

# General Information

Fund	MPTF_00318: Ukraine Community Recovery Fund					
FMP Record	MPTF_00318_00005: Mine Action & IDP Return in Southern Ukraine					
MPTFO Project Id						
Start Date						
End Date						
Applicants	Status	Contact Type	Name	e-mail	Position	Telephone
	No data available.					
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**Description**

Ukraine has experienced massive damage since the start of Russia’s full-scale invasion in February 2022. The third Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment, a joint undertaking of the Government of Ukraine, the World Bank, and the United Nations, estimates damages at more than 150 billion USD, with recovery costs expected to exceed 480 billion. Communities across Ukraine have been devastated, with some 3.7 million people still internally displaced, and more than 6 million in neighbouring countries as refugees. Interest in eventual return remains high, but significant barriers persist and inhibit prospects for national recovery.

According to UNHCR’s most recent intentions surveys of IDPs and refugees, safety and security, housing, livelihoods and access to services are the key enablers for people hoping to return. IDP and refugee return can only be achieved through a multi-dimensional area-based approach that delivers these enablers in the same place, at the same time. Area-based programming is therefore a cornerstone of the UN’s inter-agency approach to working in a joined up and complementary way to support the government-led recovery and provide access to durable solutions for millions adversely impacted by the ongoing war.

Public safety and civilian protection demands that area-based development in directly war-affected areas of Ukraine starts with mine action. Mine action is a precondition for voluntary and safe returns, to underwrite normalization and reconstruction efforts, and to facilitate the resumption of agriculture and other forms of economic activity. The project herein integrates mine action activities within a wider intervention focused on achievement of the CRF outcome for IDP return – ensuring public safety and community security in the target areas, facilitating the reconstruction of housing and social infrastructure, upgrading physical and mental health provision and providing vocational training opportunities for people with disabilities, and for veterans and civilians injured by the war.

In 2023, building on the success of a pilot to remove debris/ERW and reconstruct homes in Kyiv Oblast, UNDP and UNHCR developed a collaborative Framework for protection, inclusion, recovery and solutions to model a nexus approach to secure the fastest possible transition from humanitarian assistance to longer term processes of recovery and development. UNHCR’s approach to durable solutions involves mainstreaming protection across sectors, so that barriers to inclusion are addressed and people are able to access rights equally in a barrier-free society; UNDP’s development approach is rooted in building capacities of Government for service provision and transition from humanitarian assistance. Both Agencies are committed to inclusive and participatory methodologies, and to delivering on the key promise of the 2030 Agenda, that no-one is left behind.

This project aims to facilitate the rehabilitation and recovery of war-affected communities in Ukraine through a joint effort by UNHCR and UNDP. Moreover, it seeks to test the assumption that visible, properly-sequenced, and interlinked nexus programming can support and sustain returns and help communities to recover—and create confidence among those still displaced to return and help recreate devastated communities. The primary activities under this project play to the strengths and technical expertise of each agency: promoting participatory decision-making and community-based protection, strengthening the capacity of local institutions, restoring ownership rights and rebuilding homes, regenerating livelihoods, and restoring damaged social infrastructure and services. The activities align with the overall aspirations of the Ukraine Transitional Framework (2022-2024) and support the strategic objectives of the Ukraine Community Recovery Fund. While UNHCR will focus on refurbishment and rehabilitation of critical social infrastructure facilities, durable housing repairs, and addressing protection gaps, including legal counselling and support for Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights and referral to appropriate services, UNDP will focus on debris removal, survey and spot clearance of explosive remnants of war (ERW), and building service provision capacities (legal aid, physical and mental health, and vocational training)

The primary beneficiaries of the project will be internally displaced people (IDPs), returnees, and war-affected populations in the targeted areas, with a specific focus on groups facing compounded vulnerabilities, including women, children, the elderly, as well as military veterans and civilians injured by the war, and other persons with disabilities.

Universal Markers	Gender Equality Marker	Risk		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>GEM2 - GEWE is a significant objective of the Key Activity's overall intent</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Medium Risk</li></ul>		
Fund Specific Markers	Fund pillar	Pillar selected		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Mine Action</li></ul>		
Geographical Scope	Geographical Scope	Name of the Region		Region(s) Country
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Country</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Mykolaiv Oblast, Pervomaiska and Shyriaieve Hromadas; Kherson Oblast, Chornobaevska and Vysokopilska Hromadas</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Europe</li><li>Ukraine</li></ul>

Participating Organizations and their Implementing Partners	Participating Organizations	Government/ Multilateral/ NGO/ Other	New Entities	Implementing Partners
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))</li> <li>• UNHCR - UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)</li> </ul>			

Programme and Project Cost	Participating Organization	Amount (in USD)	Comments
	<b>Budget Requested</b>		
	UNDP	\$2,465,176.00	
	UNHCR	\$2,450,000.00	
	<b>Total Budget Requested</b>	<b>\$4,915,176.00</b>	
	<b>Tranches</b>		
	Tranche 1		
	UNDP (100%)		\$2,465,176.00
	UNHCR (100%)		\$2,450,000.00
	<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$4,915,176.00</b>
	<b>Other Sources (Parallel Funding)</b>		
	UNHCR	\$598.90	UNHCR’s total funding requirement to implement its programme in Ukraine, funded under the multi-donor approach.
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,915,774.90</b>	

Thematic Keywords

Programme Duration	Anticipated Start Date	15-Aug-2024
	Duration (In months)	12
	Anticipated End Date	15-Aug-2025

Narratives

Title	Text
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The war in Ukraine has caused tremendous loss of life, widespread destruction, damage to critical and social infrastructure, mass internal and external displacement, as well as significant disruption of the economy and individual livelihoods. The [3rd Rapid Damage Needs Assessment \(RDNA3\)](#), undertaken jointly by the Government of Ukraine, the World Bank and the United Nations, underscores the breadth of destruction and the recovery challenges that lay ahead; notably it estimates direct damages inflicted by the war at \$152 billion, with damaged or destroyed homes accounting for over \$56 billion alone, and overall recovery and reconstruction needs at almost \$486B. Housing is the most affected sector with over 2 million housing units destroyed, followed by transport, commerce and industry, agriculture, and energy.

According to UNHCR, there are 6,483,500 refugees from Ukraine globally (5,930,400 Ukrainian refugees across Europe and 541,200 recorded beyond Europe). The Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine estimates a further 4,684,740 people are currently internally displaced persons, of whom 59% are women. While millions remain displaced, Ukrainians are eager to return home and are already doing so, often under difficult or uncertain circumstances. As of September 2023, UNHCR estimates that some 1.4 million refugees had returned, including 900,000 for periods greater than three months, 300,00 for periods less than three months, and an estimated 200,000 to areas other than those of origin. According to IOM, women made up 93 percent of the 4.6 million people returning to their places of habitual residence.

