**RAPID RESPONSE - INTERVENTION application form**

**Applying organisation**: AMIS. A More Inclusive Society (before: The European House)

**Title of the intervention**: Emergency Assistance to Persons with Intellectual Disabilities and Their

Families in Ukraine

## The humanitarian intervention (describe within max. 5 pages)

* 1. **The context:**

1. *Considering the description of the context submitted by the implementing partner (attached to this application), how have you ensured that the proposed intervention is appropriate and relevant (CHS 1) for the affected population and vulnerable groups?*

We are members of the FM Humanitarian group and follow the Protection Cluster Contacts. The proposed intervention is aimed at one of the most vulnerable groups in Ukraine, which are not able to use and get to the usual emergency and relief measures without this supportive efforts. The persons with intellectual disabilities and their families are depending on this kind of ‘tailor’ made assistance to be included in the broader initiatives. The revised application has also been discussed on Zoom and email.

1. *Describe how the proposed intervention is effective and timely (CHS 2) in relation to the described context.*

The All-Ukrainian Coalition for Persons with Intellectual Disabilities are represented in all of Ukraine’s oblasts with 118 local NGOS with more than 14.000 members/families. Many of these families are single, elderly mothers with adult “children” with different kinds of intellectual disabilities. Others are families with children with disabilities ranging from autism, retardation, CP a.o. Very often the families have also an elderly parent/grandparent who also needs help. A part of the families in the Kiev area and in the west are displaced families from the 2014 conflict, and they have again to flee.

Many of the families were exhausted before the war but are now completely exhausted and left without any help. They don’t receive pension, they don’t have day centers for their children (in all ages), they cannot get out to get food and medicine, they have no transport opportunities (and, hence, no possibilities to flee from their homes), they are not able to go to shelters.

The proposed intervention is a first step to offer hands-on assistance to some of the families identified by our Ukrainian partner. As we can use the existing network among the Coalition’s local NGOs, the intervention can be both timely and effective with regard to support the most vulnerable families. The project here will address fifteen of the local NGOs. The help will be timely because they get it when it’s needed. We have carried out the intervention in a small scale during the past days and saw that it worked. This direct way to support efficient and covers a need which are not/cannot be solved by the big organisations like Red Cross, because the families can not get out and get the assistance.

**1.2 Content of the intervention:**

a) *Describe in a few sentences the overall change your intervention will bring to the people affected by the crisis. What do you expect the short-term impact to be after completion of your intervention?*

Basicly, the intervention will make it possible for these families to get help for their most basic needs (food, medicine, social assistance to their children/adults with intellectual disabilities. They are not capable of getting the assistance without an intervention as suggested as they are among the most vulnerable.

They are still in the shock phase, and this intervention shall by direct support help them in their reworking in the reaction phase where strong emotions intrude. There may be reactions in the form of fatigue, sleep disturbances, eating problems, restlessness, restlessness and headaches. The families try to find explanations and place the blame for what has happened. The part of the interaction is the first attempt to re-establish an understandable and meaningful world by helping them and establish relevant, intermediate day services. The short-term impact of our intervention will be to help these vulnerable families to survive and cover the most basic needs. And through the network and cooperation to begin the processing phase.

Next step will be to work with the families and the Coalition and their local NGOs in the reorientation phase, where the families and organisation have passed the crisis and has the energy to deal with anything other than the traumatic event. It does not happen by repression, but by the victim accepting the new possibilities and limitations that the crisis trauma has brought. How violent reactions the victim experiences are different from person to person. We shall make a new application for this step. We shall apply for support for this by DERF or as a development project with CISU.

b) *Describe the intervention’s activities, the results these will have and what the outcome of these will be.*

