

Appeal

Ukraine, Russia

IDPs and Refugees in Ukraine and Russia – UKR161

Appeal Target: US\$ 814,847

Balance Requested: US\$ 648,182

Geneva, 26 July 2016

Dear Colleagues,

The humanitarian situation in Eastern Ukraine remains difficult and continues to deteriorate. This is due to the fighting clashes which began in April 2014 between militia armed groups in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions of Ukraine, and the forces and armed groups under the central government in Kiev.

As a result of active hostilities hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees continue to flee to the neighbouring regions of Ukraine and Russia. By beginning of July 2016, 1,790,267 IDPs in Ukraine and 1,092,212 refugees in Russia are registered. In Ukraine, 3.1 million people are in need of some form of humanitarian assistance.

People who reside along the contact line have difficulty accessing basic necessities like food, clean water, medicines, medical services and other basic services. The deterioration of the security situation also further impedes access to basic services. Since the beginning of the conflict at least 9,470 people have been killed; among them 2,000 civilians and another 21,880 were wounded.

The current humanitarian situation requires concerted actions by many participating stakeholders, but the UN OCHA Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Ukraine remains significantly underfunded.

ACT Alliance members Russian Orthodox Church /DECRR/RTT (ROC) and Hungarian Interchurch Aid (HIA) plan to continue their humanitarian support to IDPs in Ukraine and refugees in Russia to contribute to the alleviation of their suffering by addressing the most pressing needs in the sectors of Food Security, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Health (Psychosocial support) and Shelter and Non Food Items. The ACT Appeal UKR161 follows on the response to the ACT Appeal UKR152.

SECRETARIAT: 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switz. **TEL.:** +4122 791 6033 – **FAX:** +4122 791 6506 – www.actalliance.org



The ACT Alliance secretariat is certified with the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership's 2010 HAP Standard for accountability and quality management.

I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**TITLE:** IDPs and Refugees in Ukraine and Russia**ACT APPEAL NUMBER:** UKR161**APPEAL AMOUNT REQUESTED (US\$):** 814,847**DATE OF ISSUANCE:** 26 July 2016**NAMES OF ACT FORUM AND REQUESTING MEMBERS:** ROC; HIA

ACT FORUM	N/A
ACT REQUESTING MEMBERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH / DECR/ RRT (hereafter referred to ROC only) • HUNGARIAN INTERCHURCH Aid (HIA)

THE CRISIS

The humanitarian situation in Eastern Ukraine remains difficult and continues to deteriorate. This is due to the fighting clashes which began in April 2014 between militia armed groups in Donetsk and Lugansk regions of Ukraine, and the forces and armed groups under the central government in Kiev. As a result of active hostilities hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees continue to flee to the neighbouring regions of Ukraine and Russia.

PRIORITY NEEDS

Food Security; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; Shelter and NFI; Health/Psychosocial support

PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

KEY PARAMETERS:	RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH / RRT (ROC)	HUNGARIAN INTERCHURCH Aid (HIA)
Project Start/Completion Dates	01 August 2016 – 31 May 2017	01 August 2016 – 31 May 2017
Geographic areas of response	Kiev and Kiev region (Ukraine); Belgorod, Kursk, Rostov, Stavropol or Voronezh regions (Russia)	Ukraine 4 regions: Zaporizhia, Kherson, Donetsk, Luhansk
Sectors of response & projected target population per sector	WASH (app. 5,600 individuals) Health/Psychosocial support (app. 3,000 individuals)	Food Security (app. 7,500 individuals) ; WASH (app. 8,100 individuals); Shelter and NFI (app. 1,990 individuals); Health/Psychosocial support (app. 220 individuals)

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF APPEAL REQUIREMENTS BY ACT MEMBER AND SECTOR:

Appeal Requirements	RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH / RRT (ROC)	HUNGARIAN INTERCHURCH AID (HIA)	Total Requirements
Total requirements US\$	246,153	575,749	814,847
Less: pledges/contributions US\$	0	166,665	166,665
Balance of requirements US\$	246,153	409,084	648,182

TABLE 2: REPORTING SCHEDULE

Type of Report	RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH / RRT (ROC)	HUNGARIAN INTERCHURCH AID (HIA)
Situation reports	Monthly	Monthly
Interim narrative and financial report	28 February 2017	28 February 2017
Final narrative and financial report	31 July 2017	31 July 2017
Audit report and management letter	31 August 2017	31 August 2017

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A
IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Euro

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z
IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

Account Name: ACT Alliance

UBS AG
8, rue du Rhône
P.O. Box 2600
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

For earmarking of pledges/contributions, please refer to the spread sheet accessible through this link http://reports.actalliance.org/ReportServer/Pages/ReportViewer.aspx?%2fExt_Act_Reports%2fAppeals&rs:Command=Render

The ACT spread sheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please inform the Head of Finance and Administration, Line Hempel (Line.Hempel@actalliance.org) with a copy to the Regional Programme Officer, Jana Schroder, of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members.



We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

ACT Regional Representative, Gorden Simango (gsi@actalliance.org)

ACT Regional Programme Officer, Jana Schroder (jana.schroder@actalliance.org)

ACT Web Site address: <http://www.actalliance.org>

Reshma Adatia
Global Humanitarian Coordinator
ACT Alliance Secretariat

II. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

2.1 The crisis:

The humanitarian situation in Eastern Ukraine remains difficult. This is due to the fighting clashes which began in April 2014 between militia armed groups in Donetsk and Lugansk regions of Ukraine, which proclaimed autonomy/independence of their territory from the central authorities of Ukraine, and on the other side – the forces and armed groups under the central government in Kiev.

As a result of active hostilities with the use of aircraft, tanks, heavy artillery and multiple rocket launcher systems, industry and infrastructure in the region, a major industrial centre of Ukraine, by the fall of 2014 almost stood still as it was largely destroyed. Thousands of homes, factories, mines were destroyed, including - in the largest metropolitan areas of Eastern Ukraine – Donetsk and Lugansk. Agriculture of this fertile region came to desolation.

One of the consequences of hostilities in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions is hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees fleeing to the neighbouring regions of Ukraine, located west of the site of hostilities; as well as to the East, i.e. to the territory of Russia and to other countries as well. Prior to the active hostilities about 6.6 million people lived in Luhansk and Donetsk Oblasts.

The number of displaced people continues to increase. By 04 July, 2016, MoSP (Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine) had registered 1,790,267 IDPs in Ukraine. Besides the continuously raising number of IDPs, 5 million people are living in conflict zone or affected somehow by the continuing fights in Eastern Ukraine. As of 20th June 2016, UNHCR reported 1,389,452 Ukrainian refugees are seeking (or already received) asylum or other form of lawful residence in other countries. Out of these 1,092,212 are in Russia. Of these, about 600,000 persons received either refugee status, temporary asylum or a temporary residence permit. These statuses, in accordance with Russian law, allows them to stay in Russia a year or more. 139,143 Ukrainians are in Belarus, 261 in Moldova, 79 in Romania, 71 in Hungary, and 26 in Slovakia.

The situation in the east has been deteriorated in the past period. As a consequence people who reside along the contact line have difficulty accessing basic necessities like food, clean water, medicines, medical services and other basic services. The deterioration of the security situation also further impedes access to basic services. Heavy shelling hampers the regular operations of the strategic water infrastructure in Donetsk, which serves 3.9 million people across the 'contact line'.

Since the beginning of the conflict in 2014, at least 9,470 people have been reported as killed; among them 2,000 civilians¹ and another 21,880 as wounded in the conflict zone of eastern Ukraine. In the first half of June 2016 -in ten days only - at least seven civilians have been killed and another 22 wounded due to the intensive fighting in Donetsk and Luhansk².

1 According to WHO the actual numbers of fatalities are considerably higher

2 Artillery attacks from various armament systems, including those prohibited by Minsk Agreement: 4 people died and 37 were injured,

blown up by a land mine, explosives and improvised explosive devices: 5 people died and 14 were injured,

Use of small arms, including sniper fire across the contact line: 6 people. injured,

Two boys were killed by an electric shock from an electric wire, which fell during the shelling,

The reason for the death of one person has not been given.

The increasing proximity of fighting positions along the 'contact line' makes the situation highly volatile and prone to further deterioration. Checkpoints in Zaitseve and Stanytsia Luhanska had been forced to close for several hours on separate days. This impacts on people's supply of cash and food as well as access to basic services. During the first 22 days of June 2016, some 590,000 people crossed through the five operating checkpoints, over 25 percent more than during the same period in May 2016. The OSCE Observer Mission monitoring the Gukovo and Donetsk checkpoints on the Russia-Ukraine border inform that total average cross-border traffic increased at both checkpoints during the past 2 months, from 10,690 to 10,736 crossings per day. There was a daily average net flow of 219 people leaving Ukraine for the Russian Federation.

The current humanitarian situation requires concerted actions by many participating stakeholders. As a result, the international humanitarian community has started operations in Ukraine headed by the UN with coordination structures and clusters of operation established. According to UN OCHA, Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Ukraine is significantly underfunded. Only 18% of HRP 2016 is funded (Requested amount is 298 million USD, funded 52.5 million, and pledged 1.2 million). HRP targeted 2.5 million people in need of assistance (total number of people in need of humanitarian assistance is 3.1 million). According to HRP 2016, the funding coverage of the different sectors are the following: Education 23%, Shelter/NFI 20%, Food Security 26%, Health and Nutrition 3%, Livelihoods and Early Recovery 8%, Protection 11%, and WASH 13%.