UNHCR's fifth round of intentions surveys, analysed in its *Lives on Hold* series, found that while interest in eventual return remains high among refugees, it continues to modestly decline the longer the war drags on. Perceptions of safety and security remain the biggest impediment to voluntary return, followed by damaged properties, access to jobs and livelihoods, and availability of services. Underscoring the breadth of recovery challenges that lie ahead, refugees who had previously returned to Ukraine report that economic opportunities in areas of return are worse than they were expecting, and while half of respondents are currently working, only around a quarter reported being able to cover all or most of their basic needs, and only around a third report feeling safe in their current locations. Sustaining returns, and creating conditions conducive to further returns, is therefore vital to recovery efforts.

The wide scale presence of ERW and debris in former frontline and newly liberated areas is proving a real and present hazard and hindrance to the first steps of recovery, and a significant threat to both the remaining civilian population and spontaneous returnees. In 2023, national authorities estimated some 174,000 km<sup>2</sup> of territory had been exposed to conflict and may be at risk of contamination. In addition, the extensive presence of unstable and damaged buildings presents a considerable danger from uncontrolled collapse, and the cost of cleaning up rubble and debris has been estimated at the level of USD 11 billion. [RDNA3]. Non-Technical Survey, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) spot-task clearance (an estimated 10-30% of ordnance may not detonate as intended), demolition and debris removal form an integral set of activities that are considered prerequisites of an outcome-oriented early recovery. Ukraine's Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) 2024 identifies 6.7 million people in need of mine action, including 986,000 non-displaced war-affected people (50%), 652,000 IDPs (32%) and 362,000 returnees (18%). Vast swathes of land are characterised as Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHAs), and until these are surveyed and cancelled, or marked and cleared, public safety will continue to be threatened, IDPs and refugees will return to risky environments, and normalisation and early recovery will remain on hold for many communities.

Under the project herein, UNHCR and UNDP will target two hromada in Mykolaiv oblast and two in Kherson oblast for community recovery and return of IDPs. In Pervomaiska hromada, Mykolaiv oblast, Partyzanske and Blahodatne villages have suffered extensive damage, with 50 out of 246 homes destroyed and 196 damaged. Public infrastructure, including schools, kindergartens, and first aid posts has been destroyed. While the water system is non-functional, with water being delivered weekly, electricity supply has been restored, and gas connections partially restored.

The current population of Partyzanske is 192 (including 77 women, 26 children, 10 persons with disabilities and 70 elderly people), while Blahodatne has 21 residents. The lack of shelters, presence of mines, and limited access to services pose significant challenges. Prior to the full-scale invasion, the two villages were home to 564 residents. UNHCR has restored 89 homes, registered three families to receive modular homes and provided legal consultations. These early interventions have been crucial to sustaining initial returns, but far from sufficient to ensure full socio-economic recovery.



In Chervona Dolyna village in Shyriaieve Hromada, 48 out of 236 homes were completely destroyed and 48 severely damaged. Public infrastructure, 11 communal buildings were destroyed including the lyceum, kindergarten, and cultural center. In Shyroke village, also Shyriaieve hromada, out of 236 homes, 48 were destroyed and 48 significantly damaged, with partial damages to 141 homes. Public infrastructure, including the gymnasium, kindergarten, and cultural center, has been damaged. Electricity and first aid services have been restored. The village population stands at 450.

Basic services are operational in Shyroke, and the village population stands at 287. Significant challenges include the presence of mines and unexploded ordinance (UXO), lack of public transport, no gas or functioning water system, and a high percentage of the population (80%) lacking property documents. Prior to February 24, 2022, the village had a population of 856 residents. Currently, the village population stands at 450, with 392 residents having returned after the situation stabilized.

UNHCR has restored 59 homes in Chervona Dolyna, registered three families to receive modular homes, provided legal assistance, and is setting up a digital learning centre and improving the water supply in partnership with Good Neighbors Japan. UNDP has an extensive portfolio of area-based intervention in Mykolaiv Oblast, with significant funding from the Government of Denmark, that brings together assistance in the re-establishment of social and administrative services, participatory and inclusive local recovery processes, vocational education and training support that is responsive to labour market needs and leverages the opportunity to challenge gender stereotypes, and communities mobilization and engagement for improved security, better access to justice, and inclusiveness.

In Posad-Pokrovske Village of Chornobaevska Hromada, Kherson, 539 out of 940 houses have been destroyed and 401 damaged. Public infrastructure, including administrative buildings, schools, and medical posts, has also been destroyed. Currently there is limited water supply, no gas, and reliance on wood for heating. The population is 841 people, mostly elderly, with significant challenges including demining needs, lack of property documents, and limited employment opportunities. Out of an original population of 2117, 1500 individuals have expressed to UNHCR their intention to return if conditions allow. Most of the remaining population are elderly. To date, UNHCR has provided psychosocial, legal, and community support, established a women and girl's space, and provided water supply assistance. UNDP has been working in Chornobaevska Hromada through a Community Security and Social Cohesion working group comprising 25 members, of which 11 are women). Two NGO partners are currently implementing grant projects in the hromada, together with two additional smaller initiatives aimed at improving security conditions.

Out of 846 homes in Arkhangelske Village, in Vysokopilska Hromada (Kherson), 57 were completely destroyed, and 543 severely damaged. Public infrastructure, including schools and kindergartens, has been damaged. Basic services, including schools, clinics, and shops, are functioning. The village population stands at 1,122, with ongoing challenges such as presence of mines and unexploded ordinance (UXO) and limited access to livelihoods and social services. A further 818 IDPs having expressed the willingness to return if conditions allow and development is evident. UNHCR is already providing regular support from social workers, lawyers, and psychologists, and assistance in restoring community services; a UNDP Community Security and Social Cohesion working group is currently active (made up of 19 members, 16 women), and one NGO partner is implementing a grant project in the hromada, together with two additional smaller initiatives seeking to improve security conditions.

At Oblast level, UNDP is collaborating with the rapid response teams of the national Police in Kherson to improve efficiency and effectiveness of investigative work related to domestic and GB violence. Parallel work is ongoing to develop the capacities of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine to communicate with the local citizens, and to support search and rescue operations. The security situation remains challenging in both oblasts. Partizanske and Chervona Dolyna villages are less than 50km from the frontline, Vysokopillia around 40 km away, and Chornobaivka less than 10 km.

Data from the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) indicates that Kherson and Mykolaiv oblasts have the second and third highest number of recorded accidents with EO, respectively. Since February 24, 2024, there have been 94 officially recorded accidents with EO in Kherson Oblast, resulting in 150 civilian casualties. Mykolaiv Oblast has recorded 83 accidents with EO, directly impacting 100 civilians. The communities of Pervomaisk and Shyroke reported 4 and 2 accidents with EO,

respectively. These communities neighbour with Shevchenkivska and Snihurivska communities, which reported 4 and 13 EO-related accidents, respectively. As per the NMAA data, 2 accidents with EO occurred in Chornobaivska community while 5 accidents were reported in Vysokopilska community. Vysokopilska community directly borders Velykooleksandrivska community, where official records indicate 12 accidents with EO.

There is an urgent need to scale up and create accessibility to rehabilitation services considering the increase of persons with disabilities caused by the war, which has led to an unprecedented increase in demands on both medical and psycho-social services. The war has increased health needs in areas such as emergency medical services, trauma, and as well as acute and ongoing rehabilitation needs, including assistive technologies. The rehabilitation system in both Mykolaiv and Kherson oblasts is still in dire need of capacities to meet the current situation and assist all those in need.