c) *How will you measure the achievement of results and outcomes?*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activities** | **Results (output)** | **Specific Objectives**  **(outcome)** | **Overall Impact**  **(Impact)** |
| **A1**: Cash grants to the most vulnerable families – 70 € per month in 2 months  **A4**: Cash grants to contract personal assistants for persons with intellectual and behavioural disabilities | **R1**: min. 236 families directly supported for 2 months  **R4:** min. 300 personal assistance days established  **Indicators**:  - Number of the families  reached, including the share of persons with disabilities  -Amount of cash grants and materials distributed  - Number of networks created/enhanced  **Baseline data:**  14.000 very vulnerable families  118 local NGOs  1 national umbrella org.  **Risks**:  - Many marginalized and high-risk communities are not reached by this intervention  - Low interest of people in  women's and vulnerable groups | **SO1**: Improved crisis living situation for families with persons with disabilities  **SO2**: Improved support coordination and networking within the All-Ukrainian Coalition and with international CSOs  **Indicators**:  - number of families supported  - number of networks established and enhanced nationally and internationally  **Baseline data**:  14.000 very vulnerable families  118 local NGOs  1 national umbrella org.  **Risks**:  - Lack of resources of international CSO actors  - Duty-bearers' and  rightsholders' low interest in women's and vulnerable  groups  - political development cut off the links and crisis help | * Relief and less fatigue in the families (not left alone) * Enhanced capacity of civil society actors to promote solidarity with the most vulnerable   **Indicators:**   * Participation of families and volunteers in the transition to the reorientation phase * Increased local, national and international support for improvement of the most vulnerable families (with a child/adult with disability)   **Baseline data**:  - Reports from the families  - No. of civil society actors active in improving the live situation for these families  **Risks**:  - Restrictions by authorities on civil society.  - Limited financial resources of civil society actors.  Sudden changes in the intervention strategy and action plans |

d) *Considering the mode(s) of assistance your intervention includes (Cash Based Assistance, Voucher Based Assistance, Goods, Services), why are you choosing one mode instead of another, or why do you combine the modes as you do?*

We combine the three modes of assistance of cash, goods and services.To reach the most vulnerable families in 15 local NGOs which should benefit from the cash grants and personal relief services we shall use the bank transfers through the All-Ukrainian Coalition’s bank, so that Euro can be changed to Hryvna which is the only legal currency for people to have in cash. The local 15 NGOs which have been selected by the Coalition on three criteria: (1) having the most vulnerable families, (2) have no access to other funding now, and the local NGO having local, official bank accounts and the ability to transfer the money to the families directly and (3) have documentation for this. The Coalition office has also shown that it is possible to distribute to families and ensure the accounting/documentation. We will use this cash grant mode also for some of the other actions like personal assistance, support for transport and evacuation.

Originally, the partners had calculated with a cash grant of 100€ per month for two months, mentioning that advised that the official UN flash appeal and the CWG standards are 2220 UAH/person/month for 3 months = 208.14 EUR/person covering 3 months. The intervention budget has now been corrected to the official CWG standard for 3 months. The support is then 69 EUR per family at the level of one person with ID.

The list of NGOs whose members need emergency cash grants and personal relief assistance grants:

1. Kyiv, “Life-School”, contact Maria Shchybryk, tel +38095-883-74-09

2. Kyiv “Soniachne Podvirya”, contact person Оleksandra

3. Vinnytsia, “Down Syndrome”, contact person Natalia Kosnitska +38 093 5706375

4. Poltava, “Sonyashnik”, contact person Elvira Popova, +38066- 381 59 55

5. Zhitomir, ”Autism-Zhitomir”, contact person Zhanna Zarichna +380679366935

6. Uzhgorod, “Doroga Zhittia”, contact person Kirilenko Oleg, +380502132599

7. Uzhgorod, “Nadiia”, contact person Printsovska Olga, +380506112707

8. Kolomiya, “Krokus”, contact person Liubov Masevich, +380973400526

9. Chervonograd, “Nika”, contact person Nataliia Khaisanova, +38097-84-37-291

10. Lviv, “Liarsh Kovcheg”, contact person Lesia Larikova, +38067-672-11-62

11. Drogobich, “Nadiia”, contact person Iryna Dziurah, +38067-456-11-47

12. Odesa, “Biliy angel”, contact person Lidiia Vasilenko, +38050-782-57-57

13. Varash, “Nadiia”, contact person Olena Petrovets, +38068-026-24-42

14. Ternopil, “Dytyna”, contact person Nadiia Gumenna, +38097-498-03-69

15. Kharkiv, “Promin’”, contact person Eugenia Shkorina, +380999556373

*e) Briefly describe how you intend to start your activities within 7 days of receiving the first transfer of funds from the DERF.*

We are ready to begin the activities the day after receiving the transfer of funds from the DERF. We have had the partnership between our two organisation for more than 10 years and have already started the crisis cooperation and help in a small scale and will be able to scale up of the activities 1-5 within one day after the first transfer from DERF. We also have had a team in Poland at the border and has contact with the local NGO from the Coalition in Lutz. This contact will enable us now to organise the aid of activity 2-3 very fast if we cannot purchase in Ukraine.

