha and Stanytsia Luhanska) with highly-disrupted basic services. The funding also addressed needs during the cold winter season.

Life-saving, coordinated and effective response
In 2020, the UHF confirmed its strategic role as a crucial tool for timely, coordinated and effective humanitarian response, addressing the most urgent needs of the most vulnerable people in eastern Ukraine under the Humanitarian Coordinator’s leadership.

The UHF was activated four times in 2020 through two mechanisms: Standard and Reserve Allocations, with strategic prioritization adjusted to meet the emerging needs and availability of funding. Combining flexibility and strategic focus as its comparative advantages, the Fund, through its allocations ensured the timely disbursement of scarce resources and facilitated humanitarian action at the most critical moments.

In 2020 the UHF supported 22 humanitarian projects from 16 different organisations. The projects are providing critical humanitarian aid to 359,411 people. Of the targeted beneficiaries, 57 per cent (205,793) are women, 39 per cent (140,817) are men, 2 per cent (6,802) are girls, and 2 per cent (5,999) are boys. The allocations also specifically prioritized over 15,719 people with disabilities among the targeted beneficiaries. People with disabilities and elderly people living alone are the most affected by the conflict in eastern Ukraine. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has dramatically increased the vulnerability of these two groups.

UHF Alignment with the Ukraine HRP
The Ukraine HRP provided a baseline for allocating UHF resources throughout 2020. Specifically, the Fund supported three 2020 HRP strategic objectives:

1. Providing emergency and time-critical assistance and ensuring access to basic essential services to 2 million conflict-affected people with humanitarian needs. This response objective addresses the immediate needs of vulnerable people, prioritizing the most vulnerable through temporary solutions, with the aim to mitigate the rapid deterioration of social and economic conditions. Thirteen UHF-funded projects ($3.9 million or more than 52 per cent of the UHF funding in 2020) have contributed to this objective.
2. Ensuring government ownership of humanitarian response in coordination with development actors and strengthening national/local response capacity in GCA.

This objective is to strengthen the link between the Government and its people and link humanitarian and development activities within Ukraine. This strategic objective feeds into the humanitarian-development nexus approach in Ukraine, primarily focused on building national stakeholders’ capacity to provide humanitarian services to people affected by the crisis. The envelope of the UHF standard allocation launched in September 2020 focused on supporting the sustainability of humanitarian response in eastern Ukraine. Three UHF-funded projects ($1.5 million or 20 per cent of the UHF funding in 2020) have contributed to this objective.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$2M</td>
<td>Reserve Allocation</td>
<td>April 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2M</td>
<td>Standard Allocation</td>
<td>May 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0.1M</td>
<td>Reserve Allocation</td>
<td>June 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3.4M</td>
<td>Standard Allocation</td>
<td>September 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Expanding and securing humanitarian access to 2 million people in need in all areas where needs are acute. This strategic objective focuses on both sides of the “contact line” and acknowledges the significant physical access restrictions, bureaucratic and legal impediments. The UHF allocation to expand access to NGCA described above supports this strategic objective. In 2020, the UHF allocated more than $4.05 million to enable the implementation of 13 projects in NGCA.

In summary, in 2020, all UHF allocations supported the Ukraine HRP. The Funds dedicated two allocations to support the COVID-19 response in eastern Ukraine, contributing directly to the COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan. Six UHF-funded projects (18.3 per cent of the total funding in 2020) are supporting strategic objective No. 1 “Containing the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and decrease morbidity and mortality,” and another three projects (20.3 per cent) are linked to the strategic objective No. 2 “Decreasing the deterioration of human assets and rights, social cohesion and livelihoods.” In June 2020, those strategic objectives were included in the Revised Requirements to 2020 HRP Ukraine due to the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Enhancing coordination

The UHF continues to be among the most inclusive and transparent funding mechanisms in the Ukraine humanitarian landscape. It promotes collective response and partnership diversification through the engagement of multiple stakeholders in its decision-making processes.

Cluster coordinators provided technical advice and leadership in the project review and selection process and served as the main focal points for identifying critical needs and priorities within their respective clusters.

Under the second standard allocation, participation of development actors in the strategic review of projects has proven critical to ensuring that projects selected contribute to the increased sustainability of response in GCA.

Collective engagement and leadership through the Ukraine cluster coordination system ensured that clusters played a key role in the development of prioritization strategies presented to the Advisory Board (AB) and endorsed by the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC).

Diverse set of partners

The UHF allocations strengthened partnerships across the humanitarian response by allocating funds to both local and international humanitarian organizations. The Fund leveraged its partners’ distinct comparative advantages, promoting diversity, reach, and collective ownership of the response to provide timely and improved access to basic services for affected people.

Considering funding received either directly as signatory of a grant agreement, or as a sub-grantee, of the $7.54 million allocated in 2020 more than $6.42 million, or around 85 per cent, was channeled through NGO implementing partners. NNGOs received $2.56 million directly (33.9 per cent), while INGOs received $3.86 million (51.2 per cent) and UN agencies $1.1 million (14.9 per cent). Combining funds granted directly to NNGOs with sub-grants received from international INGOs and UN agencies, $2.93 million (39 per cent) of all funding allocated in 2020 went to NNGOs. This demonstrates the Fund’s distinct strategic focus as an enabler and supporter of partners focusing on direct delivery of services on the ground.

In 2019 the UHF had a less diverse set of partners. National NGOs received 45.3 per cent of the funds ($1.35 million), while international NGOs received 54.7 per cent. UN agencies did not receive funding in 2019.

In 2020, 16 partners were able to access UHF funding, compared to 12 partners in 2019, the first year of the Fund. The UHF improved coverage to NGCA, with 53.7 per cent of allocated funds (13 projects) going to NGCA, compared to 47 per cent of funding (five projects) in 2019.
**Localization**

In 2020, the UHF continued to support the localization agenda by empowering local responders and providing flexible funding to the best-placed responders, in line with the agreed World Humanitarian Summit and Grand Bargain commitment on localization: "making principled humanitarian action as local as possible and as international as necessary."

The UHF allocated **33.9 per cent of funding directly** (and 39 per cent in total with indirect funding) to NNGOs. Where possible, the UHF encouraged partnerships with local responders where actors could benefit from each other’s technical expertise. For instance, given the low number of actors able to operate in NGCA, projects selected promoted partnership between INGOs and NNGOs, where the NNGO benefited from technical capacity support (in administrative and financial management) from the INGO. The commitment to localization was also reflected in the translation of the allocation strategies into Ukrainian and Russian, and in information sessions about UHF allocations, and training and webinars on the use of the CBPF Grant Management System (GMS) delivered in Ukrainian, Russian and English.

The UHF AB continued to support the localization agenda by ensuring equal representation of different stakeholders, including two NGOs (one national and one international) in the advisory constituency of the UHF to the HC.

**Accountability to affected populations**

During the strategic review, the UHF made significant progress on the integration of protection issues by incorporating protection principles and promoting meaningful access, safety and dignity in humanitarian aid across all allocation processes and activities of its implementing partners.

The UHF ensured that partners developed proposals and implemented activities in close coordination with affected communities and local authorities. The UHF also ensured that all interventions provided accessible and functioning feedback and/or complaint mechanisms for beneficiaries, including those identified as vulnerable groups.

The Protection cluster and gender focal point supported the UHF with technical advice on protection mainstreaming, age, gender and diversity inclusion in all the pre-selected proposals for funding, including ensuring that projects integrate accountability to affected populations.

During capacity assessments and monitoring visits, the UHF required partners to have clear provisions and operational mechanisms to safeguard people being assisted, including protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

**Enhancing quality of aid**

In 2020, the UHF contributed to enhancing the quality of aid through the introduction of flexibility measures amid the unprecedented COVID-19 crisis. The flexibility measures enabled adjustment and reprogramming of projects to shift resources to priority locations and urgent activities for COVID-19 prevention and response, and alternative approaches to conducting assurance activities to oversee the project portfolio.

In 2020, the Fund conducted 11 field monitoring missions, eight financial spot checks, 19 capacity assessments and 19 project revisions. The most frequent types of revisions were changes in budget and no-cost extensions.

The UHF also contributed to enhancing the quality of aid through the earmarking of allocations to specific geographic areas for strategic purposes (NGCA and GCA) and specific thematic areas to support the HC’s strategic vision. The Fund earmarked two specific envelopes for NGCA and two for GCA, and supported a pilot initiative to promote humanitarian and development cooperation in GCA through a thematic envelope.

Another example of how the UHF contributes to enhancing the quality of aid is the timeliness of disbursement after signing the agreement, which was eight days on average.

**Innovations of the Fund**

One of two envelopes of the UHF standard allocation launched in September 2020 focused on supporting the sustainability of humanitarian response. The envelope provided $2.8 million to four humanitarian projects to be implemented in close collaboration with local authorities and development actors. This led to innovation in the allocation process, especially in the review and selection of projects. Here are some examples of innovative steps taken for this allocation:

- Active involvement of development partners. Development partners (major donors in the country and implementing organizations) were consulted during the design phase and actively took part in the Strategic Review Committee to select best-placed partners and projects with potentially higher impact.
Humanitarian partners were encouraged to coordinate with development partners on the design and conceptualization of their projects.

Enhanced coordination during the implementation phase. Under the HC’s leadership, four selected projects under this allocation increased the coordination of their activities.

The four partners agreed to meet on a quarterly basis and report back to the HC and the UHF AB.

Consortium approach. Three of the four projects were designed to be implemented by consortia of partners, with a new level of programmatic cohesion.