The unemployment rate in Ukraine was at 16.8% in April 2024. [Centre of Economic Strategy]. 72 percent of people registered as unemployed are women [UN]. Veterans aged 18 to 60 are more likely to be unemployed than the general population; 37% of veterans report that they are currently unemployed, compared to 15% of the general population [UNDP].

While livelihoods opportunities is an issue facing both returnees and the resident community, for people with disabilities, whether or not caused by the war, there is a particular need for re-skilling and employment placement. Where disabilities are so severe that individuals are unable to work at all, provision needs to be made to re-skill and employ spouses or other family members acting as 'breadwinners' for the household.

In Mykolaiv oblast, UNDP is already cooperating with Snihurivka Professional Lyceum (Snihurivka town), the closest VET facility to Blahodatne and Partyzanske villages, providing tractor driving courses for women using one of the town's administrative buildings for training. In Kherson, while no vocational and educational training facilities are currently functioning, oblast authorities have requested support to the partial renovation and equipping of the Arkhanhelske Professional Agrarian Lyceum in Arkhanhelske village as a first step to restoring the service.

The huge mine action challenge in Ukraine, and in Mykolaiv and Kherson oblasts specifically, requires significantly increased human resources to be trained to address it. In a meeting with UNDP, Deputy Prime Minister Yuliia Svyrydenko (Economy) expressed the desire to increase women's employment in frontline oblasts in mine action. In response, UNDP has already established a programme with the Mine Action Group (MAG) to train women dog handlers and prepared a proposal for women to train in imagery analysis to support drone survey operations.

**Project Theory of Change:**

The Ukraine Community Recovery Fund supports the priorities of the Government of Ukraine on early recovery through an inclusive, area-based and community-focused approach. The Terms of Reference of the Fund recognize the need to design and implement community recovery efforts that can reduce and prevent humanitarian needs; support the social and economic fabric of communities; and provide the conditions for people to voluntarily return to their homes and rebuild their lives. These community early recovery efforts sit in the nexus of humanitarian, development and peace interventions and have a strong focus on social inclusion and cohesion.

Mine action is understood as a key enabler of community recovery –supporting voluntary and safe returns, underwriting normalization and reconstruction efforts, and promoting resumption of economic activity. The project herein integrates mine action activities within a wider intervention focused on achievement of the CRF outcome for IDP return – ensuring public safety and community security in the target areas, facilitating the reconstruction of housing and social infrastructure, upgrading physical and mental health provision, and providing vocational training opportunities, for people with disabilities, and for veterans and civilians injured by the war.

The theory of change of the project is predicated upon addressing the four key constraints to return highlighted consistently by IDPs and refugees in UNHCR intention surveys: physical security; housing status; access to services; livelihood opportunities and emerging concerns regarding potential social cohesion challenges as reintegration and returns increase to local contexts characterized by economic scarcity, overstretched services, protection challenges and significant destruction.

The varied nature of such challenges requires a nexus approach comprising both humanitarian and early recovery responses, delivered in the same place, at the same time. It is anticipated that the **project will support a minimum of 165 IDP families** to return to their homes, relieving pressure on communities in which they are currently hosted (primarily the city of Mykolaiv) and rehabilitated **six critical social infrastructure facilities** to ensure access to essential services. Both returnees and the resident community will benefit from enhanced community security, the clearance of environmental hazards including building debris and explosive remnants of war (ERW), the repair of social infrastructure and strengthening of public service provision.

Vulnerable groups, specifically individuals injured by the war, and people with disabilities living in the community, **will benefit from improved physical rehabilitation and mental health services, legal assistance, case management activities and referrals to appropriate services.** Either they, or their immediate family members, will also have access to **vocational training courses** offering skills calibrated to local labour market needs. The return of IDPs, **reconstruction of essential social infrastructure**, enhancement of key **health services**, and availability of **job opportunities** for the most vulnerable, collectively represent first steps toward community normalization and early recovery built upon mine action as catalyst.

A number of assumptions and risks underpin the intervention. The most critical of these relate to the security situation, including the safety of staff, contractors and beneficiaries, and the continued desire of IDPs to return to their homes during ongoing hostilities, relatively close to the front line. Other risks are more easily mitigated, eg, utilizing inclusive and participatory methodologies to ensure conflict sensitivity and avoid raising social tensions between resident community and returning IDPs. A full table of risks and proposed mitigation measures appears in subsequent sections of this proposal.

**Results to be Achieved:**

***The overall objective of the project is to contribute to Outcome 2.1 of the UN Transitional Framework: "Community recovery interventions and nexus approaches in key sectors address displacement and strengthen individual and community resilience".***

Integrated within a broader joint UNDP-UNHCR intervention, then, the project herein will support safe IDP returns in four target hromadas in southern Ukraine - Shyrievska and Pervomaiska hromadas in Mykolaiv oblast; Chonobayivska and Vysokopilska hromadas in Kherson oblast.

By implementing the below-mentioned activities which address critical areas and bridge protection gaps, the project aims to contribute to creating a conducive environment for return in the five villages targeted under this project, re-build resilient communities and contribute to early recovery efforts, aligning with the Government of Ukraine's priorities and the UN transitional framework for early recovery.

Five project results (outputs) are envisaged. The first output relates to community security, and creating the physical conditions for returns to take place. UNDP will organise non-technical survey (NTS) for explosive ordnance and other threats to public safety in each of the four target hromadas. Surveys will cover residential addresses of returnees, as provided by UNHCR, as well as critical and social infrastructure. In many cases, explosive ordnance is mixed with, and hidden by, building rubble and other war debris.

Once surveys are complete, and spot clearance of immediate threats has been undertaken, safe debris removal will be conducted by private companies contracted by the project. UNDP will ensure that Explosive Ordnance Risk Education is provided to all contractors as a risk mitigation measure. UNHCR will then carry out essential repair works to improve the insulation of houses and repair damage, making the house habitable again. UNHCR's intervention will complement the government compensation schemes and beneficiaries targeted will be those whose needs are beyond the existing government compensation schemes.

A second output of the project will strengthen legal and protection services in the target areas to facilitate IDP returns as well as meet needs of the resident community. UNHCR, through partners, will deploy mobile teams of social workers, social assistants and psychologists to identify needs, conduct protection counselling and carry out referrals to appropriate services including GBV, provide psychosocial support, social accompaniment and legal aid. PSS will be provided based on needs observed and in response to the difficult psychological impact the ongoing war has on war-affected and displaced persons, some of whom may be displaced multiple times. As for the legal aid, UNHCR will, together with its partners, provide legal consultations and assistance to help war-affected Ukrainians access their rights, including through housing, land, and property (HLP) rights and restoration of vital documents such as birth certificates and other civil status documents.

