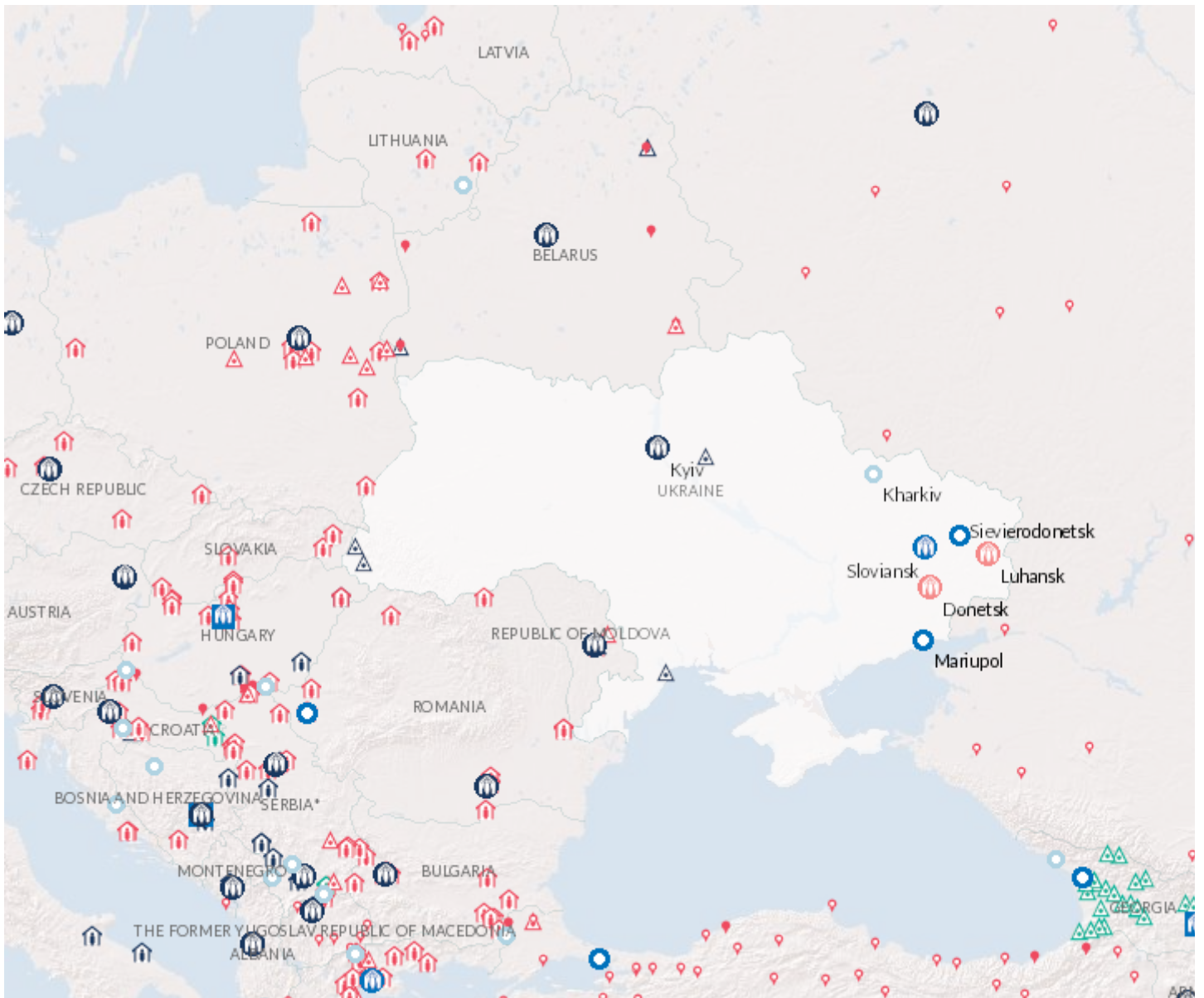


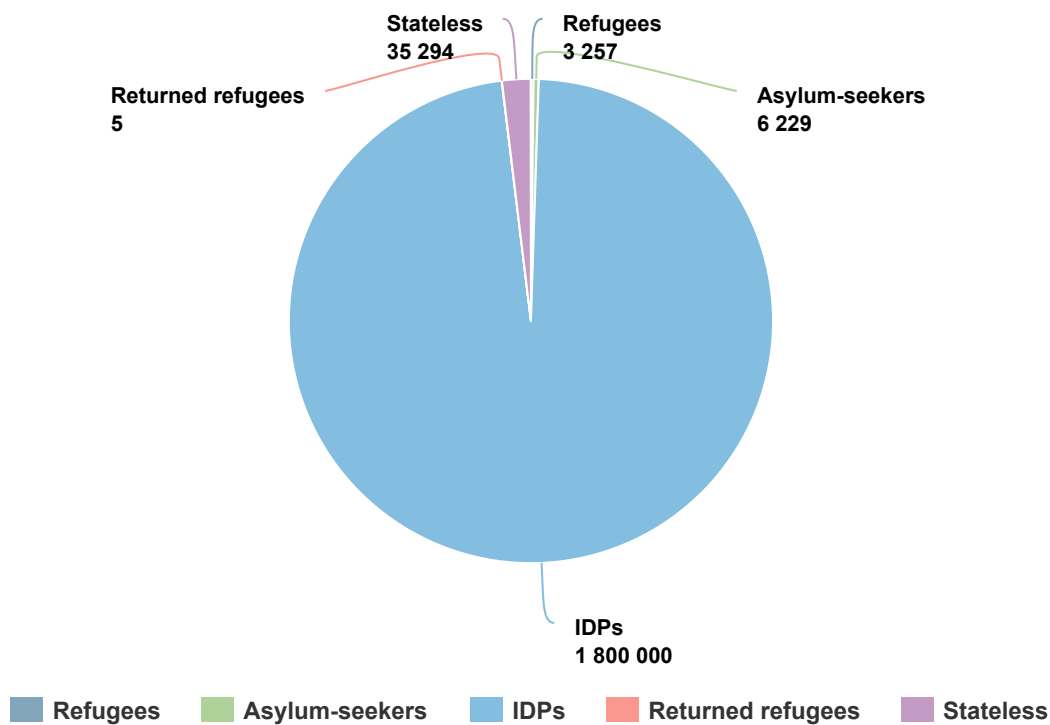
Operation: Ukraine



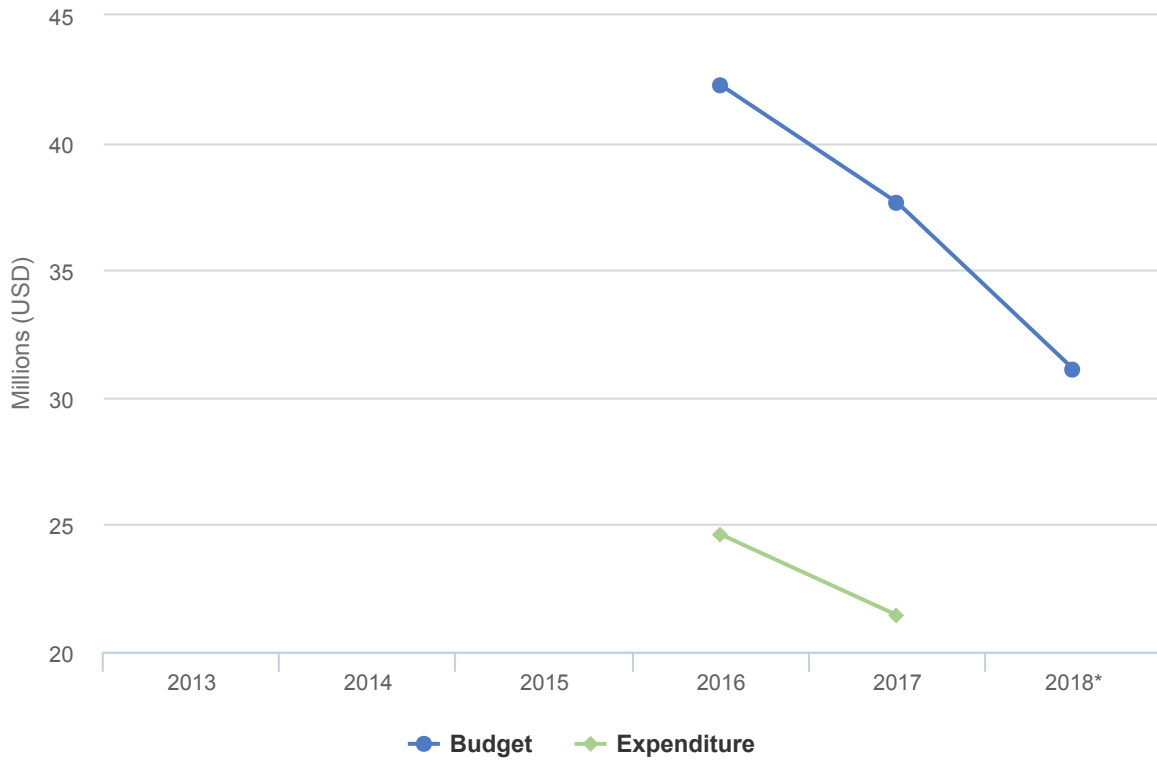
People of Concern

DECREASE IN
0% 2017

2017	1,844,785
2016	1,845,246



Budgets and Expenditure for Ukraine



Operational context

Frequent violations of the ceasefire in eastern Ukraine through 2017 continued to cause casualties, with a 6 per cent increase compared to 2016. Furthermore, damage to infrastructure and properties took place mostly along the contact line, with over 1,500 houses damaged in the government controlled areas (GCA) side alone. Increased insecurity continued to hamper humanitarian access, particularly in non-government controlled areas (NGCA) where access remained highly unpredictable. Despite insecurity, some 800,000 people continued to live within 20 kilometres on both sides of the line of contact. Some returns to these areas were witnessed, mainly by people who did not have sufficient resources to continue living in other areas of Ukraine.

Several factors contributed to a sharpening of humanitarian needs for internally displaced and conflict-affected people, despite assumptions that the protection environment would gradually improve; the ongoing armed conflict, restrictions on freedom of movement, imposition of a trade blockade between the GCA and NGCA, difficulties accessing documentation, and continued suspension of social benefits and pensions to thousands of people.

In a positive development, Ukraine adopted a strategy on durable solutions at the end of the year, and UNHCR will contribute to the development of an action plan for its implementation. However, there was little progress on key issues such as payment of pensions and social benefits to people residing in NGCA, making the system of birth registration more responsive to the needs of parents in NGCA, or improving freedom of movement through the checkpoints where queues remained long and conditions remained poor.

