

## **HUMANITARIAN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (HIP)**

### **UKRAINE, WESTERN BALKANS and EASTERN NEIGHBOURHOOD**

**The full implementation of this version of the HIP is conditional upon the approval of the transfer by the Budgetary Authorities.**

AMOUNT: EUR 529 511 913

The present Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) was prepared on the basis of financing decision ECHO/WWD/BUD/2022/01000 (Worldwide Decision) and the related General Guidelines for Operational Priorities on Humanitarian Aid (Operational Priorities). The purpose of the HIP and its annexes<sup>1</sup> is to serve as a communication tool for DG ECHO<sup>2</sup>'s partners and to assist in the preparation of their proposals. The provisions of the Worldwide Decision and the General Conditions of the Agreement with the European Commission shall take precedence over the provisions in this document.

#### **0. MAJOR CHANGES SINCE PREVIOUS VERSION OF THE HIP**

Please note that, due to the change of circumstances, the allocation related to Belarus (Modification 1.0) has been cancelled and the related paragraph on neighbouring countries (in section 2.1.1) has been deleted.

#### **MODIFICATION 1.0 – FEBRUARY 2022 (cancelled)**

##### **BELARUS**

Since last summer, many refugees and migrants have attempted the crossing to the EU from Belarus. While the humanitarian situation in Belarus has recently stabilised and the number of refugees and migrants present in the country has decreased, it is still far from being solved. Nearly 800 migrants, including many families with children, continue to live in a temporary centre near Grodno since more than 3 months, although the facility is still considered not suitable for a long-term stay – especially during winter time - and adequate dignified long term solutions are needed. Besides, it is estimated that few hundred more migrants are still stranded in various urban areas of Belarus. Consequently, it is necessary to respond to the immediate and basic needs of refugees and migrants.

Further support is urgently needed to extend and strengthen the provision of services but also bring it up to humanitarian standards, in particular regarding food and winterised non-food items, shelter, water and sanitation, protection assistance, including child protection and education, health and MHPSS. The additional allocation of **EUR 800 000** will address these needs.

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<sup>1</sup> Technical annex and thematic policies annex

<sup>2</sup> Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)

\* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

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## **MODIFICATION 1.1 – FEBRUARY 2022**

### **UKRAINE AND MOLDOVA**

The large scale attacks from Russia on 24 February 2022 have triggered a humanitarian crisis in the whole of Ukraine. Millions of people will be in need of humanitarian assistance. The UN estimates that 18 million people will be affected in Ukraine and neighbouring countries. OCHA is expecting 7.5 million internal displaced persons; UNHCR foresees 4 million exiting Ukraine to the western borders. In addition to a growing number of civilian casualties, the ongoing conflict has damaged critical civilian infrastructures, hundreds of homes, water and sanitation infrastructures, schools and health facilities, which left hundreds of thousands of people without homes and basic needs, electricity and water; livelihoods have also been interrupted.

The additional amount of **EUR 65.740.000** for Ukraine and its neighbouring countries, of which EUR 5.000.000 will allow to provide assistance to the affected people in Moldova, will support the most pressing humanitarian needs in emergency medical services, critical medicines, health supplies and equipment, safe water for drinking and hygiene, shelter and protection for the persons affected by the conflict.

### **MODIFICATION 2 – MARCH 2022**

The large scale attacks from Russia on 24 February 2022 have triggered a humanitarian crisis in the whole of Ukraine and a displacement of hundreds of thousands of people from Ukraine to neighbouring countries, including to the Republic of Moldova. As of 10/03, over 313 000 people have entered Moldova from Ukraine. The majority of persons are either transiting through Moldova or staying with their relatives. However, the very volatile situation in Ukraine leads to a further increase of arrivals to the Republic of Moldova. While the Moldovan government is providing support, the reception capacities are overwhelmed.

The additional amount of **EUR 3 000 000** will support people forced to leave Ukraine with the provision of basic needs, humanitarian food assistance, NFI and winterized items, essential protection services (psychosocial services, counselling), critical medicines and access to emergency health services, shelter and cash assistance in the Republic of Moldova.

### **MODIFICATION 3 – MARCH 2022**

Four weeks after the armed forces of the Russian Federation attacked Ukraine, active conflict continues to result in civilian deaths and suffering, massive displacement, large-scale humanitarian needs, and destruction of civilian infrastructure across the country. Homes, schools, hospitals and other critical infrastructure have been hit by military attacks across Ukraine. The humanitarian situation all-over Ukraine is catastrophic and the violations of International Humanitarian Law are widespread.

The estimated number of people stranded in affected areas or unwilling or unable to leave due to military action has risen to 12.65 million people according to the Protection cluster. As of 22 March, over 3.5 million people have fled Ukraine, and an estimated 6.5 million people are internally displaced. Heightened security risks, destruction of bridges and roads, as well as lack of resources or information on where to find safety and accommodation are

additional barriers to their safe movement. The most dire humanitarian situation is currently in the cities under siege or under heavy fighting as well as in the Donbass region. After weeks of siege, the humanitarian situation in Mariupol is critical with hundreds of thousands of people locked in the city under heavily shelling. They have no access to gas, electricity or heating and food and water supplies are running low. Civilians are also at risk of starvation, dehydration and hypothermia. They are facing extreme security risks due to constant shelling and also while attempting unsafe evacuation. There are also significant needs in the western parts of Ukraine, where the number of Internally Displaced Persons is rapidly increasing. It is estimated that nearly 30 per cent of the population of Ukraine require life-saving humanitarian assistance.

According to the latest data received from the Moldovan authorities, as of 24 March a total of 374 111 people have crossed from Ukraine into Moldova; several hundreds of thousands have transited Moldova and moved towards Romania, with more people expected to continue their onward journey. A total of 100 599 refugees are reported as staying in Moldova.

The additional funding of **EUR 50 million** will allow access to health services, medical equipment and medicines, shelter, WASH and protection services, including psycho-social support. It will provide food and non-food items, through multi-purpose cash modalities, based on DG ECHO guidelines and in adherence to the recommendations of the Cash Working Group. The assistance will reach the vulnerable people, including women, elderly, disabled persons, and a special care to child protection services.