In parallel, UNDP will engage the Free Legal Aid System (FLAS) and civil society organizations to enhance access to effective and qualified primary legal aid. This will encompass developing the capacities of paralegals to provide consultations and, as appropriate, referrals to the FLAS, advocacy and awareness raising initiatives to familiarize returnees with their entitlements and the avenues and tools to receive legal consultations. Deliberate efforts will be made to train paralegals identifying with special attention groups (i.e. the veteran community, individuals with disabilities, survivors of domestic or gender-based violence and women advocates, etc.) who are likely to be more aware of and competent to assist on, the distinct legal challenges faced by these groups. UNDP will partner with local women's organizations and legal aid providers to offer additional support for women navigating the legal process, including understanding their rights and the compensation process.

Complementing the activities implemented under Output 1.1, UNDP will also support the introduction and use in partner hromadas of the e-Damages platform – a secure database of legal expert evaluations and conclusions on damages to private property caused during the military operations. An essential tool for court hearings and adjudication of compensations to civilians including returnees, e-Damages significantly shortens trial time, and improves accessibility and quality of justice service provision for war affected individuals through electronic document management. UNDP will offer training sessions that address specific challenges that men and women of different ages might face in

using the platform; develop targeted awareness campaigns to ensure that women and men of different ages, particularly those in marginalized or rural areas, are informed about the e-Damages platform and how to use it.

Working with UNDP Community Security and Recovery Working Groups and utilizing its own technical expertise in participatory approaches with an age, gender and diversity lens, UNHCR will identify and prioritize critical infrastructure for restoration, in direct consultation with community members and local governance structures. Rehabilitation of social infrastructure facilities, including community/resilience centres and schools, will help ensure access to rights and basic services, and create safe spaces to foster community participation. Implementation modalities will be further defined with local authorities and communities, and full technical assessments will commence after the project starts, following non-technical survey for ERW threats, spot clearance as required, and subsequent removal of debris.

The fourth output of the project will build capacities of public and civil society service providers to address the physical and mental health needs of mine victims, both military and civilian, as well as vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities and SGBV survivors. The project will provide support in line with the EO victim assistance model developed by UNDP in 2023 and piloted in six communities, coherent with IMAS 13.10 but adapted to the Ukrainian context, ensuring a holistic approach to VA both at the national and community levels.

Mykolaiv Oblast Health Department has requested assistance to establish a modular rehabilitation department with 20 beds for the "Bashtanska Multidisciplinary Hospital." Bashstanska is designated as a cluster hospital, which provides specialized medical care to residents of 12 communities (including Syrokiviska hromada), with a total population of 141,500, comprising native population, internally displaced persons and military personnel. It also serves residents of nearby areas of Kherson Oblast. Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion, about 8,500 veterans have been treated at the hospital, of which 3,500 have mine-explosive injuries and require restorative and rehabilitation treatment.

Thanks to cooperation with the charitable organization "Hanseatic Help" from Hamburg, the hospital has acquired state-of-the-art equipment. A team of doctors and occupational therapists is prepared and operational. The proposed project support herein will help the hospital secure a contract with the National Health Service, ensuring institutional sustainability and financial support for each treated case. Medical rehabilitation will be provided for the following cases:

- Patients with visual and hearing impairments.
- Patients with spinal and limb injuries.
- Patients with traumatic brain injuries.
- Patients with consequences of acute cerebrovascular accidents.
- Patients with cognitive and mental disorders.
- Patients who do not have a disability group but need rehabilitation treatment due to spinal function impairment.

In addition to supporting Bashtanska hospital, UNDP will also provide treadmills and other physiotherapy equipment to health departments in Mykolaiv and the regional hospital in Kherson catering separately to adults and children. It will also meet minor equipment needs and provide training of doctors to support mental health and psychological support services in both Oblasts.

Output 5 of the project will support to the provision of vocational training for people with disabilities, with a focus on military and civilian victims of mines or explosive ordnance, or spouses/family members who have become de facto breadwinners for families of such victims. Three sets of activities are envisaged:

1. UNDP will undertake partial renovation and equipping of the training centre of Arkhanhelske Professional Agrarian Lyceum in Vysokopiłska hromada in Kherson, damaged by military hostilities and prioritized by local authorities for renovation (NB: UNICEF is currently restoring the Lyceum's dormitory).

1. Building on similar arrangements made with the Mykolaiv, funded by Denmark under the project "*Mykolaiv Recovered*", UNDP will work with the Arkhanhelske Lyceum and local employers to

define and deliver courses in areas of skills shortage, *inter alia*, courses for tractor drivers, truck drivers, and the repair of agricultural machines and equipment in cooperation with potential local employers. Priority for vocational training will be given to three groups: i) veterans and civilians physically injured by the war, and/or to their spouses or other family members now acting as 'breadwinners'; ii) other people with disabilities in the community; iii) unemployed women returnees or residents.

1. In parallel, representatives of the same groups will be eligible to join UNDP-organised vocational training initiatives in support of much-needed mine action capacity in southern Ukraine: i) imagery analysis in mine survey operations; ii) dog handling (in cooperation with MAG).

#### **Programme Strategies:**

- **Area based development (ABD)** is an approach which offers an integrated, participatory, and inclusive methodology to advance sustainable human development in specific geographically defined target areas that face distinctive complex challenges or vulnerabilities. An ABD approach, in which multiple strands of programming are implemented in the same place, and at the same time, allows complex challenges to be addressed and development outcomes to be achieved, eg, durable solutions for IDPs and refugees, or inclusive economic growth. It is also particularly well-suited to operationalize nexus approaches designed to secure the fastest possible transition from humanitarian assistance to longer-term recovery and development processes.
- **Evidence-based data-driven approaches:** Utilizing high-quality, disaggregated data to inform programming and measure results. Accurate demographic data is essential to development planning and right-sizing reconstruction of social infrastructure, to avoid malinvestment and conserve limited resources for competing priorities. This includes a focus on intersectional, gender-sensitive and sex-disaggregated statistics to ensure that compounded vulnerabilities are taken into account and the needs of different demographic groups are addressed
- **Conflict sensitivity:** Support to IDP return must always be carefully planned and implemented, with continual monitoring of local reactions, if social tensions are not to be raised between the resident community and those returning. Three strategies are envisaged to mitigate such risks: 1) an inclusive and participatory approach that will bring together all stakeholders at community-level to ensure all voices are heard and project intentions communicated; 2) selection of activities that will benefit the whole community rather than IDPs alone (eg, repair of social infrastructure, and improved access to quality physical and mental health services); 3) a granular monitoring, evaluation and learning system to accompany project implementation and provide early warning of any community tensions so that they can be addressed before they become problematic.
- **Humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus and durable solutions:** Activities proposed under this project contribute to the HDP nexus's common goal, while linking it to durable solutions in the short- and medium-term, as well as paving the ground for long-term durable solutions. By restoring the safety, dignity, and integrity of war-affected Ukrainians and protecting their rights, the project aims to address immediate humanitarian needs while fostering social cohesion and resilience. This holistic approach includes rebuilding infrastructure in a sustainable and environmentally friendly manner, using sustainable materials and techniques that reduce the carbon footprint. By prioritizing green reconstruction and promoting eco-friendly practices, the project not only meets current recovery needs but also contributes to the long-term sustainability and resilience of communities. This integrated strategy ensures the effectiveness of the recovery efforts in the present and lays a strong foundation for a resilient and sustainable future.
- **Complementarity with Other Funding Sources:** Ensuring strategic alignment with the government's early recovery efforts and UN transitional framework, as well as maximizing the effectiveness of resources by complementing other funding mechanisms and engaging with different stakeholders on the ground, leveraging the coordination architecture in Ukraine.



