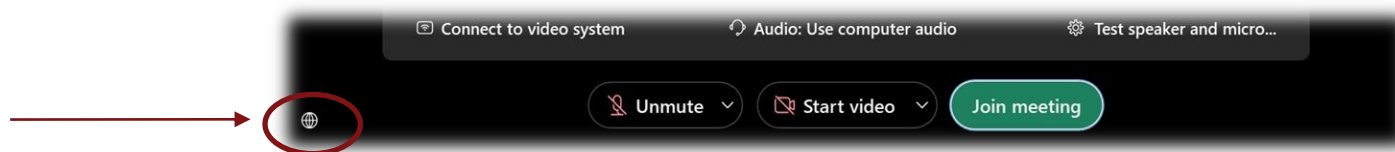


National Shelter NFI Cluster Meeting – 27.03.24

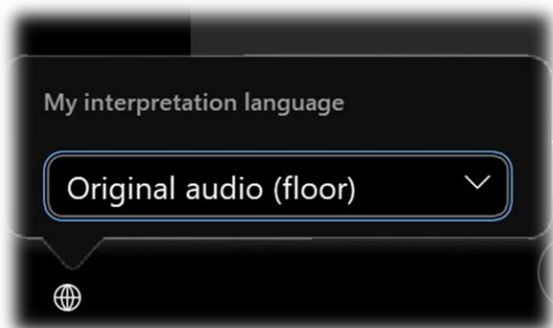


Photo credits: ©Proliska, Sumska

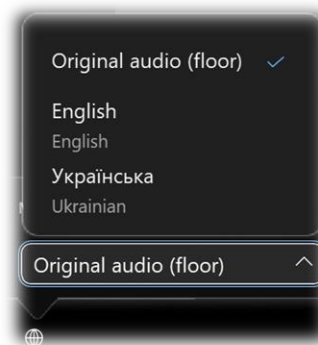
Англо-український переклад Interpretation into Ukrainian



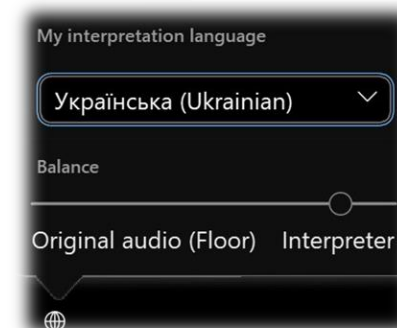
Step 1



Step 2



Step 3



- ✓ Speak slowly
- ✓ Говоріть повільно

- ✓ Speak clearly
- ✓ Говоріть чітко

Agenda

1. Introduction
2. 2024 Response Monitoring update; SIDAR updates
3. Technical coordination updates
4. Sub-National level cluster coordination highlights
 - *Western region general update*
 - *Southern region general update*
 - *Northern region general update*
 - *Eastern region general update*
5. Presentation from REACH on Flood Risks in Ukraine
6. Partner bulletin
7. AOB

Round table

- Introduction
- Overview of activities (Activity, Target, Area)

 **30 sec/partner**

 **30 сек/ партнер**

Introduction

John Wain

- Mission roundup
 - ICCG – ICWG, collaboration national & sub-national, TORs
 - Kharkiv – Emergency shelter workshop
 - SN Oblast handover aligning with revised sub-hub structure (e.g. Khersonska)
 - Kharkiv SN this friday
- Position paper adeq. housing, TWiG prioritization briefings today
- First 5W dashboard of 2024 – SNFI 352k unique ben, Inter sector some concerns with overreach v targets, next round (ptns sub 10/04;data verif 14/04, DB lock 15/04, reporting 16/04)
- Environment - Asbestos refresher – UNEP guidance under development – USC reaching out
- Recent strikes SN contributing to OCHA flash updates # 3 yesterday
- Deduplication – Winter cash DD BB - Matthew
- CCPM survey finalised and following up with revised action plan
- Upcoming actions - Winter lessons learned, MSNA REACH engagement leading to HNRP 2024
- USC staffing : SN coordinator Odessa Ms. Tetiana Kurinska; Kharkiv - Shelter Cluster Associate G6
- SAG and National cluster meeting refreshed

SNFI Cluster Useful Links

*Olena Bohdaniuk
Iryna Drapp*

Main Links

- Website: <https://sheltercluster.org/response/ukraine>
- Mailing List: [Subscription on mailing list \(unhcr.org\)](#)
- Focal point registration: <https://enketo.unhcr.org/single/BghyhzxL>

SIDAR


- registration form: <https://forms.office.com/e/SmtjzmTdeR>
- Link to the site: <https://sidar.unhcr.org>
- AoR change form: <https://forms.office.com/e/7cYR74kSrw>


Media collection link

- SNFI Cluster photo collection link: <https://enketo.unhcr.org/single/Pksn6YfZ>
- SNFI Cluster video collection link: <https://enketo.unhcr.org/single/2szyksDL>


