

Brussels, 14.8.2014
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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

of 14.8.2014

**financing emergency humanitarian actions for Ukrainian crisis-affected population
from the general budget of the European Union**

(ECHO/UKR/BUD/2014/01000)

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THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid¹, and in particular Article 2(a), Article 4 and Article 13 thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union and repealing Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Financial Regulation')², and in particular Article 84(2) thereof;

Whereas:

- (1) The crisis in Ukraine has resulted in increased vulnerability and emergency needs among the population.
- (2) The number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees, notably to the Russian Federation, has significantly increased since the beginning of July 2014 and displacement has intensified from the Luhansk and Donetsk regions; while people are also returning to the areas recaptured by the Government.
- (3) The number of IDPs is potentially higher due to the lack of a centralised registration system. Such lack also hampers the coordination and implementation of relief efforts.
- (4) The safety and security of the civilians caught in the violence are of great concern.
- (5) Local authorities and volunteers will soon no longer be in a position to cope with the increased number of people affected by the violence.
- (6) The health service has been badly affected, the water supply systems severely disrupted and local infrastructures heavily damaged.
- (7) To reach populations in need, humanitarian aid should be channelled through non-governmental Organisations (NGOs), and international organisations including United

¹ OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1

² OJ L 298, 26.10.2012, p 1

Nations (UN) agencies. Therefore the European Commission should implement the budget by direct management or by indirect management.

- (8) Humanitarian aid actions financed by this Decision should be of a maximum duration of six months.
- (9) It is estimated that an amount of EUR 2 500 000 from budget article 23 02 01 of the 2014 general budget of the European Union is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to some 3.9 million people affected by the crisis, taking into account the available budget, other donors' contributions and other factors. In view of the urgency of the situation, it is essential that activities covered by this Decision may be financed in full in accordance with Article 277 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012 hereinafter referred to as 'the Rules of Application'³.
- (10) This Decision complies with the conditions laid down in Article 94 of the Rules of Application.
- (11) Pursuant to Article 13 of Council Regulation (EC) N° 1257/96, the opinion of the Humanitarian Aid Committee is not required,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

- 1. In accordance with the objectives and general principles of humanitarian aid, the Commission hereby approves a maximum amount of EUR 2 500 000 for the financing of emergency humanitarian actions in Ukraine from budget article 23 02 01 of the 2014 general budget of the European Union.
- 2. In accordance with Article 2(a) of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the principal objective of this Decision is to provide emergency humanitarian aid to people affected by the violence in Ukraine, wherever they are. The humanitarian actions shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objective: to improve living conditions of people affected by the crisis in Ukraine through emergency multi-sectoral assistance such as relocation, shelters, food distribution, non-food items (NFI), protection including centralised registration system of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), livelihood, Water Sanitation Hygiene (WASH), health care, psychosocial support, capacity building of local and national actors.
- 3. The full amount approved by this Decision is allocated to this specific objective.

Article 2

- 1. The period for the implementation of the actions financed under this Decision shall start on 15 July 2014. Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from the same date. The duration of individual humanitarian aid actions financed under this Decision shall be limited to a maximum of six months.

³ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012 of 29 October 2012 on the rules of application of Regulation No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (OJ L 362, 31.12.2012, p. 1).

2. If the implementation of individual actions is suspended owing to force majeure or other exceptional circumstances, the period of suspension shall not be taken into account in the implementing period of the Decision in respect of the action suspended.
3. In accordance with the contractual provisions ruling the Agreements financed under this Decision, the Commission may consider eligible those costs arising and incurred after the end of the implementing period of the action which are necessary for its winding-up.

Article 3

1. In accordance with Article 277 of the Rules of Application and having regard to the urgency of the action, the availability of other donors and other relevant operational circumstances, funds under this Decision may finance humanitarian actions in full.
2. Actions supported by this Decision shall be implemented either by non-profit-making organisations which fulfil the eligibility and suitability criteria established in Article 7 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96 or by international organisations.
3. The Commission shall implement the budget either
 - (a) by direct management, with non-governmental organisations; or
 - (b) by indirect management, with international organisations that are signatories to the Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA) or the Financial Administrative Framework Agreement with the UN (FAFA) and which were subject to the institutional compliance assessment ('six pillar assessment') in line with Article 57 of the Financial Regulation.

Article 4

This Decision shall take effect on the date of its adoption.

Done at Brussels, 14.8.2014

For the Commission
Claus H. Sørensen
Director General



Emergency Humanitarian Aid Decision

23 02 01

Title: Commission implementing decision financing emergency humanitarian actions supporting Ukrainian crisis-affected population from the general budget of the European Union

Description: Emergency aid for populations affected by the Ukrainian crisis

Location of action: Ukraine and neighbouring countries

Amount of Decision: EUR 2 500 000

Decision reference number: ECHO/UKR/BUD/2014/01000

Supporting document

1 Humanitarian context, needs and risks

1.1 Situation and context

The crisis in Ukraine has resulted in increased vulnerability and emergency needs of the population.

The population of the Donbas area is estimated at 6.6 million inhabitants out of whom 5.8 million people live in urban areas. 57% are Ukrainians and 39% are ethnic Russians.

While the situation in Crimea continues to be of concern, the continued fighting in Eastern Ukraine resulted in a rise of casualties including amongst civilians and an increase of forced displacement of the civilian populations both within and beyond the Donbas region. The crisis resulted in damages to the local infrastructure, electricity and water supply system, and to public and residential buildings. The violence in

Donbas has particularly intensified since May 2014 when attempts to broker a political resolution failed.

The Government's efforts to regain full control of the Donbas region further intensified at the end of June, leading to considerable territorial gains and retaking some of the key cities (Kramatorsk, Krasnyi Lyman, Sloviansk) that had been under control of separatists since May. As a consequence, separatists retreated towards the cities of Donetsk and Luhansk. The suburban and urban areas of the two regional capitals have since seen most of the violence and growing humanitarian needs.

The numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) from areas affected by fighting continue to rise since the onset of the crisis but it particularly intensified since July 2014. As of 5 August, some 293 000 (117 910 IDPs and 175 000 refugees to Russia) are registered to have been internally displaced persons or refugees. Their numbers continue to increase on a daily basis. Most of them have left with few belongings and are in need of shelter, food and non-food assistance, placing pressure on neighbouring regions such as neighbouring oblast of the Donbas region (Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, Zaporizhia), as well as on western areas of Ukraine and neighbouring countries, particularly the Russian Federation. The numbers are potentially higher due to the lack of a centralized IDP registration system. At the same time, however, a significant number of people have been returning to the areas retaken by the Government since early July. The returning population will still require basic services and recovery interventions to make their return sustainable.

The safety and security of the civilians caught in the conflict area is of great concern. Those staying in areas affected by fighting, face imminent security threats due to military operations that are increasingly concentrated in the densely populated urban areas. Basic life-supporting services are disrupted, supplies increasingly limited, and a deterioration of lawlessness.

As the winter is approaching and the on-going fighting is triggering renewed displacement, international assistance to meet the basic humanitarian needs of the affected population is required.

1.2 Identified humanitarian needs

The crisis in Eastern Ukraine and the illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol by the Russian Federation resulted in gradual deterioration of the humanitarian situation, increased vulnerability and needs of the affected populations. The situation has been deteriorating gradually since the beginning of the crisis reaching a critical point in July when the numbers of IDPs exceeded 100 000 and the number of refugees 150 000. The situation is particularly of concern as the Ukrainian local authorities, which capacity is weak and volunteers who have been providing support are no longer in a position to cope with the increased number of IDPs and their needs.

As of 5 August, 293 000 (117 910 IDPs and more than 175 000 refugees to Russia) are registered. Their numbers continue to increase on daily basis. The needs assessment carried out by partner organizations revealed needs in health, water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH), protection including a centralized registration system of IDPs, food, non-food items (NFI) and shelter (particularly in light of the onset winter

when current shelter will no longer be suitable for living). Capacity building of government bodies in dealing with humanitarian issues is also to take into account.