In February 2016, the Government of Ukraine suspended social payments and pensions to some 500,000-600,000 IDPs in eastern Ukraine, pending verification of their continued presence in the place of IDP registration. Suspension of social benefits and payments has also been reported in Central and Western Ukraine. The suspended benefits include benefits paid to displaced persons under Cabinet of Ministers Resolution # 505 as well as other types of social benefits, including pensions. Given that social benefits are received mostly by IDPs with specific needs, the most severely affected are the most vulnerable groups, including older persons, persons with large families, disabled persons and single mothers. A recent "Right to Protection" report on the suspension of social assistance and pensions found that a majority of IDPs interviewed were not informed in advance about the suspension of their assistance or the grounds for suspension. The report also found that many IDPs must travel long distances to local government offices to have their payments reinstated and wait in line for hours to sort out their benefits. The suspension of payments order was issued without accompanying regulations clarifying procedures as to how benefits can be reinstated. As a result, procedures for reinstatement have varied, with some regions processing reinstatement, while others refuse to take action.

1. Actions to date

2.1. Needs and resources assessment

In Ukraine, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are placed in different locations and types of accommodations, such as sanatorium, empty hotels, houses, community centres, etc. They receive a minimum provision from the state, and local people, as volunteers have also tried to care for them. Given that their resources for assistance have ended by now, international resources are necessary to involve.

Hungarian Interchurch Aid (HIA) has been providing humanitarian assistance to IDPs and people living in the war zone since the beginning of the conflict in early 2014. Several needs assessments have been conducted in the project locations as the number of IDP households (HHs), and number of HHs in the conflict zone in need of emergency assistance is changing continuously in the country. These assessments have been conducted in partnership with HIA's local partner organizations. Currently, HIA

possesses exact data on IDP households: names, number of children, ages, and temporary address per region, which makes it possible to provide tailor-made assistance for the HHs.

From the very beginning of the conflict, the ACT member - **Russian Orthodox Church (ROC)** provides assistance to refugees and IDPs from Eastern Ukraine on the territory of Russia and Ukraine. For this, ROC used its own funds and assistance of inter-Christian Church partners. More than 130 Mio. Rubles (about 2.03 million US dollars at current exchange rate) were collected to help the affected civil population in Eastern Ukraine and refugees. Dioceses, parishes and church organizations in the affected areas used these funds for ongoing assistance to the neediest. In general, funds were allocated for the purchase of food, medicine, hygiene and clothing, as well as transportation and accommodation. To date, all these church funds have been spent. It should be noted that in addition to humanitarian assistance, the local clergy and church volunteers (including doctors) visit people in temporary accommodation centers and settlements to provide pastoral, psychological and other assistance.

ROC operated within ACT Appeals UKR151 and UKR152 in 2015-2016 to assist the most affected refugees and IDPs in Ukraine and Russia, providing hygiene-kits and psychosocial support. In 2015 and with the support of Samaritan's Purse and the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association, ROC organized for refugees in the bordering with south-east Ukraine regions of Russia the distribution of: 30,000 individual hygiene kits, 4,000 individual children hygiene kits, 14,420 individual bedding kits, 10,000 individual food kits and 10,000 individual children school kits (gifts). Thus, in the preparation of this appeal, ROC built on the information about the situation and needs from the regional church structures involved in efforts to assist refugees and displaced persons in Ukraine and Russia, ROC assessments, as well as took into account the assistance already received by the refugees and IDPs from various sources.

Food Security

As a result of the conflict deterioration, low availability of food items, especially in the eastern Ukraine is threatening population, especially the most vulnerable IDP households, as their ability to procure supplies is limited due to high prices on rent, utilities and suspension of social payments. Food prices are increasing at a higher rate than the average inflation due to high fuel prices, and to the growing food supply deficit in the area. According to the latest World Food Programme (WFP) market update, high food prices is one of the two major problems for people in all eastern Ukraine (second one is lack of jobs due to closure of enterprises).

In the latest WFP Food Security Update from June 2016, the survey conducted in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts (in government-controlled (GCA), non-government controlled areas (NGCA) and buffer zone (BZ)) revealed that around 19% of all interviewed households were found to be food insecure. The estimated figure of people affected amounts to 1.1 million, of which 160,000 IDPs in GCA. Luhansk NGCA (34.4%) and Luhansk BZ (18.2%) remain the most affected areas followed by Donetsk NGCA (18%) and Donetsk GCA (14.8%). Also, it was found out that low food consumption levels are more critical among female headed households especially those residing in NGCA. Elderly people are also among those with the poorest food consumption levels.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

The conflict has left thousands of people without access to safe drinking water. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), up to 1.3 million people in conflict affected areas in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts are estimated to have difficulties in accessing safe drinking water as the conflict resulted in damages in water pipelines, pumping stations, water sources. For example, according to latest UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) June 2016 situation report, heavy shelling hampers the regular operations of the strategic water infrastructure in Donetsk, Verkhokalmiuska filtration station, first level pump station of the Pivdennodonbaskyi water pipeline

SECRETARIAT: 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switz. TEL.: +4122 791 6033 – FAX: +4122 791 6506 – www.actalliance.org



The ACT Alliance secretariat is certified with the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership's 2010 HAP Standard for accountability and quality management.

and Horlivka (NGCA), which serves 3.9 million people across the 'contact line'. Moreover, ongoing ceasefire violations affect repair works at the Dokuchaievsk water pumping station (NGCA), leaving 8,000 people without drinking water both in GCA and NGCA. With the shortage of water, personal hygiene problems are very likely to escalate, posing significant risk to the affected population which may lead to sickness. ("Blue baby syndrome" - caused by intake of elevated levels of nitrates through water and/or food; Hepatitis A cases; hospitals cannot work without proper water supply) Sewage collection and treatment systems are operated by the same utilities supplying water. Wastewater from industry is often not treated and poses a considerable risk to the pollution of surface and groundwater sources.

Due to high unemployment rates, cutting all other needs in order to buy food and/or pay rent & utilities, IDP households have lost their ability to afford hygiene and cleaning supplies, which means that this is a significant need in the conflict zone as well as in the east as a whole. Especially HHs with new-born children are in need of baby care items in order to ensure safe hygienic conditions for the children.

According to local church structures in Russia and Ukraine providing assistance to refugees/IDPs, and according to ROC experience and field assessments, the refugees and IDPs (including those in temporary accommodation centres) are currently in dire need of hygiene items, as well as psychosocial assistance. This is due to the fact that only about half of them have any legal status and can formally count on the help of the authorities. However, according to ROC's assessment in Rostov and Belgorod regions, even those refugees, who have legal status and receive help from the local authorities (mostly - utensils, food, medicine, a little money), are in need of the most essential things such as hygiene items. The most demanded household products are washing agents and detergents, soap and shampoo.

Shelter & Non-Food-Items (NFI)

Neighbouring to Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts - Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Kherson and Zaporizhia regions - host the majority of IDPs. Numerous IDPs have fled to those regions during the last 2 years. A part of them, who find it difficult or impossible to pay rent at more or less decent place, stays in shabby old buildings, barracks or old abandoned village houses. These people, as well as locals along the contact line, whose houses were damaged by shelling, need winterization assistance and construction materials to repair their accommodation. For example, until present UNHCR has counted 17,806 houses in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts (government-controlled and contact line areas) that were damaged by shelling and need repair/reconstruction. Such basic, but quite expensive NFIs, such as blankets, bed linen, household items, kitchen supplies, heaters are still in high demand either, as most IDPs relying on their small incomes (social benefits, pensions) to choose to buy food, because it is more critical for their survival especially during the harsh Ukrainian winter period.

Health/Psychosocial Support

In Ukraine, there has been strong decline in public health provisions, especially in conflict-affected areas. No specific municipal budget resources have been allocated for psycho-social assistance to IDPs, who went through traumatic experiences. Overall, access of IDPs to health care and medicines is limited. Vulnerability level is quite high, especially in households with new-born babies, pregnant and lactating women and elderly and disabled people.

By the latest MoSP (Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine) data there are already 68,514 IDPs in Zaporizhia oblast (south-eastern oblast bordering with Donetsk oblast). Out of this, there are 17,239 children, many of whom went through extreme traumatic events related with the conflict in the east and experienced intense fear.

As a result, about 60-65% of children who had been in psycho-traumatic situations are now facing deep and serious problems in their psycho-emotional development, behaviour and memory. 20-25% has medium level psychological injuries and 1-5% of them have critical level of psychological traumas.

There is no holistic medical and educational system that would control the individual psycho-emotional and behavioural development of the child who has gone through extreme psycho-traumatic situations. Most professionals lack training in this specific field.

In Russia, the psychological and psychosocial assistance to refugees is provided within the local health care system, if refugees have obtained refugee status or received documents, confirming their right to asylum or Russian citizenship. Only about half of the refugees have such documents, while others do not even have a formal possibility to apply for this assistance: in many places, where refugees are accommodated in Russia, there are not enough respective specialists or they are not there at all. Even having the formal right to such assistance, refugees cannot obtain it.

The psychological state of refugees is determined by angst and confusion vis-a-vis multiple real-world problems, concern for their loved ones, frustration, mood swings: agitation, aggression, depression, and apathy. Traumatic events and complex social situation lead refugees to psychological and social maladjustment, nervous and mental breakdown and conflict. It is necessary to consider the long-term character of this traumatic situation. Psychological problems of refugee children are complex and affect all the main spheres of their personality (emotional, cognitive, behavioral, motivate and communicative). Children mainly need assistance to overcome the post-traumatic syndrome.

Church experts estimate that about 8,000 children and 15,000 women and retired persons among refugees, staying in the border regions of Russia, are in need of psychological assistance. The treatment of the post-traumatic syndrome or associated chronic disorders require long-term care of professionals, as well as respective infrastructure, equipment and supplies.