3. 2024 Response Monitoring update


Iryna Drapp

 2 Orientation sessions

 53 Organizations plans

23 with planning details

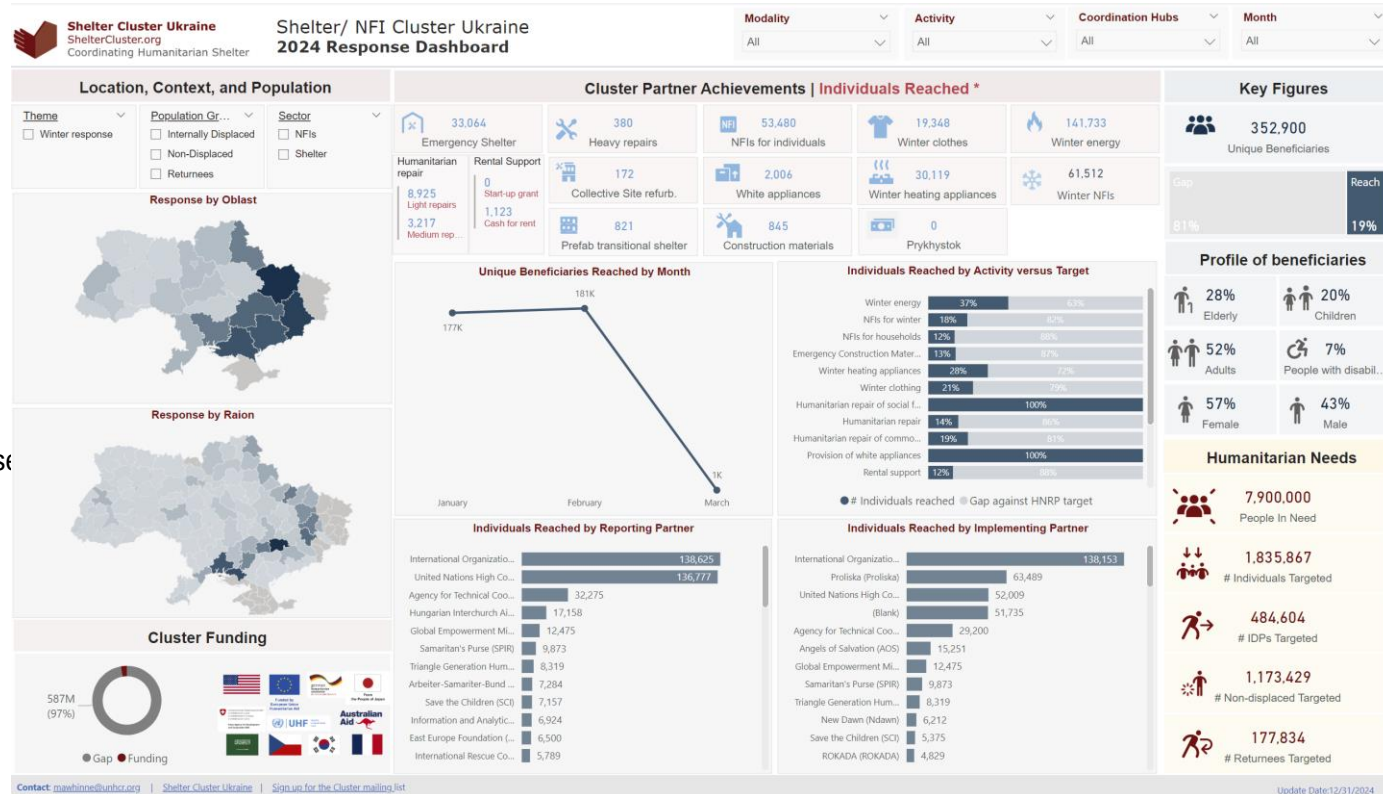
 42 Organizations with 5W reports

 76 Reporting partners have access

2024 Response monitoring status

- Response monitoring 2024 database launched February 9th
- Orientation held in English & Ukrainian (Feb. 9th and Feb 12th)
- **Last round closed March 12th**
- Next deadline **April 10th**
- Focal points for reporting can register through the following Kobo form:

<https://enketo.unhcr.org/x/BghyhxL>



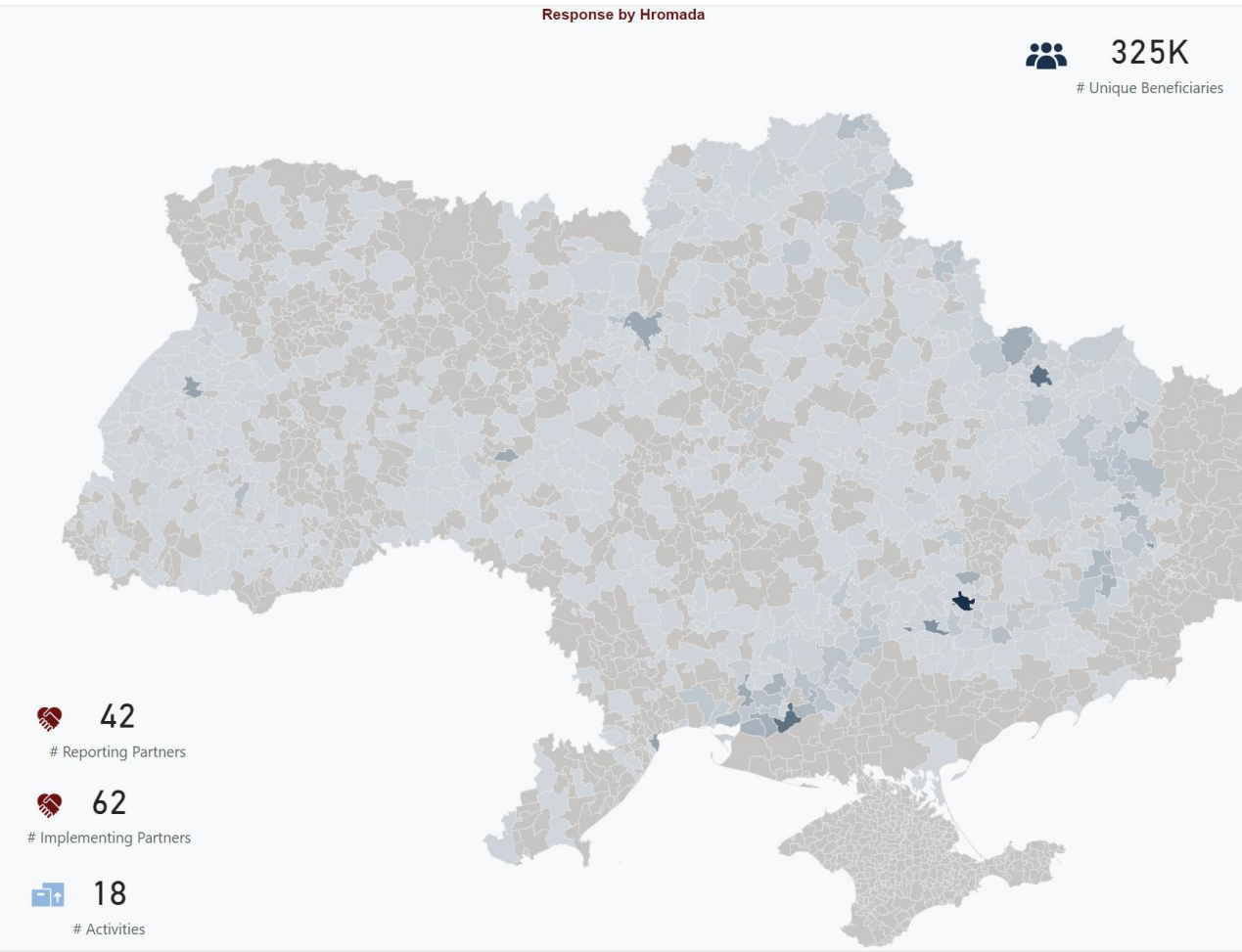
3. 2024 Response Monitoring update

Iryna Drapp

| Oblast | # Individuals |
|--|---------------|
| Cherkaska_Черкаська | |
| Blagomay Charity Fund (Blagomay) | 136 |
| Global Empowerment Mission (GEM) | 17 |
| Triangle Generation Humanitaire (Triangle) | 4,811 |
| United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) | 1,028 |
| Chernihivska_Чернігівська | |
| Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) | 1,859 |
| Blagomay Charity Fund (Blagomay) | 110 |

| Activity | # Individuals |
|---|---------------|
| Humanitarian repair | 12,130 |
| Humanitarian repair of common spaces (multistory) | 7,484 |
| Humanitarian repair of social facilities | 14,439 |
| Insulation of substandard houses | 381 |
| NFIs for households | 24,005 |
| NFIs for winter | 60,438 |
| Provision of Non-Standard NFIs | 19,787 |
| Provision of white appliances | 2,006 |
| Reconstructions | 51 |

| Raion | # Individuals |
|--|---------------|
| Bakhmutskiy_Бахмутський | |
| Chasovoivarska_UA1402013_Часовоярська | 2 |
| Siverska_UA1402007_Сиверська | 65 |
| Soledarska_UA1402009_Соледарська | 99 |
| Svitlodarska_UA1402005_Світлодарська | 1 |
| Toretska_UA1402011_Торецька | 7,751 |
| Bashtanskiy_Баштанський | |
| Bashtanska_UA4802001_Баштанська | 911 |
| Berezhneuvatska_UA4802003_Березнегуватська | 531 |
| Horokhivska_UA4802009_Горохівська | 1 |



