



**Country: Ukraine
Initiation Plan**

Project Title: Rapid Response to Social and Economic Issues of Internally Displaced People in Ukraine

UNDAF Outcome(s): PF Area 1 – Outcome 1: New economic opportunities created particularly in the small and medium business sector as a result of enabling improvements in the business and investment environment, improved skills and better utilization of Ukraine’s scientific and innovation potential
 PF Area 2 – Outcome 4: Social development policy making at national and sub-national level is evidence based
 PF Area 3 - Outcome 2: More effective and accountable public institutions respond to the needs of all persons within the jurisdiction of Ukraine, especially the most vulnerable

Expected CP Outcome(s): Outcome 2: Reduction of poverty in rural areas through socio-economic development activities
 Outcome 3: Improved access to and utilization of quality health, education and social services
 Outcome 7: More effective and accountable public institutions respond to the needs of all persons within the jurisdiction of Ukraine, especially the most vulnerable

Initiation Plan Start Date: 22 August 2014
Initiation Plan End Date: 30 December 2014
Implementing Partner: UNDP

Brief Description

The overall objective of the Rapid Response to IDPs Issues Project (RRIDP) is to promote peace and sustainable development through durable integration of IDPs in their new locations and reintegration into their home locations. The specific objectives of the project are (i) to enhance capacity of the government for efficient coordination, planning and management of IDP projects; (ii) to create enable environment to IDPs to access to social and communal services through reliable information systems; (iii) to improve living conditions and livelihoods of IDPs and host communities; (iv) to promote durable integration/reintegration and social cohesion.

<p>Programme Period: 2012 – 2016</p> <p>CPAP Programme Component: Reducing Poverty and Achieving MDGs</p> <p>Atlas Award ID: _____</p> <p>PAC Meeting Date __ August 2014</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">Total resources required</td> <td style="width: 30%;">USD 100,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total allocated resources:</td> <td>USD 100,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Regular</td> <td>USD 100,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Other:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Donor</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Government</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfunded budget:</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In-kind Contributions</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> </table>	Total resources required	USD 100,000	Total allocated resources:	USD 100,000	• Regular	USD 100,000	• Other:		○ Donor	_____	○ Government	_____	Unfunded budget:	_____	In-kind Contributions	_____
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Agreed by UNDP:

INITA PAU'OVICA
 DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION
 REPRESENTATIVE
 UNDP UKRAINE

I. PURPOSE

The last month of 2013 and eight months of 2014 in Ukraine have been marked by a rapid succession of intense events, which have profoundly affected the Ukrainian society. Violence in the Eastern regions and the occupation of Crimea has led a growing number of people to leave their homes and relocate in safer regions or even abroad. As of 8 August 2014, UNHCR reported a total of 139,170 internally displaced persons (125,032 – from Eastern Ukraine and 14,138 – from Crimea). At the same time, regional departments of social protection registered approximately 100,000 IDPs. Out of total number of IDPs, 35 percent are women and 34 percent are children, while men constitute about 20 percent and the rest – elderly and disabled people. More than 700,000 have fled to Russian Federation after started the unrest in the East. A Needs Assessment conducted by OCHA, in June 2014, in the Donetsk and Lugansk Oblasts indicates that, potentially, a total of 1.52 million people may leave the Eastern regions of Ukraine, should armed conflict and violence continue to take place. The following Oblast has received the highest number of IDPs: Donetsk Oblast – 33,869, Kharkiv Oblast – 27,242, Dnipropetrovsk Oblast – 10,507, Kiev Oblast – 18,915, Zaporizhie Oblast – 9,298, Odesa Oblast – 6,843, Lviv Oblast – 4,143.

A large share of IDPs is women and children fleeing the violence in Donetsk and Lugansk Oblasts, leaving heads of families behind. More recently, and due to the overall collapse of business activities in those regions, entire families have moved out. Yet, the OHCHR report states that many IDPs remain within the eastern regions in rural areas. On average, IDPs who have left their home locations are families with able-to-work parents or single mothers (up to 60 years old) with children. Internally displaced families originate mainly from an urban environment (given that they are escaping violence taking place in urban areas) and that they chose to relocate in a city or town in another region of Ukraine or abroad.

It is assumed, based on collected perceptions and experience of several towns (including Slavyansk), that IDPs who have fled the eastern regions of Ukraine will eventually return to their home locations once armed conflict has stopped and security has been reinstated, if they would have home to return. On the other hand, IDPs originating from Crimea (in smaller numbers than IDPs from the East) are families who, in the context of a changed political and economic environment, chose to relocate on a long-term basis in Ukraine.