**GENDER WITH AGE MARKER**

- 0 - Does not systematically link programming actions
- 1 - Unlikely to contribute to gender equality (no gender equality measure and no age consideration)
- 2 - Unlikely to contribute to gender equality (no gender equality measure but includes age consideration)
- 3 - Likely to contribute to gender equality, but without attention to age groups
- 4 - Likely to contribute to gender equality, including across age groups

**TARGETED PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY**

- 15.7K People targeted with disability
- 4.4% of people targeted

- 5.7K Men
  - 37%
  - 57%

- 1.1K Girls
  - 8%
  - 7%
  - 45%

- 1.2K Boys
  - 8%
  - 7%
  - 45%

- 7.6K Women
  - 45%
**Allocation Flow by Partner Type**

- **Total Allocations**: $7.5M
  - **INGOs**: $3.9M (51%)
  - **UN Agencies**: $2.6M (34%)
  - **NGOs**: $1.1M (15%)
  - **Direct Implementations**: $6.2M
  - **Other/Government**: $0.4M (5%)
  - **RC/RC**: $0.1M (1%)
  - **INGOs**: $0.8M (11%)
  - **NGOs**: $0.1M (1%)

**Allocation Flow by Strategic Focus**

- **SO1**: Provide emergency and time-critical assistance and ensure access to basic essential services to 2 million conflict-affected people with humanitarian needs.
- **SO3**: Ensure government ownership of humanitarian response in coordination with development actors and strengthen national/local response capacity in GCA.
- **SO4**: Expand and secure humanitarian access to 2 million people in need in all areas where needs are acute.

**People Targeted by Cluster**

- **Health**: 324,845
- **WASH**: 32,159
- **Shelter and NFI**: 20,610
- **FSL**: 11,973
- **Common Services and Support**: 3,846
- **Protection**: 2,100
- **Education**: 2,039
In 2020, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC), Mark Lowcock identified four priority areas that are often underfunded and lack the desirable and appropriate consideration in the allocation of humanitarian funding.

These four priority areas were duly considered when prioritizing life-saving needs in the allocation processes.

- Support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment
- Programmes targeting people with disabilities
- Education in protracted crises
- Other aspects of protection

Each funded project was systematically assessed regarding its approach and consideration to contribute to gender equality. 15 of 22 projects funded by UHF have contributed to gender equality.

The UHF-funded interventions have supported the clusters in their efforts to meet the needs of people with disabilities.

Most educational activities are implemented in combination with child protection activities to help create a safer environment for children in areas most affected by the crisis.

In 2020, the amount of funding for protection services significantly increased to support protection monitoring, gender-based violence and child protection activities.

- $146.7K allocated in the areas of education, supporting 1 project, targeting over 3.8K beneficiaries including 1.9K girls and 1.7K boys
- $1.3M allocated in the area of protection sector in 2020

Allocations in education sector in US$ million

Allocations to gender equality in US$ million

Allocations in protection sector in US$ million
Support for women and girls
Prior to each UHF allocation, the OCHA gender focal point briefed partners on how to ensure that gender and age considerations are properly taken into account and articulated in project proposals, and explained the use of the GAM tool. This aspect of proposals was carefully considered and played a large part in project selection.

In 2021, with the support of the gender focal point, the Fund will continue to strengthen its partners’ understanding of the key concepts and gender equality measures that inform the GAM tool, and how to reflect best practices in project proposals and implementation.

Programmes targeting disabled people
The Fund prioritizes programmes targeting persons with disabilities. This requires specific reference to disability inclusion in all project proposals and implementation, through mandatory indicators.

The first UHF allocation in 2019 directly targeted people with disabilities in hard-to-reach areas, and 56 per cent of the total allocated went directly to support people with disabilities. The UHF sought to go beyond just providing assistance to people with disabilities, and worked to create step changes in how humanitarian organizations respond to their needs. People with disabilities (especially those who live close to the “contact line”) do not have an official or certified status that confirms their disability and permits them to receive social support from the authorities. Knowing that, the working group on people with disabilities adapted the Washington Group questionnaire – a practical instrument to identify the type and level of disability – to the Ukrainian context. The UHF promotes this tool and encourages its use in UHF-funded projects. Support was also provided to clusters to promote the inclusion of people with disabilities in needs analyses and sectoral response strategies.

Education in protracted crises
Education activities were integrated into multi-sectoral responses. The UHF also funded water and sanitation projects in schools, preschool facilities and orphanages to provide a hygienic and healthy environment for children and to help mitigate the transmission risk of COVID-19 and other diseases.

Although it has been one of the least funded areas by the UHF and the HRP, the Fund will continue to provide support to the education cluster in 2021.

Protection
In line with the HCT’s strategy, the HC has consistently highlighted that the conflict in eastern Ukraine is a protracted protection crisis, while ensuring that support to protection is strongly supported through the UHF. The significance of protection concerns was also highlighted in the 2020 HRP, as $55.9 million – 27.3 per cent of the total requirement – was requested for protection activities.

Protection continues to be one of the sectors receiving most funding from the UHF. 32.4 per cent of the funding for GCA and 4 per cent of the funding for NGCA went to protection activities. Protection services in eastern Ukraine aim to reduce violence, exploitation, and abuse and to maintain human dignity for those most at risk. Activities in 2020 included support for people with disabilities, home-based care for older people living alone, legal support and consultation for internally displaced persons (IDPs), psychological and referral services.

Funding for protection activities doubled from $0.59 million in 2019 to $1.28 million in 2020, engaging multiple humanitarian actors including national, international and UN partners across the country, both at the operational and strategic levels, and ensuring complementarity with other sectors through comprehensive assistance packages.
UHF helps meet the health-care needs of people affected by conflict

Sixty-six-year-old Valentyna lives in the so-called “red zone” of eastern Ukraine – an area where hostilities are still active. Valentyna’s house was significantly damaged in the shelling, and she had to move into a “summer kitchen”, a tiny shabby one-room building with no heating or water supply. Her two sons have moved away and live abroad, and she has only herself to rely on. Valentyna is also in poor health; she has insulin-dependent diabetes, thyroid, pancreas and kidney problems that require costly treatment.

All her life, Valentyna worked as a lamp-maker at the machine-building factory, struggling to raise two sons on her own. Despite challenging working conditions and a long service record, Valentyna only receives a tiny pension of less than UAH2,000 (US$70) per month. She can barely make ends meet and can’t afford the expensive treatment she requires. With UHF’s support, NNGO Caritas provided Valentyna with transportation to the nearest city hospital, and helped to provide access to specialized medical services and treatment.
The UHF measures its performance against a management tool that provides a set of indicators to assess how well a Fund performs in relation to the policy objectives and operational standards set out in the CBPF Global Guidelines. This common methodology enables management and stakeholders involved in the governance of the Funds to identify, analyse and address challenges in reaching and maintaining a well-performing CBPF.

CBPFs embody the fundamental humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence, and function according to a set of specific principles: Inclusiveness, Flexibility, Timeliness, Efficiency, Accountability and Risk Management.
**PRINCIPLE 1**

**INCLUSIVENESS**

A broad range of humanitarian partner organizations (UN agencies and NGOs) participates in CBPF processes and receive funding to implement projects addressing identified priority needs.

### 1 Inclusive governance

The AB has a manageable size and a balanced representation of CBPF stakeholders.

#### Target

Each stakeholder type (NGOs, UN agencies and donors) has equal representation and has two seats and are represented at the highest level (Country Director or Head of Agency/Organization).

#### Results

Scoring: **very high level**. The target set in the UHF Common Performance Framework was reached. The current composition of the UHF AB is the following: HC, OCHA Head of Office, two donors (ECHO and Sweden), two UN Agencies (International Organization for Migration and World Health Organization), two NGOs (one international (Norwegian Refugee Council), one national (NGO Right to Protection)). A non-contributing donor also serves as an observer on the AB: the United States (U.S.). The Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) serves as the secretariat of the AB. The observing donor was rotated in September 2020, when the “seat” went from Canada to the United States.

#### Analysis

The composition of the AB is determined based on consultations between the HC, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and contributing donors.

Board members serve as technical or strategic experts from their constituencies or stakeholder groups and do not represent their organizations’ interests or broader constituencies.

The AB membership rotates on a regular basis. The HC and the OCHA Head of Office are the only permanent members. The AB members must be at a senior leadership level (Head of Agency, etc.). To ensure continuity, the replacement of AB members should be staggered, as much as feasible. The HC will review the composition of the AB after the first year of operation.

#### Follow up actions

The proposal for a staggered rotation was agreed upon by the AB on 22 January 2021. One person will rotate every four months so that six members rotate every two years. The next rotation will take place as per the following tentative calendar:

- April-June 2021: rotation of NNGO
- July-September 2021: rotation of a UN Agency
- October-December 2021: rotation of one donor
- January-March 2022: rotation of INGO
- April-June 2022: rotation of another UN Agency
- July-September 2022: rotation of another donor / encourage observing donor rotation too

#### COMPOSITION OF ADVISORY BOARD*

- **2 Donors representatives**
- **2 United Nations representatives**
- **1 National NGOs representative**
- **1 International NGOs representative**

*Excluding the observer and HC and OCHA Head of Office who are permanent members.
**PRINCIPLE 1**

**INCLUSIVENESS**

**2 Inclusive programming**

The review committees of the Fund have the appropriate size and a balanced representation of different partner constituencies and cluster representatives.

