

# TRANSITION

In April 2016, the Architectural Review Mission was encouraging clusters to develop transitional plans, which were presented to the Humanitarian Country team in July 2016. In January 2017, the Strategic Advisory Group was further providing its recommendations for refinement of the plan. In June 2017, the revised cluster strategy was including recommendations and lessons learned from the transitional plan's first year of implementation. According to the IASC guideline there are two conditions to consider the deactivation successful when:

- i) "the humanitarian situation improves, significantly reducing humanitarian needs and therefore the associated response & coordination gaps."
- ii) "national structures acquire sufficient capacity to coordinate humanitarian needs and meet residual humanitarian needs in line with humanitarian principles".

A partial deactivation should be based on the residual coordination duties linked to the 7 core functions of the cluster:

1. Support service delivery
2. Planning and strategy development
3. Monitoring and reporting (performance coordination, information management, technical coordination, monitoring, recovery guidance, resource mobilization)
4. Informing HC/HCT decision-making
5. Contingency planning/preparedness (coordinated assessments, HNO/HRP)
6. Advocacy (coordinated communication, government liaison, legal & regulatory issue)
7. Accountability to affected population (community liaison)

While the indicators of this transitional plan remain the same, the time line was drastically modified due to several factors:

The recurrent needs linked to a protracted situation, constant shelling along the contact line and recurrent winter conditions have yet to attract enough support from authorities to meet the needs. Further current state legislation in the sector of housing and utilities is inadequate both for internally displaced persons and for homeowners whose property has sustained damage during the crisis. This is a phenomenon of reoccurring needs and government requests for assistance will likely continue until a stable ceasefire is in place.

Already in 2017 to cope with the limited resources allocated for September winterization, the Shelter Cluster Team critically revised the initial HRP target keeping only the most essential part of the population of concern as priority. In the future, effective technical referrals will still be required to cope with new damages and increasing requests for winterization as access to fuel resources are continually depleted in a protracted conflict situation.

## HLP

The Housing, Land, and Property technical working group has been running for almost two years and is addressing a range of tenure and housing issues related to military eviction of civilian property, guiding advocacy for good practices for compensation, and advising on repairs implementation particularly on building and land documentation. The major contribution of the technical working group for 2017 are providing training for shelter practitioners, providing an overview of international best practices on developing the appropriate policy and strategy for compensation, providing guidance on proper advocacy and response when military eviction occurs, and contributing to the review of the legal framework related to land, construction and real estate and how that impacts humanitarian shelter repairs in Ukraine.

## Annex

Recommendations/Guidance's developed by national and subnational shelter cluster teams are available through these following hyperlinks on the Shelter Cluster's Ukraine response webpage.

Recommendations/Guidance's	Eng	Ukr	Rus	Meeting notes	Eng	Ukr	Rus
Shelter Cluster Strategy (Revision)	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>	Kyiv	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>
Winterization 2017-2018 Recommendations	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>	Kramatorsk/Sloviansk/Mariinka	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>
Ukraine Shelter Cluster Activity Matrix 2018	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>	HLP Technical Working Group Work plan	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>
Factsheets				Securing Tenure in Shelter Operations	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>
UKRAINE: Shelter/NFI Cluster Factsheet	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>	Foreign Experience of Housing Solutions and Compensation for IDPs	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>
Collective Centre Monitoring Update	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>	Breakdown of new legislation	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>
Winterization 2017-18 New Year Update	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>	Other	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>
Maps				Guidance on Monetization in the Shelter/NFI	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>
Donetsk GCA damage reported per Village	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>	Winterization 2016-2017 Lessons Learned	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>
Luhansk GCA damage reported per Village	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>	Technical Note on damage assessment	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>
Cash for Winterization Gap Analysis Map	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>	Technical Note on scale for flare up evaluation	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>
Winterization heating gap analysis map	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>	Ukraine: Adivivka and Donetsk Density of Shelter Damage Due to Conflict	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>
Field Notes				GLOSSARY OF HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>
Field Note: Adivivka, Donetsk Oblast	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>		<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>
Field Note: Popasna, Luhansk Oblast	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>		<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>
Field Note: Luhanske, Donetsk Oblast	<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>		<a href="#">Eng</a>	<a href="#">Ukr</a>	<a href="#">Rus</a>

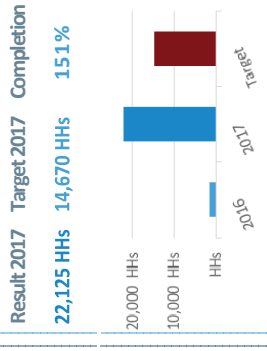
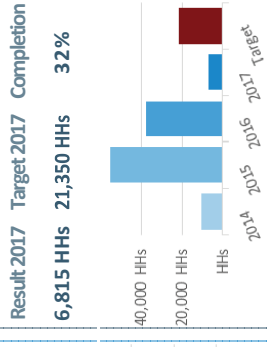
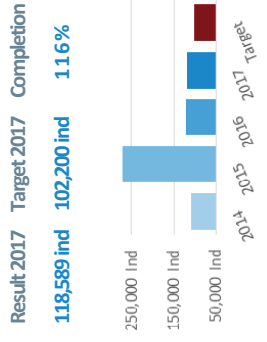


# