

Annex I

2017 - 2018 PROTECTION CLUSTER ADVOCACY PRIORITIES

Protection Cluster Objective	Protection Risk	Advocacy Goal	Advocacy Messages	Expected Result	Advocacy Action points	Lead Agencies
Objective 1 To strengthen protection for people of concern, including prevention and mitigation of rights' violations.	Risks to life, safety and security due to UXO and mine contamination	Increase awareness about the risks of mines and UXOS among children and adults; Decrease the number of civilian casualties from mine associated risks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Mine action is a key life-saving activity that needs to be prioritized. 2) Government of Ukraine should ensure that national mine action legislation (including victim assistance) is adopted and implemented and that a central national mine action authority is designated. 3) De facto authorities should allow access of humanitarian mine action actors to undertake demining, marking and MRE activities. 4) Mine action activities are essential for self-reliance and livelihoods activities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased awareness among civilians about mine-related risks; 2) Humanitarian mine action actors have access to NGCA; 3) Mine Action legislation is adopted with the following main features: a) National Mine Action authority is established and can coordinate response by state and humanitarian actors b) Procedure for accreditation of humanitarian mine action organizations is developed and approved c) Mechanism for identification and assistance to victims of mine-related incidents is approved by the Ministry of Health and is institutionalized at the local level. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Advocate with de facto authorities to allow mine action activities by humanitarian actors. 2) Contribute to development of draft law on mine action; 3) Support the Ministry of Health in developing a mechanism for identification and provision of assistance to victims of mine-related incidents; 4) Support the Ministry of Education in incorporating mine-risk education classes into the school curriculum in Donetsk and Luhansk regions; 5) Raise awareness of the local authorities and population about mined territories and encourage mine action actors to prioritize demining in the areas essential for livelihoods activities. 	UNDP, UNICEF, HALO Trust, DDG, OSCE
Objective 1 To strengthen protection for people of concern, including prevention and mitigation of rights' violations.	Risks to life, safety and security due to shelling of areas populated by civilians, as well as critical civilian infrastructure	IDPs and affected population in need of assistance have timely access to MHPSS services and medication Increase awareness of risks of mines	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) All parties to the conflict should refrain from indiscriminate shelling of populated areas and locating military objectives within or near densely populated areas, in line with IHL; 2) Terminate all military activity around civilian infrastructure, objects indispensable to the survival of civilian population and chemical facilities which may cause damage to health and the environment. 3) Guarantee immediate and safe access to teams repairing infrastructure. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Decreased number of incidents where residential areas and critical civilian infrastructure is shelled; 2) Reduced military presence in the residential areas; 3) Critical civilian infrastructure - water, electricity, heating, hospitals and schools, as well as chemical facilities, are not targeted during hostilities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Conduct training sessions on IHL for Ministry of Defense, CIMIC, National Guard, State Border Guard Service; 2) Contribute to advocacy messages at the inter-cluster and HCT level. 	OHCHR, UNHCR
Objective 1 To strengthen protection for people of concern, including prevention and mitigation of rights' violations.	Freedom of movement	All citizens of Ukraine can exercise their right to freedom of movement across the contact line and administrative boundary with Crimea in safety and dignity.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unnecessary and disproportionate restrictions on freedom of movement across the contact line should be lifted. 2) Parties to the conflict refrain from shelling or shooting the area in proximity to the checkpoints. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Civilians may cross the contact line using public transportation; 2) Civilians may transfer personal belongings necessary for their adequate standard of living; 3) Permits for crossing the contact line can only be invalidated on proven legal grounds, with proper notification and an established appeal procedure; 4) Number of routes and checkpoints across the contact line is increased, especially in Luhansk; 5) Conditions at checkpoints are improved and meet the necessary requirements for people with specific needs; 6) Complaints mechanism is established and functional to allow people to report instances of corruption or abuse of authority. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Advocate with the ATO Coordination staff and other stakeholders to introduce changes into the Temporary Order regulating the movement across the contact line and administrative boundary line; 2) Conduct monitoring of checkpoints and administrative boundary line with Crimea to ensure that the practice of border guards is in line with existing regulations; 3) Raise awareness of the affected population and IDPs about current regulations and complaints mechanisms. 	OHCHR, UNHCR, OSCE, NRC, DRC, VostokSOS, DonbasSOS, CrimeaSOS, Right to Protection
Objective 2 People of concern benefit from full and non-discriminatory access to quality essential services and enjoyment of their rights, with particular attention to the most vulnerable.	Access to Documentation	Government of Ukraine facilitates access to documentation for people residing in NGCA.	People residing in NGCA and Crimea should be able to register acts of birth and death in GCA in the same way as non-displaced citizens of Ukraine.	Administrative procedure for registration of birth and death in NGCA is established.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Advocate with the Ministry of Justice for the need to establish an administrative procedure for birth and death registration and provide support for developing such mechanism. 	UNHCR, UNICEF, OHCHR
Objective 2 People of concern benefit from full and non-discriminatory access to quality essential services and enjoyment of their rights, with particular attention to the most vulnerable.	Access to Social Benefits and Pensions	All pensioners, regardless of their place of residence or IDP status have access to pensions and social benefits.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) IDPs and people residing in NGCA must have access to social services, benefits, pensions and bank services on an equal basis with other citizens of Ukraine; 2) There should be no additional verification mechanisms for payment of pensions and social benefits to IDPs that are not established by law for citizens of Ukraine who have not been displaced. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Government de-links payment of social benefits and pensions from IDP registration; 2) Government adopts the proposed mechanism of paying pensions to people residing in NGCA; 3) IDPs pensioners do not have to undergo verification procedures that are not applicable to the non-displaced population. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Advocate with international stakeholders, MPs, national and local authorities; 2) Contribute to drafting amendments to the legislation and/or respective CabMin Resolutions; 3) Contribute to the work of the Working Group on social issues and payments under the Ministry of TOT; 4) Raise public awareness on the issue; 	OHCHR, UNHCR, NRC, DRC, DonbasSOS, VostokSOS, CrimeaSOS, Right to Protection
Objective 2 People of concern benefit from full and non-discriminatory access to quality essential services and enjoyment of their rights, with particular attention to the most vulnerable.	Housing, Land and Property Rights	Affected population has free and unhindered access to their property. When such access is not possible, affected population has access to adequate compensation. IDPs should be included in state social housing programmes.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Conflict affected population has a right to enjoy their property and is entitled to adequate compensation, in case it is looted, damaged, destroyed or used for military purposes; 2) The Government should adopt legislation to address the housing needs of IDPs, including through the full integration of IDPs in State social housing programmes. 3) De facto authorities should ensure that no one displaced from areas they control is arbitrarily deprived of their property or possessions. 4) Humanitarian and development partners are encouraged to establish programmes in support of IDPs' housing, land, and property rights, including advocacy, technical assistance, and information dissemination. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Government develops an independent procedure for verification of housing, land and property ownership and to establish a specific registry of destroyed or damaged housing. 2) Government adopts a comprehensive legal mechanism for compensation for lost, damaged or destroyed property, including for people living in NGCA. 3) Affected population is aware about existing mechanisms for compensation and is able to obtain compensation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Advocate with the Ministry of Defense about existing challenges faced by civilians and to encourage to regulate the use of civilian property; 2) Develop a mechanism for documenting military expropriation of civilian property; 3) Raise awareness of the affected population about existing mechanisms of documenting property damage, destruction or occupation; 4) Participate in the work of the Working Group on social housing (Ministry of TOT); 5) Prepare an overview of compensation for lost property from other countries and to share it with Ministry of TOT. 6) Contribute to development of a comprehensive mechanism for compensation for lost, damaged or destroyed property. 7) Share information leaflets on the remedies of civilians in case of expropriation of civilian property with affected population (e.g. on EECs) and with the MoD; 8) Advocate on the elaboration of a registry/database of damaged or destroyed housing as well as set up a claim registration system. 9) Advocate on the establishment of a clear procedures for local authorities/CIMICs/military commandment for issuing documents certifying the fact of military occupation. 	NRC, DRC, OHCHR, UNHCR

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<p>Objective 1 To strengthen protection for people of concern, including prevention and mitigation of rights' violations.</p> <p>Objective 2 People of concern benefit from full and non-discriminatory access to quality essential services and enjoyment of their rights, with particular attention to the most vulnerable.</p>	Gender Based Violence	<p>1) Increase awareness about GBV</p> <p>2) Enhance GBV prevention and response mechanisms</p> <p>3) Survivors of GBV have access to life-saving information on assistance, quality services in health, psychosocial and legal support.</p> <p>4) Referral mechanisms for GBV survivors are strengthened.</p>	<p>1) GBV, and particularly sexual violence, is a gross violation of physical integrity and has a devastating impact on the lives of victims, their families and communities.</p> <p>2) Lack of information about existing support mechanisms, absence of safe shelters, lack of access to justice and stigma lead to low number of GBV survivors reporting abuse and seeking assistance, which in turn contributes to the culture of impunity.</p> <p>3) Lack of livelihoods opportunities and extreme poverty in the areas along the contact line push the most vulnerable people, especially women and girls, to resort to survival sex as a coping mechanism. Economic vulnerability also puts them at risk of human trafficking for labour or sexual exploitation.