

## Checklist for Assuring the Thermal Comfort and Improved Living Conditions for Households

### 1. Determine vulnerability of household as per Section 7.4 of [Winterization Guidelines](#)

#### a. Limitations of **capabilities** and support

- Don't have capabilities or capacities to meet their needs
- Don't receive support from state or other winter programs

#### b. Household resides in one of these **Geographical priority areas**

areas where displaced households remain in collective sites due to a lack of access to adequate housing alternatives.

- areas with difficult access to services and markets
- frontline and isolated areas
- areas with a concentration of damaged houses and apartments.
- areas receiving significant numbers of evacuated populations, where

winterization support is necessary to mitigate secondary displacement and avoid creating pull factors

Collective sites are still used as a temporary shelter solution in response to sudden displacement

- high concentration of IDPs renting accommodation or being hosted

#### c. **Prioritized targeted groups**

- Displaced families including those living in collective sites
- Non-displaced war-affected people and returnees in damaged houses
- Displaced, non-displaced, and returnee families in substandard houses
- Displaced, hosting, non-displaced, and returnee families are not able to pay utility bills or need solid fuel assistance

#### d. **Vulnerability Groups**

- Persons with Disabilities or Injury.
- Persons with Chronic Illness or Serious Medical Conditions.
- Older Persons: Individuals aged 60 years and above
- Women and Girls at Risk: Including single female-headed households, women caregivers, Pregnant or lactating women, adolescent or unaccompanied girls, survivors or those at risk of gender-based violence, trafficking, or exploitation, and women with compounded vulnerabilities (e.g. disability, age, no support system, or belonging to a minority group).

Members of Minority Groups: Including Roma, Crimean Tatars, stateless persons, individuals with undetermined nationality, and LGBTIQ+ persons.

Children at Risk: Including unaccompanied or orphaned children, those separated from parents, families with children living at the frontline\*, children in state care, or living in overcrowded or unsafe conditions, and LGBTIQ+ children/adolescents etc.

Families with children under three years old.

Families with three or more children (under 18 or 23 years if they are studying)

Foster families.

People Facing Severe Socio-Economic Hardship: Including unemployed individuals (particularly aged 40–60), families who lost their primary income earner due to conflict (death, injury, disappearance), those without access to social protection, and persons unable to meet basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, heating, or medical care. This also includes people living in substandard housing at risk of displacement and lacking insulation.

## **2. Accommodation Conditions Targeting**

a. Determine type of accommodation

detached private house

apartment in multistory building

b. Determine conditions of accommodation

damaged

substandard

good condition (thermal envelope is closed)

c. Determine principal source of heating

Gas

Electricity

Combination of gas and electricity

Solid Fuel – “Stove Dependent Household”

d. Determine conditions of heating appliances

Functional

Non-functional

e. Determine suitability of ventilation of the accommodation

Ability to easily open windows (consider mosquito net as adding to dignity of residents to enable air flows in cooking areas and near stoves)

- Presence and condition of chimney (ensure that chimney is not clogged or blocked to allow smoke to be released from the accommodation)
  - Presence of vents near heating and cooking appliances
3. Determine functionality of **markets** including type and quantity of supplies, availability of financial services, frequency of transportation, capacity to use transportation, vulnerability and the way it impacts which modality would be most appropriate (for example people with limited mobility and their caregivers may not be able to easily access ATMs or to find suppliers to come to their location).
  4. **Accountability to Affected Populations:** What do households think about the best way to meet their most urgent needs? Are their perspectives considered in the way the program is designed?
  5. What are the primary **needs according to the household?**
    - NFIs
    - Clothing
    - Energy fuel resources
    - Payment of utilities
    - New or repair to solid fuel heater
    - Improving insulation
    - Closing the thermal envelope
    - Affording the cost of accommodation
    - Other (refer to other clusters)
  6. **Efficiency and Optimal Use of Resources:** Greater number of households can be reached by taking a targeted approach by heating type ensuring a greater reach and ensuring optimal use of limited resources:
    - a. By targeting the person's most specific needs through the Shelter Cluster's specific winter activities, organizations will be able to reach more people in a more effective manner.
    - b. The cost value of cash for utilities for 2025-26 are the following:
      - i. Centralized District Heating: 14,886 UAH
      - ii. Natural Gas Heating: 16,346.40 UAH
      - iii. Electricity: 17,107.20 UAH

These amounts are lower than the standard amount of 19,400 UAH which the TWIG endorsed as the reference value. By taking a targeted approach per the type of heating, an organization will be able to reach more households based on their actual heating type than

with the standard amount. This creates greater **value for money** in ensuring that the most basic heating needs of the population are covered.

7. **Complementarity of Interventions and Protection Mainstreaming:** Shelter Cluster activities should not be implemented in isolation, but rather as part of an interconnected set of actions that, together, contribute to enhancing the thermal comfort of the home and the well-being of the household. Distribution of materials, cash, or items is not enough to ensure the thermal comfort. If the organization has limited capacity to cover all heating needs such as a damaged or deterioration of the thermal envelope of the accommodation, the partner should refer the case to the relevant hub coordinator. Furthermore, Shelter Cluster should ensure solid protection mainstreaming in their interventions through their interactions as outlined by the recommendations by the Protection Cluster.<sup>12</sup> In addition to referring identified needs to Shelter and Protection Clusters, other needs may be identified that should be referred to the relevant clusters.
8. **Post Distribution Monitoring:** Through the Shelter Cluster's post distribution monitoring, partners should check whether the household has achieved thermal comfort through the totality of interventions that are outlined in the Shelter Cluster's recommendations. Organizations should also work together through the Shelter Cluster and Protection Cluster's referral mechanisms to be take actions for those households who are not able to successfully achieve thermal comfort.

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<sup>1</sup> [Recommendations to HCT Members on Protection-Oriented Programming and Do-No-Harm in Frontline Areas \[EN/UK\] - Ukraine | ReliefWeb](#)

<sup>2</sup> <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/15eqY3Rd6pnYjLpyuVKg-fFtBVDxfJUvL>