2.2. Situation analysis

Ukraine

The humanitarian situation continues to worsen in all eastern Ukraine (Kharkiv, Kherson, Zaporizhia, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts), particularly in non-government-controlled areas, where access to benefits and services has been cut off since December 2014. The infrastructure, agriculture and other sectors in the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts have suffered enormous losses due to the conflict and ensuing instability. Prices for basic foods have increased dramatically due to disruption of trade links and a significant reduction in local production. With the high price of fuel on the market, growing insecurity, devaluation of the Ukrainian Hryvnia (UAH) against the US Dollar (USD), and increased transportation costs, prices for basic products have risen during the conflict.

The situation is prone to further deterioration since the parties strive to gain territory in the buffer zone and, in several locations, have been moving their positions closer to one another. Shelling frequently occurs at and in the vicinity of checkpoints, adding to the risks faced by thousands of people crossing the 'contact line' every day. Ongoing insecurity and high temperatures have exacerbated the humanitarian situation at the five operating crossing points (Zaitseve, Marinka, Pyshchevyk, Novotroitske and Stanytsia Luhanska). While waiting periods at the busiest checkpoints in Zaitseve and Marinka reached up to 36 hours in June, thousands of people were forced to wait in the searing heat with inadequate access to shelter from the sun, drinking water, sanitary facilities or basic health care. As a result, several people fainted and ambulances had to be called up to 10 times a day; twice as often as in May. Sheds, latrines, water tanks and health care are urgently needed at all five checkpoints, but particularly at the busiest ones.

According to survey on IDPs in Ukraine, conducted by the International Organization of Migration (IOM) in cooperation with the Ukrainian Centre for Social Reforms, less than half of the IDP households surveyed have regular income from employment. Among households whose members receive salaries, every fifth also has income from irregular jobs. The unemployment rate among IDPs is very high. 28% of people who worked before displacement have managed to find a job at the new locations. About 5% of those, who did have job before displacement got employed. The general level of well-being of most IDPs is low. 42% of IDPs have to cut down expenses even for food, 37% of IDPs are able to buy only food, 19% satisfy only essential needs, and less than 1% of the surveyed IDPs have savings. The average monthly income per IDP household member for 59% of surveyed IDPs is up to 1,330 UAH (approx. 53 USD), 28% have 1,331-2,500 UAH (up to 99 USD) at average per household member, and 13% have more than 2,501 UAH. As of April 2016 (the latest data) average wage in Ukraine constituted 4,895 UAH/month (approx. 194 USD), as reported by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine. (Gross = 4,895 UAH; Net = 3,938 UAH).

The security situation has been deteriorated during past months and continues to seriously affecting the safety of people living along the contact line. Fighting is going on both government controlled and non-government areas such as Avdiivka, Berezove, Chermalyk, Krasnohorivka, Lebedynske, Luhanske, Lohvynove, Marinka, Novhorodske, Novohryhorivka, Novooleksandrivka, Novoselivka Druha, Novotroitske, Novozvanivka, Opytne, Pavlopil, Piski, Shyrokyne, Stanytsia Luhanska, Starohnativka, Staryi Aidar, Talakivka, Taramchuk, Troitske, Verkhnotoretske, and Zaitseve. Shelling continues to damage basic services infrastructure, leaving many civilians without access to safe water, power and other essential services. The safety of the civilians in the conflict area is of great concern in Ukraine. People in areas affected by fighting are facing security threats due to military operations that have often been concentrated in the densely populated urban areas. Basic life-supporting services are disrupted, supplies at best intermittent and limited, and lack of rule of law widespread, probably with a deteriorating trend. The resilience of the IDPs, of host communities and of the conflict affected population is steadily depleting.

Currently, it is almost impossible to set up scenarios regarding the conflict in Eastern Ukraine. According to local people and representatives of Ukrainian NGOs, it can be foreseen that the crisis and the armed clashes will not end in the close/mid future. It is more realistic to expect a long conflict in the region that will further deteriorate the country economic and social situation. Economic recovery in Ukraine will be a very long and challenging process in the years ahead even after the conflict ends in the Eastern part of the country.

The main risk for deterioration of the humanitarian situation is escalation of the armed violence as well as further depletion of coping mechanisms within population residing along the contact line and in NGCAs. Limited and often obstructed humanitarian access to these areas prevent an effective humanitarian response of UN agencies, international Non-Government Organizations (INGOs) and local Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). Another challenge is that the conflict in Ukraine is on the verge to become yet another forgotten crisis.

Russia:

Families and friends hosting refugees in Russia cannot be expected to keep providing the necessary assistance for a long period. They already have been providing assistance for almost two years. Resources are limited. Furthermore, an economic crisis is developing in Russia. Production declines, jobs are cut, inflation is rising. In 2014-2016 the Russian Ruble was devalued by 100% against the dollar. The living standards of refugees/IDPs-receiving families and communities have dropped significantly.

The lack of a definitive and sustainable progress in resolving the armed conflict in south-eastern Ukraine and degradation of the local infrastructure does not allow to hope that refugees and IDPs will soon be able to return home. Moreover, the current updates indicate that the local population is continuing to leave the territory covered by the armed conflict and become refugees/IDPs.

Mass migration flows, lack of adequate mechanisms to provide the necessary assistance and the lack of funds do not allow the authorities in Ukraine and Russia to provide the necessary assistance to refugees and displaced persons as at the moment, and most likely in the foreseeable future. So, in the current phase, the refugees and IDPs still are in great need of emergency relief.

In the future, in the event of stable and sustainable end of the armed conflict in the region, the vector of migration flows is likely to change. The refugees will return to their places of residence in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions of Ukraine. In this case it will be necessary to develop a series of measures to assist them in the recovery and rehabilitation (eg. assistance in the reconstruction/construction of housing, psychosocial support, assistance to children and their socialization, the revival of home gardens and farms, creation of jobs, particularly with small agricultural farms and workshops).

So, in case of sudden changes in migration flows and massive return of refugees and IDPs to NGCA in the south-east of Ukraine, it is planned to intensify the ROC work already in progress in the NGCA, including - through the ACT project mechanisms.

Thus, once again we have to note that the main difficulty is the unpredictable political and economic situation in the areas of conflict, and possible resumption of hostilities.

2.3. Capacity to respond

HUNGARIAN INTERCHURCH AID

Hungarian Interchurch Aid (HIA), founded in 1991, is one of Hungary's largest charity organizations that also gained international recognition. It assists those in need and deprivation through its expanding community of experts, volunteers, donors and corporate partners. HIA-Hungary provides assistance regardless of nationality, religion and ideology. The organization helps in accordance with the strictest professional and transparency rules in Hungary, and in the international arena as a member of the international community. HIA has been implementing humanitarian and development aid programs in 36 countries since its foundation.

HIA has been present in Ukraine since 1993, primarily in the Transcarpathian region (Zakarpatska Oblast) but it also implemented humanitarian and development programs in other parts of the country. In the initial period HIA-Hungary carried out humanitarian work and social support programs in Berehove/Beregszász and its neighbourhood and established cooperation with the UNHCR office in Kyiv that had been opened in 1994. For the sake of effective implementation of reconstruction works following the "massive Transcarpathian flooding" in 1998, HIA-Hungary opened an independent office in Berehove/Beregszász. During program implementation, HIA identified the region's most striking shortcomings as well.

In 2000 HIA-Hungary established – together with HEKS (Swiss Protestant Aid Organization) – the Berehove Social Foundation, a new civil organization whose main task was to carry out social and training programs. Since 2006 the foundation has been operating under the name 'ADVANCE Transcarpathian Advocacy and Development Center'. Hungarian Interchurch Aid provides continued support to work of the Center which includes mainly the following assistance: labour-market

development, development programs for children, legal and social counselling, accredited vocational training programs, humanitarian assistance, social development program.

Besides directly implementing aid projects (as registered NGO in Ukraine), HIA has developed a country wide formal and informal network of NGOs and current project has been based on this co-operational structure.

Hungarian Interchurch Aid started implementing program on emergency assistance to internally displaced persons in Ukraine within ACT Alliance Appeal (Emergency Assistance to Refugees from Eastern Ukraine in Russia & Ukraine – UKR151) on January 01, 2015. The assistance has been continued under UKR152 appeal (Emergency Assistance to Refugees from Eastern Ukraine in Russia & Ukraine – UKR152).

Outside the UKR151 and UKR152 appeals HIA distributed food and hygienic parcels in Dnipropetrovsk, Kiev, Zakarpattia regions with the support of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Besides supporting IDPs in Transcarpathia under ACT Appeals HIA is also supporting larger households (HHs), kindergartens and the elderly in Transcarpathia from its own funds.

HIA' office in Berehove, Ukraine and Budapest HIA headquarters (HQ) will be responsible for implementation of this response with the involvement of HIA's office in Zaporizhia. Activities are also coordinated on Kyiv level and HIA has been involved in the international coordination led by UN OCHA, in the relevant cluster meetings and with embassies.

Responding to the emergency situation in Ukraine, Hungarian Interchurch Aid was among the first agencies (during the winter/spring period of 2014) that provided medical and psychosocial assistance to the affected population and later provided food and NFI assistance to IDPs in Ivano Frankivsk and Lviv with the support of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and private donors.

HIA-Hungary provided humanitarian assistance to St. Michael's Monastery in Kiev in February 2014 and also contacted the Lutheran Church in Kyiv. The first shipment contained medicines and medical kits to the monastery that was operating as a temporary hospital. HIA-Hungary provided further hospital equipment to other hospitals, caring for victims of the violence. Later on in May/June 2014 HIA Hungary provided psychosocial assistance in Hungary for a total of 47 doctors and nurses participating in the medical assistance for the injured in Kyiv during the crisis in February. The support was provided in cooperation with the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

In Ivano Frankivsk, an IDP coordination center has been established on the basis of an earlier HIA capacity building process for Western Ukrainian stakeholders. The coordination mechanism includes the establishment of a coordination committee with state and non-state actors, regular meetings and establishment of IDP reception centers, registration of and contracting with the arriving IDPs. Besides assisting IDPs in Ivano-Frankivsk and Lviv with food parcels and NFIs, HIA provided assistance and counselling for local NGOs and state actors on cooperation mechanisms.