2. 2024 Winterization update



Modality & Sector

Modality

- Cash
- In Kind

Sector

- NFIs
- Shelter

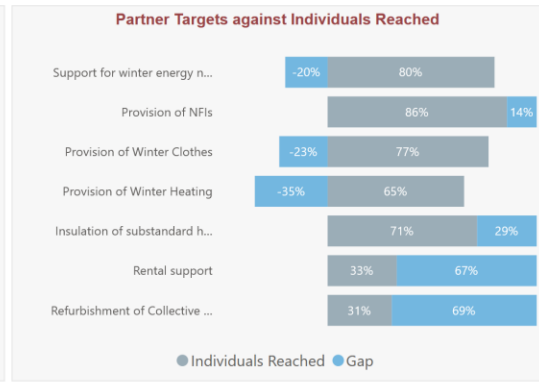
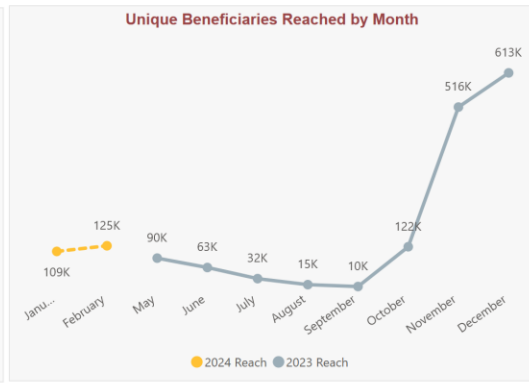
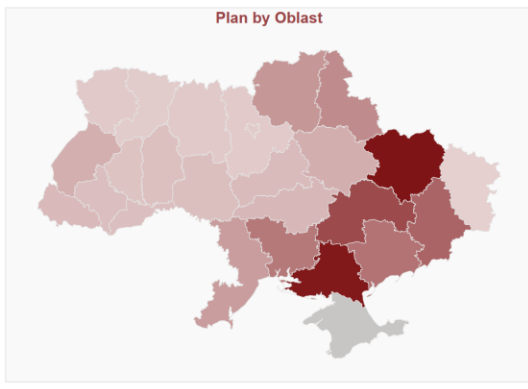
Response Location

Cluster Partner Winter Achievements | Individuals Reached

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| 433,487 Winter NFIs | 238,793 Winter Clothes | 104,214 Heating Appliances | 860,617 Fuel/ cash for fuel |
| 8,685 Insulation | 8,682 Start-up grant 6,049 Rental Final payment | 6,382 Collective Site Heating system improvement | |

Key Figures

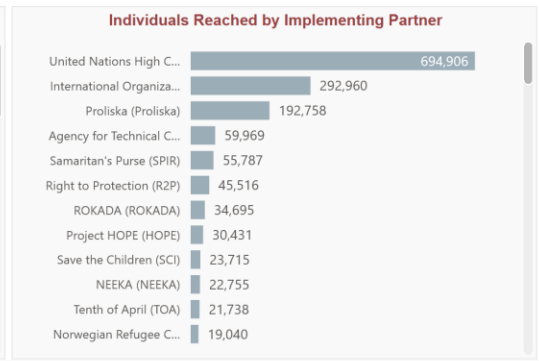
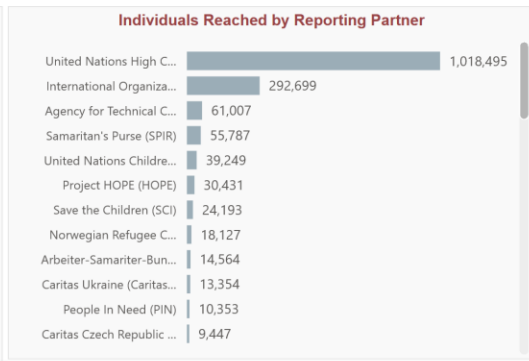
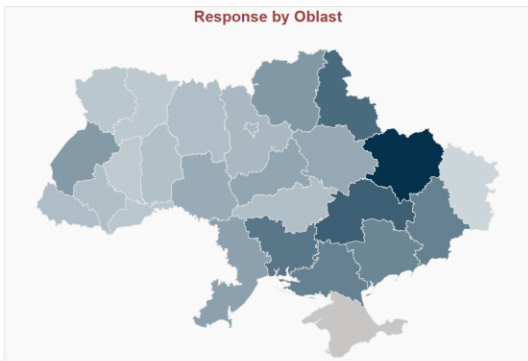
- 1,443,533 ***
Individuals Targeted
- 1,661,598**
Individuals Reached



97% Individuals Reached

Profile of beneficiaries

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 12% Girls | 11% Boys |
| 29% Women | 19% Men |
| 19% Elderly Women | 11% Elderly Men |



Humanitarian Needs

372M
Financial Requirements

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 205M (55%) Funding | 167M (45%) Gap |
|--------------------|----------------|

2. 2024 Winterization update

Winter Cash activity deduplication

- Closing winter reporting at the end of April
- BB Orientation sessions held and available on ad-hoc basis
- **Historical and ongoing winter cash activities to be deduplicated**
- Very limited uptake so far
- Focal points for reporting can register through the following Kobo form:

<https://enketo.unhcr.org/x/BghyhzxL>

File upload prerequisites

×

1 Assistance Category — 2 UAOP — 3 Assisted Households Exclusion — 4 Confirmation — 5 File upload

Assistance Category

- CASH-MPA (CASH-MPA)
- Rental Support (CASH-RENT)
- Winter Clothing (CASH-WC)
- Winter Energy (CASH-WE)
- Winter Heating Appliances (CASH-WHA)
- NFI for winter (CASH-WNFI)
- Winter Cash for Utilities (CASH-WU)