*f) How do you ensure that resources are managed and used in an effective, efficient and ethical manner (CHS 9)? How does your intervention consider the priorities mentioned in the DERF Call?*

The All-Ukrainian Coalition is very experienced and careful managing and documenting the use of the resources. And the cash grants have show to be very an effective and efficient mode to distribute the support directly to the single families. Supporting in this way is also very ethical in the sense that the help is adapted to the individual family’s needs. And by combining it with the other actions, the intervention will have a fast positive psychological impact on these vulnerable families.

This intervention meets the DERF prioritized emergency actions and includes the most vulnerable persons of which now are also internally displaced. The intervention targets persons with intellectual disabilities and their families, which are most often female headed households with also a elderly grandparent.

**1.3 The target group:**

a) *Describe the* ***direct target group*** *of the planned intervention, including their characteristics and needs. Justify how you have selected this particular target group among those affected by the crisis (i.e., which inclusion criteria did you use?). Specify also how many people will benefit from each of your main activities.*

The group of persons with intellectual disabilities are among the most vulnerable groups and include persons with retardation, autism, CP and other kinds of neuro-psychological diagnosis. Many of them are multi-disabled. In this war situation, they are even more challenged than others because they don’t understand the situation and the breakage of their daily living routines. Even many normally are living under relatively poor and difficult conditions, a crisis like this war situation makes them more stressed and anxious. This, of course, reflects on their family and makes it very, very difficult to overcome the problems in the daily living.

*b) Quantify your planned target group by gender and age group in the table below.*

The intervention is targeting families; a family in the Coalition is in average: mother, the child/adult with disability, a sister/brother and a grandparent, in all 4-5 persons. In the table below we have just mentioned the person with disability according to age, why the target population i 4-5 times bigger. The A1 and A4 will be executed in the 15 local NGOs localities The Coalition and AMIS will facilitate and coordinate the implementation of the interaction.

The intervention will assist all the All-Ukrainian Coalition’s 118 local NGOs as it will strengthen a very much needed coordination and registration of needs at the local level and, thereby, channelize support from other organisations. In this way the project will contribute to no-overlapping of emergency assistance for the 14.000 family members of the Coalition, too.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PLANNED TARGET POPULATION (INDIVIDUALS)** | | | |
| **Age Group** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Number of persons | Number of persons | Number of persons |
| < 5 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| 6-14 | 20 | 12 | 32 |
| 15-24 | 45 | 38 | 83 |
| 25-49 | 55 | 37 | 92 |
| 50-64 | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| > 65 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Total** | 135 | 101 | 236 |
|  |  |  | **min. (800-1100)** |

The table shows the number of persons with intellectual disabilities which are supported (A1), but it is in reality their families which are supported by the interventions. The number of supported persons is therefore more realistically 1000+ by the A1, Totally, the number of supported persons is stipulated to be appr. 3.125 persons will be supported by this intervention.

c) *Describe who and how many of your direct target group are* ***particularly vulnerable people****. How have the vulnerable groups been identified and selected (inclusion criteria), and how does the intervention address their particular needs? Also describe how the intervention addresses protection needs of particularly vulnerable groups, as relevant.*

As mentioned above, all of the direct target group are very vulnerable people. The target group are selected by local and individual knowledge of their family situation and the need for assistance to the member of the family with intellectual disabilities. The criteria for support by A1 and A4 has been a lack of ability to get the basic supplies because of particular vulnerability.

The group was identified as very vulnerable before the war. As all the public support to the families are gone in the present situation, its paramount that this intervention can offer relevant help. This intervention is designed to address the needs in an individualized mode in order to meet the individual needs of the families. This is reflected in the budget.

## The implementing partner (describe within max. 1,5 pages)

**2.1 Capacity, experience and expertise:**

*a) What is the capacity, experience, and expertise of the implementing partner(s) (CHS 8)? Describe also the organisational and financial capacities.*

The All-Ukrainian Coalition for Persons with Intellectual Disabilities has 118 local NGO members with more than 14.000 family members and covers all of Ukraine counties. The Coalition has many years of experiences working with internal displaced families with intellectual disabilities, and there is a strong bottom-up practice which has made it possible to establish a strong help-network in a very short time during the war. There is an expertise to handle and coordinate assistance directly to the families. And, also to establish good contact with international partners, such as AMIS and Inclusion Europe.

