

# UKRAINE



Eastern Ukraine. A woman uses an ICRC-provided greenhouse to produce food for the winter.

In 2014, the ICRC expanded its presence in Ukraine to help protect and assist conflict-affected people in the eastern part of the country. Its multidisciplinary response addresses emergency and longer-term needs, providing relief, supporting livelihoods and improving living conditions. It improves access to water, medical care and other essential services. It visits detainees and restores family links. It supports families of missing persons and in dialogue with parties to the conflict, it supports efforts to clarify the fate of missing persons. It encourages compliance with IHL. The ICRC cooperates with the Ukrainian Red Cross Society and helps build its capacities.

BUDGET IN KCHF	
Protection	11,332
Assistance	55,223
Prevention	3,015
Cooperation with National Societies	3,697
General	307
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73,574</b>
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>4,153</i>

PERSONNEL	
Mobile staff	75
Resident staff	543



⊕ ICRC delegation ⊕ ICRC sub-delegation

## ASSISTANCE TARGETS

### CIVILIANS

#### ECONOMIC SECURITY



**Food consumption**  
20,639 people



**Food production**  
12,663 people



**Income support**  
5,835 people



**Living conditions**  
66,308 people

#### WATER AND HABITAT



**Water and habitat activities**  
3,320,068 people

#### HEALTH



**Health centres supported**  
91 structures

### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

#### ECONOMIC SECURITY



**Living conditions**  
33,500 people

#### WATER AND HABITAT



**Water and habitat activities**  
7,944 people

### WOUNDED AND SICK

#### MEDICAL CARE



**Hospitals supported**  
46 structures

#### PHYSICAL REHABILITATION



**Projects supported**  
6 projects

#### WATER AND HABITAT



**Water and habitat activities**  
2,594 beds

## SITUATION

- ▶ Armed conflict in the Donetsk and Luhansk/Lugansk regions of eastern Ukraine persists; hostilities intensified in the first half of 2021 but remained, on the whole, diminished from previous years. The sides in the conflict continue to discuss diplomatic solutions to the crisis, within the framework of the Trilateral Contact Group on Ukraine chaired by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.
- ▶ Passage across the line of contact – which separates areas controlled by the Ukrainian government from those that are not – continues to be severely restricted owing to the limited functioning of crossing points and movement restrictions. This has made it very difficult for people to cross over to collect pensions, visit relatives, obtain official documents or for other purposes.
- ▶ People on either side of the line of contact have been detained in connection with the hostilities. Reportedly, hundreds of people are still missing in relation to the conflict.

## HUMANITARIAN CONCERNS

- ▶ People living on either side of the line of contact remain at risk of injury or death from the hostilities and from mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). The fighting has damaged essential infrastructure and hampered economic activity even further. The COVID-19 pandemic has made matters worse: quarantine and other measures against COVID-19 make it difficult for people to obtain essential goods and services, and negatively affected people's livelihoods. People living near the line of contact remain reliant on humanitarian aid.
- ▶ Various essential services (e.g. water, health care, education) for conflict-affected people are often inadequate, disrupted or at risk of failure because of the conflict. Water companies or networks in Donetsk and Luhansk/Lugansk regions struggle to cope with damaged infrastructure and inadequate equipment and other difficulties. Damage to a single component or insufficient supplies of crucial parts or equipment can endanger the supply of water for millions of people. Many people living near the line of contact face obstacles accessing medical care for various reasons, such as transport, the expenses involved, and disablement. Several health facilities are contending with shortages of staff and supplies, damage to infrastructure, and inadequate equipment; the pandemic has increased the pressure on them.
- ▶ Members of families dispersed by conflict, detention or migration, or for other reasons, struggle to stay in touch. Many families of people missing in connection with the conflict still have no news of their relatives, and need help to meet their economic, psychosocial, legal and other needs. Numerous sets of human remains on either side of the line of contact remain unidentified.
- ▶ Detention conditions in several facilities under government control remain a source of concern; health-care services and basic infrastructure at these facilities are often inadequate. The ICRC continues to seek access to people being held in areas not under government control.