Cancel

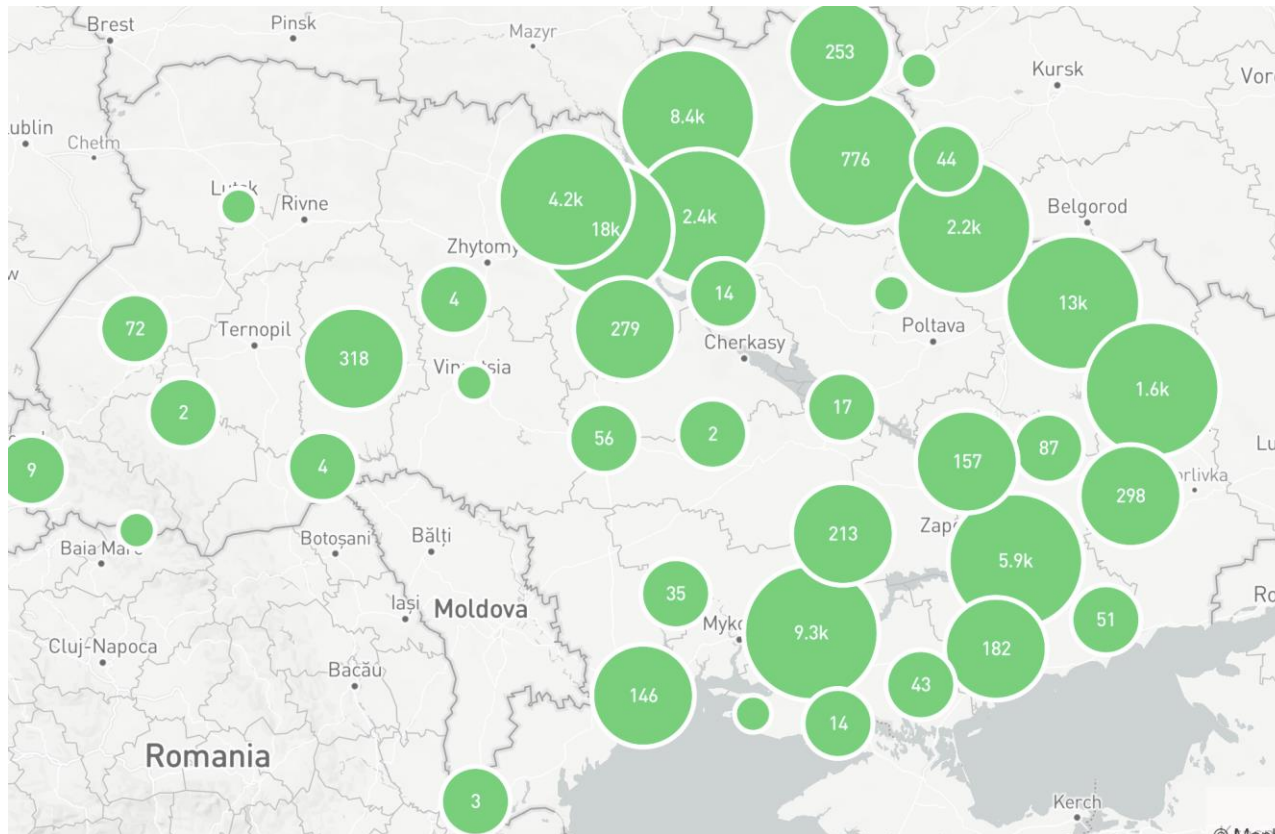
Next



Shelter Cluster Ukraine
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

2. SIDAR update

Iryna Drapp



91

organizations



279

users



71 275

damaged residential units



32 399

assessment reports



52 456

Assistance - Repairs and Emergency Shelter Kits



11 102

eRestoration

3. Technical coordination updates

Shelter Cluster Position Paper On Adequate Housing

Behrooz Taleb



Log in Automatic translation
Select Language ▼
Translate

- HOME
- GLOBAL SHELTER CLUSTER
- OPERATIONS
- RESOURCES
- ABOUT US
- SEARCH

In regions Ukraine and Europe

Ukraine - Documents

Showing 1–30 of 814 documents.

Pages: 1 2 3 ... 26 27 28

low bandwidth


Follow this response

- Dashboard
- Documents (814)
 - Documents from this response
 - Key documents
 - Include working groups and hubs
- Discussions (1)
- Events (35)
- Factsheets (10)

SNFI CLUSTER 2024 MAILING LIST SIGN UP +

- SNFI Cluster 2024 Mailing List Sign Up

POSITION PAPER ON ADEQUATE HOUSING
22 Mar 2024 · English · Shelter Cluster



Coordination Management Cross-Cutting Issues
Terms of Reference Advisory Note Human Rights

★ ACTIVITY MATRIX 2024_UKR
22 Mar 2024 · Ukrainian · Shelter Cluster




Coordination Management Information Management
Technical Support and Design Toolkit Advisory Note

CALENDAR OF CORE MEETINGS 2024
21 Mar 2024 · English · Shelter Cluster



Coordination Management Meeting Management

★ SHELTER NFI CLUSTER 2023 YEAR END REPORT
6 Mar 2024 · English · Shelter Cluster

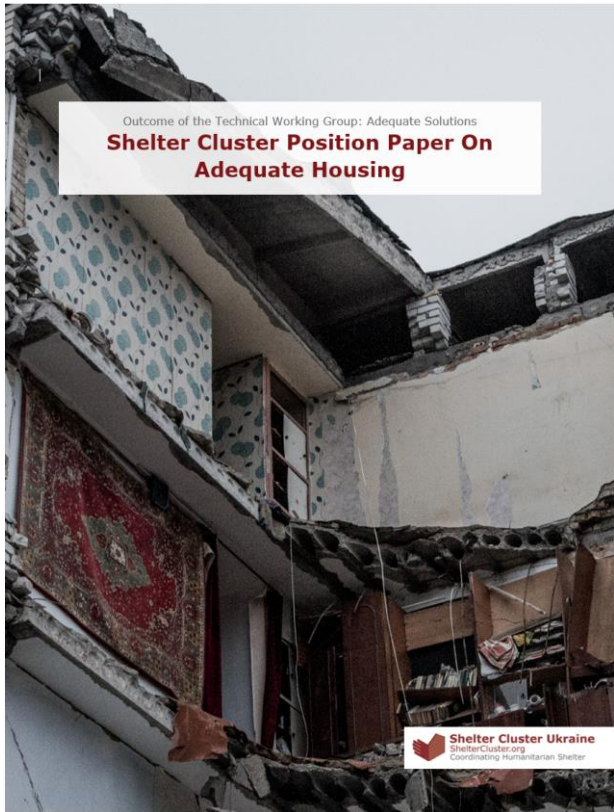


Coordination Management Information Management
IM reports and analysis Infographic

- TWIG: Long-term solutions
- Chaired by Caritas Ukraine
- Endorsed by SAG, Global Shelter Cluster, East hub

3. Technical coordination updates

Shelter Cluster Position Paper On Adequate Housing



1. Scope & Purpose

2. Mandate

1. Global Shelter Cluster
2. Ukraine Shelter Cluster

3. Terminologies

1. Durable solution
2. Adequate housing

4. Shelter Cluster Objectives

1. Emergency response
2. Shelter cluster object 3 (CO3)

5. Map of Durable Solution Activities in Ukraine

6. Next Steps for Shelter Cluster Activities

1. The Next Steps
2. Identified Gaps & Challenges

7. History and Geographical Focus

8. Risk and Recommendations

9. Conclusion

10. Appendix

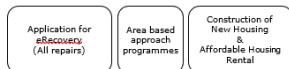
1. Durability as a mindset
2. Meaning of adequacy
3. Long-term programmes

3. Technical coordination updates

Shelter Cluster Position Paper On Adequate Housing

6 Next Steps for Shelter Cluster Activities

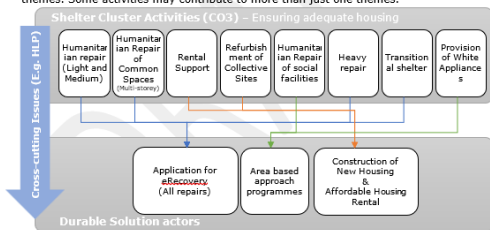
Having the overview of the main DS program and the list of activities from CO3 side-by-side automatically leaves a traceable connection between these lists. However, for better understanding, we can categorize the DS activities into three main thematic areas: Application for eRecovery, Area-based approach programmes and Construction of New Housing & Affordable Housing / Rental. These three thematic approaches are utilized solely for the purpose of this paper and to facilitate the comprehension of the relevant activities associated with Shelter cluster activities, as showcased in the graphic below:



Most of the activities in CO3 can be linked either directly or indirectly to the three main Durable Solution thematic activities mentioned above. This connection allows us to track the association between the current Shelter Cluster activity to a more long-term approach.

6.1 The Next Steps

Based on the logic outlined, the diagram below illustrates the next steps, the potential connections between CO3 activities and Durable Solution thematic activities. This diagram serves as a tool to show how Shelter Cluster activities contributing to the Durable Solutions themes. Some activities may contribute to more than just one theme.



