



Brussels, 5 March 2025
(OR. en)

6761/25

COHAFA 17
COEST 208
CSDP/PSDC 146
RELEX 294
INTER-REP 26

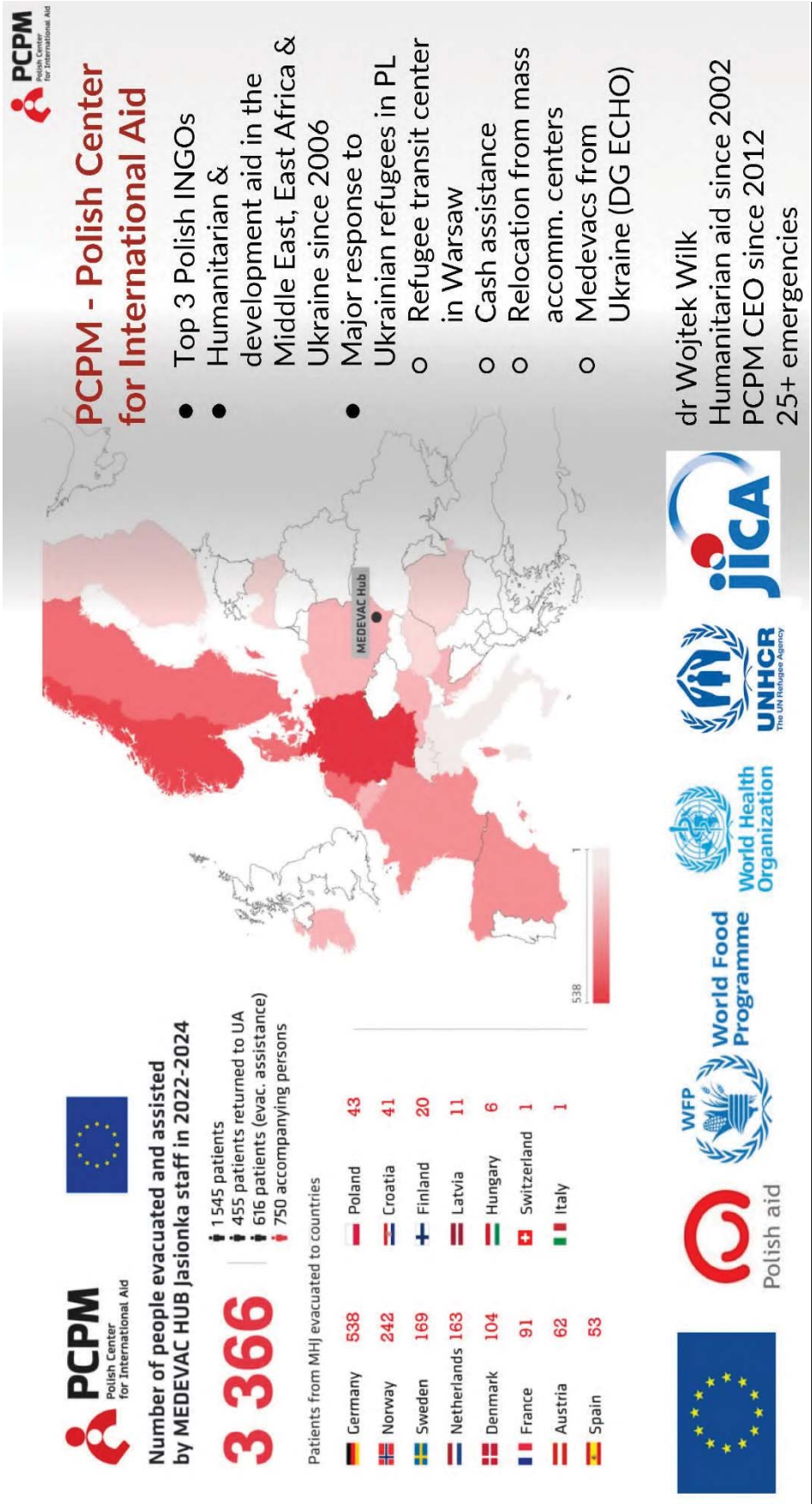
COVER NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
Subject:	Building the resilience of the affected population in Ukraine - presentation by The Polish Center for International Aid Foundation

Following the meeting of the Working Party on Humanitarian Aid and Food Aid (COHAFA) on 26 February 2025, delegations will find in Annex the presentation by The Polish Center for International Aid Foundation¹².