## ICRC OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES

In 2022, the ICRC's main priorities in this context will be to:

- ▶ reinforce – while emphasizing its role as a neutral intermediary – dialogue with the sides on IHL and other applicable norms; remind them to fulfil their obligations under IHL to protect civilians and to ensure access to essential services;
- ▶ bolster the resilience of conflict-affected people on either side of the line of contact, by giving them the means to reinforce their economic security and by facilitating their access to clean water, health care and education;
- ▶ help the authorities and others to expand forensic capacities and strengthen mechanisms for ascertaining the fate of missing people; assist missing people's families to meet their economic, psychosocial, legal and other needs;
- ▶ in areas controlled by the government, work with the authorities to ensure that the treatment and living conditions of detainees, particularly those being held in connection with the conflict, meet internationally recognized standards; obtain access to detainees held in areas not controlled by the government; provide detainees' families with the assistance necessary; and
- ▶ continue to help the Ukrainian Red Cross Society to become more effective in providing humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected people; work with Movement components to ensure a coordinated response to humanitarian needs.

The ICRC will carry out its activities in accordance with the measures in place to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Its operations will incorporate activities in support of the local response to the pandemic.

## ICRC ACTION

### CIVILIANS

**Objective: Civilians are protected, their basic needs met, and their resilience to the effects of the hostilities strengthened. Members of families dispersed by conflict are able to communicate with one another. Missing people's families receive information on the fate of their relatives, and their various concerns are addressed.**

The ICRC will work in proximity with conflict-affected people on either side of the line of contact. It will maintain its multidisciplinary response to the issues of concern to these populations, taking into account the specific needs of missing people's families, older people, schoolchildren and others with particular vulnerabilities. Together with the Ukrainian Red Cross Society, it will stand ready to adapt its activities to access-related and other constraints, such as the necessary measures taken to contain the spread of COVID-19. The ICRC will coordinate its work with other humanitarian actors, to ensure complementarity of response, prevent overlap in activities and explore partnerships.

#### **Promoting compliance with IHL and helping to protect schoolchildren and other civilians**

In accordance with IHL and other applicable norms, the ICRC will continue to urge the sides in the conflict to ensure respect for civilians and facilitate their access to essential goods and services and legal and administrative assistance. It will seek to strengthen its dialogue with the sides, to reiterate that they must take all measures necessary to protect essential infrastructure and personnel. The ICRC will promote measures to monitor the impact on civilians of weapon bearers' actions and to investigate IHL violations when they occur. The sides in the conflict will also be reminded to facilitate humanitarian access and humanitarian action, and to mitigate the consequences of pandemic-related measures for vulnerable people.

The impact of conflict-related risks on schools and education will be documented and analysed, and the findings incorporated in the ICRC's protection-related dialogue with the sides concerned. The ICRC will lobby for broadening access to education for conflict-affected communities and increasing protection for educational facilities. It will continue to support educational facilities in areas near the line of contact. It will renovate schools damaged by the hostilities and give them the materials necessary to ensure their safety and functionality. It will pursue efforts to help strengthen – among teachers, students and other community members – resilience-building and coping mechanisms and/or the ability to provide psychosocial care and first aid. Selected children will be given assistance for online learning.

#### **Responding to the needs of people on either side of the line of contact**

Together with the National Society, where possible, the ICRC will continue to help communities along the line of contact to build their resilience to the effects of the conflict. Beneficiaries of the ICRC's economic security activities will include older people, missing people's families, mine victims and those whose livelihood activities have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The ICRC will provide assistance

for food production and for initiatives to help households preserve or increase their income and cover their household expenses. Such assistance will, however, be scaled down as the people's capacities to support themselves increase. The need for emergency relief remains. ICRC and National Society distributions of food and household essentials, or cash for buying them, will help conflict-affected people – including older people in remote locations and those with chronic conditions – meet their immediate needs and ease their living conditions. The ICRC will continue to support orphanages and other public institutions serving vulnerable individuals, as well as community centres, and technical services (e.g. veterinary and agriculture departments).

The ICRC will adapt its water-and-habitat programme to needs arising from the pandemic. It will give water companies in Donetsk and Luhansk/Lugansk regions material aid and technical support for improving the management of water supply networks, in order to ensure the uninterrupted delivery of sufficient amounts of clean water to people on either side of the line of contact, and to help these companies reduce their operating costs. The ICRC will also continue to provide assistance for repairing houses damaged by the fighting, with a view to enabling people, particularly in low-income households, to be protected from the elements while also preserving their dignity and capacity to cope with climate risks. The ICRC will repair or upgrade public infrastructure, including crossing points; it will ensure that they are functional and properly maintained.