Besides the funds from the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hungarian Interchurch Aid has initiated a fundraising campaign in Hungary for supporting the victims of the present crisis in Ukraine and is continuously in contact with local NGOs in order to coordinate further assistance.

All participating offices are fully equipped with necessary office infrastructure and personnel.

As a result, HIA has a long standing experience in Ukraine, build up a nationwide network with local partners and is well accepted in the Ukraine civil society and among government authorities.

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH/DECR/RRT (ROC)

To carry out this project ROC has the mandate, infrastructure, qualified staff and years of experience in emergency work in providing assistance regardless of nationality, religion and ideology in different regions of the country and abroad (including almost two decades of experience in implementing projects in the framework of the ACT Alliance).

Over the past years ROC has implemented different ACT Alliance emergency projects both, nationally and internationally as indicated in the list below:

- Relief aid and rehabilitation projects for flood-affected people in Moldova, Tajikistan and different parts of Russia,
- Emergency assistance to the survivors of wild fires in various regions of Russia ,
- support projects for IDPs in Chechnya and North Caucasus (Dagestan, Ingushetia, North Ossetia - Alania, Stavropol Kray),
- Emergency food assistance project for needy children in different parts of Russia,
- Emergency aid projects for IDPs in Serbia,
- Emergency relief project for the Afghan refugees on the Tajik-Afghan border,
- Emergency and rehabilitation assistance to victims of the hostage crises in Beslan, Republic North Ossetia – Alania, Russia,
- Emergency assistance to displaced persons and post-conflict relief and recovery in South Ossetia,
- Emergency and rehabilitation assistance for refugees from south-east Ukraine in Russia and Ukraine.

The Moscow Patriarchate / Russian Orthodox Church is the largest national canonical Church in Ukraine and Russia. The Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate – has autonomous status. In all regions of Russia and Ukraine, receiving refugees and IDPs, there are dioceses, parishes, monasteries and developed infrastructures of the Russian Orthodox Church / Moscow Patriarchate.

From the very beginning of the armed conflict in the south-east of Ukraine, ROC has been helping civilians both in the conflict zone and in the neighboring areas in Ukraine and Russia.

For this, ROC used its own funds and assistance of inter-Christian Church partners. ROC operated within ACT Appeals UKR151 and UKR152 in 2015-2016 to assist the most affected refugees and IDPs in Ukraine and Russia, providing hygiene kits and psychosocial support with financial support from Finn Church Aid (FCA), Wider Church Ministries, Evangelical Lutheran Church of America (ELCA) and Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH).

According to local church structures in Russia and Ukraine providing assistance to refugees/IDPs and according to ROC experience, the places of highest concentration of most needy refugees/IDPs are at the border areas of Rostov, Voronezh and Belgorod regions, as well as the nearby Kursk and Stavropol regions of Russia and the Kiev region of Ukraine. The refugees and IDPs in mentioned regions are currently in dire need of hygiene items, as well as psychological assistance.

Church structures placed in areas of the mass concentration of refugees/IDPs, which provide assistance to refugees/IDPs, have appealed to the ROC/DECR requesting urgent assistance for the neediest.

In this project, ROC plans to focus on the distribution of hygiene products and psychosocial support for the neediest in areas of the mass concentration of refugees/IDPs. Prioritization of assistance regarding this appeal and the composition of kits were discussed with the regional structures of the church providing assistance in the field, and are based on the most pressing current needs of the beneficiaries.

Thus, the ROC project will allow rendering assistance to the neediest IDPs in Ukraine and refugees in Russia, taking into account the general picture of the needs and locations, as well as the ongoing activities of ROC and other humanitarian actors in this field.

The project will be implemented by ROC with participation and support of the church parishes and organizations in the regions.

It is important to emphasize that this project's implementation will support efforts of church parishes and organizations that already have started raising donations and supplying foodstuffs, clothes, hygiene, providing shelter, psychosocial support and some other items for refugees and IDPs. The participation of the local church institutions in the affected areas in the project implementation will also support network of the local diaconal and emergency initiatives of parishes and will contribute to their capacity building.

2.4. Activities of forum and external coordination

HUNGARIAN INTERCHURCH AID

Besides the main coordination forum in Kiev, several other locations are important for regional coordination where HIA is planning to implement proposed appeal activities in Zaporizhia, Kherson, Donetsk, Luhansk and the local level coordination with NGOs and relevant state authorities is ongoing.

The coordination between the two implementing member organizations is ensured. Since the beginning of the conflict, ROC and HIA have been occasionally coordinating both future plans and ongoing assistance. However and since January 2016, the two member organizations have started regular coordination in order to provide better planned and more effective assistance to the conflict affected population, refugees and IDPs.

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH / DECR/ RRT

There is no ACT forum neither in Russia nor in Ukraine. At the same time, a Church-wide coordinating center to assist refugees has been established in Russia. There are also regional coordinating church structures in Russia and Ukraine. They support and coordinate efforts to assist refugees and IDPs, which is carried out in the Russian Orthodox Church widely from the first days of the crisis in south-eastern Ukraine.

In the course of its work, ROC/DECR seek to participate in all forms of coordination of efforts to assist those in need. In particular, the work that was implemented inside and outside of UKR152 in Russia was coordinated with all the church structures, social institutions and local authorities, local NGOs and volunteer groups.

Most international organizations focus on providing assistance only on the territory of Ukraine. Few of them provide episodic assistance to NGCA in the south-east of Ukraine or to refugees on the territory of Russia.

Besides, ROC informs about the results of cooperation with the ACT at various thematic church related, secular and international meetings and forums. In particular, at the meeting of the Church section of the Russian-German forum "Petersburg Dialogue" in June this year that was devoted to migration. Furthermore, information were provided in the course of working contacts with INGO and UN agencies in Moscow.

III. PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

HUNGARIAN INTERCHURCH AID

1. Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

ACT member	Sector of response	Geographic area of response	Planned target population
HIA	Food security (basic food distribution)	<u>In 4 regions of Ukraine:</u> Zaporizhia, Kherson, Donetsk, Luhansk	7,500 people
HIA	Water, sanitation & hygiene (hygiene kit distribution)	<u>In 4 regions of Ukraine:</u> Zaporizhia, Kherson, Donetsk, Luhansk	7,500 people
HIA	Water, sanitation & hygiene (baby hygiene kit distribution)	<u>In 4 regions of Ukraine:</u> Zaporizhia, Kherson, Donetsk, Luhansk	600 children less than 2 years old
HIA	Health/Psychosocial Support (psychosocial assistance)	<u>In 1 region of Ukraine:</u> Zaporizhia	120 women and seniors and 100 children
HIA	Shelter&NFI (heating material)	<u>In 2 regions of Ukraine:</u> Zaporizhia, Donetsk	500 HH (1,500 people)
HIA	Shelter&NFI (reconstruction of private houses)	<u>In 1 regions of Ukraine:</u> Donetsk	150 HH (450 people)
HIA	Shelter&NFI (community shelter repair/winterization)	<u>In 1 regions of Ukraine</u> Kherson	15 HH (40 people)
Totals (in individuals):			10,310 people

Planned target population						
0-2	2-18	18-65		+ 65		Totals
M/F	M/F	M	F	M	F	M/F
943	3,580	1,814	3,097	342	534	10,310

Beneficiary selection will be done in close cooperation with local Ukrainian authorities and NGOs (as well as target population). HIA targets both, IDPs and most vulnerable affected host-communities in a way to avoid tension. The following criteria will be applied:

- Elderly people (+ 65),
- Large households (with large numbers of children (2 and more),

- Women/single headed households,
- Households with disadvantaged children,
- Households with no or low level of income,
- Households with pregnant and lactating women,
- Disabled people (1st, 2nd, 3rd group),
- Households with child(ren) less 2 years old (Baby hygienic packages),

Preference will be given to those households who did not receive any assistance yet (especially in remote areas).

2. Overall goal of the emergency response

2.1 Overall goal

The overall goal is to contribute to alleviate the suffering of most vulnerable conflict affected people in Ukraine and in Russia.

2.2 Outcomes

1) Food Security:

IDPs have ensured access to essential food to meet nutrition needs for 2 months.

2) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:

IDPs personal hygiene significantly improved and diseases resulting from poor personal hygiene are mitigated.

3) Health/ Psychosocial support:

IDPs have access to psychological first aid that reduces mental health problems.

4) Shelter and Non-Food-Items:

People have safe covered living space providing protection from extreme weather conditions such as cold and harsh winters.

3. Proposed implementation plan

3.1 Narrative summary of planned intervention

HIA's emergency response has been based on continuous interaction with the beneficiaries. Members of the target groups have been consulted on their preferred form of assistance and the content of the food, hygienic, baby hygienic and heating material packages. Culturally appropriate items and items that are familiar to the target group have been identified and selected for distribution. Information on the timing, location of distributions and content of packages will be disseminated among the target group in time.

Planned assistance and activities are based on information and experience gathered in the former UKR151 and UKR152 ACT appeals. Hence, HIA formulates the following four objectives; one objective per sector:

1) Food Security:

To ensure access to essential food to meet nutrition needs of IDPs and affected host communities for 2 months.

Planned content of the food packages: oil, flour, rice, pasta, sugar, canned meat, buckwheat, dry peas, tea, biscuit, and condensed milk. Food packages will be distributed individually (one package/person) and 2 times during the 10 month project period.