### **Division of Work and Comparative Advantages:**

- **UNHCR:** Focuses on the refurbishment of critical social infrastructure facilities, durable housing repairs, and the provision of legal aid
- **UNDP:** Complements these efforts with expertise in mine action, capacity development for good governance and service provision, and support for local economic development.

UNHCR's approach to durable solutions involves mainstreaming protection across sectors, so that barriers to inclusion are addressed and people are able to access rights equally in a barrier-free society; UNDP's development approach is rooted in building capacities of Government for service provision and transition from humanitarian assistance.

### **Critical Cross-cutting Concerns:**

- **Leaving no one behind** and reaching the furthest behind first is the central promise of the 2030 Agenda. The promise requires that programmatic interventions are prioritised to address the situation of those most at risk of being marginalized, discriminated and excluded, to ensure their access to services, and to empower their participation in decision-making as active agents of change and development processes. The project herein will take a human-rights based approach and pay particular attention to representation and inclusion of specific vulnerable groups including IDPs, minorities, the LGBTQI+ community, the elderly, people with disabilities, and those living with HIV/AIDS. Youth inclusion and participation will also be prioritised, and the reintegration of veterans addressed to meet their specific employment, health and welfare needs, with a focus on the distinct needs of women veterans.
- **Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment (GEWE):** Advocating for gender-responsive recovery, supporting women's participation in decision-making, engaging women's organizations and addressing the differentiated gender impacts of the conflict. At least 15% of the financial resources of the project will directly benefit women or support GEWE, across outputs. UNHCR will prioritise women-headed households to benefit from housing repair, and UNDP will actively encourage debris removal contractors to recruit and train women. Debris removal and reconstruction of social infrastructure will address community spaces, care facilities, markets, i.e. all areas heavily used by women. Training of female paralegals will equip women with the knowledge and resources to provide legal assistance specifically addressing issues faced by women in the target area (e.g., CRSV, GBV, and forms of discrimination). Legal aid clinics specifically for women be organised for women to receive legal advice and support in a safe and confidential environment. The vocational training component of the victim assistance work (output 5) will support women to work in job where they are traditionally under-represented (eg, demining, tractor driving, repair of agricultural tools etc). The project will ensure that childcare options are available for women trainees to allow those with children to participate fully.

### **Coherence, Coordination and Complementarity:**

The proposed collaboration is rooted in the UNDP and UNHCR Global Collaboration Framework for Inclusion and Solutions (2023-2025), which provides a platform for both agencies to bring their comparative advantages to areas where working together can deliver better results in responding to humanitarian crises and challenges. The Framework is fully aligned with UNDP Strategic Plan (2022-2025) and the recent UNDP Crisis Offer, as well as the UNHCR Strategic Directions (2022-2026). It is also aligned with key priorities of the Government of Ukraine and the relevant Oblast authorities, the 2024 UN Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan and the forthcoming 2025-2029 UNSDCF, coherent and coordinated with the work of other UN actors, IFIs and NGOs, to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication.

With support of the Government of Denmark and the European Union, UNDP has established a network of Partnership & Recovery Offices (RDOs) across the directly war-affected oblasts of Ukraine and supports them to improve aid effectiveness through local authority coordination, electronic aid management systems, and capacity development for reporting, partnerships-building and resource mobilisation. In addition to supporting the coordination of local authorities, UNDP and UNHCR will also work closely with other UN Agencies and implementation partners through the cluster system (UNDP leads the mine action sub-cluster, while UNHCR is sector lead for the of the Protection, SNFI, and Site Management (CCCM) Clusters).

Design and implementation of the project is intended to be complementary with other UNDP and UNHCR initiatives in the same target areas, as well as those of other Agencies (eg, UNICEF). This includes two area-based programmes, the UNDP-led multi-agency initiative, EU4Recovery, and the multi-dimensional Danish-funded intervention "Mykolaiv Recovered". By aligning and 'joining-up' relevant UNDP and UNHCR programmes and advocacy efforts, it is envisioned that synergies gained from a HDP-nexus and multisectoral approach will increase the positive impact of programmes on the lives of individuals at community level. 'Horizontal' assistance of area-based approaches will be complemented by, and integrated with, 'vertical' assistance from local components of UNHCR's and UNDP's national and sectoral programmes.

#### **Lessons Learned:**

Past interventions in similar contexts, including in Ukraine under the UN Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme (UN RPP) established for the Donbas following the events of 2014, have highlighted the effectiveness of an area-based approach, as well as the importance of community involvement, multi-sectoral and multi-Agency collaboration, and the need for flexible and adaptive programming. These lessons inform the current project design, ensuring a responsive and inclusive approach.

#### **Sustainability Plan and Exit Strategy:**

- **Community Sustainability:** Empowering local communities to take ownership of recovery efforts through participatory approaches.
- **Financial Sustainability:** Leveraging multiple funding sources and building a resilient local economy to ensure sustainable support beyond the project's timeline.
- **Institutional Sustainability:** Strengthening the capacity of local authorities and institutions to continue recovery and development efforts independently, ensuring project sustainability.

## Steering and management arrangements

The steering and management arrangements for this project are designed to ensure efficient coordination, accountability, and effective implementation. Participating UN agencies, UNHCR and UNDP, will implement the project activities in line with their areas of expertise and in coordination with local authorities and community-based and civil society organizations. Each organization will be responsible for the financial and programmatic accountability of the funds received, ensuring compliance with their internal regulations and procedures.

This collaborative structure, leveraging the strengths and expertise of each UN agency, ensures that the project is effectively managed and delivers impactful results, contributing to the early recovery and long-term resilience of war-affected communities in Ukraine. For this project, both agencies will leverage the UNDP-UNHCR Collaborative Framework to ensure synergy, maximized impact and complementarity of action. Furthermore, UNHCR is an active member of the Energy Coordination Group, a collaborative effort led by UNDP aimed at addressing the energy needs of war-affected populations, especially during the winter months.

Inter-agency coordination ensures no duplication of interventions and complementarity of action. It involves strengthening coordination modalities, leading policy and strategy formulations, operationalizing mechanisms for enhancing joint planning, information management. UNHCR is a sector lead for the Protection, SNFI, and Site Management (CCCM) Clusters, and maintains strong links with Government authorities, and Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) have been concluded with 18 Oblast Administrations and four National Ministries, including the Ministries of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development; Education and Science; Reintegration; and Social Policy. Further, UNHCR works in partnership with four international and 16 local partners, with 92% of its budget disbursed through partners channeled through local organizations.

UNDP will implement the project herein as an initiative under its area-based development framework for Ukraine, *Reconstruction, Returns, Recovery and Reform (R4)*. The R4 Framework is intended for implementation over the period June 2024 to December 2029 and will comprise multiple projects and programmes implemented by UNDP either alone, or in collaboration with UNHCR, ILO and UN Women.