¹ The Polish Center for International Aid Foundation, identification number in the EU Transparency Register: 719874393189-50.

² This document contains a presentation by an external stakeholder and the views expressed therein are solely those of the third party it originates from. This document cannot be regarded as stating an official position of the Council. It does not reflect the views of the Council or of its members.



PCPM - Polish Center for International Aid

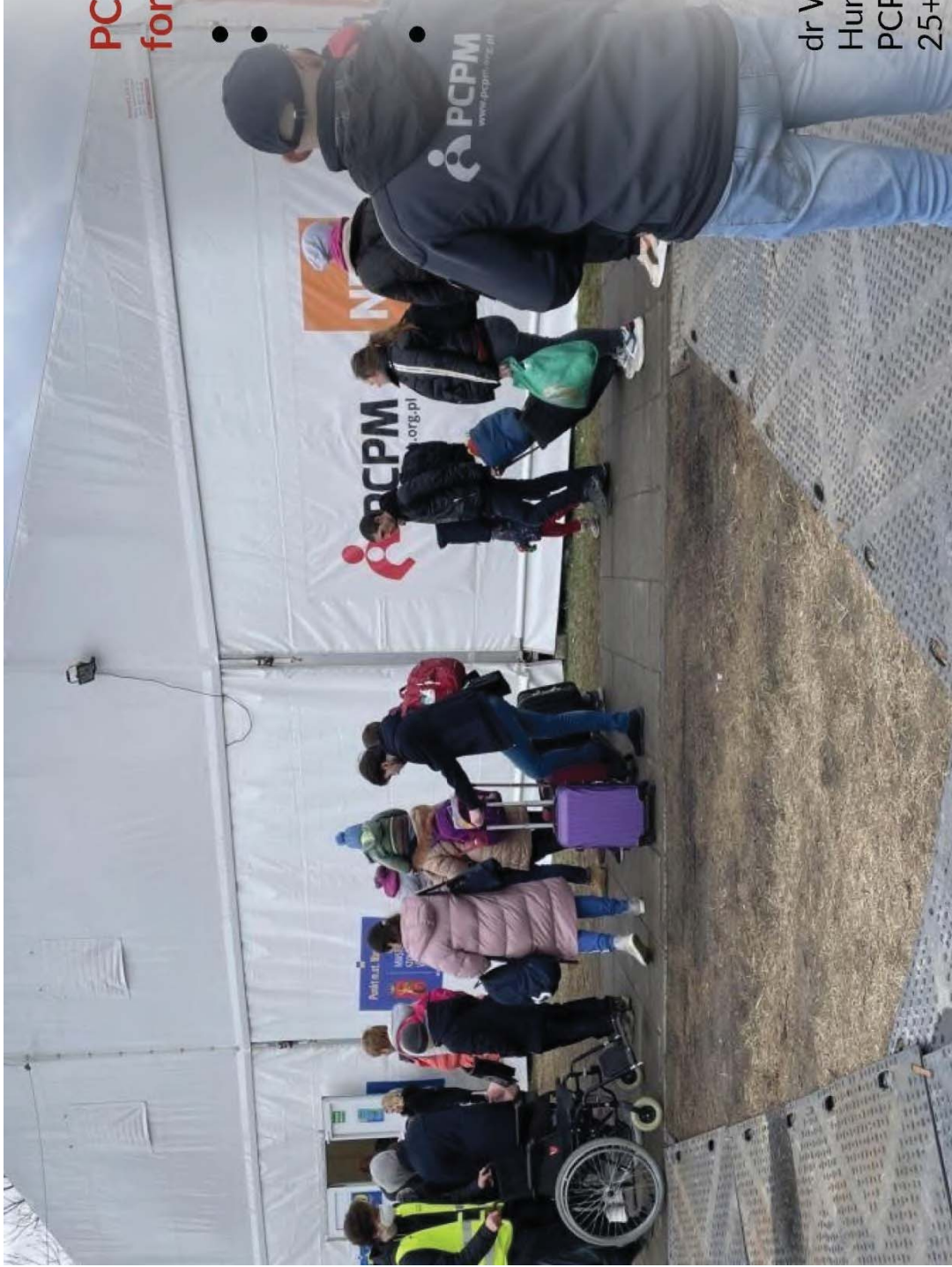
- Top 3 Polish INGOs
- Humanitarian & development aid in the Middle East, East Africa & Ukraine since 2006
- Major response to Ukrainian refugees in PL
 - Refugee transit center in Warsaw
 - Cash assistance
 - Relocation from mass accomm. centers
 - Medevacs from Ukraine (DG ECHO)