</p> <p>4) Measures aimed at prevention of sexual violence must be developed and put in place.</p>	<p>1) Intersectoral coordination and referral mechanisms at local level are strengthened.</p> <p>2) Number of shelters for GBV survivors is increased.</p> <p>3) Prevention and awareness raising activities on GBV are prioritized.</p> <p>4) Development actors prioritize women for livelihoods projects in the areas with high number of IDPs and in the areas along the contact line.</p>	<p>1) Advocate on local level in the areas with high number of IDPs, as well as communities along the contact line, for the need to establish shelters for GBV survivors and develop local referral mechanisms for intersectoral response to GBV;</p> <p>2) Advocate for introduction of changes into the Criminal Code to align it with international standards and practice and to ensure accountability for sexual violence.</p> <p>3) Advocate with development actors for prioritizing women for capacity building and livelihoods projects in the areas with high number of IDPs and in the area along the contact line.</p>	UNFPA, OHCHR, La Strada, Ukrainian Foundation for Public Health
<p>Objective 2 People of concern benefit from full and non-discriminatory access to quality essential services and enjoyment of their rights, with particular attention to the most vulnerable.</p>	Psychosocial Distress	IDPs and affected population in need of assistance have timely access to MHPSS services	<p>1) Experience of loss, pain, disruption and violence increases vulnerability of developing mental health and psychosocial problems.</p> <p>2) Armed conflict and displacement lead to psychological and social stress on an individual, family, community level.</p> <p>3) Addressing the needs in mental health and psychosocial support increases the resilience of conflict affected population.</p>	<p>1) Mental Health and Psychosocial Support are integrated into state policies, and IDPs and conflict affected people are included as one of the target groups for assistance by state service providers;</p> <p>2) Increased awareness of psychosocial needs for the conflict-affected and displaced population among service providers.</p> <p>3) Minimisation of stigma associated with psychosocial distress.</p>	<p>1) Raise awareness of service providers about PSS needs of IDPs and the conflict-affected population</p> <p>2) Capacity building of relevant state agencies on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, including the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Policy, the Ministry of Temporary Occupied Territories and IDPs and local authorities, as well as relevant social and health care staff</p>	IMC, PIN, UNICEF, Terres des Hommes, ACF
<p>Objective 1 To strengthen protection for people of concern, including prevention and mitigation of rights' violations.</p> <p>Objective 2 People of concern benefit from full and non-discriminatory access to quality essential services and enjoyment of their rights, with particular attention to the most vulnerable.</p>	Conflict affected children	Conflict-affected children are protected from the impact of the conflict (shelling, mine contamination, displacement), and are provided assistance in line with their needs while their protective environment is strengthened.	<p>1) The conflict has severely weakened the protective environment around children in Ukraine, making them further vulnerable to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.</p> <p>2) Hundreds of daily ceasefire violations put children's physical safety and psychological well-being at risk.</p> <p>3) Instances of child abuse and neglect are increasing in the conflict-affected families along the contact line, as parents are under emotional and psychological stress due to the conflict and monetary poverty.</p>	<p>1) A system of child protection monitoring, as well as effective referral and assistance mechanisms, are established in communities along the contact line;</p> <p>2) Settlements within the 5 km zone along the contact line that suffer continued threat of conflict and economic devastation have functioning safe spaces for children.</p>	<p>1) Advocate with the MoSP for the need to build capacity of the social workers to respond to conflict-related protection risks faced by children and provide assistance to children and caregivers to address them.</p> <p>2) Support the local authorities in the areas along the contact line affected by violations of ceasefire in establishing safe spaces for children.</p> <p>3) Monitor child protection situation in the areas along the contact line to assess changes in protection environment.</p> <p>4) Advocate with the development actors to prioritize support to the conflict-affected communities to strengthen child protection support systems at the local level.</p>	UNICEF, Save the Children, DRC, SOS Children's Villages
<p>Objective 3 Improve social cohesion and the resilience of conflict-affected people; support people of concern in identifying durable solutions.</p>	Lack of social cohesion and peaceful coexistence in the area of displacement.	<p>1) IDPs are treated equally by the state authorities and enjoy access to services and entitlements on the same grounds as non-displaced citizens of Ukraine.</p> <p>2) IDPs have access to durable solutions</p>	<p>1) IDPs must have access to social services, entitlements and livelihoods opportunities on an equal basis with other citizens of Ukraine.</p> <p>2) IDPs are citizens of Ukraine and the fact that an individual was displaced does not confer particular status, but rather calls for particular types of assistance to address protection risks associated with displacement.</p>	IDPs are able to participate in the lives of local communities without discrimination on par with the local population, including by exercising voting rights.	<p>1) Strengthen cooperation with development actors working on social cohesion.</p> <p>2) Provide technical guidance for development actors on mainstreaming protection in their activities.</p>	UNHCR, IOM