Beneficiaries:

The potential beneficiaries may be seen as falling into:

- a. The population in the areas directly affected by crisis;*
- b. The IDPs and refugees who fled the crisis areas and*
- c. The returnees who are returning to recovered areas by the Ukrainian military.*

a. The population caught in areas of violence remains the most vulnerable. The principal driver of their vulnerability is the continuation of the fighting, which is concentrated in densely populated areas. Currently there are 3.9 million people living in conflict areas where fighting is taking place. The population remaining in Donbas region are facing reduced or disrupted services. Water, electricity supply and transportation are badly affected primarily in the areas of violence. Health services have been affected due to shortages of medical supplies and shortage of medical personnel. Prolonged exposure of the population to these conditions, combined with the approaching cold weather conditions, the inability of authorities to restore basic services and increasingly disrupted access and supply routes to these areas, is a cause for major humanitarian concern.

b. The affected populations who fled to other parts of Ukraine (117 910) or neighbouring countries (179 000), in addition to 15 000 IDPs from Crimea and Sevastopol, mostly left their homes with few belongings and are in need of shelter, food, and non-food assistance. IDPs across Ukraine are facing difficulties accessing social services at areas outside of their residence. Some IDPs are sheltered at temporary locations (student housing, summer sanatoriums, schools), which are unsuitable for longer-term stay. While other IDPs stay with friends and (host) families or are renting out temporary accommodation, these solutions are not sustainable without additional support. Their coping mechanisms and systems are unlikely to keep up with a prolonged period of displacement.

c. The returnees to areas of Donbas taken back by Ukrainian authorities returned to locations of their residence and often found their homes destroyed or damaged, livelihoods disrupted and basic services considerably limited. While the Government has put in an immense effort to restore life-supporting services, including electricity and water supply, in recently recovered cities and towns, the returning population will still require tailored services and recovery interventions to make their return sustainable and reach the pre-crisis conditions, thereby laying the ground for future confidence building and conflict resolution. Any response or intervention will need to consider the mitigating measures to prevent the exacerbation of tensions between different groups of local population.

Needs by sector:

- **Health:** Assessment highlighted that access to health services and the health security of people residing in most parts of the Donbas region has been badly affected. Some hospitals were reported closed due to interrupted essential supply lines (water and electricity). Pharmaceuticals and medical supplies were reportedly limited, with basic support provided by local and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and actors. There have been reports of attack on health workers, with some leaving the area to escape conflict. The insecurity has further jeopardized the already unstable access to health services and has posed an extra burden on the health system that has already been overstretched before the recent escalations. Human lives, as well as the health and wellbeing of the population in the affected areas, are at risk including spread of epidemics and infectious disease such as Tuberculosis (TB) because of interruption of treatment and/or lack of medicine supply. The armed clashes are having a direct effect on the health of the population, resulting in trauma, including injuries and burns. Adequate emergency medical services, including equipped ambulances, trained first-aid personnel and health workforce, intensive care, surgeries, burn units, as well as medications and consumables, are insufficient and their immediate availability is a priority. Major health challenges and constraints are caused by access limitation due to the insecurity, the lack of supplies and response capacity gaps.
- **Protection:** The lack of a systematic and uniform registration system mainly due to lack of expertise by Ukrainian authorities at national and regional level continues to hamper the coordination and implementation of relief efforts. In addition, fears of retaliation means that many IDPs do not register, which in turn prevents them from transferring their residency and accessing their social benefits. Furthermore, some reports indicate reluctance on the part of the authorities in certain Oblasts to register IDPs belonging to the Roma community.

There are also reports of tensions between host communities and IDPs from Eastern Ukraine, as well as IDPs belonging to ethnic minorities - such as Muslim Crimean Tatars and Roma - which necessitate special efforts aimed at fostering peaceful coexistence. Certain minority groups, especially Roma may be facing discrimination in some areas. Some other IDPs expressed individual fear of persecution due to their political views or ethnicity, and indicated that they would not be willing to return even after the active phase of the military operation ceases.

Many IDPs, especially those with disabilities, sick and older persons, are particularly vulnerable and face challenges in leaving the affected areas to which international humanitarian actors currently do not have access.

There is a significant need for dialogue between communities of different political views in return areas, in order to make the on-going return sustainable and promote continuous return in areas that have recently returned to Government control. Serious human rights violations, including torture, abductions, killings and harassment have been reported in areas controlled by armed groups, as well as by the Government. Unexploded ordnance presents an additional security risk for the local population. The

development of legislation on registration and protection of IDPs is a priority.