Due to the very emergency situation, which is volatile and unpredictable, DG ECHO will support humanitarian partners in a flexible manner that will allow partners to adapt their responses to the changing reality on the ground.

## **MODIFICATION 4 – MAY 2022**

### **NAGORNO KARABAKH REGION**

More than a year after the end of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, thousands of people inside Nagorno Karabakh still require humanitarian and early recovery assistance to rebuild their lives. According to UNHCR, some 46 000 people have returned to Nagorno Karabakh from Armenia. However, living conditions remain difficult. Russia's war on Ukraine has already spill-over effects in Nagorno Karabakh and military skirmishes between Azerbaijan and Armenia have been reported in the last weeks. Further escalation cannot be ruled out, and even in the best case scenario, the impact of increased energy and food prices will have adverse impact on vulnerable people displaced from and later returned to Nagorno Karabakh. The additional funding of **EUR 3.6 million** will enable to ensure continuous provision of basic needs support to the most vulnerable conflict-affected population living in Nagorno Karabakh and build their resilience.

### **UKRAINE**

The ongoing war continues to exacerbate the massive humanitarian crisis and prompt further displacement, with over 14 million people forced to leave their homes, of whom over 6 million were forced to leave the country. Eastern and southern parts of the country have been facing the most severe consequences of the fighting in recent weeks. According

to the recently revised UN Flash appeal<sup>3</sup>, 15.7 million people in Ukraine are in need of humanitarian assistance. Lack of proper humanitarian access remains a key concern.

The **additional EUR 205 million** will help addressing the growing humanitarian needs all over Ukraine, including through provision of humanitarian food assistance, support to basic needs including through multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA), water and sanitation, shelter and non-food items (NFIs), health and protection, including gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual and reproductive health (SRH), child protection and Education in Emergencies. Ensuring the security for humanitarian staff as well as an adequate logistical support, including safe transport and storage of relief items, is also needed.

## MODIFICATION 5 – OCTOBER 2022

### UKRAINE

The humanitarian impact of the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine remains extremely heavy for millions of people in Ukraine, especially for the most vulnerable and those living in proximity to the front lines and in Russian-occupied and illegally annexed territories of Ukraine, where humanitarians face severe access challenges to deliver immediate life-saving assistance. According to the revised UN Flash Appeal, over 17.7 million people will need humanitarian assistance until the end of 2022 in Ukraine and the situation is expected to deteriorate further in the winter months. The recent recapture by the Ukrainian forces of the whole Kharkiv Oblast and parts of Donetsk and Kherson Oblasts, combined with the upcoming winter season, will lead to an increase of humanitarian needs. Considering the high likelihood of critical electricity and gas supply shortages, providing winterisation and shelter solutions, along with covering unmet basic needs, is a key priority for emergency assistance. In addition, some 14.5 million people in Ukraine are estimated to need health assistance until the end of 2022. Access to health care continues to be severely impacted by security concerns, restricted mobility, broken supply chains and mass displacement. Furthermore, some 17.7 million people need protection assistance according to the Protection Cluster. According to the UN, 5.7 million school-aged children have been affected since the start of the war, including 3.6 million due to education institution closures. Thousands of educational facilities have been damaged or destroyed by hostilities.

An additional **EUR 150 million** will help addressing the growing humanitarian needs all over Ukraine, including through multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA); winterisation and emergency shelter repairs; healthcare, including Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual and reproductive health (SRH), rehabilitation care and provision of equipment for war-wounded and persons with disabilities; protection services; WASH, Education in Emergencies, including child protection. Of this allocation, **EUR 34 million** is earmarked for the light and medium rehabilitation of schools in line with the Ukrainian Government's Fast Recovery Plan.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/ukraine-flash-appeal-march-august-2022-enuk>

## MOLDOVA

As of the end of September 2022, more than 7.5 million refugees had reportedly fled Ukraine<sup>4</sup>, out of which almost 630 000 refugees via the Republic of Moldova. Over 92 000 of them have stayed in the country, together with an additional 4 823 third country nationals. According to the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) published by REACH in September 2022, 73% of respondents expressed their intention to stay in Moldova in the short term. This additional caseload has put a strain to the country. The social cohesion in Moldova is further challenged by a looming energy crisis during the winter season and the general increase in food prices. Moldovan authorities registered over 100 Refugee Accommodation Centres (RACs), out of which about 68 are currently functional, while the remaining ones remain ready to be reopened in case of a new influx of people. Indeed, although the refugee caseload has stabilised over the last months, the situation remains volatile.

An **additional EUR 25 million** will aim at providing assistance to the affected people, and if appropriate possibly to the host community, in Moldova notably through support to winterisation, basic needs, protection monitoring and services to people living in RACs and within the local communities, water and sanitation, shelter (including through cash support to host families) and NFIs. It will also support the local healthcare system and effective access and retention of children in the formal education system. Proposals may also cover immediate needs at the temporary transit shelter/resting facilities at border crossing points and accommodation centres. A strong operational focus is to be put on preparedness for further influx.

### Context

The HIP for Ukraine, Western Balkans and Eastern Neighbourhood covers the following countries:

- i. Ukraine
- ii. Bosnia and Herzegovina, and potentially other countries in the Western Balkans (Albania, North Macedonia, Kosovo\*, Serbia, and Montenegro)
- iii. Other Eastern Neighbourhood countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia (South Caucasus), Belarus, Moldova<sup>5</sup>.

#### 1) Ukraine

Due to Russia's invasion on 24 February 2022, the humanitarian situation in Ukraine has significantly deteriorated and became a fully-fledged humanitarian catastrophe. The intense military escalation has resulted in loss of life, injuries and mass movement of civilian population throughout the country and to neighbouring countries, as well as severe destruction and damage to civilian infrastructure and residential housing. The international community notes with concern blatant violations of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), including indiscriminate heavy shelling of civilian infrastructure (residential

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<sup>4</sup><https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>

<sup>5</sup> The present HIP is focusing on the ongoing crises, while the situation in others parts of the region is not elaborated at present.

buildings, hospitals, kindergartens) and civilian casualties. The presence of numerous environmental hazards poses additional risks.