The majority of international humanitarian actors, due to security reasons, are unable to access persons displaced within the Donetsk and Lugansk regions and thus only some very limited assistance has been provided so far. Given that the transportation of people wishing to leave Eastern regions, mainly organised by NGOs and businesses, is a harduous/dangerous process, it is highly likely that elderly people as well as people with disabilities may not have moved out in great numbers.

According to numerous sources, there are considerable gaps in the State's ability to protect IDPs. The central authorities had not issued formal instructions on how to register and assist displaced persons, leading to different practices across the country. Regional authorities are reported to be waiting for instructions on funding allocations for IDPs from the Eastern regions. At present, the basic needs of IDPs are generally covered by activists and civil society. Yet, charitable response capacity is limited and without a systemic countrywide solution-oriented coordination mechanism, it is unlikely to be sustainable for a long period of time, especially in the event of mass arrivals.

There is no medium- to long-term planning to handle IDP-related issues. As IDPs do not appear to expect a long-term stay, some activities are not being undertaken – e.g. employment and income generation supportive activities. So far basic social services are not provided, and the most urgent problem is the medical treatment, especially support to children, pregnant women and the disabled. Moreover, IDPs do not have access to legal support and justice services. Some of them also lost important legal/civic documentation (cases of lost property titles etc.). Many IDPs do not have access to social assistance and benefits, including retirement and child benefits.

There are cases when cities' authorities aim to limit the stay of IDPs (for example, Kharkiv city and Oblast which are the recipient of the highest numbers of IDPs). The reasons for these limitations are mainly related to lacking resources and an unwillingness to have large IDPs communities that could bring social tensions and political instability. The Oblast's authorities and NGOs are

supporting the temporary relocation of IDPs to places outside Kharkiv city, and are in favour of creating a transit point on the territory of the Oblast for further relocation of IDPs to other Oblasts. This appears to be the result of a negative perception of IDPs among the public.

Thus, the key problems and needs currently faced by IDPs are humanitarian, livelihoods, integration, and security challenges:

Lack of access to adequate housing: Many IDPs are living with their relatives, friends and rented houses. Some IDPs living in collective shelters, which were mainly built for youth summer camps, and they do not have heating systems. It triggers the health of IDPs during the winter.

Lack of employment and income generating opportunities: Due to restrictions in registering business activities and employment in relocated areas will push the IDPs in to poverty. This is compounded by the fact that, many IDPs did not resign from their previous jobs before relocating, and did not take the "labour book" and thus are not able to have legal status for employment in the new place of residence.

Lack of access to social services/benefits: As the government has not made special policy for temporary residence registration of IDPs in relocated areas, the IDPs have no access to medical services, education, social protection programmes and pensions. This situation has direct effect on elderly people, children, pregnant women or women after childbirth. IDPs are also not able to withdraw their deposits from a bank due to blocked of bank accounts in the conflict zones.

Lack of information: There is no systematically collected database about IDPs and information dissemination system about services that IDPs could benefit in the regions. Because of that IDPs have difficulties to get legal services for restoring lost documents, and also for protection from civil and criminal issues. Due to lack of proper information about IDPs, some host communities also perceive IDPs as separatists. Consequently, it may hinder the integration of IDPs in a relocated area. Moreover, the government, international communities, and civil societies will not be able to effectively plan and provide humanitarian assistance to IDPs in absence of detailed information about IDPs and destroyed social and communal infrastructures.

Protection and security: The IDPs have fear of persecution for political views, ethnicity or fear of being forcefully recruited into insurgent groups, some have experienced abduction, extortion and harassment. Gender based violence which is on the increase, and largely unreported. IDPs are traumatized by the conflict. Need to provide services to those IDPs who are suffering from psychological disorientation, alienation and stress. To ensure security of both IDPs and host communities, it is necessary to promote integration process through community dialogue and networks.

II. EXPECTED OUTPUT

The overall objective of the Project is to promote peace and sustainable development through durable integration of IDPs in their new locations and reintegration into their home locations.

The specific objectives of the Project are:

- to enhance capacity of the government for efficient coordination, planning and management of IDP projects;
- to improve living conditions and livelihoods of IDPs and host communities and to create enable environment to IDPs to access to social and communal services;
- to promote durable integration/reintegration and social cohesion.