Population trends

As of the end of 2017, Ukraine hosted close to 3,260 refugees and some 4,090 asylum-seekers. The majority originate from Afghanistan and Syria, while some 70 other countries of origin are also represented. The number of stateless persons was estimated at some 35,000 at the end of the year.

As of August 2017, the Government had registered more than 1,586,400 IDPs. The UN and humanitarian response partners use a planning figure of 0.8 to 1 million IDPs. In addition, there are some 136,400 Ukrainian refugees and close to 17,800 Ukrainians with their asylum claims pending by the end of 2017 in neighbouring countries and the European Union.

Key achievements

UNHCR, as part of the inter-agency response and in line with the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), focused on three main objectives: i) advocate for and respond to the protection needs of conflict-affected people with due regard to international norms and standards; ii) provide emergency assistance and ensure nondiscriminatory access to quality essential services for populations in need; and iii) improve the resilience of conflict-affected people, prevent further degradation of the humanitarian situation and promote recovery and social cohesion. In 2017, UNHCR continued to lead the protection cluster and co-led the shelter/NFI cluster.

Against this background, the key achievements of UNHCR's operation in Ukraine included the following:

- A Multi-year, Multi-partner protection and durable solutions strategy to cover the period 2018-2022 was developed. The strategy foresees different operational approaches in three distinct geographic areas. Along the contact line and in non-Governmental Controlled Areas (NGCA), UNHCR will focus on humanitarian protection. In the rest of Ukraine, UNHCR will concentrate on protection and durable solutions for IDPs while preparing for responsible disengagement, as well as on protection and solutions for refugees and stateless persons.