**Target**

Inclusive programming is on a very high level: each stakeholder type (INGOs, NNGOs, UN Agencies, OCHA and cluster coordinators) has equal representation with two seats, or more; and OCHA is playing an active role.

**Results**

Scoring: **very high level.** The target set in the UHF Common Performance Framework was reached. The Strategic Review Committee (SRC) is composed of 12 members (six cluster leads or co-leads +1 is appointed by each cluster). The +1 should be the representative of NNGO, INGO, or UN agency. The HFU actively participates in, facilitates and supports the work of the SRC and may, at times, take part in decision-making.

**Representatives in the review committees**

| # of representatives that participated in average in Strategic Review Committee |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 UN Agency                     | 5 International NGOs | 6 Cluster Coordinators |

| # of representatives that participated in average in Technical Review Committee |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 UN Agency                     | 5 International NGOs | 6 Cluster Coordinators |

**Analysis**

After the initial eligibility screening by the HFU to ensure that all minimum criteria are met, the SRC reviews proposals. Simultaneous strategic and technical feedback is provided to improve the timeliness and quality of the review process. During the 2020 standard allocations, the representation of the SRC was in line with the target. Multi-cluster projects were reviewed by all clusters included in each application.

**Follow up actions**

In 2021, the UHF will investigate ways of how to strengthen the representation of subject matter experts on cross-cutting issues such as PSEA, accountability to affected populations, gender and disability on review committees to ensure these key areas are appropriately reflected in partner submissions.

**3 Inclusive implementation**

CBPF funding is allocated to the best-positioned actors, leveraging the diversity and comparative advantage of eligible organizations.

**Target**

There is full alignment with the allocation principles and at least 50 per cent of the Fund is allocated to NGOs.

**Results**

Scoring: **Very high.** The funding in 2020 was distributed as follows: 33.9 per cent to NNGOs, 51.2 per cent to INGOs and 14.9 per cent to the UN agencies.

**Analysis**

The amount allocated to national partners is higher than had been aimed by the UHF Common Performance Framework. While local partners do have a slight advantage in the review process, the allocations are always seeking to fund the best-placed actors, according to the maxim, “as local as possible, as international as necessary.”
Principle 1
Inclusiveness

4 Inclusive engagement

Resources are invested by OCHA’s HFU in supporting the capacity of local and national NGO partners within the scope of CBPF’s strategic objectives.

Target

Four training rounds (with multiple sessions and locations) for partners focused on building their capacity to manage and implement UHF projects. During the sessions, over 50 partner staff received training.

Results

Scoring: Very high. During 2020 the UHF team has conducted four trainings for a total of 127 participants representing national and international NGOs and UN agencies. Among the trained organisations there were 38 NGOs. The trainings included specialised training for implementing partners on the flexibility guidelines and revised grant agreements, technical trainings on how to submit projects in GMS, and allocation induction training, where the focus of the particular allocation is explained.

Analysis

In 2020, the UHF successfully achieved the goal of strengthening the capacity and boosting the involvement of NGOs in the humanitarian response in Ukraine in line with one of the Fund’s strategic priorities. Along with playing a key role in providing strategic direction to the Fund as AB members, NGOs have also actively participated in the review and vetting of project proposals. In order to ensure and support this participation, OCHA and the UHF have actively worked with NGOs to build their capacity in project implementation and by enhancing their knowledge about the Fund’s operations.

Follow up actions

In 2021, the UHF is planning to conduct two rounds of training on financial controls, fraud awareness, monitoring and evaluation, Gender-Equality Programming, PSEA and visibility. Through its allocation envelopes, the UHF will also encourage sharing of technical knowledge among implementing partners (IPs) and their sub-IPs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training type</th>
<th>Organizations type</th>
<th># of organizations trained</th>
<th># of people trained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technical training on project preparation and submission in GMS (connected to COVID-19 allocation)</td>
<td>UN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NNGOs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>UHF Flexibility Guidance and Revised Grant Agreement Introduction Session</td>
<td>UN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NNGOs</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation induction training – 2020 Standard Allocation (conducted two times – one in English and one in Ukrainian/Russian)</td>
<td>UN</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>72 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical training on project preparation and submission in GMS (connected to 2020 Standard allocation and conducted 2 times)</td>
<td>UN</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>32 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NNGOs</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>127 people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRINCIPLE 2

FLEXIBILITY
The programmatic focus and funding priorities of CBPFs are set at the country level and may shift rapidly, especially in volatile humanitarian contexts. CBPFs are able to adapt rapidly to changing priorities and allow humanitarian partners to identify appropriate solutions to address humanitarian needs in the most effective way.

5 Flexible assistance

CBPF funding for in-kind and in-cash assistance is appropriate.

Target
Cash as a response modality will be strategically prioritized and operationally considered, where appropriate. Some 20 per cent of the allocated funds include cash-based programming, where cash-based programming is an appropriate modality.

Results
Scoring: very low. In 2020, 1 per cent of funding ($69,145) was allocated to cash assistance. Of this amount, 21 per cent was considered restricted cash assistance, and 79 per cent was considered unrestricted cash assistance.

Analysis
The UHF continues its work to increase cash programming when relevant. In 2020, five funded projects provided cash-based assistance within the multipurpose cash, food security and livelihoods, health, and WASH clusters. Cash programming allows beneficiaries to help themselves and at the same time supports the local market.

Cash transfers, including multipurpose cash, are generally feasible in GCA where markets continue to function, and banking and postal services offer a safe and efficient delivery mechanism. In NGCA, market data remains limited and insufficient to inform whether cash transfers would be realistically feasible at a larger scale. In addition, international restrictions on financial transactions in NGCA have left no reliable financial service providers to implement cash transfers.

Follow up actions
The relevance of cash-based programming is projected to grow in 2021, and the UHF will continue to explore the modality as an efficient and empowering means through which to support beneficiaries. Given the COVID-19 pandemic and quarantine restrictions, the Fund will ensure cash programming is employed in line with current contextual realities.
PRINCIPLE 2

FLEXIBILITY

6 Flexible operations

CBPF Funding supports projects that improve the common ability of actors to deliver a more effective response.

Target
Support funding for enabling programmes and other support services provided by UN agencies or/and NGOs, up to a maximum of 5 per cent of annually available funds.

Results
Scoring: very high. In 2020, 7 per cent of funding ($559,497) was allocated to support coordination and common services.

Two out of three projects are aimed at strengthening the evidence base for decision-making in NGCA of Donetska and Luhanska oblast over 12 months. The projects aim to fill existing gaps, as there is low availability of information about the humanitarian needs and situation in NGCA due to access restrictions and COVID-19 mitigation measures. Since the start of the conflict, these access restrictions have resulted in few opportunities for partners to conduct systematic assessments in NGCA.

The third project that includes common services is focused on work with authorities to adapt their preparedness/response. It will be complemented by in-depth analysis of data to support the authorities in identifying community vulnerability points to be addressed to increase their socio-economic resilience.

The AB also endorsed the funding of the above-mentioned projects. To that end, the UHF was in a unique position to contribute to strengthening evidence-based needs assessments, supporting a strategic gap in multi-cluster contingency supplies.

Follow up actions
In 2021, the UHF team will monitor the total funding allocated to common services, including security, coordination and needs assessments, setting a target of 5 per cent of the total budget allocated.
PRINCIPLE 2
FLEXIBILITY

7 Flexible allocation processes

CBPF funding supports strategic planning and response to needs identified in the HRPs and sudden onset emergencies through the most appropriate modalities.

Target
At least 75 per cent of funds allocated through the standard modality and up to 25 per cent kept in reserve. The Fund responds to changes in the humanitarian context, depending on what the funding situation allows. At least 60 per cent of allocated funds go to NGCA.

Results
Scoring: High. Of $7.5 million allocated in 2020: $5.4 million, or 72 per cent, was disbursed through standard allocations; $2.1 million, or 28 per cent, was disbursed through reserve allocations. The more significant part of the 2020 UHF funding was received by projects based in NGCA ($4.05M or 53.7 per cent).

Analysis
In 2020, the UHF allocated 72 per cent of its funds through a standard allocation indicating a strategic, planned and inclusive approach to the allocation mechanism. At the same time, the Fund channelled 28 per cent of the funding (more than initially planned) through reserve allocations. In 2020, the UHF demonstrated its flexibility through the rapid response to the COVID-19 pandemic and related quarantine restrictions.

Compared to the previous year, the UHF improved its coverage of NGCA in 2020. Some 53.7 per cent of allocated funds in 2020 went to NGCA, while in 2019, NGCA had received 47 per cent. The coverage of NGCA could have been even higher, however, as five more projects for NGCA were committed in 2020. These five selected projects (two from the NGCA access allocation and three from the 2020 standard winter assistance allocation) are waiting for the so-called permission to operate from entities in control of Donetska oblast (NGCA). To minimize the risk of non-implementation and reduce possible harm to the humanitarian actors and their staff in NGCA, the UHF signs grant agreements only for projects that have received ‘accreditation’ from the humanitarian committees in NGCA. At the moment, OCHA Ukraine is actively advocating for these five projects to be “accredited.” The ‘accreditation’ of the projects remains one of the biggest challenges for the humanitarian community in Donetska oblast (NGCA).

Follow up actions
In 2021, the UHF will continue to channel the majority of its funding through standard allocations and draw upon the reserve modality for those critical unforeseen emergencies in which a faster response is needed.

In terms of geographic priorities, humanitarian assistance in NGCA will continue to be prioritized due to the higher severity of needs and access constraints.
**FLEXIBILITY**

**8 Flexible implementation**

CBPF funding is successfully reprogrammed at the right time to address operational and contextual changes.

