

Annexed Document to Narrative Summary for: **Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2024** Shelter Cluster Ukraine



Shelter Cluster Ukraine
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Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

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2 Introduction

The primary purpose of this document is to provide a more comprehensive narrative of our Humanitarian Needs Response Plan (HNRP), which serves as a complement to the content found within the shelter cluster section of the HNRP 2024 main document.

The Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan for 2024 (HNRP24) represents a consolidation of the regular Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) exercises, in line with the decision made at the humanitarian coordination (HC) level.

This document aims to present the Shelter Cluster's narratives and objectives, aligning them with the most up-to-date humanitarian requirements for shelter and non-food items (NFI) in Ukraine during nearly the third year of response following the full-scale Russian invasion.

Within these pages, we endeavour to encapsulate the detailed narratives that have guided the design of our response for 2024. Additionally, this document strives to draw attention to the challenges that lie ahead and the potential risks we may encounter as we work towards delivering a meaningful shelter and NFI response to the affected population.

Furthermore, we will outline the tools, mechanisms, and plans that will guide us in the year 2024.

3 Context

3.1 Aftermath of the Russian invasion

The aftermath of the Russian invasion on Ukraine on February 24, 2022, has ushered in a complex and challenging humanitarian landscape. The conflict has led to a range of critical challenges for shelter and NFI cluster that demand immediate attention and strategic planning over the past year and a half.

Civilian Impact and Infrastructure Damage: The Russian military's invasion has resulted in civilian casualties and extensive damage to infrastructure and buildings. The conflict-affected population faces a spectrum of housing repairs, from minor fixes to complete reconstruction.

Housing and Livelihood Pressures: Escalating rental costs in densely populated areas have rendered housing unaffordable for many internally displaced individuals. Shelling has caused disruptions in water, electricity, and gas supplies, necessitating comprehensive rural and urban infrastructure assessments and repairs.

Access Constraints and Continuation of Conflict: Difficulties in accessing areas requiring assistance stem from minefields, constant shelling, lack of access roads, bridges, and flooded regions. Collateral damages resulting from ongoing battles further compound the situation.

Planning for the Uncertain Futures: The Shelter Cluster must expand its contingency planning to address evolving scenarios.

3.2 Geographical Context

Due to Ukraine's considerable size, it inherently encompasses a diverse array of circumstances. To provide a few illustrative examples, these situations can vary based on factors such as proximity to the frontline and the border with the Russian Federation, as well as proximity to secondary repercussions arising from Russian attacks on infrastructure or the overall security conditions in the respective areas of concern. Nevertheless, the Shelter cluster intends to classify all these contexts into four distinct groups as follows:

- **Context 1:** Areas Under Constant attack & bombardment mainly located in the eastern Ukrainian oblasts of Kharkivska, Mykolaivska, Khersonska, Zaporizka, Donetsk, Luhanska, Sumska, Dnipropetrovska and Chernihivska.
- **Context 2:** Hosting regions that are accommodating displaced populations. These regions can be found country wide but are primarily situated in western and some central parts of Ukraine.
- **Context 3:** Newly accessible areas or recently re-taken regions. While these areas are generally considered relatively stable, they may still pose hazards due to the lingering aftermath of the war, such as sporadic shelling and landmine risks. This context applies to Zaporizka, Khersonska and Kharkivska.
- **Context 4:** Non-Government Controlled Areas (NGCA). This context applies to areas under the occupation of Russia in Kharkivska, Zaporizka, Khersonska and large parts of Luhanska and Donetsk.