The heaviest fighting in Ukraine continues to be raging in the eastern oblasts of the country, in the regions of Luhansk, Donetsk, and Kharkiv and in South East of the country. The worst humanitarian situation is currently seen in the Donbas region, as well as in liberated cities that were besieged or occupied by Russian troops. Further and possibly direr situation may be in inaccessible places still under Russian occupation. Millions of people do not have access to basic services, including water, electricity and heating, while food supplies are broken and sowing season severely compromised. The situation of the vulnerable groups including children, older persons and persons with disabilities requires particular attention.

The delivery of emergency assistance is severely hampered due to the ongoing hostilities, or, in places liberated by Ukraine, by land mines and unexploded ammunition. Negotiations on humanitarian access and windows of silence is paramount to deliver relief items to all people in need of humanitarian assistance in line with the humanitarian principles as well as enable safe evacuation of civilians from urban areas under siege. Humanitarian and medical workers should not be targeted.

The preliminary assessments indicate that main needs for the population in country are food, water and sanitation, health, emergency shelter (including support to collective centres of internally displaced people), sleeping equipment and clothing, protection, including child protection, psychosocial support (PSS), Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Reproductive health (SRH), and cash assistance. The situation of the internally displaced people is worrying. It is estimated that 8 million people are displaced inside Ukraine and the number keeps growing. As of 12/05, the war in Ukraine has already forced more than 6 million people to flee to neighbouring countries.

Already before the Russian military invasion, DG ECHO had identified very high humanitarian needs in eastern Ukraine for 2022. The vulnerability of the population affected by the crisis in Ukraine is very high.

## **2) Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)**

Following the mixed migration flow along the Western Balkans Route in 2015, a new migratory route leading through Bosnia and Herzegovina towards Croatia and Slovenia emerged in early 2018. Since then, Bosnia and Herzegovina has faced an increase of arrivals of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants (People of Concern, PoCs) transiting to Northern and Western European countries. In 2020, due to the COVID-19 movement restrictions, the number of arrivals went down to 16 150 compared to over 29 196 registered PoCs in 2019; it is estimated that there is a significant number of unregistered PoCs in the country. Nonetheless, following the easing of COVID-19-related movement restrictions since May 2020, an increase in new arrivals has again been reported, however, the numbers remain lower than in 2020. Depending on the period of the year, between 6 000 and 8 000 PoCs are estimated to be constantly stranded in BiH. The turnover rate is directly influenced by the measures put in place at the border by Croatia, including alleged violent pushbacks. The complex political situation, combined with the anti-migrants rhetoric, also has an impact on the humanitarian situation. The provision of accommodation for PoCs remains a key problem, as the authorities do not have the political will, as well as enough resources and capacity to identify and provide suitable premises.

Moreover, due to controversies among various levels of government, reception centres are concentrated in Bihac and Sarajevo. There is a clear need for suitable accommodation facilities, in line with international standards and more fairly distributed across the entire country. The humanitarian assistance still relies primarily on financial support from international donors and the response capacity of international actors.

	<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>
<b>INFORM Risk Index<sup>6</sup></b>	3.7/10
Vulnerability Index	3.7/10
Hazard and Exposure	2.9/10
Lack of Coping Capacity	4.7/10
<b>Global Crisis Severity Index<sup>7</sup></b>	Not included
Projected conflict risk	2.1/10
Uprooted People Index	7.1/10
Humanitarian Conditions	1.5/10
Natural Disaster Index	4.1/10
<b>HDI Ranking<sup>8</sup> (Value)</b>	73 (0,780)
<b>Total Population<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>3,280,815</b>

### 3) Republic of Moldova

Since the beginning of the crisis until 05 May 2022, over 452,038 <sup>10</sup> people fleeing the war have entered the Republic of Moldova, mostly women and children. Currently, over 91,000 Ukrainian and third country nationals who fled Ukraine including more than 47,000 children remain in Moldova. Most people transit Moldova and continue their journey to Romania and other destinations while less than a quarter remains in Moldova. These population movement data do not cover the refugee population in Transnistria where, according to the de- facto authorities, circa 29,000 people have crossed from Ukraine into Transnistria and 23,000 remain on the left bank, registered with the de-facto administration.

The Moldovan authorities and local population are stepping up their efforts to accommodate those fleeing the war, the authorities have also established nearly 100 Reception and Accommodation Centres and offer basic assistance to the displaced people (including food, transportation, etc.), however, they are already overwhelmed by the present situation and further support is needed. The majority of people reside in private accommodations or with relatives.

Unless a new offensive takes place in Ukraine towards Odessa, it is unlikely Moldova will experience another large scale influx of displacement as seen in late February and early March. If the situation in Ukraine remains stable, the protracted caseload in Moldova may

<sup>6</sup> INFORM is a global, open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.inform-index.org/Global-Crisis-Severity-Index-beta>

<sup>8</sup> Humanitarian Development Index (HDI) developed by UNDP

<sup>9</sup> World Bank data, year 2020

<sup>10</sup> [Situation Ukraine Refugee Situation \(unhcr.org\)](https://www.unhcr.org/situation-ukraine-refugee-situation)

remain below 100,000 displaced people over the next few months, with a gradual decrease due to either return movements or movement onwards.

It is important to note that the Republic of Moldova is fragile for multiple reasons: Moldova is severely affected by the global energy crisis and increase in food prices, further exacerbated by the economic impact of the Ukraine war on Moldova. Moreover, there are also potential direct security consequences of the Ukrainian war on Moldova, especially, due to the tensions related to Transnistria and in Odessa.

#### 4) Other countries

Besides mixed migration, risk and consequences of natural hazards should also be considered, as demonstrated by the earthquake in Albania in November 2019, as well as the floods recorded in Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2014 and 2018. The region of Southern Caucasus is also exposed to natural hazards. While the frequency of hazards and numbers of affected people are increasing, the number of casualties is decreasing, as a result of a better preparedness of the population. In case of any unforeseen, large-scale natural disasters, and potential conflict-related emergencies, funding of life-saving activities might be considered, based on a sound, coordinated, needs assessment.

The consequences of the armed conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh at the end of 2020 may still require additional EU humanitarian support in the region in the course of 2022 in order to address remaining humanitarian needs.