**Target**

The HFU gives full and timely consideration to 100 per cent of partner revision requests and processes them accordingly.

**Results**

Scoring: **very high.** In 2020 the HFU has finalized 19 project revisions.

**Analysis**

The number and diversity of revisions indicate the flexible nature of the UHF funding and the Fund’s willingness to work collaboratively with partners to ensure the best possible outcome from UHF funds. The UHF has also quickly adopted the CBPF’s ‘Global Flexibility Guidance’ in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has simplified the revision process. Technical guidance is provided by sectors when revisions are processed to ensure that changes remain in line with both the original intention of the funding and sector guidelines.

**Follow up actions**

In 2021, the UHF will continue to ensure flexibility for partners to revise projects where needed and appropriate. With the quarantine restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, changes are expected to be made to some partners’ projects.

**NUMBER OF REVISIONS IN 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Revision</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Changes in Outputs</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in Target beneficiaries</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in Location</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in Budget</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in Project duration/NCE</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reasons for No Cost Extension/NCE**

- Procurement delays: 4
- Recruitment delays: 4
- Programmatic delays: 4
- Inaccessibility: 3
- Insecurity: 2
PRINCIPLE 3

TIMELINESS

CBPFs allocate funds and save lives as humanitarian needs emerge or escalate.

9 Timely allocation

CBPFs allocation processes have an appropriate duration.

Target

The average duration of all launched standard allocations is 40 days, and the average duration of all launched reserve allocations is 15 days.

For GCA: the average number of working days from the allocation’s closing date to the HC signature of the grant agreement (standard and reserve).

For NGCA: the average number of working days from the allocation’s closing date to “ready for the HC signature” (pending project “accreditation”) of the grant agreement (standard and reserve).

Results

Scoring: medium.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milestones</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From allocation closing date to HC signature</td>
<td>Standard Allocations</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of the grant agreement</td>
<td>Reserve Allocations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis

OCHA made efforts to support a timely, coordinated and effective allocation process. Specific deadlines and guidance were provided to the review committees and the partners during the technical reviews to facilitate the process and move forward. Nevertheless, in some cases, due to the high number of submitted projects, clusters/sectors required more time for strategic and technical reviews. The duration is related to the projects’ technical and financial reviews, in which partners and the UHF team are involved, accounting for a significant portion of the overall allocation process.

Follow up actions

- Continued capacity-building with partners to submit better project proposals, including at the sub-national level. Specific deadlines will be requested from partners to address comments from the sectoral review committees during technical and financial reviews.

- In addition, the HFU will continue to increase its engagement in working with the UHF stakeholders to ensure the timely revision of projects, including through dedicated workshops prior to any new allocation, capacity in terms of human resources, as well as working with cluster and sector capacity to review projects, with specific workshops prior to any new allocation.
PRINCIPLE 3

TIMELINESS

CBPFs allocate funds and save lives as humanitarian needs emerge or escalate.

10 Timely disbursements

Payments are processed without delay.

**Target**
10 days from Executive Officer signature of a proposal to first payment.

**Results**
Scoring: *very high*.

Average number of working days for standard allocations: **8**.
Average number of working days for reserve allocations: **7**.

**AVERAGE WORKING DAYS OF PAYMENT PROCESSING**
Average working days from EO signature of a proposal to first payment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Days</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analysis**
This performance surpassed the set target and ensured that UHF IPs were able to initiate their projects promptly. This resulted from solid cooperation between the HFU in Kyiv and the CBPF finance team in OCHA HQ in New York.

**Follow up actions**
The UHF will continue to work closely with OCHA HQ to ensure quick disbursements, and to follow up on initial payments and subsequent disbursements to partner.

11. Timely contribution

Pledging and payment of contributions to CBPFs are timely and predictable.

**Target**
66 per cent of annual contributions are committed before the end of the first half of the year.

**Results**
Scoring: *very high*.

Around 90 per cent of the total contributions were paid within one month after a pledge was made. In addition, around 67 per cent of all contributions were paid within the first half of the year.

**CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINESS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$0.6 M</th>
<th>$0.4 M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>than 3 months from pledges</td>
<td>between 1-3 months from pledges</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS</th>
<th>$9.5 M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>89%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Contributions in less than 1 month from pledges | $8.5 M |

**Analysis**
The results show that most funds are paid in a timely manner, which allows the HFU to better prepare for allocations.

**Follow up actions**
The UHF to continue sustaining solid relationships with donors to ensure timely arrival of funds following pledges.

Advocacy with contributing donors on multi-year funding agreements.

Advocacy with new potential donors is ongoing to expand the Fund’s donor base and increase available humanitarian response funding.
PRINCIPLE 4

EFFICIENCY

Management of all processes related to CBPFs enables timely and strategic responses to identified humanitarian needs. CBPFs seek to employ effective disbursement mechanisms, minimizing transaction costs while operating in a transparent and accountable manner.

12 Efficient scale

CBPFs have a significant funding level to support the delivery of the HRP.

Target
Funding received by CBPF in current year is equivalent to 15 per cent of funding received against prior year’s HRP.

Results
Scoring scale: medium. UHF allocations amount between 7 per cent and 10 per cent of the received HRP funding. In 2020, 7.4 per cent of the HRP funding was channelled through the UHF.

Analysis
Donors demonstrated confidence in the UHF in 2020, with overall contributions to the Fund increasing by 35 per cent, from $7.05 million in 2019 to $9.47 million in 2020. The 2020 contributions were provided by 11 donors, with 77 per cent of the contributions received from the European Commission, Canada, Norway and Germany.

Follow up actions
The HFU will continue resource mobilization efforts by seeking ways to i) regularize and improve communications with all donors through information products (including bi-monthly infographics and stories from the field, in addition to the existing allocation-specific factsheets and Annual Reports); meetings (bilateral and quarterly AB meetings) and field visits (annual joint visit and ad hoc visits with individual donors); ii) increase the outreach to potential new donors based on an updated 2021 Resource Mobilization Strategy, and iii) raise the profile of the UHF through strengthened visibility requirements and provision of communications-related support to IPs.

13 Efficient prioritization

CBPF funding is prioritized in alignment with the HRP.

Target
One hundred per cent of funded projects address HRP strategic priorities.

Results
Scoring scale: very high. All 22 UHF-supported projects (100 per cent of the funding allocated in 2020) correspond with the HRP priorities and contribute to the Strategic Objectives of the 2020 Ukraine HRP and the COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan.

Allocation by HRP strategic objectives

- **$7.5M** total allocations
- **$1M** Global HRP COVID-19 S02
- **$0.9M** Global HRP COVID-19 S01
- **$0.1M** S04
- **$1.5M** S03

S01: Provide emergency and time-critical assistance and ensure access to basic essential services to 2 million conflict-affected people with humanitarian needs.
S03: Ensure government ownership of humanitarian response in coordination with development actors and strengthen national/local response capacity in GCA.
S04: Expand and secure humanitarian access to 2 million people in need in all areas where needs are acute.
Global HRP COVID-19 S01: Contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and decrease morbidity and mortality.
Global HRP COVID-19 S02: Decrease the deterioration of human assets and rights, social cohesion and livelihoods.*
PRINCIPLE 4
EFFICIENCY

Analysis
The Ukraine HRP provided a baseline for allocating UHF resources throughout 2020. Specifically, the Fund supported three 2020 HRP strategic objectives:

SO1: Providing emergency and time-critical assistance and ensuring access to basic essential services to 2 million conflict-affected people with humanitarian needs. This response objective addresses the immediate needs of the vulnerable populations, prioritizing the most vulnerable through temporary solutions, with the aim to mitigate the rapid deterioration of social and economic conditions. Thirteen UHF-funded projects ($3.9 million or more than 52 per cent of the UHF funding in 2020) have contributed to this objective.

SO3: Ensuring government ownership of humanitarian response in coordination with development actors and strengthening national/local response capacity in GCA. This objective aims to strengthen the link between the Government and its people and link humanitarian and development activities within Ukraine. This strategic objective feeds into the humanitarian-development nexus approach in Ukraine, primarily focused on building national stakeholders’ capacity to provide humanitarian services to people affected by the crisis. The envelope of the UHF standard allocation launched in September 2020 focused on supporting the sustainability of humanitarian response in eastern Ukraine. Three UHF-funded projects ($1.5 million or 20 per cent of the UHF funding in 2020) have contributed to this objective.

SO4: Expanding and securing humanitarian access to 2 million people in need in all areas where needs are acute. This strategic objective focuses on both sides of the “contact line” and acknowledges the significant physical access restrictions, bureaucratic and legal impediments. The UHF NGCA access allocation ($1 million planned) supports this strategic objective. The allocation is still ongoing, and, at the moment, only one selected project has begun implementation. In 2020, the UHF allocated more than $4.05 million to enable the implementation of 13 projects in NGCA.

In 2020, the UHF dedicated two allocations to support the COVID-19 response in eastern Ukraine, contributing directly to the COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan. For instance, six UHF-funded projects (18.3 per cent of the total funding in 2020) are supporting strategic objective No. 1 “Containing the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and decrease morbidity and mortality,” and another 20.3 per cent of the funding (three projects) is linked to the strategic objective No. 2 “Decreasing the deterioration of human assets and rights, social cohesion and livelihoods.” In June 2020, those strategic objectives were included in the Revised Requirements to 2020 HRP Ukraine due to the COVID-19 Pandemic

Follow up actions
Projects funded under the UHF in 2021 will continue to maintain strategic alignment with the 2021 HRP for Ukraine.