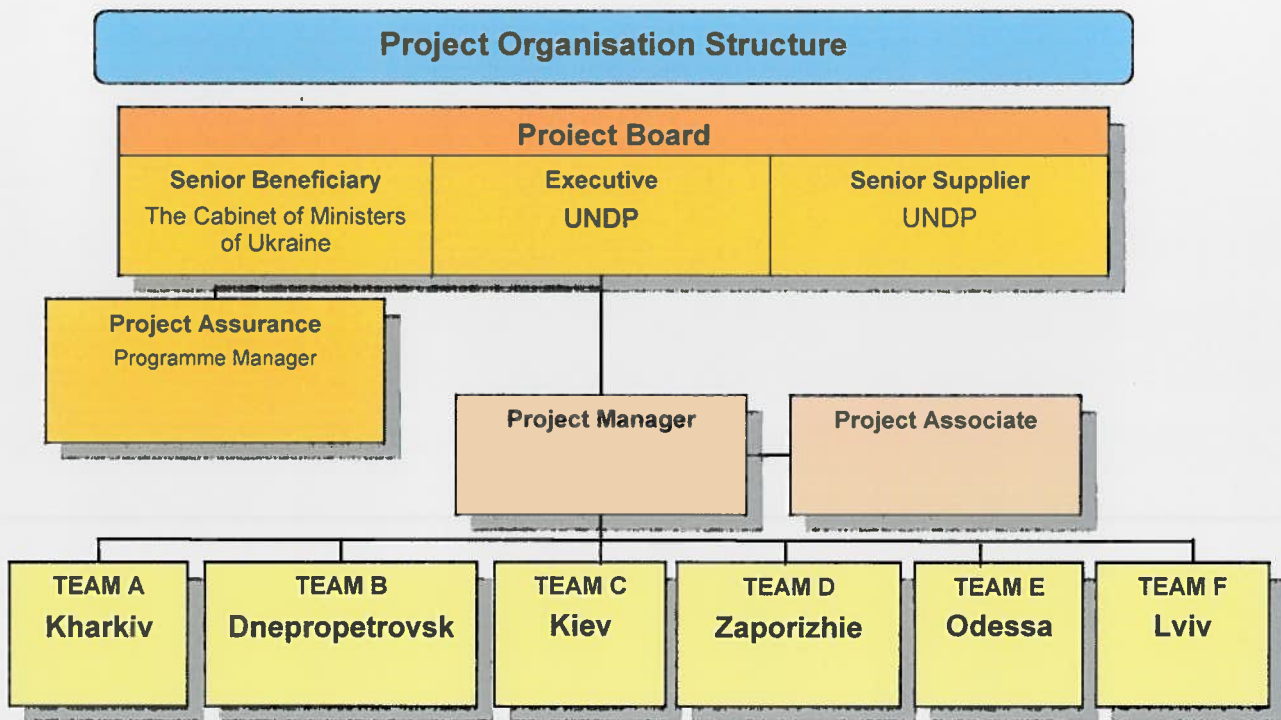
The Project beneficiaries will be IDPs, host communities, and the central and local governments. Thus, the Project will intervene in the following Oblasts, known to be the high number of IDPs: Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Kyiv, Zaporizhie, Odesa and Lviv Oblasts as well as parts of Donetsk and Lugansk Oblasts that are free from the armed conflict.

The four-month Project Initiation Phase will serve to validate and demonstrate the approach and secure commitment for the programme both politically and financially. The major focus of the Initiation plan will be on (i) support to coordination among governmental and non-governmental organizations as well as among various structures of governmental institutions; (ii) Information

sharing, public awareness and communication; (iii) support to planning and management of the response, as well development of action plans and revision of legislation; (iv) collection, systematization and dissemination of information on needs; (v) piloting of the provision of targeted services to IDPs (including legal, security, psychological, employment, entrepreneurship, social, security, health, education and others); (vi) social integration, adaptation, trust building and reconciliation

III. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Initiation Plan will be directly executed and implemented by UNDP. Initiation Plan supervision will be done by the Project Board. In addition, the Initiation Plan will work with a network of consultants, NGOs, centres of excellence, and its extended community of practice to attain its objectives.



Responsible parties:

Implementing Partner: The UNDP will be implementing the project directly, given the multiple governmental parties benefiting from it.

Project Board: The Project Board is responsible for making, on a consensus basis, management recommendations for a project when guidance is required by the Project Manager. Particularly, the Project Board will have the responsibility to review/endorse project documents and revisions thereto, annual work plans, quarterly and annual project reports.