## 2. HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

### 1) People in need of humanitarian assistance

	Ukraine	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Conflict-affected population	15.7 million	
People of Concern – PoCs (refugees, migrants and asylum seekers)		Turnover of around 25 000 / 30 000 people/year

#### 2.1.1 Ukraine

The estimated total number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in Ukraine amounts to **15.7 million**<sup>11</sup>.

This war caused the fastest growing displacement crisis since the II World War with nearly 14 million people uprooted within 2 months, in majority women and children, and millions stranded or unable to leave due to security risks, destruction of bridges and roads, lack of resources and information. Destruction of critical infrastructure caused inaccessibility or restricted access to basic services, including health, education, but also water, sanitation,

<sup>11</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/ukraine-flash-appeal-march-august-2022-enuk>



electricity and heating. The Russian invasion of Ukraine has provoked significant protection challenges, including exposure to shelling and contamination by landmines, restrictions on freedom of movement, family separation and increase of gender based violence. The civilian death toll of the ongoing military offensive has already well surpassed the total number of civilian deaths from the last seven years (2015-2021) of armed conflict in eastern Ukraine combined. As of 28/04, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) recorded 6,009 civilian casualties in the country: 2,829 killed and 3,180 injured. OHCHR believes that the actual figures are considerably higher. The conflict has also caused the risk of food insecurity with the agricultural sector not able to sow and plant at appropriate scale; besides, 53% of Ukrainians have lost their jobs and the whole Ukrainian economy may surpass one trillion USD in losses.

### Republic of Moldova

There is a continued need for support to people arriving at the border crossing points in Moldova. Although the influx of arrivals has been low over the past weeks, capacities at the border crossing points need to be enhanced in order to be able to handle a possible large-scale influx from Odesa.

While the current occupancy rate of the Reception and Accommodation Centers (RACs) is low, basic needs are being provided and living conditions are better than in tented camps, there is a continued need for Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), basic supplies and consumables, maintenance of WASH facilities and payment of utility bills.

Considering Moldova has a functioning economy and most displaced persons settle in (semi-) urban areas, cash assistance is the best modality to address basic needs and services. Furthermore, most displaced people have been able to find accommodation in privately run shelters, with host families, or in rented accommodation. Only anecdotal evidence is available on the living conditions and protection needs of displaced people within the local community.

### *2.1.2 Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)*

Since January 2018, 76 091 refugees, asylum seekers and migrants transited through BiH; most of them are single men (67%), but there is a considerable number of vulnerable people, including unaccompanied or separated children and minors, and families. At the end of June 2021, a highly fluctuating estimation indicates that around 6 000 refugees, asylum seekers and migrants were stranded in the country. On average, around 3 300 persons are accommodated in the four existing Temporary Reception Centres (TRCs) distributed in the Una-Sana and Sarajevo cantons. A permanent government-run centre in Lipa has opened in November, with a capacity to host 1 500 PoCs. More than 1 500 PoCs are reportedly sleeping rough all over the country in various types of squats, mainly in the Cantons of Una-Sana, Tuzla and Sarajevo.

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## 2) Description of the most acute humanitarian needs

### 2.2.1 Ukraine

**Food security and Livelihoods:** World Food Programme (WFP) reports that as hostilities intensify, the basic needs of people stranded in hard-to-reach areas increase. The most urgent and critical needs are in these locations with high levels of insecurity, disrupted food supply and retail capacities, and limited or sporadic humanitarian access. WFP reports that conflict-affected population in Ukraine is starting to deploy coping strategies, such as cutting down on meals or limiting portion sizes. FAO has been warning about how the worsening conflict negatively impacts the economy and livelihoods, food prices, and food security in Ukraine. As per Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) cluster, some 10.2 million people across Ukraine are estimated to be in need of humanitarian food assistance and livelihood assistance between March and August 2022. As hostilities affect new localities every day, potentially displacing people multiple times and severely disrupting livelihoods, needs for multi-purpose cash assistance also increase exponentially.

**Shelter and NFIs:** The conflict has brought significant damage to residential buildings and critical public infrastructure. A growing number of displaced people is seeking refuge in overcrowded collective shelters, putting pressure on the capacities of local municipalities. IDPs continue to have urgent needs and concerns, including difficulties in accessing cash, food, livelihoods, housing/accommodation and documentation. According to the Government of Ukraine, during the recovery period, many IDPs will require mid-term housing solutions.

**Health:** the hostilities have significantly restricted access to health assistance, including to life-saving treatment. Residents of Ukraine with chronic diseases face severe challenges with accessing health care. Nearly 50 per cent of Ukraine's pharmacies are presumed to be closed and many health workers are either displaced or unable to work. According to WHO, there have been more than 200 attacks on healthcare facilities, which deprive people of urgently needed care, endanger healthcare providers and undermine the health system.

**Water and Sanitation (WASH):** Due to attacks on water system infrastructure and power outages 1.4 million people have lost access to running water and 4.6 million more have only limited access, which drastically heightens the risk of waterborne disease as well as dehydration. Poor water quality can lead to diseases, including skin infections and scabies. Low and poor water supply can also cause outbreaks of communicable diseases, including cholera.

**Protection:** The intensity of the fighting, and notably the indiscriminate airstrikes hitting civilians and private and communal infrastructure, continues to pose huge threats to the safety of civilian population and triggers fear and large-scale displacement inside Ukraine and to neighbouring countries. Despite some progress, attempts to evacuate civilians in a more predictable and systematic manner from the most affected areas continue to be hindered by the ongoing hostilities. Evacuations of persons with disabilities, including those living in institutions, are further complicated by the lack of adequate transportation. Exposure to shelling and armed violence, family separation, restriction or total lack of freedom of movement, exposure to Explosive Ordnance of War (EOW) and children separation are reported among the main protection risks. The cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)—including conflict-related sexual violence, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and human trafficking—have risen exponentially since the war began. The war in Ukraine is having a devastating impact on the country's 7.5 million children. Children continue to be killed, wounded and deeply traumatized by the violence all around

them. Members of vulnerable groups, including children, are increasingly facing barriers in accessing critical services such as transportation, food products, medicines, and emergency health care in impacted areas. Children across Ukraine are in desperate need of safety, stability, protection and psychosocial care. The fate of children in institutions (approximately 100,000 children in Ukraine are residing in institutional care – half of whom with disabilities), and separated children is of particular concern.