14 Efficient coverage
CBPF funding reaches people in need.

Target
100 per cent of targeted people in need have been reached.

Results
Scoring result: very high. The number of reached beneficiaries is based on the results from projects that finished their implementation in 2020 (from 2019 and 2020 allocations). In total, there were 11,750 people targeted and 16,049 people reached. The results show that projects have reached more beneficiaries than their target.

Analysis
The UHF-funded projects targeted 11,750 people. Among the targeted benefiting individuals, 60 per cent (6,994) were women, 34 per cent (4,020) were men, 363 were girls and 4,871 were boys.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY GENDER AND AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Women</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Standard allocations</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRINCIPLE 4

EFFICIENCY

373 boys. People with disabilities and lonely elderly people are groups the most affected by the conflict in eastern Ukraine. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has dramatically increased the vulnerability of these two groups.

Among the 16,049 people reached, 60 per cent (9,624) were women, 31 per cent (5,050) were men, 620 were girls and 755 boys.

Follow up actions
The UHF and clusters to support partners in identifying realistic beneficiary targets and changing them throughout project implementation as required.

16 Efficient management

CBPF management is compliant with management and operational standards required by the CBPF Global Guidelines.

Target
The UHF Operational Manual updated based on the latest version of global CBPF guidelines by the end of Q3 2021. The annual report and allocation papers compliant with global guidance documents.

Results
Scoring scale: very high. Allocation strategies show full compliance with the Operational Manual.

Analysis
The revision of the Operational Manual will be finalized during the third quarter of 2021. All the allocations strategies processes were conducted in alignment with global guidance documents and templates.

Follow up actions
In 2021, the UHF will revise its Operational Manual to ensure it is up to date and is able to properly guide the Fund’s partners in their projects’ implementation.

Recruitment of two monitoring and evaluation officers working at 50 per cent each based in GCA and NGCA.

Direct costs for the HFU in 2020 was endorsed by the UHF AB and the HC ($592,735).

HFU DIRECT COSTS AGAINST TOTAL ALLOCATION

$0.5 M
6%
$7.5 M
94%

Follow up actions
In 2021, the UHF will revise its Operational Manual to ensure it is up to date and is able to properly guide the Fund’s partners in their projects’ implementation.

Forthcoming updates will ensure the relevance of the Fund guidelines to a changing operational environment.
PRINCIPLE 5

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

CBPFs manage risk and effectively monitor partner capacity and performance. CBPFs utilize a full range of accountability tools and measures.

17 Accountability to affected people

CBPF funded projects have a clear strategy to promote the participation of affected people.

Target

100 per cent of funded projects include plans for how the project demonstrates AAP, and 100 per cent of monitoring instances include the consultation with beneficiaries.

Results

Scoring scale: very high. All projects complied with requirements to ensure AAP.

Analysis

The importance of AAP within the humanitarian response in Ukraine has been consistently highlighted, and there is strong awareness and capacity in this area. This can be seen by the large number of hotline and feedback mechanisms that exist for people affected by the conflict.

The UHF briefed all partners during the project preparation stage on why it was important to incorporate AAP in projects. The allocations’ scorecard considered and scored projects on their approach to AAP.

The UHF conducted 11 monitoring missions in 2020, and the AAP feedback mechanisms were closely looked at during the monitoring. The results from these monitoring visits were largely positive and confirmed that partners are doing an effective job at providing opportunities for feedback and, importantly, responding to these calls and questions.

Follow up actions

OCHA and the UHF will continue to support and require partners to incorporate AAP into their projects and programming fully.

2 - The project includes the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or complaint mechanisms for beneficiaries

1 - The project partially includes the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or complaint mechanisms for beneficiaries

0 - The project does not include the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or complaint mechanisms for beneficiaries
PRINCIPLE 5
ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

18 Accountability and risk management for projects

CBPF funding is appropriately monitored, reported and audited.

Target
100 per cent compliance with operational modalities, as per OCHA assurance dashboard (may not be applicable for audits falling outside of the reporting timeframe).

Results
Scoring scale: medium. The UHF has a robust risk management framework and is largely on track in ensuring its full implementation.

PROGRESS ON RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>High risk</th>
<th>Medium risk</th>
<th>Low risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Monitoring</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial spot checks</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final narrative reports</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audits</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis
During 2020, the HFU has conducted three field monitoring visits (three of which were required as per Operational Modalities) and two financial spot checks (two of which were requested as per Operational Modalities). The audit for one project started in 2020, and its results will be reported in 2021.

In accordance with the CBPF’s Global Flexibility Guidance in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the UHF has adapted the process of project monitoring and financial spot checks by using remote methodologies, desk reviews of scanned copies of documents, remote calls, or videoconferences. IPs are required to keep original documents for five years as per the UN Secretariat Financial rules and regulations.

One field monitoring mission that was required by the Operational Modalities was not conducted due to the denial of access to the physical location by entities in control of NGCA. However, a virtual monitoring visit has been designed as a mitigation tool to use in such cases. The UHF, together with related cluster coordinators, will conduct virtual monitoring visits instead of regular field monitoring visits.

Please note that three COVID-19 response projects were exempt from monitoring due to their urgency and a short implementation time.

Follow up actions
The HFU to ensure compliance with risk management framework in 2021, and together with the UHF AB, amend modalities as required in line with changing operational realities.

Taking into account the COVID-19-related restrictions and possible access issues in NGCA, the UHF, together with all cluster coordinators, has developed standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the joint virtual monitoring visits (VMV). A VMV can only be triggered under exceptional circumstances when field monitoring visits are not possible due to access/security issues (this includes denied access to the monitoring location by a military group, local authorities and other entities in control, sanitary restrictions and rules, travel bans, etc.). The VMV can be supplemented/combined with the other forms of remote monitoring (e.g., third-party monitoring, remote calls, desk review of secondary data, etc.) if appropriate. In 2021, the UHF will seek approval of the AB for these SOPs.
19 Accountability and risk management

CBPF Funding is allocated to partners as per the identified capacity and risk level.

**Target**
Less than 10 per cent of allocated funds were allocated to the partners with high risk.

**Results**
Scoring scale: very high.

In 2020, the UHF allocated 99 per cent of funding to partners with low and medium risk, which is a strong indication that partners identified through the strategic and technical review processes were compliant with the UHF requirements. Only one per cent of the funding ($112,842) was allocated to the partner with high risk. This project was approved under the reserve allocation with the strategic focus to increase the operational footprint and improve humanitarian access in NGCA.

There were 19 capacity assessments conducted in 2020. Through the GMS system, the HFU recorded data to support the Performance Index tool for 100 per cent of partners implementing with the UHF funding.

**Analysis**
Following an assessment of recommendations on partner risk provided by the Performance Index tool, 91 per cent of partners’ (42 out of 46) scorings remained the same. This provides a strong indication that the UHF’s initial capacity assessment is largely accurate in assessing partner capacity. Four partners were recommended to have their risk rating amended, and as a result of the further analysis done by the HFU, it was decided to adjust the performance index of three partners and not to change the rating of one partner.

**Follow up actions**
The HFU to continue working with sectors to identify reliable and relevant new partners for the Fund.

Increase the number of awareness sessions conducted to attract more organizations to seek UHF funding or join as sub-partners of already eligible partners.

Conduct proactive bilateral follow-up with partners discussing management performance-related issues and ways forward to increase implementation quality and/or oversight of sub-partners.
PRINCIPLE 5
ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

20 Accountability and risk management of funding

Appropriate oversight and assurances of funding is administered through CBPFs.

Target
Compliance with CBPFs SOPs on fraud management. Zero ongoing fraud cases.

Results
Scoring scale: high.

In 2020, following concerns identified through a financial spot check of a partner, the UHF reported one incident to the CBPF Oversight and Compliance Unit (OCU) in OCHA Headquarter and initiated a regular audit of the partner’s activities. In close collaboration with OCU it was determined that the incident was not fraud-related but rather due to some internal weaknesses of the partner, which have been addressed in a dedicated action plan, developed in collaboration with the concerned partner. The incident has been managed in accordance with CBPF Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on Response to Concerns of Fraud or Misuse of Funds by Partners.

While the incident was reported in 2020, the conclusion of the incident was not been finalized within the reporting period. Therefore, one incident is still ongoing.

Analysis
OCHA has been working with partners on awareness-raising in terms of prevention and reporting of alleged cases of fraud, corruption and other incidents, including PSEA.

Both topics are regularly included in workshops and awareness sessions with existing and potential partners, with two clear messages: a zero-tolerance policy will be applied and any suspected or alleged cases need to be reported by the partner to OCHA as soon as they are identified.

Fraud mitigation and detection has been enhanced through monitoring visits and through financial spot checks.

Follow up actions
The case management module was launched in GMS in 2020. Two people (the Fund manager and the financial officer) were trained to use this module effectively and report all incidents of suspected irregularities in GMS.

Other activities planned for the future include:

- Strengthen the capacity of the OCHA HFU in detecting red flags and preventing fraud, corruption and other incidents with the support of OCHA HQ.
- Reinforce advocacy with partners on fraud and corruption reporting and prevention, including specific training sessions with the UHF team and partners.
- Regularly oversee partners’ operational mechanisms on safeguarding, including PSEA.

Reported cases:
- # of incidents (allegation, suspected fraud, confirmed fraud, theft, diversion, looting, destruction, etc.) in 2020, either open or closed.