3.3 Affected Population

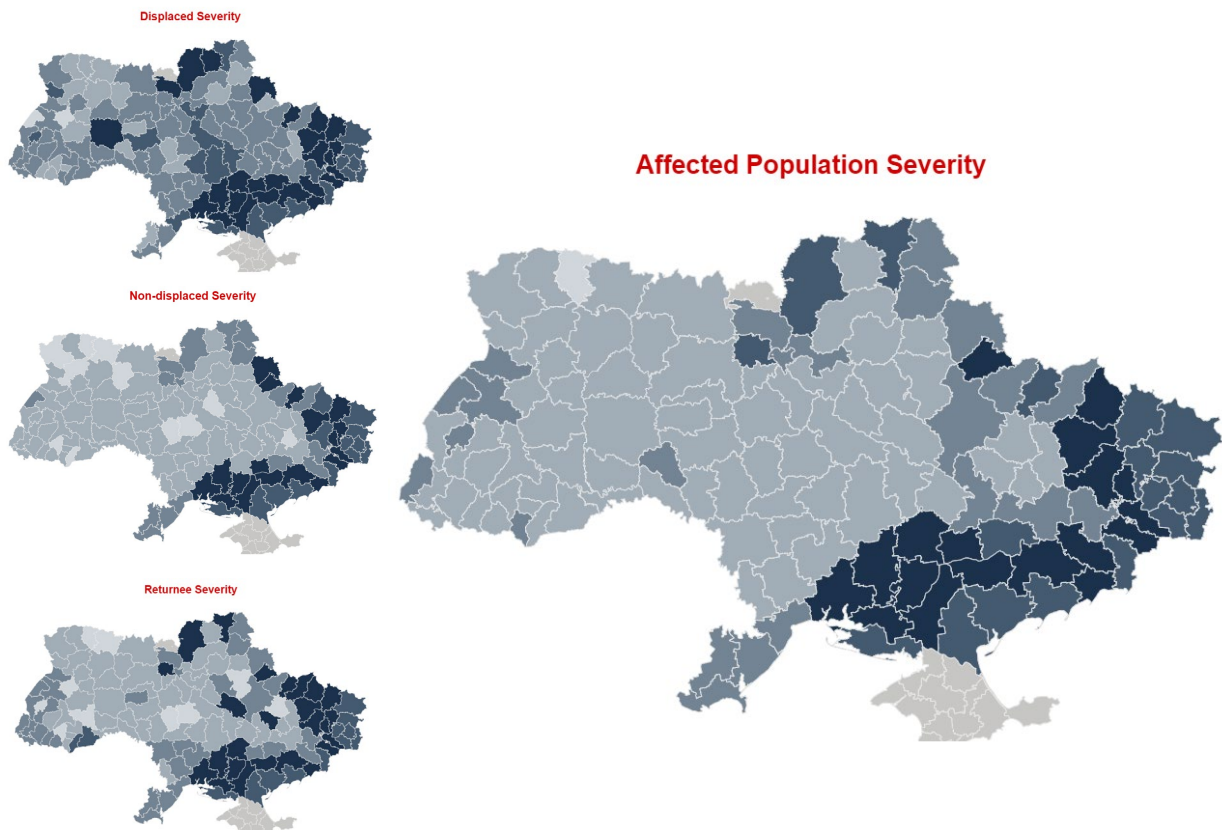
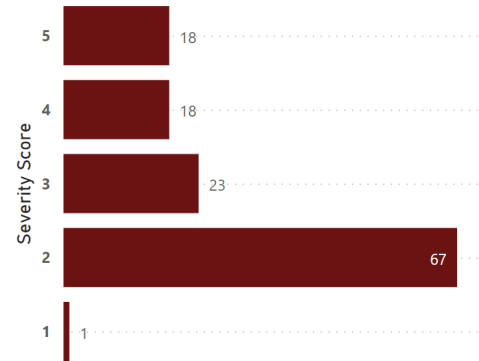
Profile	Context	Main characteristics
Internally Displaced Population (IDPs)	The displaced population primarily finds refuge in their host regions within Context 2, although a smaller proportion can also be observed in Contexts 1 and 3.	Many individuals in these areas may have undergone multiple displacements, and the prevalence of accommodation options varies by locality, including arrangements such as host families, private rentals, and collective sites.
Conflict-affected Non-displaced population	Dwellings belonging to non-displaced individuals that have been damaged are primarily situated in Contexts 1 and 4.	The conflict-affected population with damaged dwellings. Addressing their shelter needs can reduce the likelihood of further displacements.
Returnees	The original housing status is uncertain, expected primarily in Context 3.	The returning population may have lost their belongings and require essential household items. The condition of their homes varies, ranging from untouched to heavily damaged or completely destroyed. Ensuring the safety and security of the return areas is of utmost importance due to the potential hazards such as contamination from unexploded ordnances (UXOs)

4 Need overview

4.1 Shelter Severity Score for Ukraine 2024

The Shelter Severity Classification (SSC)¹ is the standard methodological framework for analysing the shelter severity of need in crisis affected areas. The severity phases outline what it means, conceptually, to be in level 1 (minimal), 2 (stressed), 3 (crisis), 4 (critical) or 5 (catastrophic) in terms of severity of shelter needs. The results of the analysis for Ukraine at the Raion level are depicted in the chart. Through the analytical lens of the shelter severity classification, a greater severity of need and people in need was calculated in the East, South and [crescent](#) area in close proximity to the frontline.

Raion by Severity Score



¹ Methodology: The introduction of the Shelter Severity Classification (SSC) arose from a recognized necessity to enhance and standardize the methodology used to assess the severity of shelter requirements within various shelter initiatives. This was done by global shelter cluster with the goal of enhancing evidence-based decision-making, thereby supporting advocacy efforts and securing funding for the sector. In essence, the SSC establishes a standardized method for gauging the severity of shelter needs, facilitating a comprehensive grasp of the shelter situation in a specific humanitarian context. [LINK](#)

4.2 Pillars of Shelter Severity Classification

Shelter Severity classification is determined through a three-pillar system:

- Pillar 1: The structural aspects of a dwelling.
- Pillar 2: The condition inside the dwelling.
- Pillar 3: Access to common services and infrastructure.