A Steering Committee will be established for the R4 Framework as an integral element of the annual Board meeting to be held for the UNDP Country Programme Document. Steering Committee meetings will provide a multi-donor platform to collectively review with Government the continued relevance of the overarching R4 Framework for sub-national recovery, reconstruction and regional development, for UNDP and partner Agencies to present a consolidated report on results achieved, and to discuss strategic direction and programmatic adjustments to be made.

Monitoring, learning, and reporting	<p>UNHCR monitoring is based on the reports and observations by the partners and local authorities and on regular direct observation and ongoing assessment (e.g. on the spot visits to project sites) and the comparison of achievements and related financial expenditures with objectives and targets. Monitoring activities are carried out at various levels by partners, agencies implementing sub-projects, UNHCR Country Office and Sub and Field Offices. Situation reports are submitted by all UNHCR Field Offices to their respective supervising office on a monthly basis and Country Offices submit a corresponding report to Headquarters.</p> <p>UNHCR has a partnership with Donbas SOS, which has been scaling up in the context of the emergency, to operate its complaint mechanism, in the form of a hotline. This tool aims to ensure accountability to affected population as well as prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, through which persons with and for whom UNHCR works can submit confidential complaints.</p> <p>For activities funded under this project, UNHCR has a daily presence in the field and at project sites and carries out post distribution monitoring (PDMs) for shelter and housing. Meaningful implementation of the project activities will be ensured through periodic meetings with partners to review the progress and address emerging challenges.</p> <p>UNDP will act as lead PUNO for the project and will establish a monitoring and learning system for the project designed to support conflict sensitivity, underpin adaptive management, and facilitate the project assurance function. In line with project duration and CRF reporting requirements, a single narrative report will be prepared for the project upon conclusion of activities. As above, the initiative will be subject to strategic-level review of the design and impact of sub-national programming by the annual Board meeting for the UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD).</p>
Evaluation	<p>UNHCR-UNDP will organise a joint evaluation toward the end of the implementation period. The evaluation will be thematic in focus, with a view to improving knowledge of conditions necessary to facilitate safe IDP returns in the changing context of Ukraine. Evaluation findings and recommendations will be used to inform future joint Agency programming and approaches.</p>

## SDG Targets

Target	Description
<b>Main Goals</b>	
<b>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>	
TARGET_1.4	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>	
TARGET_3.4	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
<b>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>	
TARGET_4.1	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
TARGET_4.3	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
<b>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>	
TARGET_5.2	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

Target	Description
TARGET_5.4	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

TARGET_11.1	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
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Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build ef...

TARGET_16.1	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
TARGET_16.3	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
TARGET_16.6	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

### SDG Indicators

Indicator Code	Description
C010401	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
C110101	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
C160102	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
C160301	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
C160602	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
C050201	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
C050401	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

### Contribution to SDGs

Participating Organization	% TARGET_1.4	% TARGET_16.6	% TARGET_16.3	% TARGET_5.4	% TARGET_16.1	% TARGET_5.2	% TARGET_11.1	% TARGET_4.1	% TARGET_3.4	% TARGET_4.3	Total
UNDP	10	0	10	0	40	10	0	20	0	10	100
UNHCR	0	0	20	0	0	30	30	10	10	0	100
Total contribution by target	10	0	30	0	40	40	30	30	10	10	
Project contribution to SDG by target	5	0	15	0	20	20	15	15	5	5	100

### List of documents

Document	Document Type	Document Source	Document Abstract	Document Date	Classification	Featured	Status	Modified By	Modified On
<a href="#">MA Project Gantt Chart 2024-2025_sub-hcr.xlsx</a>	Other Docs	Project	Gantt chart	17-Jul-2024	Internal	No	Finalized	aliakseivavokhin@un.org	17-Jul-2024 10:31:18 AM

<a href="#">MINE ACTION Joint Procurement plan ANNE X1_hcr.xlsx</a>	Other Docs	Project	Procurement plan	17-Jul-2024	Internal	No	Finalized	aliaksei.vavokhin@un.org	17-Jul-2024 10:30:41 AM
<a href="#">Final UNDP-UNHCR CRE Proposal 25.06.2024. 07_hcr.docx</a>	Other Docs	Project		17-Jul-2024	Internal	No	Finalized	aliaksei.vavokhin@un.org	17-Jul-2024 10:28:39 AM

Project Results

Outcome	Output	Description
<p>1. Community recovery interventions and nexus approaches in key sectors address displacement and strengthen individual and community resilience.</p> <p>{Outcome 2.1, UN Transitional Framework}</p>	<p>1.1 IDPs able to return safely to their homes in four hromada of southern Ukraine (Mykolaiv and Kherson Oblasts).</p>	



Outcome	Output	Description			
	<b>Activities</b>				
	<b>Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Lead Participating Organization</b>	<b>Participating Organization</b>	<b>Other Organizations</b>
	1.1.1	Prioritisation of intervention sites with local authorities, Community Security Working Groups, and prospective IDPs (UNHCR-UNDP).	UNHCR - UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)	• UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))	
	1.1.2	Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) with key population sub-groups, including returning IDPs, and waste management contractors (UNDP).	UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))		
	1.1.3	Non-technical survey (NTS) and spot clearance of explosive ordnance at residential addresses of IDPs wishing to return, as identified by UNHCR (UNDP).	UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))		
	1.1.4	Clearance of war debris and other environmental hazards at all locations (UNDP)	UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))		
	1.1.5	Durable house repair of IDPs and returnees' houses to support returns (UNHCR).	UNHCR - UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)		
	1.1.6	Preparation and dissemination of guidelines for communities on establishing safe debris/EO clearance operations in the Ukrainian context (UNDP).	UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))		
	<b>1.2 Legal assistance and community-based protection services in places to support smooth IDP returns and ensure access to justice for all people.</b>				

Outcome	Output	Description		
	Activities			
	<b>Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Lead Participating Organization</b>	<b>Participating Organization</b> <b>Other Organizations</b>
	1.2.2 Through mobile outreach teams, provision of psychological support services, protection counselling, legal aid and support with civil status and housing, land and property (HLP) documentation, case management activities and referral to services		UNHCR - UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)	
	1.2.2 Training of paralegals to provide consultations and, as appropriate, referrals to the FLAS, advocacy and awareness raising initiatives (UNDP).		UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))	
	1.2.3 Introduction and operationalization of e-damages platform at hromada level (UNDP).		UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))	
	<b>1.3 Critical social infrastructure facilities in the target areas are cleared of debris and ERW, repaired and re-equipped.</b>			

Outcome	Output	Description		
	Activities			
	Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization Other Organizations
	1.3.1 Identification of priority social infrastructure in consultation with local authorities and communities; preparation of rehabilitation works as required (UNHCR).		UNHCR - UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)	
	1.3.2 Non-technical EO survey and debris/spot EO clearance of selected social infrastructure facilities for UNHCR refurbishment (UNDP).		UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))	
	1.3.3 Rehabilitation of critical social infrastructure facilities (UNHCR).		UNHCR - UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)	
	1.4 Improved access to mental and physical health services for mine victims, military veterans and civilians, and people with disabilities.			