Ongoing cases:
- # of incidents for which measures (inquiry, assurance, measures, settlement etc.) were still ongoing as of 31 December 2020.

1 Reported incident
- 1 open cases
- 0 closed cases

1 Ongoing case

---

19 New Capacity assessments conducted during the year

20 Accountability and risk management of funding

Appropriate oversight and assurances of funding is administered through CBPFs.

Target
Compliance with CBPFs SOPs on fraud management. Zero ongoing fraud cases.

Results
Scoring scale: high.

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- Regularly oversee partners’ operational mechanisms on safeguarding, including PSEA.

Reported cases:
- # of incidents (allegation, suspected fraud, confirmed fraud, theft, diversion, looting, destruction, etc.) in 2020, either open or closed.

Ongoing cases:
- # of incidents for which measures (inquiry, assurance, measures, settlement etc.) were still ongoing as of 31 December 2020.
This section of the Annual Report provides a brief overview of the UHF allocations per cluster, targets, reported results and lessons learned from 2020.

The cluster-level reports highlight indicator achievements against planned targets based on narrative reports submitted by partners within the reporting period (1 February 2020 to 31 January 2021). The achievements indicated include reported achievements against targets from projects funded in 2019 (when applicable) and 2020, with reports submitted between 1 February 2020 and 31 January 2021. Most projects funded in 2020 are still under implementation, and the respective achievements against targets will be reported in the subsequent UHF Annual Report.
ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

HEALTH

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Ensure access to quality life-saving and essential health care services, including psychosocial and mental health support at all levels of care.
Objective 2: Ensure conflict-affected population has access to community-based and prehospital emergency medical health services.
Objective 3: Ensure the protection of health facilities and health workers.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

WHO

Allocations in 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$2.1M</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TARGETED PEOPLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>MEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>191,380</td>
<td>131,083</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GIRLS</th>
<th>BOYS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,191</td>
<td>1,191</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The project aimed to reconstruct the laboratory’s premises and procure equipment for microbial and clinical assays testing, as well as launch laboratory testing for the population, which was deemed to be critical to respond to the COVID-19 crisis.

In 2020, the UHF allocated $2.1 million to seven projects within the health sector (27.8 per cent of the overall UHF allocations in 2020), targeting 324,845 people.

The services ranged from the provision of medical supplies and essential medications to the provision of multi-disciplinary health-care services in targeted health facilities supported with equipment, trainings and strengthened outreach and referral capacity. In addition, the UHF funded a partial but significant contribution to a WHO project setting up a new laboratory at the Centre for Emergency and Disaster Medicine in NGCA Luhansk.

Two projects in 2020 focused on COVID-19 contact tracing. The UHF provided $388,500 to pilot collaboration between civil society and health authorities on contact tracing of probable cases and their contacts to mitigate the spread of COVID-19. As per WHO guidelines, strong contact tracing has proven to be a key component in interrupting transmission and limiting the spread of the virus. These projects served to test and demonstrate how to implement sound tracing procedures and develop best practices that can be applied by other partners in support of conflict-affected communities. This contribution trained community health workers and provided them with the necessary logistics and adequate protection to conduct effective tracing in line with the best appropriate standards. The initial targets of two COVID-19 contact tracing projects were significantly overachieved. In total projects reached more than 7,100 beneficiaries (50 per cent women, 32 per cent men, 8 per cent girls, 9 per cent boys).

1 Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.
### Achievements by Cluster

#### Health

**Results reported in 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
<th>PEOPLE TARGETED</th>
<th>PEOPLE REACHED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019 $43,070</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020 $388,500</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3,255</td>
<td>7,293</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTPUT INDICATORS</th>
<th>TARGETED</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>OUTPUT INDICATORS</th>
<th>TARGETED</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of contacts of confirmed COVID-19 cases that are traced and followed up</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>3,154</td>
<td>539%</td>
<td>Number of health facilities supported to conduct contact tracing</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>584%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>2,774</td>
<td>910%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>731%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of contacts traced and followed up that are tested for COVID-19</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>1,630</td>
<td>2,544</td>
<td>156%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>120%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>1,832</td>
<td>221%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>134%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people benefiting from cash/voucher assistance (for health)</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>132%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people benefiting from direct health services provision</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>198%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.
ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Ensure immediate and sustainable access to sufficient safe water, and minimal levels of sanitation provision, for conflict-affected people.

Objective 2: Provision of critical WASH-related supplies and information for the prevention of water- and sanitation-related diseases.

Objective 3: Increase the protection of water infrastructure and ensure the safety of utility workers.

Objective 4: Promote resilient, recovery and sustainable access to sufficient safe water, minimal levels of sanitation provision, and minimum hygiene standards.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF

Allocations in 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1.8M</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Targeted People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TARGETED PEOPLE</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>MEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>11,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>2,830</td>
<td>2,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>32,159</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

People Targeted

2,513

People Reached

2,540

Output Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTPUT INDICATORS</th>
<th>TARGETED</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of people provided with access to sufficient quality of water</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>3,879</td>
<td>3,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>2,528</td>
<td>3,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people provided with critical WASH-related supplies and/or awareness</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of public and private wells rehabilitated</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of water tests conducted</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.
Family regains access to water amid hostilities

Liubov is 70 years old and lives in a town in Luhanska oblast located less than 5 kilometres from the conflict’s frontline – the “contact line” – in areas not under Government control. Liubov has Down’s syndrome and is almost unable to speak. Liubov’s sister, Larisa, moved in with her when Larisa’s husband passed away many years ago. Larisa is of pension age but couldn’t collect all necessary documents to apply for a pension in the areas controlled by the Government of Ukraine. She therefore only receives meagre social benefit payments, which are not enough to cover even the basics for her and her sister. However difficult the circumstances are, the sisters take care of one another as much as they can.

“I often visited my sister and always supported her. When my husband passed away, I couldn’t stay far from my sister. I decided to go and live with her”, says Larisa.

The situation in the settlement where the sisters live is insecure and challenging due to the ongoing armed conflict. The water supply to the town was cut during active hostilities in 2014. Since then, the sisters have relied only on the well they have in the yard. But the well is very old and there is not much water in it. The water that it has left is not enough to cover even their basic needs. Since 2017, the sisters have been using the borehole in their neighbour’s yard. The sisters fetch the water from this borehole and store it in tanks they keep in their house.

With the UHF’s support, INGO People in Need provided the sisters with a 300-litre water tank, a boiler, an electric heater, as well as some bed linen and materials to make minor repairs to their house. The new water tank is now connected to the pumping station, and Liubov and Larisa no longer have to collect water in buckets from their neighbour’s borehole and carry it back to their house for storage in a small tank.

“We stayed in the basement during the shelling, but it was so scary…” says Larisa. “I just wish for peace. We are so tired of the shelling and the conflict.”
ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

PROTECTION

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

**Objective 1:** Strengthen protection, including prevention and mitigation of rights' violations for conflict-affected people, including IDPs.

**Objective 2:** Ensure conflict-affected people, including IDPs, benefit from full and non-discriminatory access to quality essential services and enjoyment of their rights, with particular attention to people with specific needs.

**Objective 3:** Improve social cohesion and resilience of conflict-affected people, including IDPs, through community-based protection and identification of durable solutions.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP

Allocations in 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1.3M</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TARGETED PEOPLE</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>MEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,422</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,498</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11,973</th>
<th>GIRLS</th>
<th>BOYS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,054</td>
<td></td>
<td>999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The UHF allocated $1.28 million to seven projects addressing protection needs (17 per cent of the overall UHF allocations in 2020). These projects targeted 19,201 conflict-affected people, including IDPs, and prioritized those with specific needs, such as people with disabilities or injuries, people with chronic illnesses and serious medical conditions, including mental health issues, older persons, single-headed female households, and children. These projects provided specialized protection services including home-based care and other tailored protection services for vulnerable older persons and their caregivers, and also provided therapeutic care for disabled children at risk. Protection projects also included the provision of legal protection for IDPs.

Results reported in 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019 $57,134</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020 $263,639</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEOPLE TARGETED</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>766</td>
<td>551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTPUT INDICATORS</th>
<th>TARGETED</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of women, men, boys and girls with access to essential services (including PSS, Legal assistance; GBV, Mine victim assistance, etc.) and individual protection assistance (incl. cash)</td>
<td>Women: 485</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>103%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls: 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men: 113</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>112%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys: 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of training sessions for community volunteers</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of community volunteers trained on home-based care</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>107%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of community volunteers providing individual home-based care</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>103%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.
ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Ensure immediate access to food for the most vulnerable conflict-affected people.

Objective 2: Improve food security status through provision of emergency and time-critical agriculture assistance.

Objective 3: Improve access to employment and income generating opportunities through rehabilitation/building of sustainable livelihood assets.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

FAO

Allocations in 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.8 M</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TARGETED PEOPLE¹</th>
<th>WOMEN 1,036</th>
<th>MEN 472</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GIRLS 248</td>
<td>BOYS 263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,039</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2020, the UHF supported eight projects of seven partners of the Food Security and Livelihoods cluster. The $0.84 million in funding provided represents an increase of 65 per cent compared to the funding allocated by the UHF to this cluster in 2019. Interventions funded through the UHF provided emergency food and/or cash assistance; emergency income generation support including cash-for-work and skills training to rehabilitate and/or create community assets; and emergency livelihoods assistance to conflict-affected people and support to restore the domestic agriculture production of households.