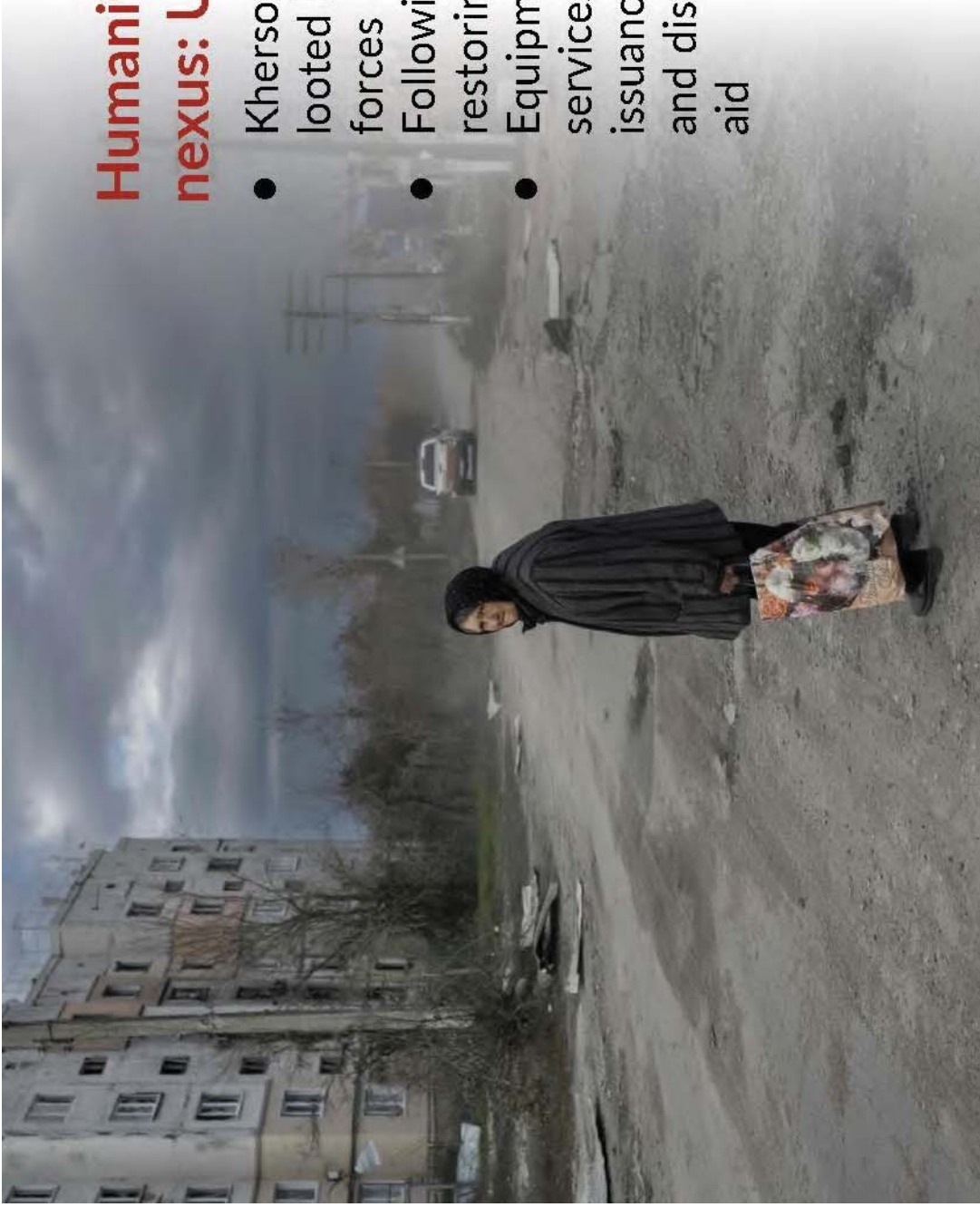
dr Wojtek Wilk

Humanitarian aid since 2002

PCPM CEO since 2012

25+ emergencies





Humanitarian-development nexus: UA local authorities

- Kherson region was thoroughly looted by retreating Russian forces