The calculation of People in Need has considered these indicators to provide a more comprehensive rationale for our analysis. Our cluster objectives and activities for 2024 have been designed to align with and follow these indicators.

4.3 Population in Need (PiN)

Our primary source of information for preparing the response in 2024 relies on data from the Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA²) conducted in 2023, which was summarized by August 2023 by REACH. This data, combined with other secondary sources such as INSO's³ Incident Reports, plays a crucial role in shaping our overall needs assessment for 2024. Further insights are derived from sources like the Displacement Tracking Matrix's General Population Survey (GPS) as well as expert judgment.

The baseline population for this assessment is estimated at 33 million people at the Raion level, as presented by UNFPA to the clusters. According to the MSNA data, 16.7 million individuals are considered part of the affected population.

Taking into account the data mentioned above and utilizing the SSC methodology provided by the Global Shelter Cluster, we have identified the following Population in Need (PiN) for the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) in 2024:

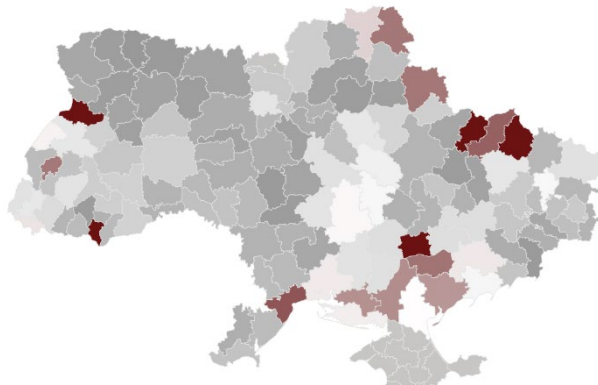
Total PiN	7.92 M
Non-displaced	4.4 M
IDP	2.1 M
Returnees	1.4 M

² Ukraine - 2023 Multi Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) [LINK](#)

³ Supporting evidence-based conflict analysis [LINK](#)

In comparison to 2023, there have been changes in People in Need (PiN) across various raions. Specifically, there are 86 raions where PiN has decreased from the previous year. In contrast, there are 41 raions where PiN has increased. Notably, there has been a significant increase in PiN in five oblasts: Kharkivska, Khersonska, Mykolaivska, Odeska, and Zaporizka. Overall, the results suggest that the MSNA findings may not reflect the full

PiN Change versus 2023



scale of needs due to sheer lack of access and seasonal bias due to the timing of the Interviews.

4.4 Risks

The listed risks here are intended to encompass the most critical issues that have impacted the shelter cluster response in Ukraine for 2024. They are meant to serve as a supplementary component to the risk chapter in the main HNRP24 document.

4.4.1 Strategic Considerations

Potential advances by the Ukrainian army may necessitate responding to significant reunification efforts in accessible areas, entailing substantial caseloads and property damage. The harshness and duration of the upcoming winter may amplify existing needs, compounding the challenges faced in conflict-affected areas.

Returnees are currently assessing damage to their homes, warranting targeted assistance.

4.4.2 The scale of Russian aggression

The continuation of shelling the in all around the front line as well sporadic shelling of other areas of Ukraine has still proved to be of main concern. These air attacks have contributed to largest amount of housing loss. This shelling will lead to increase the total number of the target population and will lead to further displacement of the people.

4.4.3 Partners' capacity & Available Funding

Humanitarian activities are bracing for the impact of low funding for upcoming year. This will reshape the operation toward a more targeted and prioritized approach, potentially leaving a portion of the affected population without any support.

With the shift of the focus towards the crescent zone, partners on the ground will need to scale up and enhance their capacity to respond to the reallocated resources.

4.4.4 Larger Catastrophes as a result of Russian aggression

A risk of the bigger man-made catastrophe such as the explosion of the Nova Kahovka dam will put the humanitarian and the government under pressure to outline different strategies and shift focus from planned SNFI activities.

4.4.5 Inflation

The inflation and unstable economy together with probable sharp increase of construction material, NFIs, contractors and fuel prices will likely to be a challenge for designing a proper response and maximizing the number of target population.

4.4.6 Cash Based Interventions (CBI)

There is a noticeable tendency in increase in cash-based intervention responses for 2024. This will potentially challenge the capacity of the market. Areas where access to a functional, capable market is not available will be at risk of not receiving assistance.