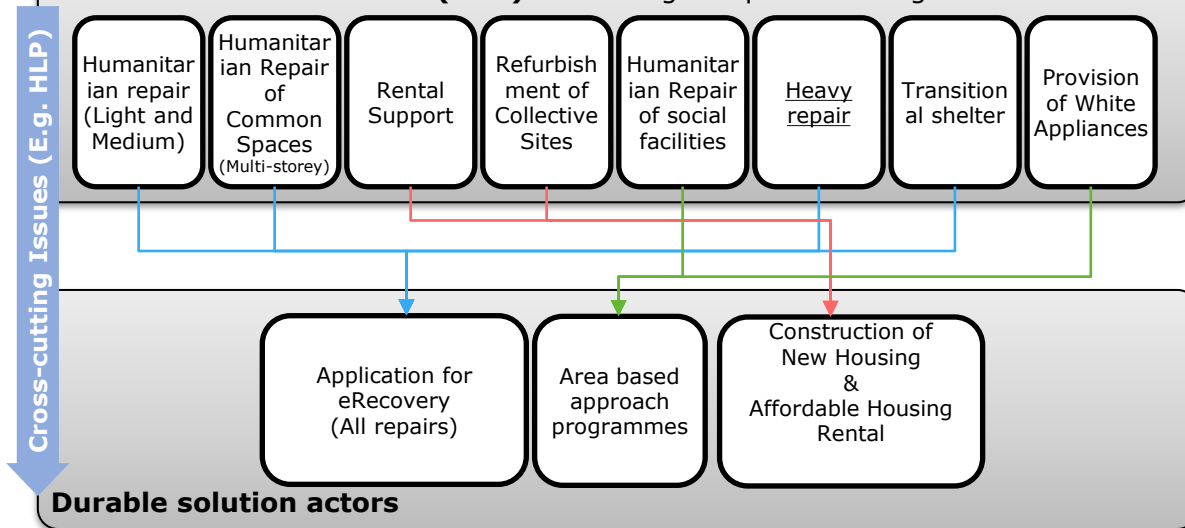
6.1.1 Connection to Application for eRecovery (All repairs)

This theme aims to encompass all DS programs related to compensation programs provided by local authorities and other actors. eRecovery focuses on the reconstruction and repair of housing units that have been damaged or destroyed as a result of Russian aggression due to the war.

The Shelter Cluster activities linked to this initiative include Light and Medium Repair, Humanitarian Repair of Common Spaces (Multi-storey), Heavy repair, and provision of transitional shelters.

The Shelter Cluster documents the partners' activities using tools such as 5W and SIDAR to track the assistance provided by humanitarian organizations and can handover the relevant information to compensation programmes managed by local authorities with humanitarian principle of safe-guarding the personal data in mind.

Shelter Cluster Activities (CO3) – Ensuring adequate housing



3. Technical coordination updates

Shelter Cluster Position Paper On Adequate Housing

8 Conclusion

Emphasizing the Crucial position of the Shelter Cluster in Addressing Adequate Housing Needs, hereby we present seven main positions for Shelter cluster Ukraine in this regard:

- 1. Shelter Cluster Mandate:** Our activities are confined to life-saving and meeting minimum humanitarian criteria. We aim to provide adequate housing for the affected population until more robust, durable solutions are implemented by other entities.
- 2. Durability as a Mindset:** Throughout all our endeavours (E.g. CO3), the shelter cluster maintains a mindset centred on durability (See the Annex 9.1). This involves a sustainable use of resources and a dignified response, considering the provision of minimum adequate housing solutions.
- 3. Humanitarian Vulnerability Criteria:** As a humanitarian principle, given the uncertain state of funding, our primary focus within the shelter cluster is to prioritize the affected population based on their vulnerabilities. Our goal is to implement activities that empower them to connect with more lasting solutions, emphasizing durability. Shelter cluster is developing targeting vulnerability criteria guidelines to address this matter.

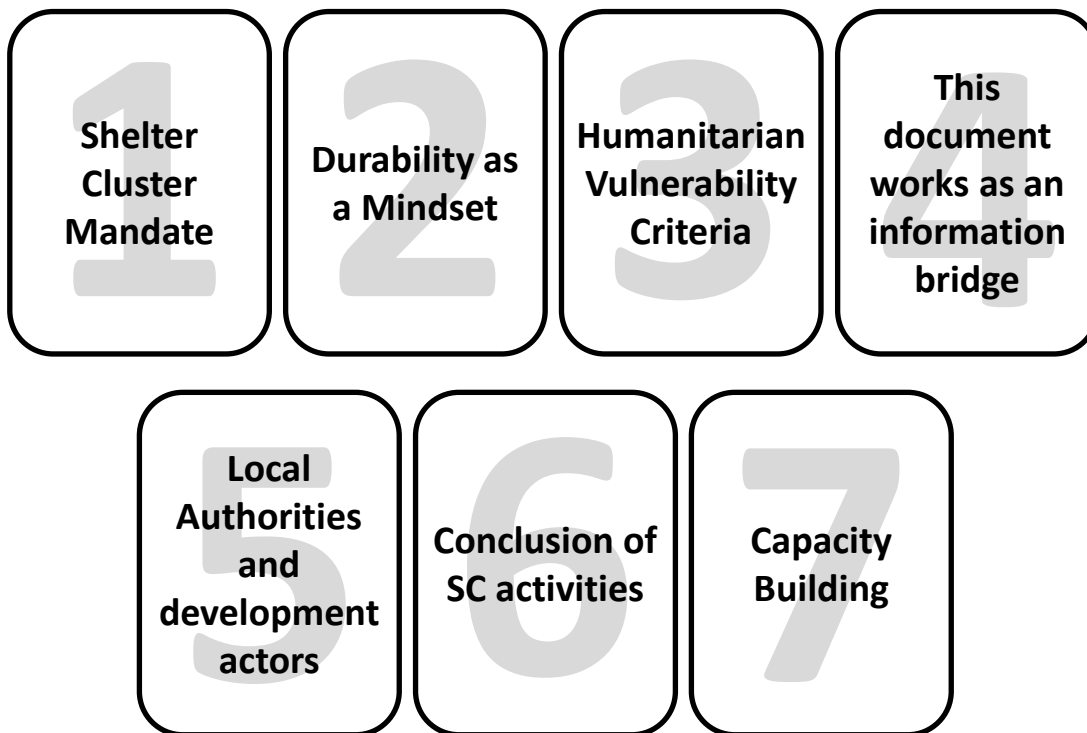
Delineating Areas of Involvement and Anticipated Engagement from Development Actors:

- 4. This document works as an information bridge:** between our cluster and various development actors (governmental, humanitarian, private). We have outlined existing programs, documented the outcomes of our activities, and indicated the next steps as well as the gaps. Shelter cluster stays available for any discussion and consultation needed with Durable solution actors.
- 5. Local Authorities and development actors:** Observing the absence of a unified coordination approach for durable solutions, we clarified in the position paper the extent of our activities and identify where our involvement concludes. Beyond our activities, the responsibility for leading durable solutions lies with development actors and the government of Ukraine.
- 6. Conclusion of SC activities:** Once a CO3 activity is concluded and post distribution monitoring confirms the humanitarian need of a household has been fulfilled we consider that activity concluded.

Finally, as in Shelter Cluster coordination, we must consider an exit strategy on two different levels. Firstly, when the activities are implemented and the humanitarian needs of the population have been met. Secondly, when we are shifting geographical focus from west to east, concentrating on areas with higher severity.

In both cases, the exit strategy needs to be synchronized with local authorities, ensuring the right referrals to the appropriate actors are in place.

- 7. Capacity Building:** The shelter cluster is ready to support the government's capacity building and assist in any potential handover and exit from any Ukrainian context, ensuring a seamless transition from humanitarian efforts to local authorities. Shelter Cluster stays available for any type of consultation in this regard.



3. Technical coordination updates

Mykola Fadiev

The Targeting and Prioritization TWiG includes more than 12 participants from various INGOs, agencies, and clusters.

Currently, the team is working on the Targeting Matrix and selection criteria.