Final content of food kits could change according to actual local needs (consulted and coordinated with beneficiaries) and availability of products in Ukraine. The final cost of food kits might differ according to actual needs, prices, extreme variance in Ukraine Hryvnia (UAH) exchange rate and availability. Distribution of aid items will be thoroughly recorded on a day to day basis, such as the progress of the implementation.

2) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:

To improve IDPs personal hygiene significantly and mitigate diseases resulting from poor personal hygiene.

Planned content of the hygienic kits: soap, shampoo, washing powder, toothbrush, toothpaste, disinfectant, toilet paper, dishwashing liquid. Sanitary napkins for women will be also included. Separate baby hygienic kits will be provided for households with children under 2 years old.

Hygiene kits will be distributed individually (one package/person) and 2 times during the 10 month project period.

3) Health/ Psychosocial support:

To provide psychological first aid to IDPs and affected host-community.

Trainings and counselling for pregnant and young mothers with new-born babies (till 1 year); children's club for IDP children and art therapy for traumatized elderly IDPs will be provided.

4) Shelter and Non-Food-Items:

To ensure that IDPs have safe and adequate covered living space and are protected from extreme cold and harsh winters.

Distribution of heating material (wood/wood bricks fuel/coal) for 500 HH (1,500 people). Locally procured heating material will be distributed. The type of the heating material will be selected after close coordination with beneficiary households (HHs).

Reconstruction of conflict affected private houses along the contact line, for 150 HH (450 people). Locally procured reconstruction material will be provided for HHs. House owners will build in the distributed reconstruction materials. Volunteers of local partners will provide assistance for those (elderly, women headed HHs) who need assistance during the reconstruction process.

Community shelter - minor repairs, upgrade, winterization, household equipment/machinery for 40 people, 15 HHs in 1 collective center. The reconstruction will be implemented by local construction enterprise, after procurement process and according to HIA's and ACT Alliance procurement guidelines. The planned reconstruction will take place in Kherson region, Belozersky district, Veletenske settlement. Hosting local community will also benefit since the building (health care institution) is in the ownership of the state/local community. Currently, the building is inhabited by 15 IDP HHs (total of 40 IDPs). According to the coordination with relevant authorities and local community, following the reconstruction more IDPs are expected to be accommodated in the building.

3.2 Log frame Hungarian Interchurch Aid (HIA)

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
Overall Goal: The overall goal is to contribute to alleviate the suffering of most vulnerable conflict affected people in Ukraine and in Russia.			
Outcome: 1) Food Security: IDPs have ensured access to essential food to meet nutrition needs for 2 months. 2) Water Sanitation and Hygiene: IDPs personal hygiene significantly improved and diseases resulting from poor personal hygiene are mitigated. 3) Health/ Psychosocial support: IDPs have access to psychological first aid that reduces mental health problems.	<p>By the end of the project, at least 80% of beneficiaries state that food was sufficient and their nutritional needs adequately met for 2 months.</p> <p>By the end of the project at least 80% states that their personal hygiene significantly improved and hygiene related diseases reduced significantly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the project, all beneficiaries received adequate psychological first aid. • By the end of the projects, at least 80% of women, elderly and children have significantly improved their mental health conditions. 	<p>Baseline data, perception survey, human touch story, pictures, monitoring and evaluation reports</p> <p>Baseline data, perception survey, human touch story, pictures, monitoring and evaluation reports</p> <p>Baseline data, perception survey, human touch story, pictures, monitoring and evaluation reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No significant deterioration in regional or national security and stability. • Socio-economic situation does not worsen • Coordination structures remain in place.

SECRETARIAT: 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switz. **TEL.:** +4122 791 6033 – **FAX:** +4122 791 6506 – **www.actalliance.org**



The ACT Alliance secretariat is certified with the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership's 2010 HAP Standard for accountability and quality management.

4) Shelter and Non-Food-Items: People have save covered living space providing protection from extreme weather conditions such as cold and harsh winters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the project, all selected beneficiaries have safe covered living space. • By the end of the project, all selected beneficiaries state that they feel well protected from weather, especially cold and harsh winter conditions. 	Engineers report, pictures, human touch story, perception surveys	
Outputs: 1.1) Basic food needs for 7,500 people through 2 times distribution met for 2 month. 2.1) Hygiene need for 7,500 people through 2 times distribution met for 2 months. 2.2) Hygiene needs for 600 children under 2 years of age through 1 time distribution for 2 months met. 3.1) 120 women and elderly people in 40 sessions received first psychosocial aid. 3.2) 100 children in 40 sessions received first psychosocial aid 4.1) 1,500 people (150 HH) received heating material to keep warm during the most cold months (December – February)	# of people receiving food- kits # of people receiving hygiene-kits # of children under 2 years of age receiving baby-kits # of women and elderly people receiving first psychosocial aid # of children receiving psychosocial first aid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of people receiving heating material • Quantity of heating material per person 	Distribution lists, handover documents, purchase orders, vendors delivery notes Distribution lists, handover documents, purchase orders, vendors delivery notes Distribution lists, handover documents, purchase orders, vendors delivery notes Attendance sheets, activity reports Attendance sheets, activity reports Distribution lists, handover documents, purchase orders, vendors delivery notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability and sufficient capacity of cooperating partners • Pipeline uninterrupted • Sufficient food and hygiene stocks, rehabilitation/ reconstruction and heating material available in local markets. • Engagement of target population in project implementation.

4.2) 150 households received secure housing	# of houses rehabilitated/reconstructed	Procurement documents, distribution lists, handover documents, MoU, ownership certificate	
4.3) 40 people in 1 community center received rehabilitation/reconstruction assistance	# of community center rehabilitated/reconstructed	Procurement documents, handover document, engineering report, MoU, ownership certificate	
Key-Activities 1) Food Security Pre-assessment, coordination, final assessment, beneficiary selections, M&E 2) Water, Hygiene and Sanitation Pre-assessment, coordination, final assessment, beneficiary selections, distributions, M&E 3) Health/ Psychosocial Support Pre-assessment, coordination, final assessment, beneficiary selections, conducting psychosocial first aid sessions, M&E 4) Shelter Pre-assessment, coordination, final assessment, beneficiary selections, procurement process, distributions, rehabilitation/ reconstruction work, M&E.	List of Key inputs Food packages (oil, flour, rice, pasta, sugar, canned meat, buckwheat, dry peas, tea, biscuit, condensed milk) Hygienic kits (soap, shampoo, washing powder, toothbrush, toothpaste, disinfectant, toilet paper, dishwashing liquid, sanitary napkins) Hygiene kits for babies (diapers, baby powder, baby cream, wet wipes, baby shampoo) During the psychosocial support HIA local partner's methodology (Santis Foundation) will be used such as trainings, Art Therapy and community events. Heating material (wood/wood bricks fuel/coal) Reconstruction materials (windows, doors, plastering materials, isolation materials, plumbing and electrical materials, paint, bricks, wooden construction materials, glass, metal bars, roof slates, cement, sand, euro-bitumen rolls, polystyrene, ceramic tiles, lime, glue, nails, roofing materials, household machinery) Human and infrastructural capacity of implementing agency and partner organizations. Transportation, distribution points, field offices, locations of psychosocial services Local and international travels for M&E Vehicles		

SECRETARIAT: 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switz. **TEL.:** +4122 791 6033 – **FAX:** +4122 791 6506 – **www.actalliance.org**



The ACT Alliance secretariat is certified with the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership's 2010 HAP Standard for accountability and quality management.

3.3 Implementation methodology

3.3.1 Implementation arrangements

HIA will be responsible for project management, coordination, monitoring and reporting. The implementation will be carried out in cooperation with HIA's partner NGOs in Ukraine, having well established infrastructure and long term operational experience in similar actions. In the beginning of the project HIA will conclude a Memorandum of Understanding with its partners, having local offices in the following regions:

- Overall programme coordination and implementation: HIA office in Berehove and Zaporizhia and HIA HQ in Budapest.
- Zaporizhia, Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson: Santis Foundation and League of Professional and Business Women /HIA office in Berehove and Zaporizhia

3.3.2 Partnerships with target populations

The IDP communities and affected host community, being in permanent relationship with HIA and its partner organizations are involved in the preparation and implementation of the project. Information obtained from them and their suggestions were taken into account in the preparation of project proposals. HIA is maintaining regular contact with them in the course of the project implementation; their representatives will participate in the preparation of the final lists of recipients. Their opinion will also be important in the course of monitoring and evaluation.

3.3.3 Cross-cutting issues

Participation of women and elderly persons will be ensured in all stages of the project implementation. Women and children specific hygiene needs will be identified and addressed. Special attention will be paid to gender and age balance across all areas of the response. The ACT Alliance Child Safeguarding Policy will be a guiding document that informs our response implementation.

3.3.4 Coordination

HIA is coordinating its activities on different levels: HIA is participating in the international co-ordination mechanism headed by the UN, regularly participating in the coordination meetings in Kyiv, and all the project locations included in current project. HIA is in contact also with the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), at the same time it is coordinating its efforts on regional and local level, as well with NGOs, INGOs and any ACT Alliance member(s) working in the same operational areas, and other donors in the region (embassies, UNOCHA).

Selection of the project locations have been done in co-operation with the local authorities and NGOs avoiding any duplication.

3.3.5 Communications and visibility

During the communication of the projects, general public in Ukraine and Hungary, national, regional and local government, civil society, and UN organizations will be targeted. Local communities as key stakeholders will be also targeted. ACT Alliance communications and visibility guidelines will be followed and the visibility of the Alliance will be ensured. Activities will be presented by local and national Ukrainian media organs.