Conflict-affected people will be able to obtain suitable care – from primary-health-care services to treatment for chronic or other illnesses, and referrals to pertinent service providers – at health facilities receiving comprehensive support from the ICRC. Some of these facilities will also receive material or other assistance for preventing and controlling the spread of the coronavirus. The ICRC will seek to strengthen the cold-chain infrastructure at distribution points for COVID-19 vaccines, to make vaccines more accessible to people in remote areas on either side of the line of contact. Acting as a neutral intermediary, and in coordination with its partners, it will transport medical supplies into areas not controlled by the government, to facilitate diagnosis and treatment of HIV/AIDS, TB and Hepatitis C, which continue to be major public-health concerns there. The ICRC will endeavour to address mental-health and psychosocial needs in communities near the line of contact, in government-controlled areas. To this end, it will continue to help community workers, National Society volunteers, specialists and others become more capable of providing mental-health and psychosocial care to the relatives of missing people and detainees, and to ex-detainees and others affected by the conflict. The ICRC will also help them protect their own mental well-being.

Risk-education activities conducted with the National Society or other local partners will seek to enable people living in or passing through weapon-contaminated areas to protect themselves more effectively from mines and ERW. Such activities will be implemented through a variety of approaches, including digital means and a community-based approach. The ICRC will undertake activities related to economic security or health for mine victims. It will continue to help build capacities among those involved in surveying, marking and clearing mine- and ERW-contaminated areas and in

dealing with chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear hazards. Emergency services will receive material support for strengthening their response to COVID-19. The ICRC will also seek to support the pertinent authorities in implementing a law on mine action.

### Helping people to contact their relatives and addressing the issue of missing people

The National Society and the ICRC will continue to help – in accordance with measures against COVID-19 – members of families separated by conflict and other circumstances, including migrants, to reconnect or maintain contact. Acting as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC will help facilitate reunification of families and transfer of administrative, legal or other official documents, or family parcels, across the line of contact. The ICRC will also advocate, among the sides, the creation of mechanisms to enable people to cross the line of contact for humanitarian reasons, such as – for older people – reuniting with their caregivers. It will develop its dialogue with the authorities on the return, arrival, and reintegration of people allegedly involved in fighting abroad, and encourage the authorities to address their needs; it will help mobilize other organizations as needed.

The ICRC will seek to raise awareness of the issue of missing people and the plight of their families, influence and support the implementation or amendment of relevant legal/regulatory frameworks, and help build the capacities of those involved in the search for missing people. It will do so through such means as holding bilateral meetings with key stakeholders, including members of the commission on missing people, and by sharing guidance on pertinent matters. The ICRC will lobby the pertinent authorities or bodies to address the specific needs of missing people's families. It will ensure that missing people's families receive all information of pertinence, as well as the services available, to them. The ICRC will also continue to help missing people's families to meet their psychosocial, financial and other needs. It will support associations of missing people's families, with a view to enabling these families to become more capable of supporting one another and drawing public attention to their plight. It will continue to help build forensic capacities in managing and identifying human remains. It will provide the pertinent authorities, agencies and others with support for keeping missing people's families informed about developments in the search for their relatives. Forensic institutions and specialists will be given material assistance and ICRC recommendations and guidelines for managing the bodies of people who have died of COVID-19, in accordance with cultural or religious burial practices.

## PLAN OF ACTION AND INDICATORS

### PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS AND RESPECT FOR THE LAW

- P** through confidential dialogue and oral or written representations, remind the sides of their obligations under IHL and other applicable norms
- P** organize workshops and/or other activities for communities along the line of contact to develop effective measures for self-protection
- P** donate construction materials and educational, recreational, hygiene, sanitation, protective and/or other

items; carry out infrastructural upgrades at educational facilities; give selected children laptops and annual internet subscriptions

- P** train school personnel in psychosocial care and creating inclusive learning environments for children with disabilities; give the National Society support to conduct first-aid training for students and teachers and providing them with first-aid kits
- P** instruct students and teachers in mine risks – for instance, by staging school plays on the subject; develop an online tool for disseminating information on mine risks and safe practices; help create playgrounds for children in communities near the line of contact, to keep them safe from mines/ERW
- P** help organize events or activities aimed at building resilience – among older people, students, teachers and other community members – to the effects of the fighting
- P** develop communication materials or organize events to raise awareness – among the general public – of the conflict's impact on education and of activities for improving conflict-affected people's access to education