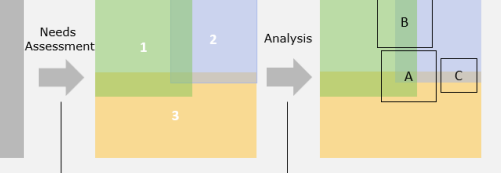
| Prioritization consideration | Individual profile | | | | | | | Area based analysis | | | | Shelter condition | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| | Elderly, disabled, children | Minority groups | Women and girls | HLP issues | Socio-economic | Compensation | Other aspects to consider??? | Socio-economic | Access to Social Services | Location / Transport | Cost effectiveness | Social cohesion | Other aspects to consider??? | Shelter Type | Adequacy | Occupancy | Ownership | Other aspects to consider??? | |
| Light & Medium Repairs | They are more vulnerable when they have to relocate due to access to health and educational services. They have limitations in performing repairs themselves or managing teams called by third parties. | They may be excluded from other assistance mechanisms. They may receive less support from the social environment to carry out repairs. | They can become victims of sexual abuse and exploitation if they lack the means or capability to make repairs themselves. They have to relocate. They may be exposed to situations of higher risk of sexual abuse. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Permits for carrying out repairs are more difficult to obtain. Financial burden has a greater impact on their lives and recovery prospects. | Individuals with lower income and less social capital have more difficulty in carrying out repairs themselves and the financial burden has a greater impact on their lives and recovery prospects. | Individuals with lower income and less social capital have more difficulty in carrying out repairs themselves and the financial burden has a greater impact on their lives and recovery prospects. | In socio-economically deprived areas, access to skilled labor is more difficult. Job opportunities are limited. The risk of exclusion is higher. Community support is reduced. | Individuals with lower income and less social capital have more difficulty in carrying out repairs themselves and the financial burden has a greater impact on their lives and recovery prospects. | Individuals with lower income and less social capital have more difficulty in carrying out repairs themselves and the financial burden has a greater impact on their lives and recovery prospects. | Individuals with lower income and less social capital have more difficulty in carrying out repairs themselves and the financial burden has a greater impact on their lives and recovery prospects. | Individuals with lower income and less social capital have more difficulty in carrying out repairs themselves and the financial burden has a greater impact on their lives and recovery prospects. | Individuals with lower income and less social capital have more difficulty in carrying out repairs themselves and the financial burden has a greater impact on their lives and recovery prospects. | Individuals with lower income and less social capital have more difficulty in carrying out repairs themselves and the financial burden has a greater impact on their lives and recovery prospects. | Individuals with lower income and less social capital have more difficulty in carrying out repairs themselves and the financial burden has a greater impact on their lives and recovery prospects. | Individuals with lower income and less social capital have more difficulty in carrying out repairs themselves and the financial burden has a greater impact on their lives and recovery prospects. | Individuals with lower income and less social capital have more difficulty in carrying out repairs themselves and the financial burden has a greater impact on their lives and recovery prospects. | Individuals with lower income and less social capital have more difficulty in carrying out repairs themselves and the financial burden has a greater impact on their lives and recovery prospects. | Individuals with lower income and less social capital have more difficulty in carrying out repairs themselves and the financial burden has a greater impact on their lives and recovery prospects. |
| Humanitarian Repair of Common Spaces | The common spaces may need to be upgraded for the accessibility of vulnerable groups. | Risk of prevalence of inequality of common spaces usage can be mitigated. For example, access to a backyard, terrace or common circulation space. | Gender inequality in public usage for common spaces. For example, women or girls may not be able to access certain spaces. | Households are often excluded from compensation for common spaces, such as for (damaged) or not repaired (Resolution 3.215). | Socio-economic inequality is often reflected in the common spaces. For example, different conditions for repair, operation and maintenance of the common spaces. | Whether it is the best solution, or whether, how close the common spaces damage impact the living space and the material composition of a multi-story building, whether cast concrete, reinforced cast concrete, etc. | Whether it is the best solution, or whether, how close the common spaces damage impact the living space and the material composition of a multi-story building, whether cast concrete, reinforced cast concrete, etc. | Whether it is the best solution, or whether, how close the common spaces damage impact the living space and the material composition of a multi-story building, whether cast concrete, reinforced cast concrete, etc. | Whether it is the best solution, or whether, how close the common spaces damage impact the living space and the material composition of a multi-story building, whether cast concrete, reinforced cast concrete, etc. | Whether it is the best solution, or whether, how close the common spaces damage impact the living space and the material composition of a multi-story building, whether cast concrete, reinforced cast concrete, etc. | Whether it is the best solution, or whether, how close the common spaces damage impact the living space and the material composition of a multi-story building, whether cast concrete, reinforced cast concrete, etc. | Whether it is the best solution, or whether, how close the common spaces damage impact the living space and the material composition of a multi-story building, whether cast concrete, reinforced cast concrete, etc. | Whether it is the best solution, or whether, how close the common spaces damage impact the living space and the material composition of a multi-story building, whether cast concrete, reinforced cast concrete, etc. | Whether it is the best solution, or whether, how close the common spaces damage impact the living space and the material composition of a multi-story building, whether cast concrete, reinforced cast concrete, etc. | Whether it is the best solution, or whether, how close the common spaces damage impact the living space and the material composition of a multi-story building, whether cast concrete, reinforced cast concrete, etc. | Whether it is the best solution, or whether, how close the common spaces damage impact the living space and the material composition of a multi-story building, whether cast concrete, reinforced cast concrete, etc. | Whether it is the best solution, or whether, how close the common spaces damage impact the living space and the material composition of a multi-story building, whether cast concrete, reinforced cast concrete, etc. | Whether it is the best solution, or whether, how close the common spaces damage impact the living space and the material composition of a multi-story building, whether cast concrete, reinforced cast concrete, etc. | Whether it is the best solution, or whether, how close the common spaces damage impact the living space and the material composition of a multi-story building, whether cast concrete, reinforced cast concrete, etc. |
| Rental Support | Without a guaranteed source of income, it is difficult to access rental housing without the risk of eviction. | Marginalized or stigmatized groups have difficulty accessing rental housing without the risk of eviction. | Women with children may not be able to rent. It is expensive to rent. Subsidized, flexible and long-term rental from some options are not available. This may cause women and girls living in private accommodations at risk of eviction, with no alternative but to return to Collective Sites. | Without a guaranteed source of income, it is difficult to access rental housing without the risk of eviction. Priority groups must have the capacity to sustain rental payments at the end of the rental support period for the Rental Support to be sustainable for the family. In such, this activity does not limit the cost of rental. | Without a guaranteed source of income, it is difficult to access rental housing without the risk of eviction. 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| Heavy Repairs | Priority is given to repair that create accessible and appropriate shelter for all individuals and groups, considering the concerns of people with physical or mental disabilities and older persons. If necessary, make | Heavy structural damage creates unfavorable conditions for vulnerable groups, including single women-headed households with at least 3 children under 18 years of age or older family members. Even 10% of | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. |
| Transitional Shelter | Priority is given to repair that create accessible and appropriate shelter for all individuals and groups, considering the concerns of people with physical or mental disabilities and older persons. If necessary, make | Heavy structural damage creates unfavorable conditions for vulnerable groups, including single women-headed households with at least 3 children under 18 years of age or older family members. Even 10% of | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. | Individuals without property titles or unaffordable property rights have more difficulty accessing compensation mechanisms. |

Beneficiary Selection

Population in need

Vulnerability Driver

Prioritized Targeting



People in need are a subset of the population affected and include the following members:

- whose physical security, basic rights, dignity, living conditions, or livelihoods are threatened or have been disrupted, and
- whose current level of access to basic services, goods, and social protection is inadequate to re-establish normal living conditions with their accustomed means in a timely manner without additional assistance. (IASC, 2016)

Overlapping vulnerabilities based on:

- Individual profile
- Shelter condition
- Area-based analysis

Preconditions
Compounded vulnerability profiles.