*Education in Emergencies:* according to the Education Cluster, access to education has been impacted for around 5.7 million children and adolescents between 3 and 17 years of age. The ability to learn is severely affected by acute and ongoing exposure to conflict-related trauma and psychological stress leading to a risk of school dropout and negative coping mechanisms. In March 2022, education resumed through distance learning, led by the Ministry of Education and Science. While the number of users is significant, access to crisis-affected children is unclear. Children and education staff are under significant stress and safety risk. According to information currently available, several hundred of education facilities have been damaged.

### 2.2.2 *Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)*

*Shelter:* The closure of the TRC in Bira by local authorities of the Una Sana Canton led to a humanitarian crisis during the winter 2020-2021 and to overstretching of capacity in the existing centres. The humanitarian crisis was eventually temporarily resolved with the set-up of a provisional center in Lipa, which has been replaced by a permanent government-run centre opened in November. Four EU-funded Temporary Reception Centres (TRCs) and the new government-run centre are available with a maximum capacity of around 5 000. Currently, it is estimated that more than 1 500 PoCs live outside accommodation centres all over the country, which leaves them exposed to harsh weather conditions, safety risks inherent to squats and disused buildings, and protection threats, especially for vulnerable groups. Over the winter period, no less than 2 000 individuals will likely be outside TRCs, even with the establishment of the new Lipa centre, which can cover additional 1 500 beds available.

*Food and Non-Food Items:* Overall, most food needs are met inside the temporary reception centres. However, the provision of humanitarian food assistance for people outside the TRCs is challenging, also due to the prohibition by the local authorities to provide any outreach assistance in certain areas, especially in the Una Sana Canton. The blanket provision of dry food package is the last resort for humanitarian actors to meet the most urgent needs. There is also a great need for NFIs. The situation remains extremely critical outside the centres, in particular for those PoCs who were victims of pushbacks, reportedly often left without any cash or personal belongings.

*Water, Sanitation, Hygiene:* Despite considerable structural improvements inside TRCs, the provision of adequate sanitary facilities remains challenging. Access to water and sanitation facilities outside TRCs is of great concern for PoCs squatting in abandoned buildings or sleeping in tents. Risks related to public health are critical.

*Health/MHPSS:* Due to the hardship of the traveling conditions (scabies, body lice and respiratory infections), the needs for first aid and primary health care are constantly increasing. The need for secondary health, especially for life-saving surgery, have also been considerably increasing. From the onset of the response, humanitarian partners developed an integrated approach, in collaboration with the cantonal and municipal health authorities, with the provision of medical staff and equipment inside TRCs and referral system to secondary health care in PC. Outside TRCs, partners are generally able to

provide first aid service and referral. In TRCs accommodating children, paediatric care, vaccinations and pre-school examination are needed as well. Access to MHPSS services remain challenging, and this may lead to substance abuse, tensions and fights. Although the referral mechanism to individual counselling sessions or to psychiatric care is now reliable, PSS needs to be enhanced, with children and unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) as a priority focus.

*Protection:* At times, the general protection environment inside the TRCs can be jeopardised by an overcrowded environment and lack of safety and security. Nearly 94% of the PoCs irregularly entering the country are declaring their intention to seek for asylum, but only less than 5% end up submitting an asylum claim. This is mainly due to their intention to move on, but also to the limited capacities of the authorities to process asylum claims. With saturated TRCs, access to adequate humanitarian services remains a challenge for the PoCs who are denied entrance. Security is of concern, with violent behaviours occasionally reported. The existing referral mechanisms for the most at-risk population remain to be enhanced. A case management system is in place for GBV-related risks, essentially for girls and women, but accessible also to male survivors of GBV. UASC are likely to be the most exposed group to protection risks due to a lack of proper identification and referral at registration phase.

Vulnerable groups outside the centres are at high risk of exposure to human trafficking, extortion, robbery, sexual harassment, etc. Identification capacities need to be constantly reinforced with a better engagement from local institutions, including the police. Limited adequate dedicated spaces inside TRCs or in any other specialised safe houses and non-existing one in PC constitute a major impediment.

### 2.2.3 Republic of Moldova

*Immediate needs at border crossing points, temporary transit and accommodation centres* for hot meals, clothes, resting facilities and WASH facilities, first aid/emergency healthcare, protection screening and services including psychological first aid, information on asylum procedures, transport support and accommodation including bedding and heating materials at reception centers. Although the influx of arrivals has been relatively low over the past week, the capacities at the border crossing points need to be enhanced, in order to be able to handle a possible large-scale influx from Odessa.

*Basic needs assistance:* According to the National Agency for Employment, by early May 363 Ukrainian nationals were formally employed in Moldova. The vast majority of displaced people from Ukraine is currently residing in Moldova without income. Considering Moldova has a functioning economy and most displaced people settle in (semi-) urban areas, living with host communities, cash assistance remains the best modality to address basic needs and services.

*Protection:* Since the early response remained strongly focussed on the border crossing points, transit hubs and reception accommodation centres with emergency assistance, only limited programming was focussed on the majority of displaced persons living within the host community. Knowing that the large majority of displaced people are women and children, there is an immediate need for monitoring and addressing their protection needs.

*Healthcare and education:* While the Government of Moldova has granted access for Ukrainian refugees to access emergency healthcare and enrol in formal education, this puts

a strain on local capacities and available financial resources. There is a need to support and strengthen the local healthcare system to provide services to this additional caseload and to the education system to either enrol children into the Moldovan education facilities or support facilities providing connection to Ukrainian online classes

### **3. HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE AND COORDINATION**

#### **1) National / local response and involvement**

##### *3.1.1 Ukraine*

A significant share of the response has been provided by the central, regional and local authorities, local communities, local NGOs, and charities. The role of local actors, such as the Ukrainian Red Cross (URCS), to provide assistance to hard-to-reach areas across the country is essential. The Government of Ukraine has adopted a new resolution to simplify registration of IDPs in a centralized IDP database, IDPs will also receive additional cash support (UAH 2,200). The government has also launched a new web platform tracking humanitarian assistance (<https://help.gov.ua/>) with guidance on how to avoid bottlenecks/hotline to address logistical and other issues encountered by humanitarian actors on the ground. The State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU), in cooperation with the URCS and local authorities, runs reception and transit centers for the population on the move. The SESU is also involved in evacuation of civilians.