This Board has three roles:

- Executive representing the project ownership to chair the group. For this project, the Resident Representative will assume the role of Project Board Executive.
- Senior Supplier role to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. This role will be assumed by UNDP's Deputy Resident Representative
- Senior Beneficiary role to ensure the realization of project benefits from the perspective of project beneficiaries. This role will be fulfilled by the Cabinet of Ministers, relevant line ministries, as well as regional and local government.

To discuss the strategic issues of the project activities and its impact, and to ensure that best available international and national expertise is given due consideration in formulating the project strategy, the Project Board may decide to invite to its meetings other stakeholders.

Project Assurance: The Project Assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. This role will be performed by relevant UNDP Ukraine Programme Managers. The Programme Manager will be responsible for following and monitoring Initiation Plan management, in particular he or she will undertake on-site monitoring visits, will review and comment on annual work plans, progress reports, substantive and budget revisions, and on the proposal for transfer of equipment at the end of the Initiation Plan. As well, he or she will be responsible for inputting baseline information to ATLAS for Initiation Plan monitoring and for bringing Initiation Plan information up to date at least once every three months, at a minimum, on receipt of the quarterly progress reports. After reviewing and commenting on the annual progress report and the follow-on annual work plan, he or she will forward these to the members of the Project Board.

The Project Manager, to be hired with Initiation Plan resources, will be responsible for directing all technical, logistical and administrative processes with the aim of carrying out the activities planned to achieve Initiation Plan Output. In this regard, he or she will coordinate the formulation of Terms of Reference for people and/or commercial enterprises to be contracted by the Initiation Plan as well as the technical specifications for the goods to be acquired. On the other hand, he or she will be responsible for formulation of annual work plans which will be reviewed by the Programme Manager. He or she will be responsible for formulation of quarterly, annual and final progress reports, for substantive and budgetary Initiation Plan revisions, when needed, and, with access to ATLAS, for approval of requisitions needed to cover input requirements for the Initiation Plan, all of which will be forwarded to the Programme Manager. The quarterly, annual and final reports, as well as Initiation Plan revisions and the proposal for transfer, will be sent to the Programme Manager. At the same time, he or she will participate in the Selection Committees and/or Panels for the people to be contracted and for the businesses and institutions providing goods and services, as needed. The Project Manager will supervise those people contracted with Initiation Plan resources and will evaluate their performance. He or she will review and comment on the technical reports by consultants and companies or institutions and will send them to the Programme Manager. In regard to the acquisition of goods, he or she will ensure that they stipulated technical specifications are complied with and used for the objective they were acquired for. He or she will review Requests for Direct Payment in processing payment to goods and services providers. The Project Manager will report directly to the Programme Manager.

Project Team: The Initiation Plan will comprise a team of Project Manager, Project Associate and consultants who will carry out activities foreseen in the annual work plans. As well, people will be contracted for logistical, administrative and financial management support.

IV. MONITORING

In accordance with the UNDP Programme and Operation Policies and Procedures, (POPP) the Initiation Plan will be monitored through the following:

Within the Initiation Plan period

- On a quarterly basis (January – March, April – June, July - September, and October – December), a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results.
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- A risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the Initiation Plan implementation.
- A project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the Initiation Plan.
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events.

- **A Final Progress Report should be prepared at the end of the Initiation Plan, shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Thematic Panel through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.**

V. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Year: 2014

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Funding Source	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Budget Description	Amount (USD)	
Output 1. IDPs integration process in their new locations facilitated and their smooth reintegration into their home locations supported Indicators: # IDPs supported # laws/sub-laws developed/amended # Information and education materials/events Baseline: 0 IDPs supported 0 laws/sub-laws developed/amended 0 Information and education materials/events Targets: 100 IDPs supported 2 laws/sub-laws developed/amended 5 Information and education materials/events	Activity 1. Planning, management and coordination of the response to IDP issues at the national and sub-national levels			X	X	UNDP	TRAC/04000	71300 (National Consultant) 72100 (Contractual Services-Companies)	25,000 10,000	
	Activity 2. Improving livelihoods of IDPs in their new locations			X	X	UNDP	TRAC/04000	71300 (National Consultant) 72100 (Contractual Services-Companies) 75700 (Training, Workshops and Confer)	10,000 25,000 5,000	
	Activity 3. Promote integration of IDPs and social cohesion			X	X	UNDP	TRAC/04000	71300 (National Consultant) 72100 (Contractual Services-Companies) 71400 (Contractual Services -Ind)	5,000 5,000 15,000	
TOTAL										100,000