Outcome	Output	Description			
	<b>Activities</b>				
	<b>Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Lead Participating Organization</b>	<b>Participating Organization</b>	<b>Other Organizations</b>
	1.4.1 Design, contracting and reconstruction of Bashtanska hospital extension as rehabilitation unit (UNDP).		UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))		
	1.4.2 Provision of treadmills and other physiotherapy equipment to health departments in Mykolaiv and the regional hospital in Kherson catering separately to adults and children (UNDP).		UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))		
	1.4.3 Provision of minor equipment and training of doctors to support mental health and psychological support services in both Oblasts (UNDP).		UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))		
	<b>1.5 Mine action victims and/or their family members, and other people with disabilities in the target areas, are supported to access a range of vocational training options to improve their employability.</b>				

Outcome	Output		Description				
	Activities						
	Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations		
	1.5.1 Consultation with local authorities, vocational training providers, prospective beneficiaries and local employer representatives to discuss and define project support to vocational training opportunities (UNDP).		UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))				
	1.5.2 Partial renovation and equipping of the training centre of Arkhanhelske Professional Agrarian Lyceum in Vysokopilska hromada, Kherson (UNDP).		UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))				
	1.5.3 Support to Arkhanhelske Professional Agrarian Lyceum and Snihurivka Professional Lyceum (Mykolaiv oblast) to offer relevant courses to selected beneficiaries, to meet local labour market needs, inter alia, tractor drivers, truck drivers, and the rep		UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))				
	1.5.4 Vocational training for selected beneficiaries in mine action activities, including imagery analysis in drone operations and dog handling (UNDP).		UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))				

## Signature Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
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No signature indicators available.

## Imported Fund Outcome / Output Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
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No fund indicators available.

## Project Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
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No indicators available.

## Risks

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
1. Escalation of attacks and further deterioration of security situation in Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Operational</li></ul>	High	Possible	Major	Risk Treatment 1.1: UNDP and UNHCR (security and project security specialist) will work in close coordination with UNDSS and other stakeholders, including community-based security systems to monitor the situation and analyze the impact on project implementation. Risk Treatment 1.2: Project activities will take into account security situation in Ukraine and the necessary revisions will be made to ensure that project activities continue to the extent possible. This may entail scale down of project activities in affected areas until acceptable level of stability is restored (Reactive). Risk Treatment 1.3: Added security measures to be considered such as procurement of armored vehicles for required locations, building adequate local security costs into the budget of the programme. Risk Treatment 1.4: Put in place a business continuity and security plans and standard operating procedures and updated regularly to mitigate the impact of existing and potential threats to UNDP and UNHCR staff. Provide security training to UNDP staff and implementing actors.	Risk Owner: Project Managers (UNDP & UNHCR) Risk Treatment owner: National/Local Authorities, Project Security Specialist/ UNDP Security, UNDSS



2. There is a risk of lack of willingness of stakeholders to cooperate with the project or that changes may occur at the partner government institutions during or after the war, leading to a substantial revision of strategic priorities and a potential lac	• Political	Low	Unlikely	Moderate	Risk Treatment 2.1: Project will foster strong relationships and regular communication with partner government institutions to build trust and maintain a shared understanding of project goals and objectives.	Risk Owner: Project Managers (UNDP & UNHCR)
3. Risk that the process of engagement and mobilization of community members for joint initiatives will be affected by security threats.	• Operational	Low	Unlikely	Moderate	Risk Treatment 2.1: Project will foster strong relationships and regular communication with partner government institutions to build trust and maintain a shared understanding of project goals and objectives.	Risk Owner: Project Managers (UNDP & UNHCR)
4. As the work will be performed by multiple entities, there is the risk that of corruption by contractors and/or not completed in satisfactory manner.	• Financial	Medium	Possible	Moderate	Risk Treatment 4.1 Project should develop a strong risk-based monitoring mechanism based on high-risk areas identified during project design. Risk Treatment 4.2: Assess the risk of fraud of every partner prior to engagement. Risk Treatment 4.3: Project should consider applying payment modality whereby UNDP pays per output/quantity collected instead of for time spent on the site. Risk Treatment 4.3: Cross check partners against the consolidated sanctions list established and maintained by the UN Security Council. Risk Treatment 4.4: Raise awareness among forcibly displaced and stateless people on fraud and aid diversion and possible complaints mechanisms to report incidents. Risk Treatment 4.5: On-site monitoring by UNHCR/UNDP staff during the implementation whenever feasible. Risk Treatment 4.6: Report incidents of aid diversion and document any discrepancies (Reactive)	Risk Owner: Project Managers (UNDP & UNHCR)
5. Risk of injuries and casualties from EO or during transportation, storage, and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials	• Operational	Medium	Unlikely	Major	Risk Treatment 5.1: UNDP will work in close coordination with UNDSS, national and local counterparts to secure a safe environment for the implementation of the project's activities. Proper tool, safety equipment and first-aid kits are to be available on-site	Risk Owner: Project Manager (UNDP)
6. Disruption/absence of basic energy supply in target areas caused by on-going war in Ukraine	• Operational	Medium	Possible	Moderate	Risk Treatment 6.1: Project will assess availability of essential services during the selection of target area. The contractors will be equipped adequately to be able to operate during electricity shortages.	Risk Owner: Project Manager (UNDP)

7. Limited access to the goods, services and equipment markets caused by the on-going hostilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operational</li> </ul>	Medium	Possible	Moderate	<p>Risk Treatment 7.1: UNDP and UNHCR will carefully monitor the availability and supply of needed goods, services and equipment within both Ukraine as well as regionally in Europe and inputs available in the market to shorten the delivery period. Risk Treatment 7.2: Work on a supply strategy in support of the contingency plan, including on prepositioning if necessary.</p>	Risk Owner: Project Manager (UNDP & UNHCR)
8. Military Conscription and ongoing mobilization campaigns are negatively impacting the local workforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social and Environmental</li> </ul>	Medium	Possible	Major	<p>Risk Treatment 8.1: Establish back-up Frame Agreements to enable relying on additional suppliers when the primary supplier experiences capacity shortages due to a lack of workers. Risk Treatment 8.2: Utilize the "Multiple Vendor" order award modality, whereby the order placement to ensure backup suppliers/contractors are available if needed.</p>	Risk Owner: Project Managers (UNDP & UNHCR)
9. Risk of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social and Environmental</li> </ul>	Medium	Possible	Major	<p>Risk Treatment 9.1: Conduct training on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and GBV prevention, appoint focal points for reporting SEA cases and ensure reporting mechanisms are in place to report misconduct.</p>	Risk Owner: Project Managers (UNDP & UNHCR)

## Budget by UNSDG Categories: Over all

Budget Lines	Description	UNDP (7%) *	UNHCR (6.5%) *	Total
1. Staff and other personnel		\$276,013.74	\$0.00	\$276,013.74
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials		\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation		\$335,000.00	\$0.00	\$335,000.00
4. Contractual services		\$1,266,000.00	\$1,851,830.99	\$3,117,830.99
5. Travel		\$43,000.00	\$0.00	\$43,000.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts		\$253,889.00	\$448,638.49	\$702,527.49
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs		\$110,000.00	\$0.00	\$110,000.00
<b>Project Costs Sub Total</b>		<b>\$2,303,902.74</b>	<b>\$2,300,469.48</b>	<b>\$4,604,372.22</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs		\$161,273.19	\$149,530.52	\$310,803.71
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$2,465,175.93</b>	<b>\$2,450,000.00</b>	<b>\$4,915,175.93</b>