- **WASH and NFI:** The on-going crisis in Donetsk and Lugansk oblasts has severely disrupted water supply systems, and continues to be a major threat to water and sewerage systems of major cities and surrounding towns that are serviced by the cities' water supply systems and has the potential to cause critical problems for up to four million people in and around Donetsk city, including IDPs and local residents. Women and children are particularly vulnerable in this situation. Recent UN assessment revealed that 44 per cent of the key informants in Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Luhansk and Zaporizhia oblasts have cited safe water supply as the second priority for service provision. There are serious issues with access to potable drinking water, ranging from significant to severe in Lugansk area.

Figures from Debaltseve, Druzhkivka and Khartsyzk indicate that water pollution is already present, with the very real potential of affecting some 175 000 people living in those areas. Since 12 of July, the Karlovskoe water treatment plant of the Donetsk central water supply system has been affected by the shelling, resulting in more than 190 000 people without access to safe drinking water. The most affected are Dimitrov (49 598), Krasnoarmiysk city (77 380), Krasnoarmiysk rayon (31 860) and Dobropolye (31 514). 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 and even death of considerable numbers of people. The constant movement of people as a result of the conflict further compounds the hygiene situation as the probability of transporting WASH related diseases is very high.

- **Psychosocial:** Continued violence and increased armed violence in different regions of Ukraine are creating stressing conditions for all. In a more indirect way, children are also affected by the macro socio-economic state of the country. With the assumption that social vulnerability increases in socio-economically dire situations, children and families, in particular those who are most marginalized or disadvantaged, are affected first and more seriously. While people have different levels of resilience, Ukraine's destabilizing situation places stress on many and puts all in a situation that is being experienced for the first time in this country.

- **Shelter (winterization):** With the upcoming start of the school year in September and the winter fast-approaching it is urgent to find alternative accommodation options for those being sheltered in student accommodation or in sanatoria which lack heating systems. Also, it is paramount to prepare the return of IDPs to their place of origin (to areas retaken back by the Ukrainian authorities) before winter. Rehabilitation and repairs works of their damaged or destroyed accommodation should also be carried out. While accurate figures are still being compiled, UNHCR estimates that some 27% of IDPs (approx. 24 000) are presently accommodated in collective centres. UNHCR also reported that around 20 000 have reportedly returned to areas recently retaken by the Government. However, as the situation remains volatile and hostilities continue, many IDPs remain skeptical and prefer to settle down in their current displacement areas until the situation stabilizes. Basic needs are currently most covered locally but sustainability remains an issue.

- ***Livelihood and Recovery:*** The most vulnerable groups include disabled and pensioners are not able to sustain themselves. An additional shock to the local recovery will be the heavy damages inflicted on the local infrastructure and economy of the Donbas region as a direct or indirect consequence of fighting and violence. The recent UNDP infrastructure damage assessment identified 2 500 damaged homes and facilities. UNHCR also reported that around 20 000 have reportedly returned to areas recently retaken by the Government and that around 60% of the collective shelters currently used can be winterized. The economic recovery of the territories will require enormous infrastructure investments as well as immediate response capacities to restore basic services. This may allow for the resumption of business operations in affected areas, but also attract the prompt return of IDPs. Quick impact activities and support to returning and affected populations, particularly the most vulnerable, will be crucial to facilitate prompt return to sustainable livelihoods and recovery. Furthermore, the state's response capacities for the recovery must be developed. A recovery strategy, which would identify goals, activities, risks and challenges, coordination mechanisms, and an algorithm of economic revival, must be worked out by the state to address the medium and long-term development issues in Donbas.

1.3 Risk assessment and possible constraints

The successful implementation of ECHO funded programmes will depend on Partners' capacity to implement well-targeted and well-designed programming with humanitarian access in areas affected by the crisis in Ukraine. The high level of security issues and kidnapping threats of humanitarian staff would hamper better follow up of operations implemented on the ground.