Results reported in 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS¹</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019 $156,480</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020¹ $263,639</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEOPLE TARGETED</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women 1,973</td>
<td>2,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men 835</td>
<td>838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls 5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys 3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| PEOPLE REACHED | 2,948 |

OUTPUT INDICATORS | TARGETED | ACHIEVED | %
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of individuals receiving cash transfers/vouchers to improve their immediate access to food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women 844</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>110%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men 251</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of individuals receiving food assistance to ensure their immediate access to food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women 212</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>105%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men 28</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>146%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.
Armed conflict and resilience: two women, one story

Seventy-one-year-old Valentyna* lives alone in a small village in the area affected by the conflict in eastern Ukraine. Her son and his young family fled shortly after the onset of the conflict in 2014 to provide a better, more peaceful life for their two-year-old daughter. Years of solitude have been very hard on Valentyna: she can’t see her granddaughter growing up. But she understands why her son’s family doesn’t visit: “I don’t want them to come,” says Valentyna, “I fear [for their safety].”

Valentyna knows first-hand the gruesome face of armed clashes. She was injured by an explosive in her own yard. Bleeding and injured, she had to crawl away from the site of the explosion before a neighbour found her and called for an ambulance. The injury disfigured her right leg and still causes a lot of discomfort. Despite the pain, she tries to stay strong and finds ways to cheer herself up by doing ordinary day-to-day things, like putting on makeup.

Svitlana*, 55 years old, visits Valentyna twice a week to help around the house and keep her company. She used to work at the railway station in a neighbouring town to which she commuted every day before the conflict began. Svitlana lost her job when the conflict’s frontline moved, and the railway station became suddenly inaccessible on the other side. Finding another job in a tiny village has proved complicated and she now volunteers with a humanitarian organization. The food vouchers she receives from volunteering are the only income she has.

“I normally take care of four persons and visit each of them twice a week. I help out around the house, as well as with shopping, fetching water from the well or coal for the furnace,” says Svitlana. “Valentyna calls me when she needs help. Even on my days off, I come anyway.” Looking at how the two women get along, you might think they are best friends or sisters.

Svitlana is one of INGO Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH) volunteers who provide home care under a project supported by the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund. All the TGH volunteers in the area are women. “I do not know why all volunteers are female. We do not have many men in the village in general, and a lot of women have become heads of households,” explains Svitlana.

*The names of persons who appear in the story have been changed for privacy reasons.
### CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

**Objective 1:** Address gaps in essential shelter and NFI needs of the most vulnerable IDPs and conflict-affected populations through monetized/in-kind assistance and contingency.

**Objective 2:** Provide/upgrade permanent shelter solutions for the most vulnerable conflict-affected population.

**Objective 3:** Contribute to adequate transitional solutions [monetised or in-kind] related to shelter and NFI needs meeting minimal international and national shelter standards.

### LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR

### ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

**SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS**

### CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

**Objective 1:** Address gaps in essential shelter and NFI needs of the most vulnerable IDPs and conflict-affected populations through monetized/in-kind assistance and contingency.

**Objective 2:** Provide/upgrade permanent shelter solutions for the most vulnerable conflict-affected population.

**Objective 3:** Contribute to adequate transitional solutions [monetised or in-kind] related to shelter and NFI needs meeting minimal international and national shelter standards.

### LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR

### Allocations in 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.8 M</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TARGETED PEOPLE</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>MEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>809</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>510</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td></td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>2,100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GIRLS</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOYS</td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The UHF allocated $0.82 million to three projects addressing shelter rehabilitation and NFI needs. The projects targeted more than 2,100 beneficiaries with damaged and inadequate housing situations. Some projects conducted light and medium repairs to houses and apartments damaged by the conflict in both Donetsk and Luhansk NGCA. The repair of roofs and windows of damaged homes is necessary to keep people warm during winter, and it also provides a long-term, sustainable and dignified housing solution. To support vulnerable people and cover their essential winter needs during the 2020-2021 winter season, some projects also provided solid fuel (coal).

### Results reported in 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019 $413,771</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEOPLE TARGETED</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>874</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| PEOPLE REACHED  | 1,536 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTPUT INDICATORS</th>
<th>TARGETED</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of people benefiting from the provision of solid fuel</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTPUT INDICATORS</th>
<th>TARGETED</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of individuals within communities benefiting from utility network repairs and connection</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of households supported with light and medium repairs</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>160%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of households receiving solid fuel and heater support for winter</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of households receiving general NFIs</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.
ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

EDUCATION

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Ensure access for conflict-affected boys and girls to safe, inclusive, enabling learning environment as a basic essential service.

Objective 2: Improve quality of learning for conflict-affected boys and girls where feasible.

Objective 3: Promote equal access to safe education as a protective environment to conflict-affected boys and girls.

Objective 4: Promote non-discriminatory opportunities for continuation of education for conflict-affected boys and girls.

Objective 5: Improve quality of teaching by building the capacity of teachers where feasible.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

Save the Children, UNICEF

Allocations in 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$146,683</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TARGETED PEOPLE

- WOMEN: 219
- MEN: 111
- GIRLS: 1,858
- BOYS: 1,658

3,846

In 2020, the UHF allocated $146,683 to education projects representing two per cent of the total UHF allocation in 2020. This project, which will be implemented throughout 2021, will support distance learning in the context of quarantine measures, as well as providing access to safe and high-quality education for children in primary-level educational institutions (by carrying out repairs related to preparation for winter). As a result, at least 25 schools will receive materials and equipment for conducting classes in a distant format. Also, 100 children from vulnerable and very poor families, as well as children with disabilities, will have access to distance education under quarantine measures during the spread of the COVID-19 virus infection. At least 1,000 children from 10 primary-level educational institutions will have access to safe and high-quality education.

Results reported in 2020

No education projects had results reported in 2020.

---

1 Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.
UHF 2020 ANNUAL REPORT

ANNEXES

Annex A  About the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund
Annex B  Allocations by recipient organization
Annex C  UHF-funded projects
Annex D  UHF Advisory board
Annex E  Acronyms & Abbreviations
ANNEX A

ABOUT THE UKRAINE HUMANITARIAN FUND

UHF background and launch
In the middle of 2018, the HCT and stakeholders in Ukraine requested that OCHA assess the conditions and support for establishing a Country-Based Pooled Fund (CBPF). A scoping mission, conducted by OCHA HQ staff in September, considered the current and projected humanitarian context in Ukraine and the existing humanitarian funding and requirements, and held extensive consultations with key stakeholders in the country.

Following the mission, the HC continued consultations with the humanitarian community and stakeholders, and key donors expressed strong support for the opening of the Fund. Stakeholders felt the Fund could support an agile response in a rapidly changing context and be a strategic and vital tool to help deliver humanitarian action in eastern Ukraine. They also considered that the Fund would help to further strengthen humanitarian leadership and reinforce the HC's coordination role.

Considering this input, the HC's decision to establish the UHF was underpinned by the commitment on the Grand Bargain and the challenging funding landscape in Ukraine due to the protracted nature of the conflict and the particularly difficult funding environment for NGOs, which are struggling to access funding despite the added value they bring to the response.

At the request of the HC, the Emergency Relief Coordinator Mark Lowcock officially launched the UHF on 12 February 2019.

Operationalizing the Fund
Once the first UHF fund Manager arrived in June 2019, work was conducted simultaneously on three separate tracks: i) establishing the AB and approving the operational manual, ii) drafting the UHF Risk Management Framework and conducting capacity assessments and iii) preparing the first UHF Allocation. Staff from OCHA HQ and other CBPFs provided surge support, and the AB and HC showed strong commitment to quickly review and agree on the strategic focus and foundational documents. OCHA also undertook 24 capacity assessments, and the first allocation was completed by the end of August.

Who sets the Fund’s priorities?
The HC for Ukraine oversees the Fund and decides on the UHF funding allocations. Under HC’s leadership, a wide range of relief partners jointly assess and prioritize the most urgent needs through an inclusive and transparent process. This collaborative process helps foster cooperation and coordination within and between clusters and humanitarian organizations. The specific priorities to be addressed and supported are reflected in individual allocation strategies that are issued by the HC.

What is the Advisory Board (AB) and OCHA’s role?
The UHF AB is a governance body with an advisory function that supports the HC to steer the strategy and oversees the UHF’s performance. Board members serve as technical or strategic experts from their constituencies or stakeholder groups and do not represent the interests of their organizations or broader constituencies, and there is an equitable representation of the key stakeholders to the Fund (donors, UN agencies and NGOs).

Operational support is provided by OCHA’s Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) based in Kyiv, Ukraine. The HFU ensures the UHF is managed from the frontlines of the crisis with allocation processes and monitoring close to operational partners and their projects while maintaining a close link to strategic decision-making. The effective use of UHF funds is supported by OCHA’s wider coordination activities, including needs assessments and strategic planning.

Improve humanitarian response by addressing priority humanitarian needs
The UHF contributed to improve the humanitarian response by addressing priority humanitarian needs identified by the humanitarian coordination mechanism in place in Ukraine. Projects and activities funded by the UHF have been prioritized as the most urgent and strategic to address priority humanitarian needs in Ukraine.

While the projects that are funded must be aligned with the cluster/sector priorities as outlined in the Ukraine Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and the Strategy Allocation Papers, the UHF has also funded specific strategic interventions such as humanitarian projects demonstrating strong collaboration with, and planned transfer of responsibility to local authorities and development actors. At the peak of the COVID-19 crisis in Ukraine, the UHF has also funded
projects focusing on a timely response to COVID-19 to the most vulnerable people in GCA and in NCGA.

Responding to the priority humanitarian needs remains at the center of the UHF Strategy as outlined in the Ukraine Operational Manual.