3.3.6 Advocacy

During the project implementation HIA will advocate the importance to support IDPs and people living in conflict zones in Ukraine. Ukrainian and Hungarian local and national media channels will be used to raise the awareness of wider public in Ukraine and Hungary towards the situation of IDPs and people living in conflict zones of Ukraine. Besides advocating the appropriate emergency response and coordination, HIA will make efforts to raise the attention of the wider Ukrainian society and local governments to the problems, living conditions of IDPs and conflict affected people. One of the most important aims of HIA's advocacy work in Ukraine is to enhance the cooperation among stakeholders

from civil and governmental sector in the field of humanitarian work. HIA will continue its regular advocacy work in the education and other sectors HIA has been involved.

3.3.7 Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization

The project offers short-term recovery that will, however, result in an extended security for the affected population. HIA will ensure that local communities are actively involved in the selection of beneficiaries, distribution of assistance and monitoring. Prioritization is made in close cooperation with local communities.

3.3.8 Accountability – complaints handling

HIA is committed to the humanitarian accountability principles, most prominently described in the HAP benchmarks. HIA will ensure that a safe and accessible complaints mechanism will be put in place.

The assistance will be implemented in cooperation with local Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and in coordination with local governments. Such cooperation ensures that the target group has possibility for complaints that is handled on local level at the first stage and by HIA offices in Ukraine.

Humanity, impartiality, independence, neutrality will be ensured during the project implementation.

The project will be implemented in conformity with the ACT rules and regulations, Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief, Sphere standards as well as the ACT Code of Conduct – Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, fraud and corruption and abuse of power.

3.4 Human resources and administration of funds

HIA has an established human resources development department with required human resources (HR) tools. Preference is given to the local human resources (local HIA staff and staff of local NGOs). Staff related to implementing the program will be based in the project sites while support will also be provided from HIA headquarters in Hungary. HIA's accounts comply with national laws. Regulations, accountability and transparency will be observed in all transactions and reporting.

During the project period, HIA is deploying 1-2 staff from headquarters (part time), 2 project coordinators and 1 driver.

Headquarter staff will travel to the region and will directly manage and monitor the implementation of the appeal. At HIA HQ, part time programme director, programme assistant and financial coordinator will ensure the smooth and professional implementation of the project.

Procurement of aid items will be done according to HIA's and ACT procurement guidelines. During the procurement process preference will be given to Ukrainian companies.

3.5 Planned implementation period

The proposed timeframe for the implementation is 10 months (01 August 2016 – 31 May 2015).

3.6 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

HIA will be responsible for overall program implementation and management both in the region (with its emergency staff delegated there) and from the HQ. Financial progress is followed separately, also on weekly and monthly basis. The field staff and the HQ staff of the project are in permanent electronic contact for feed-back and advising. Post distribution monitoring is ensured, monitoring report will be prepared during the project life-time.

Monitoring will be coordinated by HIA Program Director. Reports will be prepared by the local partners that will form the basis of agreed regular reports prepared by HIA on agreed designated dates. Interim and final financial and narrative report, as well as audit will be prepared based on the guidelines set by ACT Alliance and will be in conformity with ACT policies. The project will be financially audited by an independent auditing company. During the implementation period Situation Reports will be prepared on monthly basis. Monitoring missions and phone calls will be made in order to crosscheck the distributions.

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH/DECR/RRT (ROC)

1. Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

ACT member	Sector of response	Geographic area of response	Planned target population									
			0-5		6-17		18-65		> 65		Totals	
ROC/RRT	HYGIENE	Kiev and Kiev region (Ukraine); Rostov, Voronezh, Belgorod, Kursk or Stavropol region (Russia)	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	Individual unisex hygiene kits for men, women and children		330	330	640	790	430	740	790	1,550	2,190	3,410
	Individual hygiene kits for women					350		430				780
	Individual hygiene kits for children		330	330							330	330
	PSYCHOSOCIAL											
	Appointment to specialist/ counselling		220	220	570	570	290	680	150	300	1,230	1,770
Totals (in individuals)			880	880	1210	1710	720	1850	940	1850	3,750	6,290

- 50% of aid will be distributed to IDPs in Ukraine and 50% to refugees in Russia. The following selection criteria will be applied:
- Households with more than 2 children;
- Households with at least one child below 5 years of age;
- Households with at least one disabled child;
- Single female headed households;
- Single elderly and disabled people;
- Households with at least one elderly and/or disabled person

Preparation of the final beneficiaries and locations lists will be done in consultation with refugees and IDPs communities, local authorities, social services and parishes in the project regions. In preparing the final list of project locations and beneficiaries the level of the needs of refugees and IDPs, established at the time of the assessment, will be taken into account, as well as the assistance received from other sources.

2. Overall goal of the emergency response

2.1 Overall goal

The overall goal is to contribute to alleviate the suffering of most vulnerable conflict affected people in Ukraine and in Russia.

2.2 Outcomes

1) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:

IDPs and refugees, particularly women and children below 5 years of age, personal hygiene is maintained and diseases resulting from poor personal hygiene are prevented.

2) Health/ Psychosocial support:

IDPs and refugees have access to psychosocial assistance that reduce posttraumatic and mental health problems.

III. Proposed implementation plan

3.1 Narrative summary of planned intervention

1) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:

To maintain preferable health and hygiene conditions among IDPs and refugees.

The items to be purchased and distributed are generic hygiene items, customary and traditional for recipients. They are to be distributed in kit form, while special sanitary items for children and women will be distributed as separate items in an appropriate and sensitive way. The kits will have individual, rather than household format, because the size of the beneficiaries' households varies from 1 to 12 person. Taking into account the sharp fluctuations in the local currencies, the Ruble and the Hryvnia, and inflation, ROC/RRT would like to reserve from the very beginning a certain flexibility in the composition and number of aid kits.

All the distributions will be carried out within five months. Distributions of different kits and psychosocial rehabilitation will be done simultaneously.

An individual unisex hygiene kit (total 5,600 kits) will be composed of the following items:

Shampoo 300 ml., antimicrobial	2 pieces
Toilet paper	4 rolls
Bathing & laundry soap 90 gr.	6 pieces
Washing powder 450 gr.	2 pieces
Tooth brush	1 pieces.
Tooth paste 150 gr.	2 pieces.
Antibacterial cleaning gel 500 ml.	1 pieces
Antibacterial dishwashing detergent 1 L.	1 pieces
Bag for packaging the kit	1 pieces

In addition to the individual unisex hygiene kits above, the following items will be handed out:

- 780 individual hygiene/dignity kits for women/girls will include 3 packs of sanitary pads,
- 660 individual hygiene kits for children will include 2 big packs of diapers.

2) Health/ Psychosocial Support

To provide psychological support to refugees, IDPs and affected host-community.

It is planned to provide refugees/IDPs with the assistance of professional psychologists (including speech therapists) with special emphasis on supporting women and children. Professionals with respective experience, familiar with local conditions will provide their services to the refugees and IDPs in counselling sessions in specialized counseling stations and visiting them where they are staying. The recommendations of these experts after the project completion can be used by caregivers - parents/relatives, local social services and health authorities (speech-therapeutic care services for children) to further work with refugees and IDPs. The project will pay for the work of the specialists, and for the supplies and equipment, required for their work. Premises for their work will be provided by local authorities or parishes. Two full-time specialists (or more part-time specialists) will be hired in each of the project regions. They will be supported by Church volunteers with respective professional psychological qualification.

3.2 Log frame – RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH/DECR/RRT (ROC)

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
Overall Goal To contribute to alleviate the suffering of most vulnerable conflict affected people in Ukraine and in Russia.			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Funds from ACT Alliance will be provided and timely arrive,War crisis will not drastically escalate,Accessibility of the areas of mass concentration of refugees and IDPs is manageable,Communities provide full support,Local government bodies provide the required support,Local and central Church structures will support the operation,Proper monitoring and regular follow up mechanism will be in place and implemented.
Outcomes 1) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: IDPs and refugees, particularly women and children below 5 years of age, personal hygiene is maintained and diseases resulting from poor personal hygiene are prevented. 2) Health/ Psychosocial support: IDPs and refugees have access to psychosocial assistance that reduce mental health problems.	 By the end of project at least 95% of beneficiaries stated that they were able to maintain their personal hygiene By the end of the project at least 50% of targeted IDPs and refugees reduced their mental posttraumatic or chronic health problems caused by the conflict	 Satisfactory and perception survey at household level Progress report from psychosocial specialists, statistics	
Outputs 1.1. 5,600 refugees and IDP women, men and children unisex hygiene kits distributed 1.2. 780 women dignity hygiene kits distributed 1.3. 660 baby hygiene kits distributed 2.1 Provision of psychosocial support to 3,000 refugees and IDP women, men and children	 # of beneficiaries # of unisex hygiene kits distributed # of women dignity hygiene kits distributed # of baby hygiene kits distributed # of men, women and children received psychosocial support.	 Distribution lists, pictures, progress and monitoring reports, Final Report. Anonymous records	
Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none">Hiring of project staff,Establishing work of the offices,	List of Key inputs Human resources, Agreed criteria of providers selection,		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation & capacity building sessions with project staff and volunteers, • Orientation meetings with church institutions, local authorities and communities, • Assessment, collection of data, validation and finalization of beneficiary list, • Setting up of warehouse for relief items, • Preparation of distribution plan with target communities and authorities, • Procurement of hygiene items, • Delivery and distribution of hygiene items, • Organising psychosocial support. • Consolidation of distribution data, • Conduct of the evaluation, • Finalization of reports, • Audit. 	<p>Agreements with providers and psychosocial support specialists, Logistical process of deliveries in place, PME system defined, Agreements with communities and authorities.</p>	
---	--	--

3.3 Implementation methodology / RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH/DECR/RRT (ROC)

3.3.1. Implementation arrangements

The Russian Orthodox Church (ROC) will implement this emergency project, using its qualified and experienced staff and infrastructure, supported by its dioceses, parishes and church organizations in the project areas.