ECHO attaches fundamental importance to ensuring aid effectiveness, sound financial management and respect of humanitarian principles, which implies monitoring of the action during the lifetime of the project by ECHO's representatives. ECHO also considers that assessment and monitoring of projects by its Partners are keys for the quality of its humanitarian interventions and expects to avail itself of the first-hand security assessment made by its Partners prior to carrying out its own monitoring mission.

2 Proposed DG ECHO response

Based on needs assessment, and particularly in light of the upcoming winter when current living conditions will not be suitable any longer because of harsh weather conditions, ECHO will focus its intervention on helping the most vulnerable people affected by the crisis in Ukraine, wherever the needs arise, such as

- the population in the areas directly affected by ongoing crisis
- the populations who fled the Donbas region to other parts of Ukraine or neighbouring countries, notably to the Russian Federation

- the population who return to areas of their residence in the Donbas region that have been retaken by the UA authorities.

Based on needs assessment and taking into account information from a wide range of sources, a multi-sector intervention is suggested targeting urgent needs among the most affected and the most vulnerable population mentioned above.

ECHO will fund **health** actions to ensure better access to health. ECHO will assist actions that would deliver emergency kits, pharmaceuticals and medical supplies.

ECHO has identified **WASH** as an immediate primary need. This will entail providing NFI and equipment such as generators, water and sludge pumps and other supplies to fix damaged water systems/provide temporary alternative water systems to ensure the inhabitants are able to access some clean potable water, and to provide hygiene kits to ensure no outbreaks of waterborne diseases.

To address **psycho-social needs** ECHO will support actions that would provide both immediate, targeted psycho-social support to children and families, particularly in the direct conflict areas, as well as building the capacity of local professionals to identify children's heightened stress/trauma levels, understand how to address these needs and when to refer.

ECHO will also support provision of **shelter** for IDPs and will also provide **livelihood** support (including cash assistance where appropriate) to vulnerable population affected by the conflict. In preparing for winter, ECHO will also support **winterisation** activities to support returnees to their place of origin and or to live in suitable accommodation for those who will not be able to return back.

To address the protection and rights of IDPs and to ensure the coordination and implementation of relief operations, ECHO will support actions for the implementation of a **centralized registration system** of the IDPs.

Lastly ECHO will support **capacity building** of local actors including local authorities dealing with humanitarian issues and IDPs to ensure sustainability of its actions and better coordination of activities by national, regional and local authorities.

ECHO will coordinate its response with other EU institutions, notably other EU funded instruments.

2.1 Rationale

ECHO has been present in Ukraine since February and followed closely the evolution of the crisis in Ukraine. There was no humanitarian crisis as such at the beginning of the crisis, but rather extreme tensions in the country that warranted contingency planning action. ECHO adapted its approach throughout the time of its presence in Ukraine. ECHO provided support to the Ukrainian Red Cross through IFRC and extended its support while the needs were increasing.

Given the worsening of the humanitarian situation and the increase in the numbers of displaced populations coupled with the fact that large part of the response has been provided by civil society and Ukrainian charitable institutions, this is unlikely to be sustained at current levels, even more so should the displacement trends continue. The increased demand for services resulting from incoming displacement flows provides an additional challenge, particularly for those displaced within the Donbas region to areas retaken by the Government or not directly affected by fighting. Subsequently ECHO allocates EUR 2 500 000 to meet the needs of vulnerable populations in protection, health, psychosocial, shelter, NFI, food and livelihoods. The inability to respond to needs of the affected populations and displaced population particularly before the onset of harsh weather conditions of winter would likely lead to the worsening of the situation of IDPs and people affected by the crisis in Ukraine and to the exponential increase in their needs. This could have a detrimental effect on the social cohesion of Ukrainian society, further destabilizing a country already faced with serious socio-economic and political instability.

2.2 Objectives

- Principal objective:

To provide emergency humanitarian aid to population affected by the crisis in Ukraine

- Specific objective:

To improve living conditions of people affected by the crisis in Ukraine through emergency multi-sectoral assistance such as relocation, shelters including winterization, food distribution, non-food items (NFI), protection including centralised registration system of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), livelihood, Water Sanitation Hygiene (WASH), health care, psychosocial support, capacity building of local and national actors.