- Following liberation of Kherson, restoring public services
- Equipment for Kherson's social services department (€300k) → issuance of disability certificates and distribution of humanitarian aid



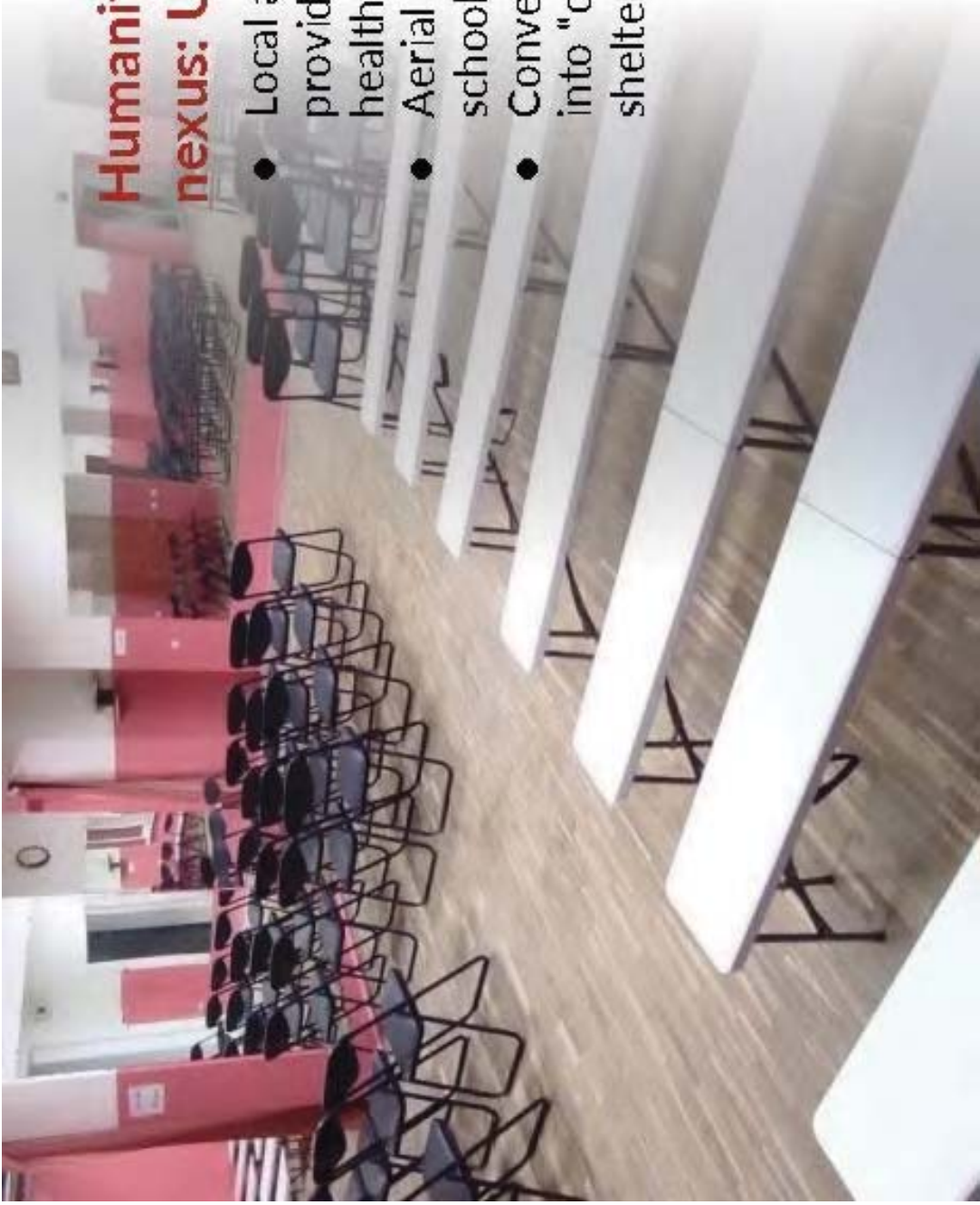
Humanitarian-development nexus: UA local authorities