### RESTORING FAMILY LINKS

- P** together with the National Society, offer family-links services – RCMs, phone calls and tracing – to people separated from their relatives
- P** at their request, help people reunite with their relatives or transfer official documents or family parcels, for them, across the line of contact
- P** discuss with the pertinent officials the plight of families separated by the conflict, and that of missing people's families; engage the authorities and other pertinent actors in dialogue on the return, arrival, and reintegration of people allegedly involved in fighting abroad
- P** offer technical guidance and other support to the pertinent authorities and others for improving mechanisms to clarify the fate of missing people and assist their families
- P** engage missing people's families in dialogue on their needs and concerns and seek their views on the services available to them; provide capacity-building training and other support for family associations; help address the psychosocial and economic needs of these families (see below) and refer them to other organizations for legal or administrative assistance; organize commemorative events and other activities for the families
- P** help organize workshops or other events for exchanging best practices in the search for missing people, in aid of an ICRC project to establish professional standards for dealing with this issue (see *Operations*); sponsor experts to attend such events

### FORENSICS

- P** through round tables and other events, explain to the pertinent authorities, and representatives from areas not controlled by the government, the importance of managing human remains properly and the role the ICRC can play as a neutral intermediary in transferring or repatriating these remains



- P** provide technical support and organize training, workshops and/or other activities for officials, local agencies and others involved in searching for, recovering, managing and identifying human remains or in developing the necessary legal and medico-legal frameworks; sponsor them to attend pertinent events abroad and encourage them to coordinate their activities
- P** refurbish and/or construct forensic facilities; provide such facilities with the necessary equipment and other material assistance
- P** give forensic professionals and institutions body bags and other supplies, and equipment, as necessary; disseminate best practices in managing the bodies of those who have died of COVID-19
- P** give the pertinent authorities and other pertinent actors support to organize round tables for missing people’s families on the process of identifying human remains

**ECONOMIC SECURITY**

 <b>Food consumption</b> 20,639 people	 <b>Food production</b> 12,663 people
 <b>Income support</b> 5,835 people	 <b>Living conditions</b> 66,308 people

- A** provide material aid – such as greenhouses, drip-irrigation equipment, water tanks or livestock – or cash to buy them, to up to 5,065 households (12,663 people), in order to help them produce their own food
- A** provide up to 2,343 households (5,520 people) with cash grants, vocational training or material and logistical support for maintaining or increasing their income; give similar assistance to up to 127 households (315 people) from which people have gone missing during the conflict
- A** give technical, material or financial assistance to certain public institutions and to veterinary and agricultural departments, and/or others providing technical services

With the National Society:

- A** distribute food rations or cash for buying food to up to 20,639 people
- A** donate material aid – such as hygiene items, furniture, coal and briquettes – to up to 66,308 people

**WATER AND HABITAT**

 <b>Water and habitat activities</b> 3,320,068 people
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- A** provide water companies with water-treatment chemicals, pumps, and pipes – and technical expertise and other support – to enable them to supply water to up to 3,050,000 people<sup>1</sup>
- A** restore or construct forensic facilities

With the National Society:

- A** upgrade or make repairs at crossing points, for the benefit of up to 260,000 people
- A** carry out repairs or other work at the homes of up to 10,068 people, or give these people the materials necessary to do the work themselves

**HEALTH**

 <b>Health centres supported</b> 91 structures
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- A** support up to 60 primary-health-care centres on either side of the line of contact: 20 regularly and 40 on an ad hoc basis; provide them with drugs, personal protective equipment (PPE) and other supplies, staff training, and/or funding for blood-glucose tests for diabetics; refer patients needing specialized care to other service providers; coordinate a multidisciplinary response, including with the National Society, to respond to the health-related and other needs of diabetic patients with specific vulnerabilities
- A** on an ad hoc basis, provide up to 31 health centres – which are distribution points for COVID-19 vaccines in government-controlled areas – with equipment and other support for cold-chain management; provide similar support in non-government-controlled areas
- A** transport – across the line of contact – medicines and other supplies to health centres diagnosing and treating HIV/AIDS, TB and Hepatitis C in areas not controlled by the government
- A** train community workers, mental-health specialists, “accompaniers”, National Society volunteers and others to provide mental-health and psychosocial support and to protect their own well-being; help them organize individual or group counselling sessions for those who need it and carry out information sessions for community members on mental health and related subjects
- A** help health-care personnel develop measures to prevent attacks against health services; upgrade or carry out repairs at damaged health facilities