4.5 Monitoring

4.5.1 Monitoring Plan

The SNFI Cluster will use three sources of information to track changes in needs over time. The Cluster makes use of REACH data from key informant interviews and analysis of the expert judgements and needs assessments of partners. More damage assessments will be conducted as proxy indicators for needs. Sub-national coordination hubs in the east, west, north and central region provide a platform to consult with local authorities and partners to ensure needs are served and to avoid duplication.

4.5.2 Reporting

SNFI Cluster national coordination meetings take place regularly with participation of 100 partners. Additionally, 5Ws and ActivityInfo tools are used to generate trends out of data provided by partners on the planned, ongoing and completed activities. The SNFI Cluster has several coordinating and reporting tools (e.g., SIDAR), as well as winterization guidelines and dashboard to encourage compliance with minimum standards, promote a targeted approach and ensure accountability to affected populations in all the interventions. An interactive, translated dashboard on response progress is available. Technical recommendations and strategic guidance are provided by Technical Working Groups (TWIGs) and a Strategic Advisory Group (SAG), with representation of UN agencies, ICRC, INGOs and NNGOs and are accessible via SNFI's website⁴.

4.5.3 Information Management (IM)

For monitoring purposes, the Shelter cluster's⁵ Information Management tools make the available data more accessible for partners and stakeholders, facilitating easier analysis. These dashboards are regularly updated to provide the most current data on the ground, reflecting gaps, needs, responses, and proposals, all while addressing Gender and Environmental indicators.

- A monthly activity response dashboard linked with OCHA's inter-sectoral dashboard.
- The winter response dashboard.
- SIDAR (Shelter Information Damage Assessment & Response) database.
- Implement a stock availability dashboard to assist with contingency planning.
- The rental assessment dashboard.

4.5.4 Deduplication

The Shelter Cluster structure and its sub-hubs are designed to serve as the primary resources for partners to consult in order to eliminate duplications in their plans. Partners also have access to a more detailed dashboard where they can review all partner plans. To deduplicate cash modalities for winter activities, the Building Blocks tool (developed by WFP) is in the process of adoption to cross-check the response plans.

4.5.5 Enhancing coordination within the East hub

The Shelter Cluster structure has assigned a new P3 sub-hub coordinator cochaired by NGO partner plus a designated IM officer as a response to ever-growing needs of the east hub.

⁴ Shelter Cluster's website for Ukraine - [LINK](#)

⁵ Shelter Cluster's Structure can be found in SNFI's website.

5 Response Plan

The Shelter Cluster Objectives comprise a combination of components aimed at delivering an appropriate response to our specific contexts and affected population. These objectives have undergone extensive discussions at both the global and country levels with input from our Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) members and have received endorsement.

SNFI cluster partners, as evidenced by our mid-year report⁶ are delivering, partners have improved efficiency, resources and enhanced capacity to respond. The shelter cluster team is strengthened with four established sub-hubs, two NGO co-leads, an active SAG and productive TWiGs addressing key technical topics.

The primary purpose of these objectives is to pave the way for the most dignified, context-appropriate, and impactful response to the affected population. Below are some of the key strategies which helped us in defining our cluster objectives for 2024.

5.1 Strategies

5.1.1 Emergency lifesaving measures:

The primary goal for SCU is to address the most pressing shelter and NFI needs of the affected populations to prevent loss of life, injury, or further harm during the initial phases of a crisis, while longer-term solutions and recovery efforts are also planned and implemented.

5.1.2 Damage assessment and coordination (SIDAR):

The Ukraine operation involves key actors, including government bodies, UN agencies, and NGOs. Within this framework, Shelter Cluster Ukraine has developed a tool aimed at addressing the need for a coordinated approach for shelter assistance (repair and reconstruction), in addition to its other functionalities, to ensure a unified response in the upcoming year. This project underwent a pilot phase in 2023 and is set to be fully implemented in 2024.⁷

5.1.3 Environment and climate:

Environmental mainstreaming in shelter programmers and projects depends on a systematic consideration of environmental risks, opportunities, and benefits in programmed design, implementation and throughout the project management cycle.

5.1.4 Prioritized response:

Due to the prognosis of shrinking budget allocation for Ukraine operation, a prioritized response is of utmost importance. Identification of vulnerable people and households will follow Protection Cluster vulnerability criteria and the SNFI shelter severity classification.

5.1.5 Gender and protection:

The Shelter Cluster will persist in reporting its achievements with a breakdown by sex, age, and disability, all the while promoting the use of gender and age markers indicators, guided by the designated gender focal point for the cluster.

5.1.6 Adequate housing and linkage to longer-term solutions:

As we enter the third year of the war in Ukraine, the situation demands a multifaceted approach. Simultaneously, as the context evolves, it's increasingly vital to transition from mere emergency responses to more long-term initiatives, taking into account areas affected by conflict but now conducive to durable solutions. This approach should encompass the development of housing recovery strategies and financial plans while strengthening local self-governments' capacity to manage housing repair and reconstruction investments effectively.