- Legal assistance was provided to more than 37,700 refugees, stateless persons and IDPs through a network of partner lawyers and advocates operating throughout Ukraine, including in some detention centres. Counselling was provided on a variety of issues, with matters related to the asylum procedure, payment of

social benefits and pensions, registration, documentation, freedom of movement and housing land and property rights featuring.

- Authorities were supported in conducting consultations for the development of an IDP durable solutions strategy, which was ultimately adopted at the end of 2017. UNHCR also began to contribute to development actors' work on establishing an affordable housing project for IDPs.
- A total of 1,170 shelters were repaired (nearly 30% in NGCA) with a breakdown of 423 light repairs, 548 medium repairs, 164 heavy repairs and 34 reconstructions. The repairs targeted vulnerable families who remained in (or planned to return to) houses damaged during the conflict.
- Through a new agreement with the Ukrainian postal service, winter cash assistance (for purchasing fuel for heating) was provided to some 840 people of concern (including 90 people with disabilities) in the last quarter of the year when additional funds became available. In addition, more than 70,700 people benefited from in-kind assistance in 2017, much of it related to winterization (distribution of coal, winter clothing).
- Building on the existing strengths of Ukraine's civil society, UNHCR also provided support to some 320 community groups engaged in protection and assistance to IDPs and conflict-affected persons. During 2017, 43 'quick impact projects' aiming to promote peaceful coexistence between IDPs and hosting communities were implemented, out of which 25 in the government-controlled areas of eastern Ukraine.