##### *3.1.2. Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)*

Despite repeated and high-level EU advocacy and financial support, the State authorities have not succeeded to ensure a comprehensive response to the ongoing migration flows essentially seen by the authorities through security lens. The topic is highly politicised and there have been rivalries on the issue between entities, cantons, political parties and communities. The humanitarian aspects are either ignored or de-prioritised in the political agenda. The lack of political responsibility and negative rhetoric on the migration situation negatively affect the authorities' ability to provide necessary assistance.

However, following the severe humanitarian crisis last winter in Lipa camp, the authorities have stepped up their engagement by taking the management of the new Lipa centre. The EU is urging authorities to ensure that sufficient adequate accommodation is available for all persons in need.

##### *3.1.3. Republic of Moldova*

The Government of Moldova (GoM), local organisations, charities and volunteers have been at the centre of the response providing hot meals, warm clothes, facilities to rest and support with transport and temporary accommodation. The GoM has also accredited nearly 100 Reception and Accommodation Centres (RAC) for displaced people intending to stay temporarily in Moldova. The number of active RACs has been reduced due to low occupancy rates but can be scaled up if needed.

The government of Moldova has provided access to displaced Ukrainian to the national education system and the national healthcare system for emergency healthcare. This obviously leads to a stress on both capacities and available budgets considering schools, health clinics and hospitals need to cater to an additional population.

However, local response capacities are already overwhelmed by the present situation and further support is needed, most notably in case of a possible large-scale influx from Odessa.

## **2) International Humanitarian Response**

### *3.2.1 Ukraine*

The revised UN 2022 Flash Appeal published on the 25/04 seeks USD 2.25 billion to meet escalating humanitarian needs of 8.7 million people across Ukraine until August 2022. As of end of April 2022, the appeal is funded at 45%. In order to reach as many people in need as possible, the revised Flash Appeal will promote the following main strategies: 1) Delivering in the hardest-to-reach areas; 2) Providing assistance as close as possible to people in need; 3) Responding to the displacement and vulnerability in all areas of the country; 4) Committing to put people, gender equality and protection at the centre of the response.

The EU, together with its Member States, is the biggest donor of humanitarian and early recovery/development assistance to Ukraine. It has provided well over EUR 2.86 billion since the beginning of the conflict in 2014, of which nearly 1.5 billion for humanitarian aid. This includes EUR 804 provided by the Member States in 2022 and EUR 143 million provided by DG ECHO (including € 130 million for Ukraine and €13 million for Moldova). Under the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM), all EU Member States and 2 Participating States have offered in-kind assistance to Ukraine, including shelter, medicines, emergency vehicles, food, clothing and energy supplies. 18 Member States and 1 Participating State have offered assistance to Moldova. Poland, Romania and Slovakia have established UCPM logistics hubs to receive and consolidate assistance sending it to Ukraine. The European Commission (DG ECHO and DG SANTE) set up a standard operating procedure for the medical evacuation of displaced people from Ukraine in need of medical care. Three EU hubs launched under the European Humanitarian Response Capacity (EHRC), one in Moldova (Chisinau), and two in Ukraine (Vinnytsia and Dnipropetrovsk), are fully operational.

### *3.2.2 Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)*

The EU is by far the biggest donor in response to mixed migration in BiH. Some ad hoc support has been provided in the past by other donors (i.e. Kuwait, Qatar, Switzerland,). Refugees, asylum seekers and migrants transiting in Bosnia and Herzegovina rely primarily on the mobilisation of aid by the international community, including UN agencies, IFRC/Red Cross Society and few international non-governmental organisations. Some support is also provided by local volunteers and the civil society.

### *3.2.3 Republic of Moldova*

The international community has significantly responded to support the Government of Moldova and meet the needs of the displaced population. UN agencies and international NGOs have started responding at border crossing points, transit location and in reception accommodation centers, supporting line ministries as well as implementing directly or with local partners. Bilateral assistance to the Government of Moldova has also been provided in the form of material contribution and the deployment of emergency personnel. The Moldova chapter of the revised Regional Refugee Response Plan published on the 25/04 foresees a required budget for the planned response until end of 2022 of USD 414.1 million, in the event of a possible large-scale influx from Odessa.

Since the start of the crisis, DG ECHO has made EUR 13 million available for humanitarian response in Moldova. While the initial response was mainly focussed on first-line emergency response at border crossing points, transit hubs and reception accommodation centres, the response has now shifted towards cash-based programming and protection services for displaced people living within the host community. Through the European humanitarian response capacity (EHRC), DG ECHO has also established a humanitarian warehouse accessible for humanitarian partners and a contingency stock of tents and blankets placed at the disposal of UNHCR.

### **3) Operational constraints**

#### *3.3.1 Ukraine*

##### *i) Access/humanitarian space*

Lack of unhindered humanitarian access remains the key concern, particularly in eastern Ukraine, where humanitarian needs are increasingly more difficult to address amid persistent access, logistics and security constraints. DG ECHO fully supports humanitarian convoys and establishment of safe humanitarian corridors to provide lifesaving assistance to people trapped in besieged cities or in areas of intense fighting as well as to support civilian evacuations. The successful implementation of programmes funded by DG ECHO will depend on the partners' capacity to access people in need. The unstable security situation and continued hostilities will have an impact on access to vulnerable people and ECHO partners shall exercise greater level of flexibility in expanding their operations, while avoiding duplications through coordination mechanism in place.

##### *ii) Partners (presence, capacity), including absorption capacity on the ground*

Despite security, access and logistical challenges, humanitarian partners, both those with long-established presence in Ukraine and those that deployed capacities after the war started, should promptly scale up their capacities and ensure swift delivery of assistance given the immense needs on the ground. It is important to ensure close coordination of efforts to address the existing gaps and prevent overlaps both within the humanitarian community but also with the Ukrainian authorities.

##### *ii) Other*

It is important to ensure strong safeguards to prevent aid diversion. It is also of essence to preserve a functional humanitarian space and a principled humanitarian approach in a complex crisis.