- Kherson region was thoroughly looted by retreating Russian forces
- Following liberation of Kherson, restoring public services
- Equipment for Kherson's social services department (€300k) → issuance of disability certificates and distribution of humanitarian aid
- Reconnection of electricity supply through Cash for Work mechanism



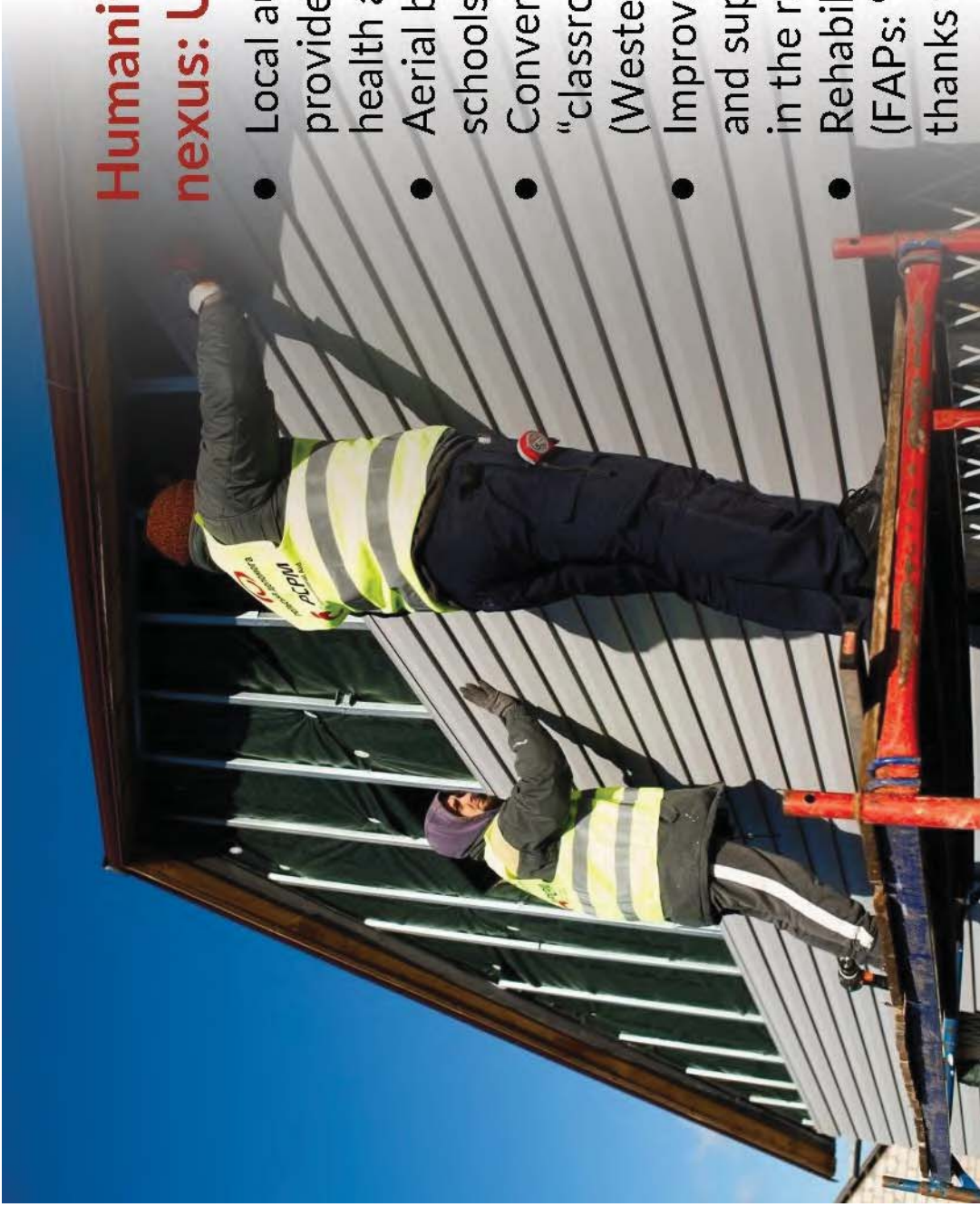
Humanitarian-development nexus: UA local authorities

- Local authorities are the main providers of social services, incl. health and education
- Aerial bombardment → only schools with a bomb shelter



Humanitarian-development nexus: UA local authorities

- Local authorities are the main providers of social services, incl. health and education
- Aerial bombardment → only schools with a bomb shelter
- Conversion of school cellars into “classroom in a bomb shelter” (Western Ukraine)