**WEAPON CONTAMINATION**

- A** promote risk awareness and safe practices – through information sessions and other means – for people affected by mines and ERW; meet these people’s specific needs
- A** provide safety briefings, training and/or material and technical support for National Society staff and volunteers and emergency responders, and for people surveying, marking and clearing weapon-contaminated areas, monitoring mine-action programmes, and/or dealing with chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear hazards
- A** provide PPE and other materials for emergency services, to help prevent the spread of COVID-19

1. Based on a recent assessment of the total number of consumers served by the water companies.

## SUPPORT FOR THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- ▶ provide funding, expert guidance and other support for National Society activities to restore family links, deliver emergency relief and livelihood assistance, and promote mine-risk awareness and safe practices

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

**Objective: People deprived of their freedom are afforded treatment and living conditions that meet internationally recognized standards. They are able to communicate with their relatives.**

### Visiting detainees and monitoring their treatment and living conditions

The ICRC will continue to visit – in accordance with its standard procedures – people at detention facilities in areas controlled by the government. It will pay particular attention to the needs of people being held in connection with the armed conflict. After these visits – conducted in order to monitor detainees' treatment and living conditions – the ICRC will discuss its findings and recommendations confidentially with the authorities and give them support for bringing detention conditions in line with internationally recognized standards. It will also give them guidance to strengthen their policies and frameworks. The ICRC will continue to work with them to train prison staff and develop capacities in prison management.

The ICRC will seek to enable detainees – in accordance with measures against COVID-19 – to stay in touch with their families. It will stand ready to act as a neutral intermediary when the sides release and exchange security detainees. The ICRC will seek to provide detainees' families – especially those headed by older people or people with disabilities – with financial or material assistance to resume or start income-earning activities or increase their income. It is the ICRC's goal to help detainees' families to become more financially resilient. Support will also be made available to released detainees. The ICRC will also refer detainees' families and ex-detainees to mental-health programmes, as necessary. It will be prepared to adapt its economic-security activities to the specific needs that may arise because of the pandemic.

The ICRC will continue to seek regular access to people held in areas not under government control.

### Improving health services and basic infrastructure in prisons

Efforts to improve detainees' access to good-quality health services will continue. The ICRC will also work with the authorities to strengthen the prison health system. To this end, it will help them review and update prison health policies and guidelines. Prison officials and health workers will be given technical and material assistance to bolster health services and to abide by medical ethics. The ICRC will make ad hoc donations of medical equipment and consumables to detention facilities. It will also continue to give prison officials technical guidance and other support for preventing the spread of COVID-19. Hygiene kits and other essentials will be distributed to detainees, to help them maintain proper hygiene and improve their living conditions.

The ICRC will continue to urge the penitentiary authorities to undertake the infrastructural improvements necessary to ameliorate the living conditions of detainees. It will itself carry out small-scale projects to upgrade basic prison facilities, including projects to improve water-supply systems.

## PLAN OF ACTION AND INDICATORS

### PROTECTION OF PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

- P visit detainees at facilities in government-controlled areas
- P communicate findings from these visits – and, where necessary, recommendations for improving detainees' treatment and living conditions – confidentially to the officials concerned; organize courses in prison management and related topics for prison authorities and staff
- P hold discussions with representatives from areas not controlled by the government, on access to detainees under their custody
- P offer family-links services to detainees; provide financial and other support needed by people visiting their detained relatives; donate computers to certain detention facilities to enable detainees to maintain contact with their families via digital means
- P stand ready to act as a neutral intermediary in the release and transfer of security detainees; provide logistical and other support for such occasions; help security detainees obtain any official documents they might need after their release
- P help the families of detainees and ex-detainees to receive the support that they need; refer them to economic-security or mental-health programmes (see *Civilians* and below)

### ECONOMIC SECURITY



- A distribute hygiene kits or other essentials to up to 33,500 detainees; stand ready to donate food rations, if necessary
- A provide cash or other support for up to 23 families (68 people in all) of detainees, or of newly released detainees, to enable them to increase their income

### HEALTH

- A arrange for prison health workers and other staff to be trained in the provision of health-care services and in such matters as medical ethics and patients' rights; sponsor senior justice ministry officials to attend a prison health conference abroad; help the pertinent authorities review and update prison health policies and guidelines
- A supply detention facilities, on an ad hoc basis, with medical equipment and consumables; renovate and equip the health facility at one prison
- A stand ready to provide financial support for detainees held on conflict-related charges who need medical care