The implementing partner has succeeded to channelize direct assistance to the families (cash grants) and shown the ability to document the transactions as well. Also, there has been a strong communication and coordination with the internally displace refugees as well as those in other countries in Europe. This organisational capacity to restore the organisation under stress and de-centralized is very strong and imperative under the war situation as in Ukraine – and will be very necessary in the next phases after the war (hopefully soon) ends. This also includes the Coalition’s financial capacity to dispense funds for the intervention as shown in the first 10 days, where more than 250 families were assisted with cash grants, the material help coming in to Ukraine was distributed from Lutsk and Lviv, and volunteers organised to help families in Kyiv, etc.

*b) How does the organisational set-up ensure access to the people at-risk, including particularly vulnerable people?*

As described above, the Coalition has contact and access to more than 14.000 families with a person with intellectual disabilities/multiple disabilities who are among the most vulnerable groups affected by this war. The coalition and its local NGOs are used to work with meeting the needs of these families (more than 75.000 individuals) under difficult circumstances before (like internally displaced, very little public assistance and services). During the first 10 days of the war, the Coalition has shown its ability to meet the needs of the families and deliver hands-on delivery of the assistance possible with the support from outside (the Government support such as a small pension is not functioning).

*c) If the Danish CSO is self-implementing describe a) how you are best placed for this specific intervention in this context; b) how participation of local actors is enhanced through implementation; and c) how you have access to the target group and particular vulnerable groups?*

AMIS. A More Inclusive Society (before: The European House) will not self-implement this intervention. We have worked with the Coalition for more than 10 years and have also worked together since the Russian invasion started.

**2.2 The partnership:**

*a) Kindly explain whether you have entered into partnership agreement(s), the main features of such agreement(s) and whether the agreement(s) were developed with the local partner.*

The partners have not entered into a formal partnership agreement but as a general agreement to work together and to help developing the life opportunities for people with intellectual disabilities (children, youth and adults – and their families). And we have focused on getting as much assistance to the families as possible and to help in different manners.

With regard to this intervention, we of course shall make formal partnership agreement between the partners and in accordance with the CISU regulations and principles. We have had such agreements in relation to previous CISU projects.

*b) Describe the contributions, roles and areas of responsibilities of all partners (including the Danish CSO) within this intervention.*

The Coalition will be the implementing partner in Ukraine and will have the responsibility for ensuring the distribution of assistance and document the actions in accordance with the CISU financial regulations. The coordination with the 118 local NGOs will be organised by and via the Coalition.

AMIS will be channelize the assistance in a manner so that the grant is divided into packages which can be managed in Ukraine in an operational manner. Also, the Danish partner will coordinate the assistance going into Ukraine and working together with the local NGOs near the border to Poland. Outside this project, AMIS will establish a location in Bornholm which can take care of families from the Coalition local NGOs, where also will be established a provisional day center for the persons with intellectual disabilities as well as psychological crisis help to the families (and AMIS has contact with interpreters to help).

When possible, the Danish organisation will send experts to assist the Coalition in setting up the emergency day centers in three locations in Ukraine and organizing respite care (A6).

## Local strengthening (describe within max. 1 page)

**3.1 How does the intervention strengthen local capacities and avoid negative effects (CHS 3)?**

This vulnerable group of people with intellectual disabilities are so low in the community human value scale that they will come last in most other interventions. Therefore, it is very important that the Coalition and its local NGOs can be supported both in the war situation as well as after as soon as the fighting stops. This intervention will strengthen the Ukrainian partner’s capability and capacity to include the persons with intellectual disabilities and their families in the local community work. This is important because the local community based assistance is paramount to the families to overcome the anxiety and discouragement caused by the war.

In this way, the intervention will not do harm. Comments may occur of “why doing this much for these people”, but both partners have long experiences in approaching this issue. I.e., we have together worked with a debate theatre group of people with intellectual disabilities which will be a kick-starter for such discussions. This approach is very productive and invigorating also for the players as well as families and friends. We see this more as a common issue. The intervention as such will not present any harm.

**3.2 Describe strategies for informing and involving local actors (incl. affected people) in the intervention (CHS 4)**

The Coalition already has a good contact with many media and the intervention shall improve the use of social media (in both countries). There is a very effective information network among the Coalition and the local NGOs and key people. From the local NGOs, the information to the families affected are swift and going well (even in situations with shooting, bombing and fleeing).

Since the invasion started, the partners have had daily contacts – often more times – to coordinate our efforts, incl. this application. The network is function well and the information spreads very rapidly in Ukraine - and internationally where appropriate.