**Strengthened Coordination and Contributing to the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)**

The UHF contributed to the HRP results by linking allocations to the HRP and strengthened coordination by incentivizing the broader participation and inclusion of humanitarian partners in the HRP and coordination mechanisms.

One of the strategic goals that the HCT and stakeholders had in mind when requesting the establishment of the UHF was to strengthen localization and participation in the coordination system. NNGOs serve as members of the AB and the UHF Review Committee. In the first two years of the fund’s operation UHF allocation, 14 of the 34 projects selected were submitted by NNGOs (six in NGCA and eight in GCA), and 52 per cent of funding was allocated to NNGOs. Since the establishment of the fund, the UHF has also conducted 53 capacity assessments of NNGOs/Ukraine Red Cross and informed all partners that organizations must participate in the HRP to be eligible for the UHF funding.

The UHF allocations are also based upon the HRP priorities. The first UHF standard allocation was informed by an ICCG-led mid-year prioritization process of the HRP. The allocation priorities and focus on disabilities were among those activities identified as most urgent during that process and the HNO.

**Strengthened HC leadership**

The UHF seeks to support a more efficient and coherent humanitarian action under the empowered leadership of the HC. Throughout 2020, the HC was able to use the Fund to support the priorities outlined in the 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), primarily targeting critical gaps in access in non-Government-controlled areas (NGCA) and supporting efforts to bridge humanitarian and development activities in Government-controlled areas (GCA). At the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the HC has used her leadership to enable the Fund to become a strong pillar of the humanitarian response and an effective tool for disbursing funds in a timely and flexible manner to meet the needs of the most vulnerable.

**Who can receive UHF funding?**

The UHF funds are channeled to partners that are best placed to deliver prioritized activities in accordance with the agreed strategy and humanitarian principles in a timely and effective manner. The UN agencies, funds and programmes, NGOs and Red Cross Red Crescent movement organizations can receive funds. To be eligible, NGOs need to undergo a rigorous capacity assessment to ensure they have the necessary structures in place and capacity to receive the UHF funding.

**Who provides the funding?**

The UHF collects donor contributions to make funding directly available to humanitarian partners operating in eastern Ukraine so they can deliver timely and effective life-saving assistance and protection to the most vulnerable people.

The UHF is funded with contributions from the UN Member States but can also receive contributions from individuals and other private or public sources.

**What does the UHF fund?**

The UHF funds activities that have been prioritized as the most urgent and strategic to address critical humanitarian needs in eastern Ukraine in close alignment with the Ukraine HRP.
ANNEX B

ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION

In USD thousands

**International NGOs** 3.9M 51%
- ACTED: 1200
- MdM: 800
- SCI: 466
- PIN: 376
- PUI: 371
- PAH: 349
- HAI: 300

**National NGOs** 2.6M 34%
- Proliska: 953
- DDC: 666
- CUA: 450
- AICM: 201
- NW: 177
- MAXIMAL: 113

**UN Agencies** 1.1M 15%
- UNHCR: 500
- WHO: 483
- UNICEF: 140

See Annex D for acronyms
## ANNEX C

### UHF-FUNDED PROJECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>PROJECT CODE</th>
<th>CLUSTER</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>BUDGET</th>
<th>SUB-IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SA1/CSS/INGO/16136</td>
<td>Common Services and Support</td>
<td>ACTED</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
<td>IMPACT Initiatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SA1/P-CSS-WASH/INGO/17645</td>
<td>Protection 44%, Common Services and Support 29%, WASH 28%</td>
<td>ACTED</td>
<td>$1,050,000</td>
<td>Right to Protection, Danish Red Cross, IMPACT Initiatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SA1/H-N/NGO/16125</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>AIDCM</td>
<td>$201,196</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>RA1/COVID-19/NGO/15736</td>
<td>WASH 34%, FSL 33%, Protection 33%</td>
<td>CUA</td>
<td>$449,741</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SA1/FSL-CSS-WASH/NGO/16120</td>
<td>FSL 35%, WASH 35%, Common Services and Support 30%</td>
<td>DDC</td>
<td>$176,663</td>
<td></td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>SA1/S-NFI-P-FSL-WASH/E/NGO/17513</td>
<td>Shelter and NFI 40%, Education 30%, FSL 15%, WASH 10%, Protection 5%</td>
<td>DDC</td>
<td>$488,943</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>RA1/COVID-19/INGO/15731</td>
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<td>HAI</td>
<td>$300,050</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>SA1/WASH/NGO/17140</td>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>MAXIMAL</td>
<td>$112,842</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>RA1/COVID-19/INGO/15730</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>MdM</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td>Primary Medical Sanitary Assistance Centre</td>
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<td>SA1/H-N/INGO/16156</td>
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<td>MdM</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>SA1/WASH/NGO/17493</td>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>$176,511</td>
<td>&quot;CO &quot;ICF &quot;MIRA&quot;</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>RA1/COVID-19/INGO/15734</td>
<td>WASH 34%, FSL 33%, Protection 33%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>SA1/WASH-FSL/INGO/16131</td>
<td>WASH 60%, FSL 40%, Protection 33%</td>
<td>PIN</td>
<td>$376,189</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>RA1/COVID-19/NGO/15733</td>
<td>WASH 34%, FSL 33%, Protection 33%</td>
<td>Proliska</td>
<td>$504,682</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>SA1/H-N-P-WASH/NGO/17682</td>
<td>Health 63%, Protection 32%, WASH 5%</td>
<td>Proliska</td>
<td>$448,660</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>RA1/COVID-19/INGO/15732</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>PUI</td>
<td>$185,501</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>SA1/WASH/INGO/16141</td>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>PUI</td>
<td>$182,929</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>SA1/S-NFI/INGO/17501</td>
<td>Shelter and NFI</td>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td>DDC</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>SA1/WASH-CSS-FSL/INGO/16133</td>
<td>WASH 58%, Common Services and Support 32%, FSL 10%</td>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>$216,050</td>
<td>DDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>SA1/S-NFI-P/UN/17545</td>
<td>Shelter and NFI 75%, Protection 25%</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>DDC</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>SA1/H-N/UN/16186</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>$139,997</td>
<td>DDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>SA1/H-N/UN/17556</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>$482,717</td>
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## ANNEX D

### UHF ADVISORY BOARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAKEHOLDER</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chairperson</td>
<td>Humanitarian Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Right to Protection (R2P)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>World Health Organization (WHO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration (IOM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>The Government of Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observer</td>
<td>USAID / Bureau for Humanitarian Affairs (BHA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>Head of Office OCHA Ukraine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAP</td>
<td>Accountability to Affected Populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB</td>
<td>Advisory Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTED</td>
<td>Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AICM</td>
<td>Fondation Humanitaire Internationale AICM Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHA</td>
<td>Bureau for Humanitarian Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBPF</td>
<td>Country Based Pooled Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CERF</td>
<td>Central Emergency Response Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO</td>
<td>Charitable organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPF</td>
<td>Common Performance Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUA</td>
<td>International charitable foundation Caritas Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DORCAS</td>
<td>Charitable Organization “Dorcas Aid International Transcarpathia”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDC</td>
<td>Donbas Development Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECHO</td>
<td>European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EECP</td>
<td>Entry-Exit Checkpoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EO</td>
<td>OCHA Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMMANUEL</td>
<td>International Public Organization “Charity Association “Emmanuel”</td>
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<tr>
<td>ERW</td>
<td>Explosive Remnants of War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC</td>
<td>Emergency Relief Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSL</td>
<td>Food Security and Livelihoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBV</td>
<td>Gender-based violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAM</td>
<td>Gender and Age Marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCA</td>
<td>Government Controlled Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMS</td>
<td>Grant Management System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HC</td>
<td>Humanitarian Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCT</td>
<td>Humanitarian Country Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAI</td>
<td>HelpAge International UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFU</td>
<td>Humanitarian Financing Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HNO</td>
<td>Humanitarian Needs Overview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ</td>
<td>Headquarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>Humanitarian Response Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IASC</td>
<td>Inter Agency Standing Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICCG</td>
<td>Inter-Cluster Coordination Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internally Displaced Person</td>
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<tr>
<td>INGO</td>
<td>International Non-Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Implementing Partner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAXIMAL</td>
<td>Youth Organization MAXIMAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>MDM</td>
<td>Medicos del Mundo Spain</td>
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<tr>
<td>MIRA</td>
<td>Charitable Organization International Children's Fund “MIRA”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFI</td>
<td>Non-food item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGCA</td>
<td>Non-Government Controlled Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>NNGO</td>
<td>National Non-Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRC</td>
<td>Norwegian Refugee Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NW</td>
<td>Charity Foundation “NEW WAY”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAH</td>
<td>Polish Humanitarian Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIN</td>
<td>People in Need</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSEA</td>
<td>Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse</td>
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<tr>
<td>PUI</td>
<td>Première Urgence Internationale</td>
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<tr>
<td>PWD</td>
<td>Persons with Disabilities</td>
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<td>R2P</td>
<td>Right to Protection</td>
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<td>RA</td>
<td>Reserve Allocation</td>
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<td>RC</td>
<td>Review Committee</td>
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<td>Standard Allocation</td>
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<td>Save the Children, International</td>
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<td>TGH</td>
<td>Triangle Generation Humanitaire</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOR</td>
<td>Terms of Reference</td>
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<tr>
<td>UAH</td>
<td>Ukrainian Hryvnia (national currency of Ukraine)</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<td>UHF</td>
<td>Ukraine Humanitarian Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children's Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>VMV</td>
<td>Virtual monitoring visit</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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