Unmet needs

Access to NGCA remained restricted and constrained the timely delivery of assistance.

Since the beginning of the crisis, 9,000 repairs have been made in NGCAs. Prior to the start of 2017, the conservative estimation in the absence of a systematic verification of damage was between 10,000 and 12,000 houses, while the number could be up to three times higher. In GCAs, the shelter cluster estimates that over 10,000 households, including a backlog of homes damaged in 2015-2016, still require repairs. Between March and August 2017, a flare up in hostilities caused new damage to over 700 houses.

In addition to UNHCR's capacity-building and advocacy efforts, gaps in meeting humanitarian needs remain.

There is a need for continued support to people with specific needs, primarily through cash assistance. If more funds were available, UNHCR could have assisted an additional 600 people and implement some 20 more 'quick impact projects'.

Asylum-seekers do not have the right to work in Ukraine, and there are few spaces available in temporary accommodation centers. As a result, most have to find irregular jobs or rely on the very limited financial assistance provided by UNHCR. Due to budgetary constraints, UNHCR is also unable to provide at a larger scale Ukrainian language classes and assistance to employment or other means for self-reliance.

2017 Expenditure for Ukraine | USD

The following table presents the final budget and funds available by pillar and the final expenditure at the objective-level, as reported at year-end.

	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	Pillar 4 IDP projects	Total
Final Budget	6,774,428	632,566	30,231,018	37,638,012
Income from contributions*	4,343,543	0	9,984,380	14,327,923
Other funds available / transfers	478,672	314,012	6,805,271	7,597,954
Total funds available	4,822,215	314,012	16,789,650	21,925,877

Expenditure by Objective

Favourable Protection Environment				
Law and policy	176,444	0	474,386	650,830
Administrative Institutions and Practice	0	0	171,132	171,132
Legal remedies and legal assistance	712,268	0	1,763,868	2,476,136
Access to territory	315,564	0	0	315,564
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	304,299	0	0	304,299
Subtotal	1,508,576	0	2,409,386	3,917,962
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation				
Reception conditions	52,948	0	0	52,948
Identification of statelessness	0	27,167	0	27,167
Registration and profiling	107,382	0	0	107,382
Status determination	464,820	0	0	464,820
Subtotal	625,150	27,167	0	652,317
Security from Violence and Exploitation				
Protection from effects armed conflict	0	0	1,157,159	1,157,159
SGBV prevention and response	0	0	452,947	452,947
Non-arbitrary detention	105,895	0	0	105,895
Child protection	159,574	0	0	159,574
Subtotal	265,469	0	1,610,106	1,875,574
Basic Needs and Essential Services				
Health	135,689	0	0	135,689
Shelter and infrastructure	0	0	4,127,414	4,127,414
Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	0	0	496,283	496,283
Services for persons with specific needs	812,954	0	3,159,363	3,972,317

	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	Pillar 4 IDP projects	Total
Education	230,214	0	0	230,214
Subtotal	1,178,856	0	7,783,059	8,961,915
Community Empowerment and Self Reliance				
Community mobilization	109,709	0	1,548,641	1,658,349
Co-existence with local communities	1,481	0	807,629	809,110
Self-reliance and livelihoods	264,579	0	0	264,579
Subtotal	375,769	0	2,356,270	2,732,039
Durable Solutions				
Solutions strategy	0	0	220,112	220,112
Reintegration	0	0	361,888	361,888
Integration	213,561	0	0	213,561
Resettlement	164,986	0	0	164,986
Greater reduction of statelessness	0	286,844	0	286,844
Subtotal	378,547	286,844	582,000	1,247,392
Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships				
Coordination and partnerships	0	0	323,936	323,936
Donor relations	0	0	188,070	188,070
Subtotal	0	0	512,006	512,006
Logistics and Operations Support				
Supply chain and logistics	0	0	408,987	408,987
Operations management, coordination and support	489,613	0	631,554	1,121,167
Subtotal	489,613	0	1,040,541	1,530,154
2017 Expenditure Total	4,821,980	314,012	16,293,368	21,429,360

*Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.