2.3 Components

To achieve the specific objective ECHO will focus its assistance to provision of basic health care, drinking water, shelter (with a specific focus on winterization), NFI and livelihood including cash assistance where appropriate. ECHO will also support capacity building to ensure sustainability of its actions and notably the set-up of a centralized IDP registration system.

2.4 Complementarity and coordination with other EU services, donors and institutions

To ensure better information sharing and aid effectiveness ECHO established humanitarian donors' group (HDG) meetings to share information between donors working in Ukraine. ECHO works closely with other instrument of the European

Commission and other EU/non-EU donors to ensure better coordination and linking relief and rehabilitation.

2.5 Duration

The duration of humanitarian aid actions shall be **6 months**.

Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from **15 July 2014**.

If the implementation of the actions envisaged in this Decision is suspended due to force majeure or any comparable circumstance, the period of suspension will not be taken into account for the calculation of the duration of the humanitarian aid actions.

Depending on the evolution of the situation in the field, the Commission reserves the right to terminate the Agreements signed with the implementing humanitarian organisations where the suspension of activities is for a period of more than one third of the total planned duration of the action. In this respect, the procedure established in the general conditions of the specific agreement will be applied.

3 Evaluation

Under Article 18 of Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid the Commission is required to "regularly assess humanitarian aid actions financed by the Union in order to establish whether they have achieved their objectives and to produce guidelines for improving the effectiveness of subsequent actions." These evaluations are structured and organised in overarching and cross cutting issues forming part of ECHO's Annual Strategy such as child-related issues, the security of relief workers, respect for human rights, gender. Each year, an indicative Evaluation Programme is established after a consultative process. This programme is flexible and can be adapted to include evaluations not foreseen in the initial programme, in response to particular events or changing circumstances. More information can be obtained at:

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/evaluation/introduction_en.htm.

4 Management Issues

Humanitarian aid actions funded by the European Union are implemented by NGOs and the Red Cross National Societies on the basis of Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA), by Specialised Agencies of the Member States and by United Nations agencies based on the Financial Administrative Framework Agreement with the UN (FAFA) in conformity with Article 178 of the Rules of Application of the Financial Regulation. These Framework agreements define the criteria for attributing grant agreements and financing agreements in accordance with Article 94 of the Rules of Application and may be found at http://ec.europa.eu/echo/partners/humanitarian_aid/partners_en.htm.

For NGOs, Specialised Agencies of the Member States, Red Cross National Societies and international organisations not complying with the requirements set up in the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Union for joint management, actions will be managed by direct management.

For international organisations identified as potential partners for implementing the Decision, actions will be managed under joint management.

Individual grants are awarded on the basis of the criteria enumerated in Article 7.2 of the Humanitarian Aid Regulation, such as the technical and financial capacity, readiness and experience, and results of previous interventions.

5 Annexes

Annex 1 - Summary decision matrix (table)

Principal objective To provide emergency humanitarian aid to population affected by the crisis in Ukraine				
Specific objectives	Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)	Geographical area of operation	Activities	Potential partners¹
To improve living conditions of people affected by the crisis in Ukraine through emergency multi-sectoral assistance such as relocation, shelters including winterization, food distribution, non-food items (NFI), protection including centralised registration system of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), livelihood, Water Sanitation Hygiene (WASH), health care, psychosocial support, capacity building of local and national actors.	2 500 000	Ukraine		All ECHO Framework Partnership Agreement (FPA) Partners and Financial and Administrative Agreement (FAFA) Partners.
Contingency reserve	0			
TOTAL	2 500 000			

Annex 2 - List of previous DG ECHO decisions

List of previous DG ECHO operations in UKRAINE				
Decision Number	Decision Type	2014 EUR	EUR	EUR
ECHO/DRF/BUD/2014/92000	Small Scale	250,000		
Subtotal 250000				0
TOTAL 250000				

Date
Source : HOPE

(*) decisions with more than one country

Annex 3 - Overview table of the humanitarian donor contributions

Donors in the last 12 months			
1. EU Member States (*)		2. European Commission	
	EUR		EUR
		DG ECHO	250 000
Subtotal		Subtotal	250 000
TOTAL			

Date :

(*) Source : DG ECHO 14 Points reports. <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/hac>

Empty cells : no information or no contribution.

Annex 4 - Maps