3. Technical coordination updates

Olena Vovk

MEETINGS WITH PARTNERS ON THE NATIONAL LEVEL:

- 13 MEETINGS WITH PARTNERS IN THE LAST 2 MONTHS



FORMAT OF THE MEETING:

- FACE 2 FACE IN THE UNHCR OFFICE WITH PARTNERS
- FACE 2 FACE IN THE PARTNERS OFFICE
- ONLINE IN TEAMS WITH PARTNERS

THE AGENDA OF OUR MEETINGS:

- SHELTER/NFI ACTIVITIES OF PARTNERS
- PROJECTS/DONORS/TARGETS/REGIONS/BUDGETS/IMPLEMENTIGS PARTNERS
- REPORTING IN ACTIVITY INFO
- FOCAL POINTS IN THE REGIONS
- PILOT PROJECTS
- CHALLENGES

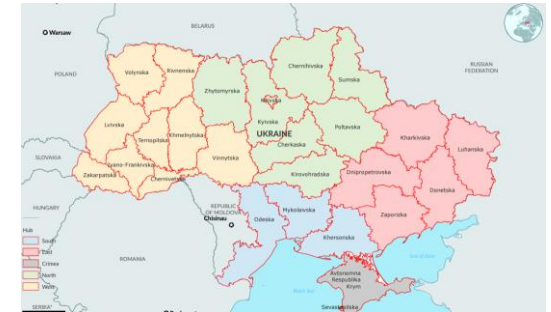
4. Sub-national level cluster coordination highlights:

Western region general update

Maksym Vakhovskyi

New Hub structure: **Khmelnyska, Vinnytska** and **Chernivetska** were added to the West Hub.

Many partners discontinued their **Refurbishments of CSs** projects for 2024, but they are still committed to finish ongoing projects, they started in 2023.



Cash for Rent activities are now in different stages of implementation. Partners started using Building Blocks for deduplication purposes.

Emergency response. Following recent attacks in Khmeltytska, Lvivska, Ivano-Frankivska, Ternopilska and Vinnytska oblast partners complemented local authorities' efforts by providing **ESKs and ECM** on their request.

Partners provide new arrivals with **NFIs**. (Mandatory evacuations)

4. Sub-national level cluster coordination highlights:

Southern region general update

Ihor Senkiv

1. Overview of the humanitarian situation in the region.
2. Emergency recovery. Partners' response to emergencies.
3. The Cluster's work plan for April 2024.
4. Conclusions, proposals

FINDINGS :

- **LEVEL OF REPRESENTATION ON SUBNATIONAL MEETINGS.** SOMETIMES MANAGERS/COORDINATORS DON'T ALWAYS ATTEND SUB MEETINGS AND DON'T CONTACT HUB COORDINATORS.
- **ACTIVITY INFO.** INCORRECT ACTIVITIES ARE INDICATED WHEN REPORTING
- **ACTIVITY INFO.** PARTNERS ATTEND NATIONAL CLUSTER MEETINGS BUT DON'T REPORT
- THE AVERAGE **BUDGET PER 1HH** FOR L&M REPAIRS EXCEEDS THE CLUSTER'S RECOMMENDED BUDGET
- SOME PARTNERS **DISTRIBUTE LESS** SOLID FUEL FOR THE HEATING SEASON THAN THE MINIMUM AMOUNT RECOMMENDED BY CLUSTER. AS A RESULT, OTHER PARTNERS CAN NOT HELP THESE BENEFICIARIES DUE TO DUPLICATION
- **WRONG REPORTING.** SOME PARTNERS DISTRIBUTE INCOMPLETE NFI KITS BUT REPORT THAT NEED HAS BEEN COVERED IN ACTIVITY INFO.
- **SIDAR.** THE NUMBER OF L&M REPAIRS BY REGION DOESN'T MATCH THE NUMBER REPORTED IN THE ACTIVITY INFO.
- **SIDAR.** FOR L&M REPAIRS, THE PROJECT DEADLINE HAS PASSED, BUT THE STATUS HASN'T CHANGED TO "COMPLETE"

RECOMMENDATIONS :

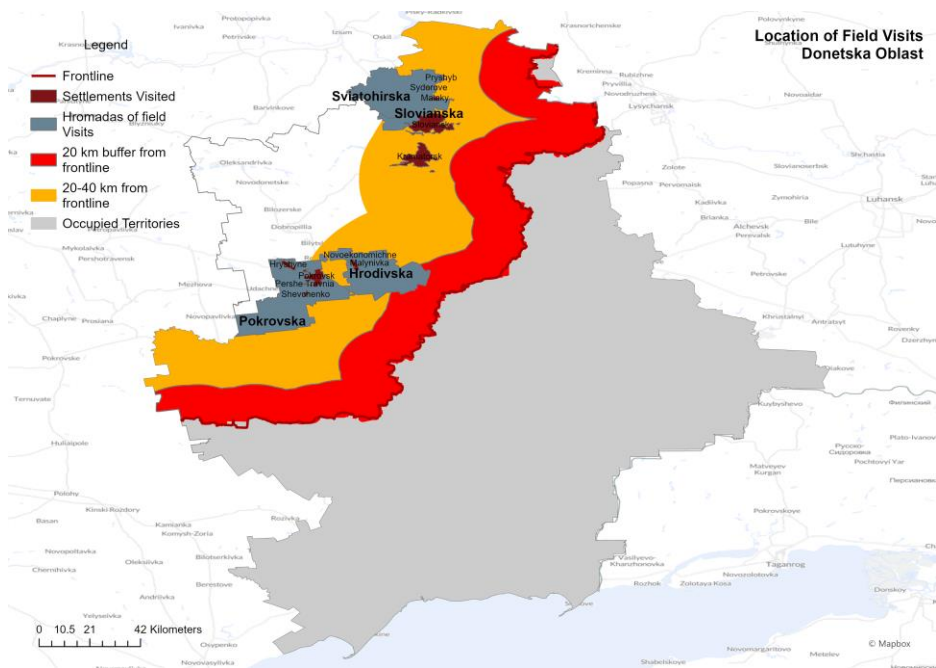
- **REGARDING THE REQUIREMENTS OF SOME DONORS FOR SINGLE-CHAMBER WINDOWS.** SINGLE-CHAMBER WINDOWS ARE THE MINIMUM STANDARD FOR HUMANITARIAN AID.
- **SIDAR.** ALL PARTNERS NEED TO ENTER INFORMATION ON L&M REPAIRS IN A TIMELY MANNER AT THE ASSESSMENT STAGE. LATE INFORMATION LEADS TO **DUPLICATION.**

"LESSONS LEARNED" :

- **WINTERIZATION.** START PLANNING THE DISTRIBUTION OF SOLID FUEL IN JUNE AND START DISTRIBUTING IT IN SEPTEMBER.