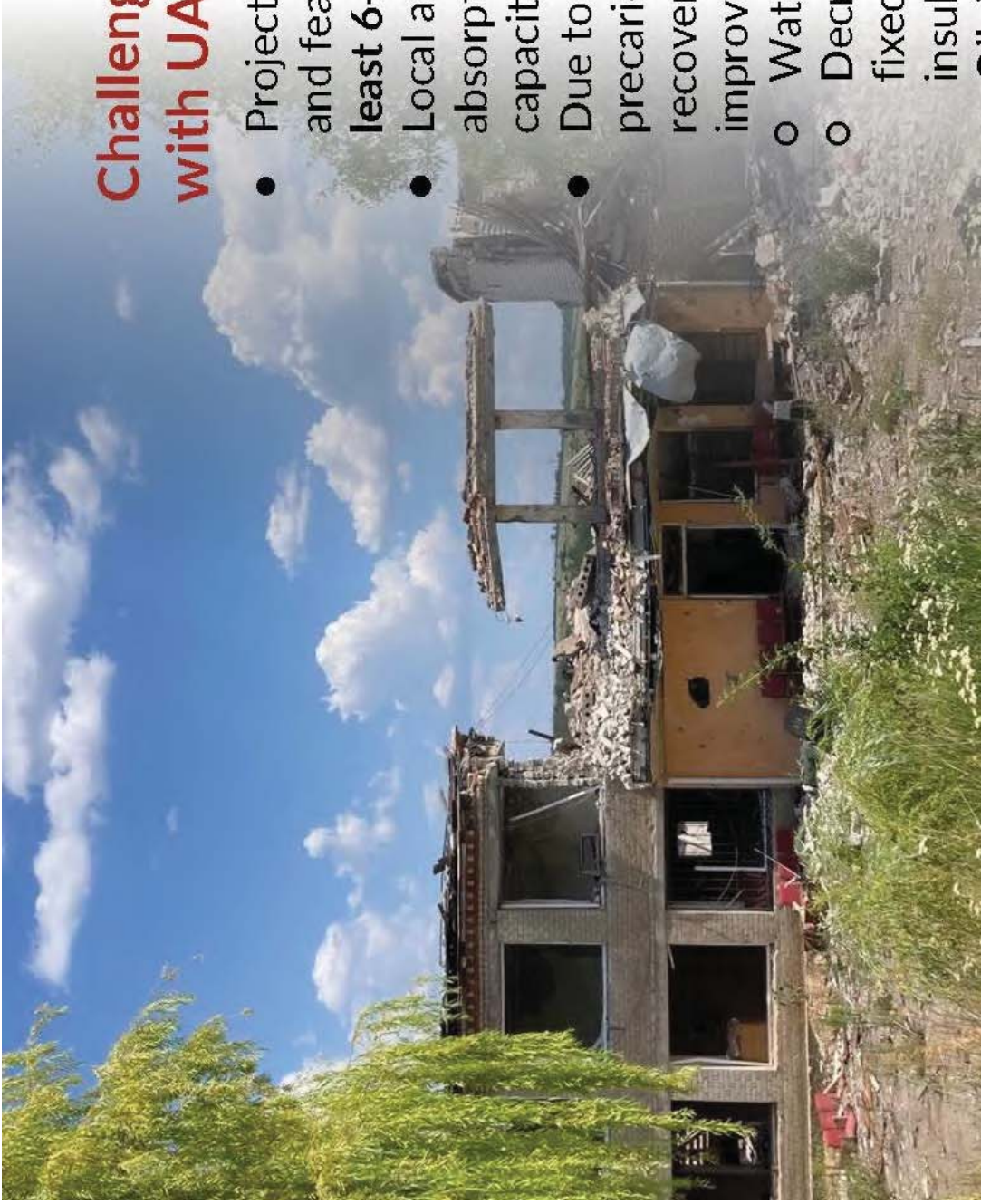
Humanitarian-development nexus: UA local authorities

- Local authorities are the main providers of social services, incl. health and education
- Aerial bombardment → only schools with a bomb shelter
- Conversion of school cellars into “classroom in a bomb shelter” (Western Ukraine)
- Improvement of living conditions and support to local authorities in the rural areas
- Rehabilitation of rural clinics (FAPs: “Feldsher-midwife point”) thanks to Polish Aid funding



Challenges in collaborating with UA local authorities

- 2018-22 PCPM's support to local authorities in Lebanon and Iraq hosting Syrian refugees (DG NEAR)
- Project prioritization, planning and feasibility studies requires at least **6-12 months**
- Local authorities' insufficient absorption and implementation capacity
- Due to UA local authorities' precarious budget situation, local recovery should focus on improving social services:



Challenges in collaborating with UA local authorities

- Project prioritization, planning and feasibility studies requires at least **6-12 months**
- Local authorities' insufficient absorption and implementation capacity
- Due to UA local authorities' precarious budget situation, local recovery should focus on improving social services:
 - Water and sanitation
 - Decreasing local authorities' fixed expenditures (better insulation of public buildings)



Challenges in collaborating with UA local authorities

- Local authorities' insufficient absorption and implementation capacity
- Due to UA local authorities' precarious budget situation, local recovery should focus on improving social services:
 - Water and sanitation
 - Decreasing local authorities' fixed expenditures (better insulation of public buildings)
 - Quick impact projects
 - Public works / Cash for Work