⁶ Shelter cluster Ukraine Mid-year report - [LINK](#)

⁷ SIDAR website - [LINK](#)

Humanitarian actors have established mechanisms such as the Durable Solution Working Group to address such strategies. But particularly, some of Shelter cluster activities can contribute to more enduring outcomes by incorporating durability into our emergency response. These activities define the extent to which the shelter cluster can contribute to the recovery strategies.

5.1.7 Greener response:

From the perspective of the Shelter Cluster Ukraine, we would like to be actively engaged in a collaborative effort alongside our partners, and various sectors to promote environmentally sustainable practices within humanitarian shelter and settlement responses. Our shared goal is to reduce the carbon footprint and the use of plastics in shelter-related activities.

As part of a dedicated long-term journey, Shelter Cluster Ukraine is committed to developing and advocating for greener approaches and solutions within shelter and settlement programs.

Our approach encompasses a comprehensive approach:

- **Reducing hazardous materials:** One of our top priorities for a more environmentally friendly response is to increase awareness about the use of environmentally harmful materials, like asbestos, and to tackle their proper disposal. This involves providing guidelines and conducting training sessions for our partners.
- **Energy efficiency:** Shelter activities within the cluster primarily focus on preparing the thermal envelope for its occupants. By addressing the thermal envelope, we are not only ensuring the well-being of the people but also making a significant contribution to energy conservation through insulation and repairs.
- **Greening specifications:** We are aiming for collaborating with our partners and WASH Cluster, to enhance the environmental specifications of commonly delivered humanitarian items. This cooperative effort ensures that the materials used in shelter responses align with our commitment to sustainability.
- **Climate-Smart activities:** At the country level, Shelter Cluster Ukraine is dedicated to supporting shelter clusters in planning and executing operations that prioritize climate-smart practices. We strive to make our operations as environmentally conscious as possible, contributing to a greener and more sustainable future. Through these efforts, Shelter Cluster Ukraine aims to lead by example, advocating for implementing greener approaches that resonate with the specific context and needs of SNFI responses in Ukraine.

5.1.8 Prepositioning and preparedness:

The nature of the situation in Ukraine necessitates our readiness to respond to a range of scenarios. One such annual preparedness measure is winterization, aimed at safeguarding vulnerable populations from potentially harsh winter conditions. Moreover, we must be prepared for scenarios that arise as a consequence of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine. The incident involving the Nova Kakhovka dam serves as a clear example underscoring the significance of prepositioning and having contingency plans in place for such unforeseen events.

The energy infrastructure in the region has consistently been the target of deliberate Russian airstrikes. Additionally, we must consider various scenarios that assess the potential impact of a shift in the contact line, which could result in the movement of IDPs to and from different areas within Ukraine. This further underscores the critical importance of emphasizing prepositioning and preparedness efforts.

The Shelter Cluster will actively promote partners' access to funds and resources. An example of this engagement is the common pipeline managed by IOM, which could enhance the prepositioning and distributing NFIs for the scenarios mentioned above.

5.2 Cluster Objectives

The Shelter and Non-Food Items (SNFI) Cluster operates with three main objectives that work together seamlessly. These objectives are designed to provide shelter assistance and essential non-food items, all in line with the overarching Strategic Objectives outlined in the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan (HNRP). The primary aim of this alignment is to ensure timely and principled multi-sectoral life-saving assistance, ultimately facilitating access to essential services for internally displaced persons (IDPs), individuals remaining in their homes, and returnees.

Moreover, it's vital to emphasize the imperative of linking our activities to durable solutions. This means not only addressing immediate needs but also striving for long-term sustainability. This comprehensive approach is crucial to fulfilling our mission effectively. Additionally, we must remain vigilant and adequately prepared for environmental and weather-related hardships, as they can significantly impact the continuity and effectiveness of our humanitarian efforts.

Strategic Objective 1 (SO1)

Provide principled and timely multi-sectoral lifesaving assistance to internally displaced people, non-displaced people and returnees, ensuring their safety and dignity.

Cluster Objective 1 (CO1)

Provide life-saving shelter and Non-food items (NFI) support to conflict-affected IDPs, Returnees, and non-displaced people.

Cluster Objective 2 (CO2)

Deliver emergency shelter and NFI assistance to mitigate the impacts of harsh winter weather for IDPs, returnees, and non-displaced people, while minimizing environmental impact.

Strategic Objective 2 (SO2)

Enable access to basic services for internally displaced people, non-displaced people and returnees.

Cluster Objective 3 (CO3)

Ensure adequate housing solutions for IDPs, Returnees, and non-displaced people while fostering linkages to longer-term response.