ROC will be responsible for overall project implementation, management, coordination, monitoring and reporting.

3.3.2. Partnerships with target populations

The refugees/IDPs communities are ROC partners in the preparation and implementation of the project. Information obtained from them and their suggestions were taken into account in the preparation of project proposals. ROC will maintain regular contact with them in the course of the project implementation; their representatives will participate in the preparation of the final lists of recipients. Their opinion will also be important in the course of monitoring and evaluation. Also, wherever possible, they will be involved as volunteers or employees of the project. Ownership of the project results will be automatically transferred to the local communities and to assisted beneficiaries.

3.3.3. Cross-cutting issues. Principles and standards

The project will be implemented in conformity with the ACT rules and regulations, Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief, Sphere standards as well as the ACT Code of Conduct – Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, fraud and corruption and abuse of power.

Participation of women will be ensured in all stages of the project implementation. Women and children specific hygiene/dignity and psychosocial needs will be identified and addressed.

3.3.4. Coordination

To avoid any duplication the project implementation will be coordinated with other organizations and NGOs providing aid to the refugees and IDPs and with local authorities and social protection institutions, as well as all the church structures involved. The project work is coordinated with HIA by phone and Skype. ROC and HIA are cooperating also on other socially significant projects.

3.3.5. Communications and visibility

Communities, local authorities, press and public will be informed in advance about the time and place of the distributions. ROC will hold meetings with beneficiaries to inform them about the plans and tasks of project. In addition, special information sheets and ACT logo will be posted at distribution points to keep the public informed about the work of ACT/ROC, aims of the distributions and components. Project staff will provide photographs while ROC representatives will be responsible for reports, articles, stories and public relations in addition to their other duties.

3.3.6. Advocacy

The main purpose of the project is to facilitate survival and improve the health and hygiene situation of the refugees and IDPs. At the same time, the high authority of the Russian Orthodox Church with the local authorities and the public allows to assist displaced persons advocating for their rights, obtaining the documents, including papers required for refugee/IDP status, accommodation, jobs or benefits. For example, in the Rostov and Belgorod regions advocacy efforts of the local clergy allowed providing the necessary treatment to several refugees suffering from HIV/AIDS. ROC will fully support this work throughout the project implementation.

3.3.7. Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization

The emergency improvement of the health and hygiene situation of the refugees and IDPs will not only contribute to solving relevant problems, but will be a visible and important sign of solidarity with the

affected. In the course of project implementation and evaluation, ROC will pay attention to the preparation of the next steps in the recovery and rehabilitation.

The local church partners and community will assist ROC/RRT and participate in the project implementation. This will allow strengthening the support network of the local diaconal and emergency initiative of parishes to respond to emergencies through capacity building.

3.3.8. Accountability – complaints handling

During the project implementation, ROC will work with all stakeholders, including communities of refugees and IDPs. All possible suggestions and complaints will be carefully listened to and discussed by project staff with all stakeholders, as well as in the monitoring and evaluation ROC headquarters (HQ). Besides, complaints may be submitted to regional church structures and to the RRT and ROC HQs. Their contacts are in the information documents of the project available to the authorities, beneficiaries and all interested persons. All complaints will be considered. Constructive and friendly decisions will be taken on them.

3.4. Human resources and administration of funds

3.4.1 Distribution and Accounting

ROC will distribute aid items in places of mass temporary accommodation, and settlements. Project staff in co-operation with the local authorities will carry out the distributions. Beneficiaries will sign special relief reception forms developed by ROC/RRT. To enhance transparency local civil and church authorities will be invited to observe distributions and verify distribution documentation.

ROC HQ office in Moscow will coordinate the work. Field offices will be opened in Kiev (Ukraine) and in one of the neighboring with Ukraine regions of Russia. Office space will be provided free by local parishes of the Church. Rooms for staff accommodation will be rented.

3.4.2 ROC/RRT staff:

- The ROC/RRT emergency expert will direct the project. He will be responsible for providing a short training for all the staff (people hired and volunteers),
- The ROC/RRT accountant will be responsible for the finance issues, accounting and preparing the documentation for the financial reporting and audit,
- The ROC/RRT translator/assistant will be responsible for translation and coordination.

The following persons will be hired:

- 2 logisticians, and 2 transport monitors (1 logistician and 1 transport monitors per project region), who will be in charge of the technical aspect of the work. In particular, they will: assess the situation, organize the purchasing, including looking for providers and making of the tenders, organize the transport, the work of the volunteers, help to compose the relief packages and organize their distribution. They will also cooperate with the local authorities,
- 2 drivers (1 per project region), driver and car for the travels to the project areas,
- 4 psychosocial experts (2 per project region).

The ROC volunteers, parishes and church structures will support project implementation. Preference will be given to the local human resources. All the staff and volunteers will participate in a short training which will include data collection, logistics, organizing the implementation, purchase, distribution, as well as ACT policies, standards and principles, rights based approach and gender issues.

ROC accounts comply with national laws and regulations. Accountability and transparency is observed in all transactions and reporting.

3.5. Planned implementation period

The proposed timeframe for the implementation is 10 months (01 August, 2016 – 31 May, 2017).

3.6. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

ROC will carry out monitoring of the project. An expert from ROC will be present in the project areas and direct the project. The field staff and the HQ staff of the project are in permanent phone and electronic contact for feed-back and advice.

The ROC Moscow headquarters will be responsible for reporting to the ACT secretariat. After completion of the project the reports (narrative and financial) will be prepared and sent to the ACT Secretariat within two months of closure of the appeal. The financial report will be audited (internal ROC and independent audits) and will be presented to ACT Secretariat within three months following the end of the project. An independent auditor licensed by the Russian Federation Finance Ministry, member of the Russian Auditors Union, will audit accounts and financial reports.

During the closure phase of the project, evaluation meetings will be held at the ROC field offices in Ukraine and Russia. ROC representatives, project staff, local authorities and social institutions, church parishes and affected communities will participate. The meetings will provide analysis of the project implementation and discuss further support and rehabilitation plans. ROC and HIA will discuss the progress of the joint appeal via phone conference, develop proposals for future cooperation that will be submitted to ROC leadership for approval and then later used for joint projects and new ACT appeals.

IV. THE TOTAL ACT RESPONSE TO THE EMERGENCY

HUNGARIAN INTERCHURCH AID

HIA has been implementing UKR151 and UKR152 appeals to support IDPs in several locations through providing tangible assistance for more than 35,000 internally displaced persons (in four sectors : food security, water sanitation & hygiene, shelter & NFI, health/psychosocial assistance) in 10 regions (oblasts): Transcarpathia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Kherson, Kiev, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Luhansk, Kharkiv, Zaporizhia.

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH/DECR/RRT (ROC)

From the very beginning of the conflict, ROC provides assistance to refugees and IDPs from Eastern Ukraine on the territory of Russia and Ukraine.

More than 130 Mio. Rubles (about 2.03 million US dollars at current exchange rate) were collected to help the affected civil population in Eastern Ukraine and refugees. Dioceses, parishes and church organizations in the affected areas used these funds for ongoing assistance to the most needy.

In general, funds were allocated for the purchase of food, medicine, hygiene and clothing, as well as transportation and accommodation. To date, all these church funds have been spent.

It should be noted that in addition to humanitarian assistance, the local clergy and church volunteers (including doctors) visit people in temporary accommodation centers and settlements to provide pastoral, psychological and other assistance.

In 2015-2016 ROC/DECR/RRT operated within ACT Appeals UKR151 and UKR152 to assist the most affected refugees and IDPs in Ukraine and Russia, providing hygiene-kits and psychosocial support.

- Within the ACT project UKR151 project in 2015 2,200 persons received individual unisex hygiene kits, 380 women received individual hygiene kits for women, 320 children - individual hygiene kits with diapers. 140 children have been received psychosocial support.
- Within the ACT UKR152 project in June-July 2016 it its planned that 1,960 persons will receive individual unisex hygiene kits, 350 women will receive individual hygiene/dignity kits for women, 370 children - individual hygiene kits with diapers. 380 women, men and children will receive psychosocial support.

In 2015 with the support of Samaritan's Purse and the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association, ROC/DECR/RRT organized the distribution for refugees from the south-east of Ukraine in Rostov and Belgorod regions of Russia:

- 30,000 individual hygiene kits,
- 4,000 individual children hygiene kits,
- 14,420 individual bedding kits,
- 10,000 individual food kits,

10,000 individual children school kits (gifts).