## Performance-based Tranches Breakdown

Tranche			Total
Tranche 1	UNDP (100%)	\$2,465,176.00	
	UNHCR (100%)	\$2,450,000.00	\$4,915,176.00
			<b>\$4,915,176.00</b>

## Results based budget

Outcome *	Output *	Agency *	Budget (USD) *	% allocated to GEWE (if any)	
1. Community recovery interventions and nexus approaches in key sectors address displacement and strengthen individual and community resilience. {Outcome 2.1, UN Transitional Framework]		Sub Total	\$4,915,176.21		\$740,830.22
	1.1 IDPs able to return safely to their homes in four hromada of southern Ukraine (Mykolaiv and Kherson Oblasts).	UNDP (7%)	\$1,059,300.00	15.17%	\$160,695.81
	1.1 IDPs able to return safely to their homes in four hromada of southern Ukraine (Mykolaiv and Kherson Oblasts).	UNHCR (6.5%)	\$1,331,250.00	15%	\$199,687.50
	1.2 Legal assistance and community- based protection services in places to support smooth IDP returns and ensure access to justice for all people.	UNDP (7%)	\$304,853.70	15.17%	\$46,246.31
	1.2 Legal assistance and community- based protection services in places to support smooth IDP returns and ensure access to justice for all people.	UNHCR (6.5%)	\$477,800.00	15%	\$71,670.00
	1.3 Critical social infrastructure facilities in the target areas are cleared of debris and ERW, repaired and re-equipped.	UNDP (7%)	\$359,734.00	15.17%	\$54,571.65
	1.3 Critical social infrastructure facilities in the target areas are cleared of debris and ERW, repaired and re-equipped.	UNHCR (6.5%)	\$640,950.00	15%	\$96,142.50
	1.4 Improved access to mental and physical health services for mine victims, military veterans and civilians, and people with disabilities.	UNDP (7%)	\$366,574.51	15.17%	\$55,609.35
	1.5 Mine action victims and/or their family members, and other people with disabilities in the target areas, are supported to access a range of vocational training options to improve their employability.	UNDP (7%)	\$374,714.00	15%	\$56,207.10
Total			\$4,915,176.21		

### Budget per Gender (GEWE)

	UNDP	UNHCR	Total \$
\$ Towards GEWE	\$399,463.33	\$391,387.50	\$790,850.83
% Towards GEWE			16.09%

## Programme Outcome Costs

Outcome	Output	Activity	Implementing Agent	Time Frame			
				2024		2025	
				3	4	1	2
1. Community recovery interventions and nexus approaches in key sectors address displacement and strengthen individual and community resilience. (Outcome 2.1, UN Transitional Framework)							
1.1 IDPs able to return safely to their homes in four hromada of southern Ukraine (Mykolaiv and Kherson Oblasts).							
1.1.1 Prioritisation of intervention sites with local authorities, Community Security Working Groups, and prospective IDPs (UNHCR-UNDP).							
			UNDP				
			UNHCR				
1.1.2 Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) with key population sub-groups, including returning IDPs, and waste management contractors (UNDP).							
			UNDP				
1.1.3 Non-technical survey (NTS) and spot clearance of explosive ordnance at residential addresses of IDPs wishing to return, as identified by UNHCR (UNDP).							

Outcome	Output	Activity	Implementing Agent	Time Frame			
				2024		2025	
				3	4	1	2
			UNDP				
		1.1.4 Clearance of war debris and other environmental hazards at all locations (UNDP)					
			UNDP				
		1.1.5 Durable house repair of IDPs and returnees' houses to support returns (UNHCR).					
			UNHCR				
		1.1.6 Preparation and dissemination of guidelines for hromadas on establishing safe debris/EO clearance operations in the Ukrainian context (UNDP).					
			UNDP				
		1.2 Legal assistance and community- based protection services in places to support smooth IDP returns and ensure access to justice for all people.					
		1.2.2 Through mobile outreach teams, provision of psychological support services, protection counselling, legal aid and support with civil status and housing, land and property (HLP) documentation, case management activities and referral to services					
			UNHCR				
		1.2.2 Training of paralegals to provide consultations and, as appropriate, referrals to the FLAS, advocacy and awareness raising initiatives (UNDP).					
			UNDP				
		1.2.3 Introduction and operationalization of e-damages platform at hromada level (UNDP).					
			UNDP				
		1.3 Critical social infrastructure facilities in the target areas are cleared of debris and ERW, repaired and re-equipped.					
		1.3.1 Identification of priority social infrastructure in consultation with local authorities and communities; preparation of rehabilitation works as required (UNHCR).					
			UNHCR				
		1.3.2 Non-technical EO survey and debris/spot EO clearance of selected social infrastructure facilities for UNHCR refurbishment (UNDP).					
			UNDP				
		1.3.3 Rehabilitation of critical social infrastructure facilities (UNHCR).					
			UNHCR				
		1.4 Improved access to mental and physical health services for mine victims, military veterans and civilians, and people with disabilities.					
		1.4.1 Design, contracting and reconstruction of Bashtanska hospital extension as rehabilitation unit (UNDP).					
			UNDP				
		1.4.2 Provision of treadmills and other physiotherapy equipment to health departments in Mykolaiv and the regional hospital in Kherson catering separately to adults and children (UNDP).					
			UNDP				
		1.4.3 Provision of minor equipment and training of doctors to support mental health and psychological support services in both Oblasts (UNDP).					
			UNDP				
		1.5 Mine action victims and/or their family members, and other people with disabilities in the target areas, are supported to access a range of vocational training options to improve their employability.					
		1.5.1 Consultation with local authorities, vocational training providers, prospective beneficiaries and local employer representatives to discuss and define project support to vocational training opportunities (UNDP).					
			UNDP				
		1.5.2 Partial renovation and equipping of the training centre of Arkhanhelske Professional Agrarian Lyceum in Vysokopilska hromada, Kherson (UNDP).					
			UNDP				

Outcome	Output	Activity	Implementing Agent	Time Frame			
				2024		2025	
				3	4	1	2
		1.5.3 Support to Arkhanhelske Professional Agrarian Lyceum and Snihurivka Professional Lyceum (Mykolaiv oblast) to offer relevant courses to selected beneficiaries, to meet local labour market needs, inter alia, tractor drivers, truck drivers, and the rep	UNDP				
		1.5.4 Vocational training for selected beneficiaries in mine action activities, including imagery analysis in drone operations and dog handling (UNDP).	UNDP				

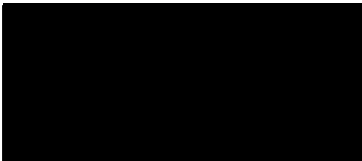
Signatures

UNDP: UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) (Manual)

Jaco Cilliers

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SIGNATURE:



DATE: 26/07/2024

UNHCR: UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) (Manual)

Karolina Lindholm Billing

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DATE: 25/07/2024