5.2.1 The emergency SNFI response (CO1)

will deliver emergency shelter kits (ESK), Household NFIs, emergency shelter materials and host family support for IDPs, non-displaced and returnees as well as support newly displaced people following war-induced shocks. The SNFI cluster is working with partners to enhance their capacity to deliver through the common emergency Shelter and NFI pipeline. Cash forms a pivotal aspect of the SNFI response in Ukraine, the cluster works with the cash working group to strengthen multi-purpose cash assistance responses.

We regard this objective as the utmost priority within the spectrum of our activities. Its aim is to provide immediate relief, leading to the prompt alleviation of damage and ensuring temporary respite for the affected population. The core of this objective is to save lives without delay, minimizing the time required to aid those who have been affected.

5.2.2 Winterization support (CO2)

will be provided to families experiencing severe weather conditions. Living conditions of the crisis-affected population are expected to improve by the provision of essential household items (warm bedding and clothing), the insulation of sub-standard houses and the distribution of cash for utilities, heating appliances and winter energy. As requested by

partners, the SNFI Cluster will develop opportunities for improving the thermal envelope of homes and will enhance sustainable energy supplies in homes.

The urgency of this objective remains significant. However, in order to formulate a response, our partners may need to undertake further assessments. Consequently, there is additional time available for the preparation of the response, given that the winter response is an annual and predictable occurrence.

The Shelter and NFI response to Ukraine's harsh winter represents approximately 45% of the total sector budgetary requirements. Shelter / NFI cluster partners continue working to mitigate the impacts of the winter, exacerbated by damaged housing and destruction of energy and heating infrastructure due to targeted airstrikes.

The cluster will continue promoting greener SNFI responses. The cluster has collaborated widely on raising asbestos awareness as well as on exploring technological advances in advancing thermal efficiency for housing, providing sustainable energy solutions and reducing the environmental impact.

5.2.3 Ensuring adequate housing standards (CO3)

linkages to longer-term responses consists of house and apartment repairs, rectification of communal areas, rental support, collective center refurbishment aligning with GOU resolution 930, humanitarian repairs to social service centers and rapid prefabricated housing. These activities align SNFI cluster partner activities with transitional and cooperation frameworks, ensuring the SNFI Cluster acts as a catalyst for re-construction. Aligning humanitarian responses to the large-scale government (Resolution 381) programme "eRecovery" will be achieved through the Shelter Information Damage Assessment & Response (SIDAR) database as a key tool to improve coordination, enhance decision-making and foster transparency and accountability. This objective is of critical importance considering the state strategy for regional development outlines that the scale of the destruction of residential buildings exceeds the volume of all new housing put into operation in the last seven years.

IDP's, returnees and non-displaced people have the right to adequate shelter, which should be ensured in all stages of the displacement cycle: prior to, during and after displacement.⁸ Adequacy of shelter goes beyond the mere physical living space. It includes security of tenure, affordability, habitability, accessibility, location, cultural suitability and availability of services, materials as well as infrastructure.⁹

Ensuring efficient and effective complementarity of response between humanitarian shelter actors, Government Ministries, Local authorities and housing reconstruction and development actors is key to the cluster's success, 'together we are stronger'. The SNFI Cluster plays a critical role in this relationship by informing prioritization of needs, geographical target areas and interventions, technical support, overall strategic advice, and response monitoring.

⁸ The Right to Adequate Housing – [LINK](#)

⁹ Shelter and Sustainability – [LINK](#)

5.3 Target population

Taking into consideration partner capacity in previous years, the plans and capacity for the upcoming year, and an assessment of available funding, we have identified the most vulnerable population within our PIN. This calculation incorporates factors such as the severity of needs, geographical prioritization, and insights gathered from field experts via our partners and sub-hub coordinators.

Total Target	3.91 M
Non-displaced	2.01 M
IDP	1.15 M
Returnees	0.75 M

5.3.1 Target Analysis

The East hub, hosting 57% of the total target population, corresponds with our assessment of the crescent area. It also aligns with the regions exhibiting the highest severity levels. Notably, Cluster Objective 1 (CO1), focused on delivering immediate humanitarian responses, constitutes the largest portion of the overall target.

Target / Hubs ¹⁰	
East	44%
North	23%
South	25%
West	9%

Target / Objectives	
CO 1	43%
CO 2	39%
CO 3	18%

Target / Severity	
1	-
2	4%
3	19%
4	7%
5	69%

When considering these factors collectively, it underscores a significant shift towards the eastern regions and areas in close proximity to and directly affected by the hazards of the ongoing war.