APPENDICES TO THE APPEAL DOCUMENT

Appendix 1: Map of Ukraine and Russia



Appendix 2: Budgets

Requesting ACT member: Hungarian Interchurch Aid

Appeal Number: UKR 161

Appeal Title: IDPs and Refugees in Ukraine in Russia

Implementing Period: 01.08.2016 - 31.05.2017

				Appeal Budget <i>UAH</i>	Appeal Budget <i>HUF</i>	Appeal Budget USD	
<u>INCOME</u>							
INCOME- FIRM PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)				0.00		0.00	
Date	Evangelical Lutheran Church in Bavaria			4'047'540		166'665	
	EUR 150.000 (Exchange Rate: 1 EUR = 26,98 UAH)						
TOTAL INCOME				166'665			
EXPENDITURE							
	Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal Budget	Unit Cost	Appeal Budget	Appeal Budget
	Unit	Units	<i>UAH</i>	<i>UAH</i>	<i>HUF</i>	<i>HUF</i>	USD
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)							
Food security							
	Food packages (oil, flour, rice, pasta, sugar, canned meat, buckwheat, dry peas, tea, biscuit, condensed milk)	package	15'000	200	3'000'000		120'676
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene							
	Hygienic kits (soap, shampoo, washing powder, toothbrush, toothpaste, disinfectant, toilet paper, dishwashing liquid, sanitary napkins)	kit	15'000	150	2'250'000		90'507

Hygiene kits for babies (diapers, baby powder, baby cream, wet wipes, baby shampoo)	package	600	600	360'000		14'481
---	---------	-----	-----	---------	--	--------

Health/Psychosocial Support

Psychosocial assistance	month	5	87'000	435'000		17'498
-------------------------	-------	---	--------	---------	--	--------

Shelter and Non-food items

Heating material (wood/wood bricks fuel/coal)	HH	500	1'800	900'000		36'203
Reconstruction of private houses	HH	150	18'000	2'700'000		108'608

Community shelter - minor repairs, upgrade, winterization, household equipment/machinery	location	1	700'000	700'000		28'158
--	----------	---	---------	---------	--	--------

Other Sector Related Direct Costs (List expenditure by sector)

Programme coordinator (2 person, each person 100%) - field offices	month	10	27'360	273'600		11'006
--	-------	----	--------	---------	--	--------

Needs assessment and beneficiary selection	sector	4	35'000	140'000		5'632
--	--------	---	--------	---------	--	-------

Distribution monitoring	month	10	25'000	250'000		10'056
-------------------------	-------	----	--------	---------	--	--------

Communication/visibility cost	month	10	9'000	90'000		3'620
-------------------------------	-------	----	-------	--------	--	-------

International travel and accommodation	month	10			103'254	1'032'538
--	-------	----	--	--	---------	-----------

Local travel and accommodation	month	10	12'000	120'000		4'827
--------------------------------	-------	----	--------	---------	--	-------

Wages for driver	month	10	12'500	125'000		5'028
------------------	-------	----	--------	---------	--	-------

TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE

11'343'600	1'032'538	459'920
-------------------	------------------	----------------

TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING**Transport (of relief materials)**

Transportation of aid items	month	10	32'000	320'000		12'872
-----------------------------	-------	----	--------	---------	--	--------

Handling

Logistics and handling	month	10	39'000	390'000		15'688
------------------------	-------	----	--------	---------	--	--------

TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING

710'000	28'560
----------------	---------------

CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)

TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS					0	0
TOTAL DIRECT COST					12'053'600	488'479
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT						
<u>Staff salaries</u>						
Programme director - part time	month	10			300'000	3'000'000 10'519
Programme assistant - part time	month	10			200'000	2'000'000 7'012
Finance coordinator - part time	month	10			200'000	2'000'000 7'012
Expatriates (HIA staff delegated to Ukraine)- partial salaries	month	10			350'000	3'500'000 12'272
Daily allowances (HIA staff delegated to Ukraine)	day	130			20'000	2'600'000 9'116
<u>Office Operations</u>						
Field office rent, running, cleaning costs	month	10	10'000	100'000		4'023
Field office stationery and office supplies	month	10	2'800	28'000		1'126
Running, repair and operational costs of HIA car	month	10			310'000	3'100'000 10'869
<u>Communications</u>						
Field office communication	month	10	4'000	40'000		1'609
<u>Other</u>						
Bank fees	month	10			53'000	530'000 1'858
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT					168'000	16'730'000 65'416
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION						
Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate				950'000	3'331
Monitoring & Evaluation	Estimate				500'000	1'753
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION					0	1'450'000 5'084

TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee	12'221'600	558'980
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%	366'648	16'769.40
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee	12'588'248	575'749
BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)	12'588'248	409'084

EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD

UAH rate	24.86
HUF rate	285.21

Requesting ACT member: RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH/DECR/RTT

Appeal Number: UKR 161

Appeal Title: IDPs and Refugees in Ukraine and Russia

Implementing Period: 1st August 2016 - 31st May 2017

INCOME

Appeal
Budget
RUB*

Appeal
Budget
USD

INCOME- FIRM PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)

0

0

Date Donor Name

TOTAL INCOME

0

0

EXPENDITURE

DIRECT COSTS

1 Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

Hygiene individual unisex kits (5.600 kits)

Shampoo 300 ml., antimitotic

piece

11'200

79

888'384

14'101

Toilet paper - 4 rolls

pack

5'600

85

474'656

7'534

Bathing & laundry soap 90 gr.

piece

33'600

18

588'336

9'339

Washing powder 450 gr.

piece

11'200

78

878'304

13'941

Tooth brush

piece

5'600

59

330'288

5'243

Tooth paste 150 gr.

piece

11'200

89

996'016

15'810

Antibacterial cleaning gel 500 ml.

piece

5'600

78

434'448

6'896

Antibacterial dishwashing detergent 1 l.

piece

5'600

113

634'032

10'064

Bag for packaging the kit

piece

5'600

20

110'600

1'756

Hygiene/dignity individual women kits (780 kits)

Sanitary pads

pack

2'340

60

139'768

2'219

Hygiene individual children kits (660 kits)

Diapers

pack

1'320

1'205

1'590'600

25'248

Total Hygiene				7'065'432	112'150
2 Psychosocial Support					
Psychosocial experts/psychologists honorary & materials (2 persons * 2 regions) **	month	10	460'000	4'600'000	73'016
Total Psychosocial				4'600'000	73'016
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS (ALL SECTORS)				11'665'432	185'166
OTHER SECTOR RELATED DIRECT COSTS					
Salaries & benefits for direct staff (Local hired staff)					
Transport monitors - 2 persons (one person per project region)	month	5	76'000	380'000	6'032
Driver with a car - 2 persons (one person per project region) ***	month	5	110'000	550'000	8'730
Fuel and travel costs of local staff (2 regions)	month	10	16'500	165'000	2'619
TOTAL OTHER SECTOR RELATED DIRECT COSTS				1'095'000	17'381
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING					
<u>Transportation of relief materials to project locations</u>					
Transportation of relief materials to project locations - 2 regions	month	5	45'000	225'000	3'571
<u>Warehousing</u>					
Rental of warehouse				0	0
Wages for Security/ Guards				0	0
<u>Handling</u>					
Logisticians - 2 persons (one person per project region)	month	5	97'000	485'000	7'698
Salaries / wages for handling labourers				0	0
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				710'000	11'270
CAPITAL ASSETS					
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS					
				0	0

TOTAL DIRECT COST				13'470'432	213'816
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT					
<u>Staff salaries</u>					
Programme director, part time 25%	month	10	100'000	250'000	3'968
Accountant, part time 20%	month	10	80'000	160'000	2'540
Translator/assistant, part time 10%	month	10	70'000	70'000	1'111
<u>Staff travel</u>	month	10	7'500	75'000	1'190
<u>Office Operations</u>					
Office rent (2 field offices)				0	0
Accommodation of ROC/RRT HQ Representatives (2 field regions)	month	10	18'000	180'000	2'857
Office Utilities (2 field offices)	month	10	9'500	95'000	1'508
Office stationery (2 field offices)	month	10	15'500	155'000	2'460
<u>Communications</u>					
Telephone, fax, internet, mail etc. (2 field offices)	month	10	19'000	190'000	3'016
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT				1'175'000	18'651
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION					
Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate			63'000	1'000
Monitoring & Evaluation (2 regions)	Estimate			125'000	1'984
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION				188'000	2'984
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive Bank and International Coordination Fees				14'833'432	235'451
BANK FEE- 1,5%				222'501	3'532
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee				15'055'934	238'983
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%				451'678	7'169

TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee	15'507'612	246'153
BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)	15'507'612	246'153

EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD

Budget rate

63.00

* Prices are given in Rub, despite the fact that half of the project will be implemented in Ukraine, where the currency is UAH. This is because the accounting, preparation of financial statements and audit will be carried out in the central office of RRT/ROC in Moscow in rubles. Also it should be noted that the prices of relief items in the project area in Ukraine and Russia are almost identical. Salaries of Russian and Ukrainian workers in the same positions will also be equal.

** It is impossible to make an accurate and responsible detailed budget in this section at the planning stage. The budget break down depends on the level of funding, as well as on regional specifics in the potential project sites. In case of low project funding the priority will be given to the salaries of psychosocial experts; the equipment and supplies will be held materials will be reduced to a minimum.

In case of full funding, besides the salaries of specialists the project will purchase special equipment, required for their professional work, furniture, books, games and supplies. Their cost, specification and % of budget line will be determined depending on the selected project region. For example, in Belgorod region emphasis will be made on working with disabled children with cerebral palsy, autism, Down syndrome, hearing-impaired, and a respective training for their parents. Work will be organized in the Church center that currently is being established, and will receive additional equipment as required.

In Rostov the emphasis will be made on psychological assistance to women, children and elderly – on-site counselling in distant TACs and villages.

In Kiev and surroundings (Ukraine), Kursk and Stavropol regions (Russia) - a combination of two working methods will be applied: counselling by psychologists and speech therapists in specialized clinics in the cities that need some additional equipment; and on-site counselling in TACs and villages of the respective region.

The level of specialists' salaries varies from region to region and depends on the willingness of specialists to work for the project for charitable wages, as well as on the number and professional level of their volunteer helpers and volunteers. Therefore at the planning stage ROC requests certain flexibility in the break-down within this budget section.

*** This means that the driver will not be employed separately, and the vehicle will not be rented separately. The project will hire a driver with his own vehicle, so that he will be employed for a 100 % position to work for the project and transport project staff to the implementation sites. Thus, the driver will be responsible for the technical maintenance of the vehicle, minor repairs, insurance, etc.