**3.3 Environment marker (only for monitoring purposes)**

*a) Choose which of the following three descriptions best characterises your intervention (tick only one box)*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MARK |  | DESCRIPTION |  | EXPLANATION |
|  | → | **The intervention includes environmentally harmful components without incorporating mitigation measures to reduce anticipated impact** | → | The intervention duly identifies and considers the environmental impact of its collective activities as harmful without being able to apply substantiated remedial action (e.g., sourcing, procurement, supply chains, logistics, transport, waste, and service delivery). |
|  | → | **The intervention includes environmentally harmful components and incorporates some mitigation measures to reduce anticipated impact** | → | The intervention duly identifies and considers the environmental impact of its collective activities as harmful and applies some substantiated remedial action (e.g., sourcing, procurement, supply chains, logistics, transport, waste, and service delivery). |
|  | → | **The intervention includes environmentally harmful components and incorporates significant mitigation and environmental enhancement measures to reduce anticipated impact** | → | The intervention duly identifies and considers the environmental impact of its collective activities as harmful and includes significant substantiated remedial action as well as environmental enhancement components (e.g., sourcing, procurement, supply chains, logistics, transport, waste, and service delivery). |

b) Briefly explain your answer.

The question feels a little strange as a war is going on which of course is very harmful to the environment in all respects. This intervention does not include any environmental harmful components as such. There will be some climate effects due to transport etc. And where relevant and possible, the partners agree that we shall enhance measures to reduce impacts.

## 4. Risk Management & MEAL (describe within max. 1,5 page)

**4.1 Describe the intervention’s risk management approach and which systems and mitigation measures are applied.** *Describe how the chosen risk management approaches are appropriate in the specific context?*

AMIS work according to the Danida Risk Management Matrix with three core risk categories: Contextual, programmatic and institutional risks.

It is obvious that the contextual risk is a prevalent risk in the Ukrainian context, not least concerning security and safety. In our intervention, we respond to this risk by supporting the families directly and assisting to get the most basic supplies and services by use of local possibilities and support. When needed, the intervention shall to its best abilities help the families to go to most secure localities. Concerning the local partner(s), they are fully aware to get an information network and communication support functioning at all times. The Danish partner will take measures for its staff to be safe when entering into Ukraine and neighbouring countries.

On programmatic and institutional risks, the partners see the following and apply the following measures:

*1 low, 3 medium, 5 high*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk factor** | **Likelihood** | **Impact** | **Risk Score** | **Risk response** |  |
| *Programmatic risks / outcomes* | | | | | |
| Limited access to intervention areas | medium | medium |  | - Utilizing the bank system  - Utilizing local people and networks  - Ability to redirect intervention measures to other families in other areas in Ukraine according to criteria |  |
| Damage to infrastructure and operational capacity | high | high |  | - Ability to redirect intervention measures to other families in other areas in Ukraine according to criteria  - Increase efforts to evacuate  - Utilize the established cooperation with other operators |  |
| Limitation of capacity of local partners hampers implementation | low | medium |  | - Intensify communication lines and follow-up ensuring close contact and interaction  - Increase facilitation and backbone support to the local partner  - Ability to redirect intervention measures |  |
| Reporting and documentation of grants are lost | low | low |  | - rapid and frequent reporting from bank /cash transactions to DK  - rapid and frequent paper documentation to DK  - rapid and frequent photo documentation to DK |  |
| *Institutional risks* | | | | | |
| Misuse of grants | low | low |  | - open and transparent transactions  - triple control system |  |
| Lack of operational cooperation with other organisations | low | medium |  | - networking and contacts with other organisations supporting in Ukraine, offering mutual actions, i.e., picking up help from depots of food, medicine and equipment |  |

We have tried to mitigate these risks based on our previous experiences working with the Ukrainian partners. We shall continuously re-assess risks and consider new mitigation strategies. An important risk response is here ‘transferring’ - reducing the risk because we share and insure the actions together and emphasize the transparency of the execution. On this basis, we accept the combined residual risks. We find that these measures /actions make the risks manageable, but we cannot completely avoid the risks in the war situation.

A main measure will be to ensure a frequent reporting system, where the project follows that the activity results are achieved by documenting the transactions and photos as monitoring tools. Such a frequent (weekly reporting and documentation system) will enable the partners to work with smaller tranches, which can lower the risk of the mitigating failing, so this is method of risk reduction, we have decided for this intervention.