#### *3.3.2. Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)*

##### *i) Access/humanitarian space*

Overall, access to PoCs has been secured by international and local actors in all TRCs. When it comes to outreach locations, there are ongoing discussions to design and clarify level of possible engagement and shape up future modalities of provision of services to PoCs. There were some attempts by local authorities to criminalise humanitarian assistance in the Una Sana Canton, mainly by threatening humanitarian staff to be arrested and/or deported. An increased involvement of local actors is encouraged to extend the areas of

intervention, with a better acceptance from local authorities and a better integration in the existing social services.

- ii) Partners (presence, capacity), including absorption capacity on the ground

There is a large presence of international organisations in BiH, in addition to a civil society and NGOs.

#### **4. HUMANITARIAN – DEVELOPMENT – PEACE NEXUS**

##### *4.1 Ukraine*

The EU pays particular attention to the triple humanitarian-development-peace nexus. Before Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU actions were guided by the framework of the Joint Humanitarian and Development Framework (JHDF, 2017-2020) which was being revised and extended. The war led to a radical change of circumstances and emergency assistance became necessary all-over the country, greatly undermining the efforts implemented under the JHDF framework.

While the nexus approach is clearly not possible all over Ukraine due to the ongoing war and security risks, its applicability should be gradually considered at least in certain parts of the country (particularly in its Western part, which is relatively secure); all planning processes shall be done in view of the triple nexus approach. In parallel to the humanitarian efforts, it is important to engage with the development donors already at the early stages of the crisis and ensure close cooperation between all actors in the near future.

All EU services and institutions work with the same objective to support Ukraine at various levels and in different ways. Among others, under the Neighbourhood Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI), from the first days of the war the assistance has been repurposed to deliver emergency support; the assistance was channelled among others through local government “hromadas” and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). The assistance included support towards the establishment of reception centres for IDPs, sanitary and protective equipment to displaced persons, medication, food, water or clothing, IT solutions. The Commission has recently adopted a EUR 330 million programme with a main focus on IDPs, including support to housing, social services as well as their economic activation. The action will also include a component for the agricultural/food security, rehabilitation/repair of critical infrastructure; and support cybersecurity, to independent media/fight against disinformation. The Commission has also adopted EUR 120 million of budget support (State and Resilience Building Contract).

Furthermore, FPI will implement three actions, namely, Support to civilians in conflict, Rapid response to locally identified needs and Supporting recovery in liberated areas in Ukraine. The actions will provide support to authorities and other key stakeholders to support the protection of civilians as well as work toward ensuring that further escalation of violence can be prevented and the perpetrators of war crimes and crimes against humanity can ultimately be held to account and missing persons located. These actions will also help them continue operating in high-risk environments, protecting cultural heritage, addressing environmental and public health threats in post-combat localities and territories liberated from Russian military control.



**Exit scenarios**

Exit scenarios remain an appropriate feature of humanitarian assistance; however, due to the immensity of humanitarian needs and volatile context, they are unlikely to be planned and executed in the near future.

**4.2 Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)**

Support to asylum, migration and integrated border management was already foreseen in the Indicative Strategy Paper (ISP) for BiH 2014-2020 under the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance II (IPA II), within the Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights sector. Between 2015 and 2017, additional funds were allocated to strengthen Migration Information Systems and equipment, including biometric data. Between 2016/2021, all Western Balkans partners benefit from the regional programme “Support to Protection-Sensitive Migration Management” with a budget EUR 14.5 million. It is implemented jointly by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (EBCGA), the European Asylum Support Office (EASO), IOM and UNHCR and aims to support the beneficiary countries in developing a protection-sensitive response to migration situation while aligning with EU policies and international standards. EUR 8 million have been allocated in April 2020 to support a regional action through FPI managed crisis response action to address the COVID-19 challenges amongst migrant, asylum seekers and refugees in Western Balkans. A new action on Community Stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina started in April 2021 with a budget of EUR 2 million implemented through IOM and UNHCR. The action seeks to complement current humanitarian initiatives in support to migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in the country, by providing additional and much needed support to address rising tensions in host communities.

Since 2018, DG ECHO and DG NEAR are working in close collaboration and complementarity in response to the large number of PoCs; three successive special measures under IPA have been adopted for a total amount of EUR 85.85 million from October 2018 to March 2022. They are complementary to the EUR 16.3 million allocated by DG ECHO from June 2018 to August 2021.

**Health:** DG ECHO will cease financing provision of primary and secondary health, paediatric care and accompaniment of patients to health services inside TRCs, in agreement with DG NEAR. Nonetheless, DG ECHO will continue to finance provision of first aid services in outreach areas.

**Wash/shelter:** DG NEAR supports the establishment and the running costs of the four TRCs and one PC located in the Una Sana and Sarajevo Cantons. The assistance covers as well provision of WASH to the centres and the needed repairs.

**Food security:** In the frame of its outreach assistance, whenever allowed by the authorities, DG ECHO provides dry food packages and non-food items to the PoCs living outside the temporary centres. DG NEAR funds cover the provision of food and non-food items in all centres.

**Education:** DG NEAR is covering this sector providing assistance for formal and non-formal education, child-friendly spaces and mother and baby corners.

**Protection:** DG ECHO’s assistance includes protection monitoring, referral and case management, individual counselling, alternative/protective shelter for particularly vulnerable individuals and protection response to UASC. DG NEAR funding will enhance the capacity of BiH authorities for identification, registration and referral to services for refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants.

DP/DRR: DG ECHO is currently exploring opportunities for disaster preparedness actions in the Western Balkans.

Support was also provided by DG NEAR to locally identified and driven initiatives to promote social cohesion among PoCs and host communities in the Una-Sana and Sarajevo Cantons.

Several bilateral donors from EU Member States, as well as the Council of Europe Development Bank and other partner countries are supporting BiH in the area of migration and border management.