5.4 Activities & Modalities

Our response strategy will maintain its reliance on government databases for prioritizing and coordinating interventions. We will utilize vulnerability criteria provided by the Protection Cluster and SNFI global shelter severity classification rankings to identify vulnerable households and tailor our approach to local needs. Collaboration with government and other stakeholders, including development partners, will continue to be a top priority as we aim to strengthen the connections between emergency response, recovery efforts, and long-term solutions.

We recognize the ongoing challenges posed by harsh winter conditions, exacerbated by damaged housing and energy infrastructure due to targeted airstrikes.

Response modalities will be influenced by the evolving context across regions, taking into account ongoing hostilities, damage levels, and population profiles. In areas not under government control or liberated in the east and south, we will prioritize emergency shelter kits and NFI support due to restricted humanitarian access. This includes IDPs, individuals remaining at home, and returnees facing limited service access, residing in or returning to war-damaged houses, and IDPs living with host families. We are striving to reshape and redefine our modalities of approach to achieve a greener response and minimize the ecological impact.

In areas under Ukrainian government control, humanitarian access will facilitate a comprehensive response, including temporary accommodation and house repair. Our focus will be on vulnerable IDPs in collective centers, rented accommodations, or with host families in western, central, and northern oblasts. Additionally, we will prioritize non-displaced individuals or returnees to war-damaged houses, particularly oblasts in proximity

¹⁰ Shelter Cluster's Structure can be found in SNFI's website.

of the contact line and areas in the east and south where the Government of Ukraine has regained control.

5.4.1 Activities

Based on feedbacks from partners about our activities in 2023 and discussions with our SAG as well as information from our sub coordinators. We have revised our activity matrix for HNRP 2024. In this document the activities have been disaggregated between the Strategic objectives as well as cluster objectives. Each activity has a definition of need, reporting indicator, reference price and recommended modality of response depending on the geographical context. Please refer to SNFI's website for further information.

Following is the list of our activities demonstrated:

Activity Overview		
SO 1	CO 1	Emergency Shelter Kit (ESK)
		Emergency Construction Material
		Host Families Support (Prykhystok)
		NFI for HHs
	CO 2	Insulation of substandard houses
		Winter Cash for Utilities
		Winter Heating Appliances
		Winter Energy
		Winter Clothing
		NFI for Winter
SO 2	CO 3	Provision of Sustainable Energy*
		Humanitarian repair (Light and Medium)
		Humanitarian Repair of Common Spaces (Multistory)*
		Rental Support
		Refurbishment of CSs
		Humanitarian Repair of social facilities*
		Heavy repair
		Transitional shelter
Provision of White Appliances*		

The new activities for 2024, marked with (*), have been designed to address the pressing needs on the ground while also promoting the strategies outlined in the preceding chapters.

5.4.2 Modalities of response

There are three modalities in our response plan:

- In-kind response
- Cash
- Voucher

The choice of which modality to use is influenced by various factors, including the geographical context, proximity to services, and the nature of the activity. Additionally, the profile and capacity of the affected individuals or households play a role in determining the most suitable modality of response.

We recommend that our partners refer to our activity matrix and adhere to the modalities recommended therein. Nevertheless, it is strongly advised to make these decisions based on an informed response, founded on a thorough need assessment for the project.

It's important to note that regardless of the chosen modality, our response approach must prioritize transparency, ensure the safety of affected households, and include clear plans for post-distribution monitoring (PDM). This ensures that aid is delivered effectively and that its impact can be assessed and improved upon as needed. We strongly recommend that organizations seek consultation from the cluster, local authorities, and other partners on the ground when determining a modality.

5.5 Budget Calculation

5.5.1 Costing methodology

The budget for the 2024 SNFI chapter is US\$ 606,5 million to assist a targeted 3.95 million people. The approach employed to determine the financial requirements of the SNFI cluster is based on the principles of activity-based costing. In methodology, every specific activity is allocated an average unit cost, which is then applied to a predefined target. The calculation of this unit cost for the 2024 period involves a multi-faceted process, drawing from various sources. This comprises an examination of the expenses associated with a comparable activity conducted in 2023, considerations regarding price fluctuations (both actual and anticipated inflation), identification of costs revealed by partners during the planning and tender phases, deliberations within various Technical Working Groups, insights from the Rental Market Assessment, findings from the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative, IOM's assessment of solid fuel expenses, consultation with GOU Ministries and more. To determine SNFI target population estimates, a multitude of sources are explored. The primary determinant is the operational capacity of our collaborating partners, strategically oriented in alignment with the Shelter Cluster's severity score, humanitarian access, population density, dedicating 85% of resources to areas categorized as severity level 3 or higher.

Total Budget	604.3 M (\$)
Non-displaced	316.2 M
IDP	166.3 M
Returnees	121.7 M

5.5.2 Budget Analysis

The distribution of the target population across the country, in alignment with our cluster objectives and severity scores, will inform the budgeting plan for 2024. Here are three tables comparing the target population against these factors.