- A translate international guidelines on the proper treatment of detainees into Ukrainian and share them with prison staff
- A provide technical support to the pertinent authorities for preventing and controlling infections; help prisons tackle COVID-19 by giving them PPE and other supplies; produce posters and other informational materials on COVID-19, including on vaccinations

## WATER AND HABITAT



**Water and habitat activities**  
7,944 people

- A support or carry out repairs or upgrades to infrastructure, for the benefit of up to 7,944 detainees; stand ready to provide additional assistance for the authorities' COVID-19 response

## WOUNDED AND SICK

**Objective: Wounded and sick people receive appropriate medical and surgical care.**

### Reinforcing the continuum of care

The ICRC will continue to pursue various efforts to ensure a continuum of care for the wounded and sick on either side of the line of contact. It will work towards making life-saving care and physical rehabilitation, as well as essential medicines and blood services, accessible to everyone who needs them; it will also help strengthen measures to prevent and control infections among medical staff and patients.

The ICRC will continue to support the Ukrainian Red Cross Society's first-aid programme, with a view to increasing the number of people capable of providing effective and timely first aid. The emergency medical system will be given assistance necessary to ensure that those wounded or facing medical emergencies can obtain early basic and advanced life-saving treatment from skilled personnel. The ICRC will provide hospitals and blood banks – especially those unable to secure the necessary supplies – with material and other support. It will help ensure that hospitals have the resources necessary to cope with sudden mass-casualty events. More hospitals will receive support for preventing and controlling infections, including COVID-19. Facilities damaged or otherwise affected by the conflict will receive infrastructural upgrades. The ICRC will develop capacities among hospital staff.

Among the key facilities mentioned above is the Bakhmut hospital in Donetsk, in an area controlled by the government. The construction of the emergency department at this hospital is expected to be completed in 2022. The ICRC will support the opening of an emergency department in the hospital, which will help the hospital provide emergency care in accordance with international guidelines for treating trauma patients. Staff will be given assistance to build their capacities. This project is in line with the health ministry's strategy of setting

up emergency departments at hospitals in conflict-affected areas; the emergency department in Bakhmut can serve as a model for other hospitals situated along the line of contact.

In areas not controlled by the government, the ICRC will seek to help people with disabilities obtain rehabilitative care and to advance their social inclusion. Similar activities will be carried out in areas under government control.

## PLAN OF ACTION AND INDICATORS

### MEDICAL CARE



**Hospitals supported**  
46 structures

- A remind the sides to ensure respect for wounded and sick people and for medical services (see *Civilians*)
- A with ICRC-trained volunteers from the National Society, help organize first-aid training for people in communities along the line of contact
- A provide support to up to 46 hospitals, including the Bakhmut hospital (five regularly and 41 on an ad hoc basis); donate equipment and supplies, including for preventing and controlling infections; during emergencies, give some of these hospitals additional medical supplies
- A help the emergency department at the Bakhmut hospital draft plans to maintain equipment and restock drugs and consumables
- A in areas not controlled by the government, donate equipment to up to four blood banks and provide technical support for maintaining it
- A provide hospital-management teams with technical guidance and other support for strengthening their capacity to prevent and control infections; help to set up and run infection-control committees
- A organize workshops for health-care workers in such areas as basic and advanced life-saving care, and on guidelines for preventing and controlling infections; give Bakhmut hospital staff training in emergency care, and other support, and help them set up a team for conducting advanced cardiopulmonary resuscitation and other stabilization procedures
- A provide a one-off cash grant to up to 100 wounded civilians needing specialized care at ICRC-supported hospitals

## WATER AND HABITAT



**Water and habitat activities**  
2,594 beds

- A repair or upgrade health facilities damaged or otherwise affected by the conflict (2,594 beds in all)

## PHYSICAL REHABILITATION



**Projects supported**  
6 projects

- A** in areas controlled by the government and in those that are not:
- engage physical rehabilitation professionals in dialogue on the needs of persons with disabilities; explore possibilities for a collaborative response to the needs of disabled people
  - donate wheelchairs and mobility aids, or extend other assistance, to five projects or structures offering services for people with disabilities
  - cover transportation and/or other costs for vulnerable patients seeking rehabilitative care and/or social-inclusion services
  - provide one organization for persons with disabilities with financial or other support for organizing sporting and other events for people with disabilities
  - provide people with disabilities and prosthetic-orthotic personnel with PPE, as necessary

## ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

**Objective: Political decision makers and all weapon bearers understand and respect IHL and other fundamental rules protecting people during armed conflict and other situations of violence, and incorporate them in their decision-making. The media, NGOs and community leaders help foster awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL, thus securing greater respect for human dignity. All actors understand the ICRC's mandate and support its work and that of the Movement.**

### Raising awareness of humanitarian issues

The ICRC will continue to keep itself abreast of the needs of the conflict-affected communities it serves, inform them of its activities, collect their views and suggestions, and then adapt its response as necessary. People affected by the conflict will be given potentially life-saving information on such matters as the threat of mines and ERW and the family-links services available to them. The ICRC's public communication – through both traditional and social media – will aim to broaden public awareness of humanitarian issues in Ukraine and the Movement's response; these efforts will be coordinated with Movement partners. The Ukrainian Red Cross Society will be given support to reinforce its public communication.

### Fostering respect for IHL and other applicable norms

The ICRC will work to broaden knowledge and acceptance of its work, and of IHL and other applicable norms, among the authorities, government officials, weapon bearers, community leaders and other key actors in Ukraine. It will develop its dialogue on protection-related matters with the Ukrainian military; it will remind them of the respect due to civilians under IHL (see *Civilians*). It will give the Ukrainian military and police support for integrating IHL and other pertinent

norms, and international policing standards, in their training and operations.

Efforts to advance the ratification of IHL instruments, and the incorporation of key provisions of these instruments in domestic law, will be continued. The national IHL committee, legislators, members of the judiciary, and other government officials will be given guidance in this regard. The ICRC will promote the implementation of existing legislation, such as laws concerning missing people and mine action (see *Civilians*). It will seek to develop local interest and expertise in IHL through various forms of interaction with academics and students. It will continue to give the National Society technical and other assistance for developing its ability to promote respect for IHL.

## PLAN OF ACTION AND INDICATORS

- Pr** organize meetings, workshops and other events for political and community leaders, academics, experts at think tanks, members of the international community, journalists and others; if the situation permits, sponsor some of them to attend events abroad; participate in events organized by these people and by think tanks
- Pr** produce content for traditional and social media on the humanitarian issues in eastern Ukraine and the ICRC's response to them; coordinate with Movement partners on public-communication efforts
- Pr** engage with conflict-affected people and seek their views on ICRC activities, through ICRC hotlines and other means, integrated within a community contact centre
- Pr** hold dialogue with and provide technical guidance to:
  - the military and the police, for integrating IHL and other applicable norms, and international policing standards, in their operations and training
  - government officials and members of the national IHL committee, for ratifying IHL instruments or incorporating key provisions of these instruments in domestic law

## SUPPORT FOR THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- Pr** give the National Society training and other assistance for promoting IHL and improving its public communication, including on its activities in connection with COVID-19 vaccination

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

**Objective: The Ukrainian Red Cross Society has a strong legal basis for independent action and carries out its core activities effectively. Movement components in Ukraine coordinate their activities and implement them in a neutral, impartial and independent manner.**

The National Society is the ICRC's main partner in delivering humanitarian services to conflict-affected people along the line of contact in eastern Ukraine (see *Civilians*). Comprehensive support from the ICRC will help the National Society to strengthen its ability to provide – in line with the Safer Access Framework – effective humanitarian assistance



for people affected by conflict and/or the pandemic and other emergencies. The National Society will also be assisted to implement partnership agreements with the ICRC. The National Society, the ICRC, the International Federation and other members of the Movement present in Ukraine will continue to work closely together to mount an effective response to humanitarian needs.

### PLAN OF ACTION AND INDICATORS

- C** strengthen the partnership with the National Society and give it technical, financial and other support for:
  - developing its organizational and operational capacities and legal base
  - incorporating the Safer Access Framework and security-risk management more fully in its policies and activities
  - reinforcing its programmes, such as those for home-visiting nurses, first aid and emergency response
  - contributing to the COVID-19 vaccination roll-out
- C** organize meetings with Movement components in the country regularly; strengthen coordination and other mechanisms with them; develop joint public-communication activities
- C** provide the International Federation with financial support for its activities to strengthen the development of the National Society