### **Exit scenarios**

As regard to the short-term strategy, bearing in mind that there is a continuous influx of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants transiting the country, need for access to basic services persist. Whereas this should be the responsibility of BiH authorities, the EU will remain engaged. Accordingly, as per DG ECHO's exit strategy, shared with DG NEAR, DG ECHO will keep funding humanitarian activities in 2022 and gradually reduce engagement over the following years. In this regard, it is planned that DG ECHO will no longer finance the provision of primary and secondary health, paediatric care, provision of mental health and accompaniment of patients to health services inside TRCs. DG NEAR will assess the needs and look into the possibility of funding these activities. In light of expected reduced funding available, the EU will look into ways to broaden external funding of migration. It is also important to closely oversee any handover to the BiH authorities and ensure the respect of international standards. In this frame, the EU is supporting BiH authorities to put in place a proper migration management system to take over the support to vulnerable migrants. Humanitarian partners are expected to play a significant role in this regard especially when it comes to capacity building in the areas of health, in particular on MHPSS, and on protection, with a focus on legal aid.

## **5 ENVISAGED DG ECHO RESPONSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF HUMANITARIAN AID INTERVENTIONS**

### **5.1 Envisaged DG ECHO response**

#### **General considerations for all interventions**

The humanitarian response shall be compliant with EU thematic policies and guidelines that are described in detail in the HIP Policy Annex. For instance, mainstreaming of protection, gender, age and disability inclusion based on a comprehensive risk analysis, will be a pre-condition for selection. This includes taking into account strategies to prevent risks of GBV and protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (PSEA), and appropriate measures ensuring inclusion of elderly, people with disabilities and other groups at high risk of discrimination.

#### **5.1.1 Ukraine**

DG ECHO intervention is expected to target conflict-affected people all-over Ukraine, focusing on the most vulnerable individuals, including children, pregnant women, older and disabled persons. Particular focus should be given to address the needs of people stranded in the hard-to-reach areas, zones under intense hostilities, besieged cities and recently liberated and heavily affected areas. Local organisations having been at the centre

of the response, working in partnership with local actors should particularly be addressed. Our assistance will also be provided to IDPs located in various parts of the country as well as returnees. DG ECHO will prioritise immediate multi-sector emergency assistance; early recovery support will follow, shall the return and reconstruction process materialize. The targeting should be done in coordinated manner and aligned with UN and ICRC appeals and response plans. All interventions should be well-coordinated to prevent overlaps and streamline the efforts. DG ECHO strongly recommends to maintain flexibility in order to address rapidly evolving needs and adapt to the challenging operational context.

The priority sectors include:

- ✓ **Humanitarian Food Assistance (HFA):** procurement, transport, prepositioning of stocks and distribution of food to people in need, depending on access and availability of green lines and humanitarian corridors;
- ✓ **Cash/basic needs:** distribution of multi-purpose cash transfers, emergency livelihoods assistance;
- ✓ **WASH:** repairs of WASH services, provision of materials for repairs of existing basic services, as well as machinery for maintenance of the systems, exceptionally, water tracking or provision of bottled water, provision of hygiene kits;
- ✓ **Shelter/NFI/transportation:** distribution of shelter acute emergency kits, provision of NFI, establishing and refurbishing temporary shelter for people fleeing the conflict; transportation for people fleeing;
- ✓ **Health:** primary health care and trauma kits, medicine and medical supplies, sexual and reproductive health, comprehensive care for victims of SGBV, mental health;
- ✓ **Protection:** focused psychosocial support, case management, referrals, support to unaccompanied minors, separated children and children in institutions, family tracing and reunification, alternative care (family – based) and provision of essential information and legal counselling, support to SGBV victims;
- ✓ **Education in emergencies:** support to access distance learning and provision of materials/supplies to students, teachers; light rehabilitation and temporary learning spaces; psycho-social support and life-saving messages (mine risk education) to children, school staff;
- ✓ **Security:** support to collective systems of security advisories to non-government organizations operating in Ukraine.
- ✓ **Humanitarian advocacy** for enforcement of IHL and enhanced humanitarian access targeting international general public and key decision makers at the global level.

DG ECHO will give particular attention to climate-proofing humanitarian response.

### 5.1.2 *Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)*

In a complementary approach with DG NEAR, DG ECHO's strategy aims at enhancing the general protection environment of the PoCs, inside and outside the TRCs, with the respect of the environment.

In 2022, DG ECHO will continue engaging on humanitarian activities with a gradually reduced engagement by supporting around 20,000 refugees and migrants (taking into account the fluctuation of beneficiaries on the move). As a first step, DG ECHO will cease financial support for provision of primary and secondary health, paediatric care and accompaniment of patients to health services inside TRCs. DG ECHO will also advocate for an increased engagement of the authorities in view of a proper migration management including capacity building and a future handover.

- ✓ **Protection:** DG ECHO will strengthen its protection programme, including targeted services for UASCs with stronger involvement of the Centre for Social Welfare-CSW (Shelter, case management), continuity of GBV-response services. Outreach assistance will be maintained (if not extended), since this is a life-saving operation, especially during wintertime. Provision of first aid in outreach is foreseen as well.
- ✓ **Alternative shelter solutions** for the most vulnerable could be further developed through local actors.

### 5.1.3 *Republic of Moldova*

DG ECHO interventions in Moldova are expected to target both people on the move (refugees entering Moldova at border crossing points and during transit) and people staying in Moldova for a longer period of time. The support to be provided will be closely coordinated and complementary to the assistance delivered by other EU services.

- ✓ **Emergency response:** multi-sectoral response at border crossing points, transit hubs and refugee accommodation centres to address immediate needs of new arrivals and people on the move.
- ✓ **Basic needs/MPCA:** provision of MPCA to refugees staying in Moldova to allow them to foresee in their basic needs. Providing cash assistance to families hosting those displaced people in their homes might be considered.
- ✓ **Protection:** provision of comprehensive protection services to people on the move and refugees staying within the host community
- ✓ **Health:** support access to comprehensive healthcare through support to the healthcare system and cost recovery through the national health insurance system
- ✓ **Education:** support refugee children to access Ukrainian online education and/or support to enrol into formal Moldovan education

## 5.2 Other DG ECHO interventions

The Emergency Toolbox HIP may be drawn upon for the prevention of, and response to, outbreaks of Epidemics. Under the Emergency Toolbox HIP, the Small-Scale Response, Acute Large Emergency Response Tool (ALERT), Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and Enhanced Response Capacity (ERC) instruments may also provide funding options.

In line with DG ECHO's commitment to the Grand Bargain, pilot Programmatic Partnerships are envisaged with a limited number of partners. Part of this HIP may therefore be awarded to the selected pilot Programmatic Partnerships.