4. Sub-national level cluster coordination highlights: Eastern region general update

Renee Wynveen / Yuliia Tralo / Lukasz Jakielski



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Solid Fuel

- Need for earlier planning and distribution of solid fuel
 - Preference for in-kind distribution by almost all authorities and beneficiaries visited, would be good to hear from those agencies who distributed cash in the Oblast
 - Quality of both coal and wood continue its downward spiral, and alternatives like sunflower briquettes but lack of supply capacity (one company who can provide) to cover all beneficiaries including market bottlenecks for next year
 - Hromadas not understanding beneficiary selection of agencies and lack of feedback to know who is covered by which agency
 - Agencies to reference type and amount of solid fuel accurately
 - Decrease in funding for next year and recommendation from authorities to reduce to only most severe vulnerabilities
-
- Потреба в більш ранньому плануванні та відповідно дистрибуції твердого палива
 - Майже всі представники органів влади та отримувачі допомоги висловились, що натуральна форма допомоги є пріоритетною; додатково було би корисно отримати зворотній зв'язок від тих партнерів, котрі надавали грошову допомогу на зимування
 - Якість вугілля та дров в тенденції постійного зниження, в той час як альтернативні види, наприклад соняшникові брикети дуже залежать від можливостей виробництва (в області виробляє лише одне підприємство) для того, щоб забезпечити всіх потребуючих наступного року
 - Партнери не пояснюють представникам громад принципи та критерії відбору отримувачів допомоги, так само як і не надають інформацію, хто був обраний. Це унеможливорює контроль за уникненням дублікації
 - Партнерам треба мати більш детальне розуміння типів та обсягу твердого палива
 - Зменшення фінансування на наступний рік і рекомендації від органів влади щодо оптимізації критеріїв вразливості для надання такого виду допомоги



Emergency Shelter/Repairs

- Focus on how to work on donation of materials to local authorities and to monitor authorities' stock and how many households and individuals assisted after donation (Shelter Cluster activity 1.2)
- Some authorities have capacity for common space repairs, others no
- Donation of more permanent basic construction items such as roofing sheets, windows, doors is effective way to support private houses with repairs.
- ESK beneficiaries were waiting for state compensation to be able to make their own repairs in Pokrovsk – (cash for repairs was discussed as well with them as an option)
- This summer would be an indication on return trends for former occupied areas (Svitohirska Hromada)
- Light and medium repairs should be targeted at locations greater than 20 km away from the frontline
- Фокус на роботі з надання органам влади будівельних матеріалів, а також моніторинг цих запасів, відслідковування інформації скільки домогосподарств людей ортимали допомогу за допомогою цих матеріалів (Кластерна активність 1.2)
- Залежно від громади, в деяких є спроможність здійснювати ремонти місць загального користування, а в інших - нема
- Надання більш стійких базових матеріалів, як то листи шиферу, вікна, двері є ефективним шляхом в наданні допомоги з ремонтами приватних помешкань.
- Отримувачі наборів екстенного реагування очікують на державну програму компенсації для здійснення ремонту самостійно (на досвіді спілкування у Покровську) - з ними також обговорювалось питання гуманітарного ремонту в грошовій модальності
- Цим літом будуть більш зрозумілими тенденції щодо повернення людей на місця їх проживання на територіях, котрі були окуповані (напр. Святогірська громада)
- Планування легких та середніх ремонтів має здійснюватись з урахуванням відстані, не менше 20 км від лінії бойових дій



Emergency Response



Oblast

Raion

Hromada

Settlement

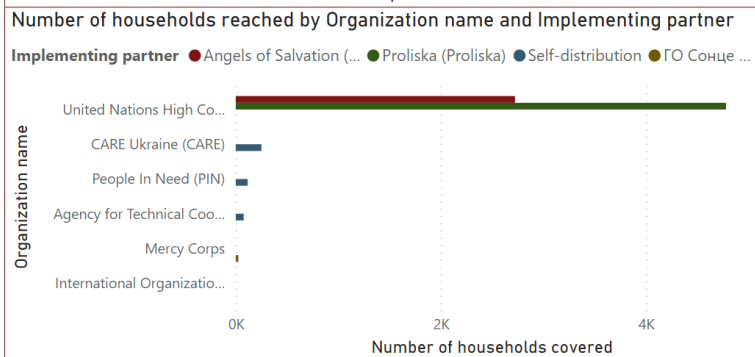
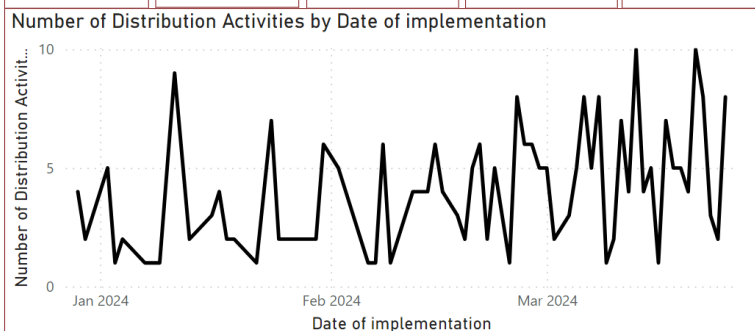
All

All

All

All

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 6,204 Emergency Shelter Kits | 18,033 OSB | 7,720 Tarpaulin | 50,479 Plastic Sheeting | 1,000 Screws, kg | 5.00 Nails,kg | 2,576 NFI kits | 100 Building foam | 499 Blankets | 88 Mattresses |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|

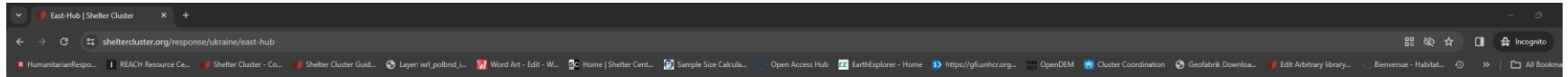


29th Dec 2023-
25th March 2024



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<https://sheltercluster.org/response/ukraine/east-hub>



Microsoft Power BI

RECENT DOCUMENTS

- DNIPROPETROVSKA OBLAST JAN-FEB 2024 OVERVIEW**
22 Mar 2024 - English - Shelter Cluster
Information Management | Maps and GIS
IM reports and analysis
- KHERSONSKA OBLAST JAN-FEB 2024 OVERVIEW**
22 Mar 2024 - English - Shelter Cluster
Information Management | Maps and GIS
IM reports and analysis
- ZAPORIZKA OBLAST JAN-FEB 2024 OVERVIEW**
22 Mar 2024 - English - Shelter Cluster
Information Management | Maps and GIS
IM reports and analysis

ALL DOCUMENTS

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4. Sub-national level cluster coordination highlights:

Northern region general update

Anastasiia Chornii

Cherkaska and Zhytomyrska oblast – 60 000 IDPs
in coordination with CCCM Cluster – verification of prioritized CSs for support.

Kyivska oblast – repairs, NFI support for relocated families

Chernihivska oblast – developing of contingency plan for evacuation

Sumska oblast:

17 attacks that affected residential buildings:

6 settlements affected in 20+ km zone with 80 damaged buildings

- ★ Proliska and NRC distributed ESK
- ★ PIN and DRC reflected data in SIDAR for L*M repairs

Evacuation from 5km zone: around 2500 HHs were evacuated (mostly to Okhtyrskyi raion):

- ★ IOM, IAC ISHR for support with NFI

4. Sub-national level cluster coordination highlights:

Northern region general update

Anastasiia Chornii

Challenges in our life (Cluster & partners' life):

- Lack of partners in ***Cherkaska, Zhytomyrska*** with
- a capacity to support CSs or other social infrastructure
- facilities.

- ***Repair works in 2022/2023*** temporarily closed
- thermal envelope and were reported as light and
- medium repairs.

- ***5W reporting*** for winter season *under reporting, over reporting



Sub-national North Hub meeting (online)
Tuesday, April 09, 2024 2.30 pm

Participants: partners, regional authorities

7. AOB