Budget / Hubs¹¹	
East	44%
North	25%
South	23%
West	9%

Budget / Objectives	
CO 1	15%
CO 2	45%
CO 3	40%

Budget / Severity	
1	-
2	3%
3	18%
4	10%
5	69%

The budget analysis highlights the fact that CO1 is the least costly group of activities, despite having the largest target population. Conversely, CO3 and CO2 are the costliest objectives, primarily accommodating the majority of shelter-related activities. The cumulative impact of damages to shelters and the inherently expensive nature of these activities justifies these outcomes for the HNRP in 2024.

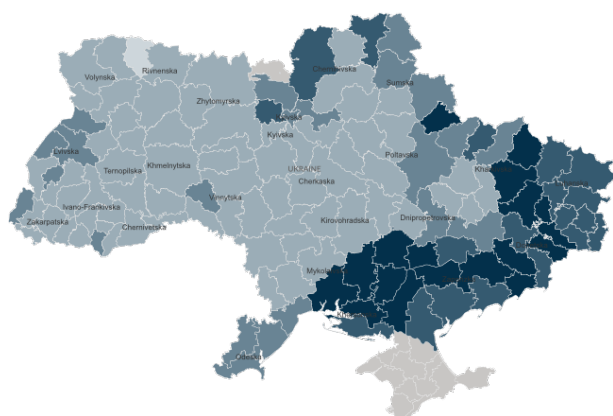
¹¹ Shelter Cluster's Structure can be found in SNFI's website.

6 Geographical Priorities

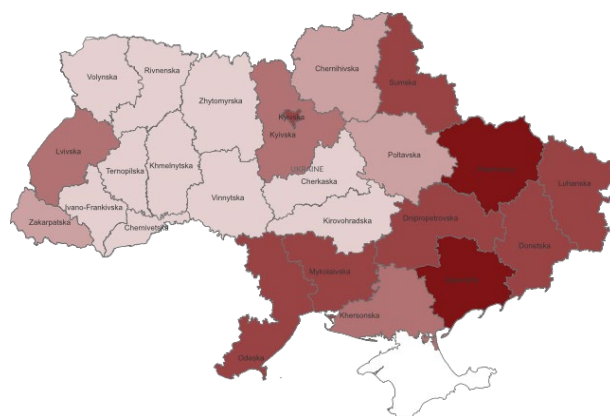
The focus remains on the eastern crescent/frontline areas, with Donetsk, Kharkivska, Dnipropetrovska, Khersonska, and Mykolaivska leading in terms of priority. The allocation of modalities (in-kind, cash, voucher) to specific activities is executed in accordance with partner preferences and capabilities, the operational feasibility of local markets, and the suitability of each modality for the given activity.

6.1 The crescent:

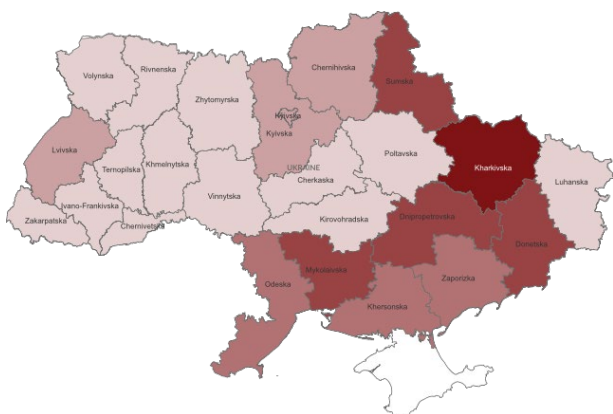
This term pertains to the regions, or oblasts, where the front line of the ongoing conflict passes through directly. As of now, this includes Kharkivska, Dnipropetrovska, Khersonska, Zaporizka, Donetsk, and Luhanska, where the front line lies within the borders of these oblasts. Additionally, Kharkiv (some areas), Sumska and Chernihivska are included, as the front line aligns along the border with the Russian Federation in these areas.



Severity



PiN



Target



Financial Ask

References

1. Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) October 2023 – by REACH [[LINK](#)]
2. Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA2) – by EC, Govt. Ukraine, World Bank [[LINK](#)]
3. Shelter Severity Classification Implementation Guidelines– by Global Shelter Cluster [[LINK](#)]
4. The Right to Adequate Housing – by UNHABITAT [[LINK](#)]
5. Shelter and Sustainability – UNHCR [[LINK](#)]
6. Shelter cluster Ukraine Mid-year report – By SCU [[LINK](#)]
7. Shelter Cluster’s website for Ukraine – By SCU [[LINK](#)]