The partners will work on basis of the Protection against Sexual Harassment, Exploitation and Abuse – PSHEA (fabo.org). The intensity and duration of the intervention will only allow for us to make a project Facebook page and here also inform on Tools for values-based discussions of PSHEA in the project.

**4.2 Describe the implementing partner(s) approach to monitoring, feedback and accountability systems (CHS 5), including the contextual complaint mechanisms.**

In order to ensure the proper monitoring mechanism, the Coalition will collect and transfer the documentations from the activities on a weekly basis, and the Danish partner will include it into the reporting format. For the financial transactions like the cash grants and other cost, these will be in AMIS’ e-conomic program and ensure better ability to control and follow up on local spendings and much better assist with accounting, optimizing budget design and reporting formats.

The affected persons will be participating all the time. As a specific mechanism for informing and communicating with all involved, the project will create a Facebook page and add other social media such as Messenger, which also allows for individual communication. Hereby, we shall also have an open access way to critiques and complaints. Such will be dealt with case by case, but most importantly as transparent as possible according to the GDPR rules. Also, the project shall also try to get people's own stories and visual documentation as a supplement to the formal monitoring and documentation. As mentioned above, the partners will monitor the activities and their results on a weekly basis and related to the table in page 3.

We shall establish a complaint mechanism as a blog which can be access also anonymously. Complaints will be handled by the AMIS MEAL expert (and chairman) and discussed among the partners’ management and boards and the necessary actions taken. The complaints and the action response will be published on the Facebook page and brought to the knowledge of the DERF.

**4.3 Describe how learning and reflection will be applied in terms of** **improving future humanitarian interventions (CHS 7)?**

In this intervention, we shall use the reporting to establish a learning journal and reflective practice which can help to highlight also when you’ve done something well. The log approach will be based on our frequent Zoom meetings (until we can meet). For the reflective learning process we shall prepare a short material focusing on our experiences towards improving future humanitarian interventions. This we shall publish in Facebook and offer to relevant partners.

Especially, we are interested to reflect on the small Danish NGOs ability to act fast together with its local partners compared to the big NGOs. We are interested to learn if/why the big organisations appear to want the bottom-up actions to be stopped in stead of cooperating and coordinate by information. This reflection we hope to disseminate for further discussion. Also, we shall reflect on how the preparations for the phase after the war is over, where we shall have to support the build up of services locally and support the local strength and ability to create a new daily living for the families with intellectual disabled.

## 5. Coordination (describe within max. 1 page)

**5.1 Describe how the intervention complements the humanitarian and/or development efforts of the national and local authorities, as well as those of other stakeholders (CHS 6)**

This intervention complements the humanitarian efforts done by the international, national and local bodies. In the current situation the partners work with the international organisations to obtain help for these families, too, as most of them cannot themselves access the depots put up. This is done by having small storages distributed to the families directly, and to obtain the individually needed drugs and sanitary items and distribute these. The Ukrainian partner is in the process of establishing such a network together implementation of the cash grant measure. Additionally, we shall help to evacuate the families who want/need to move to more safety, and in this action we work together with local NGOs, authorities and international opportunities to take families to safer localities and across the border, so that intervention can help these refugees to a safe places.

**5.2 Describe how the implementing partner(s) participate in relevant coordination mechanisms (CHS 6)** *How do implementing partner(s) ensure that the particularly vulnerable groups do not experience gaps and overlaps in the humanitarian assistance provided to them?*

The intervention is supplementing other emergency efforts by assisting some of the most vulnerable groups to have a chance to survive and be included in other’s efforts, too. It is families who will need help to access the humanitarian assistance provided from other organisations. This intervention is so to speak, also, a “bridge building effort” which by the cash grants make it possible for families to provide for themselves locally (to some extent) and by the other activities to help the families to get access. This intervention will only affect less than 1 pct. of Coalition’s members locally, so the coordination with other humanitarian assistances are utmost important. The Coalition cooperates with the UN cluster coordination and the Ukraine government as well as the local NGOs are closely interacting with the local authorities.

AMIS is member of the Danish FM Ukrainian Humanitarian Group and in this way follow the operational presence, and the Coalition is part of the Ukrainian authorities similar humanitarian assistance information networks and groups. Further, the intervention is informed and shall coordinate with other assistance programmes locally through the local NGOs.

At our daily Zoom coordination meetings between the partners and the actual local NGOs, there will be a strong effort to include as many of the families in others’ humanitarian assistance provided – to avoid both gaps and overlaps. This mechanism will allow us to inform other organisations of our intervention and of needs and challenges locally.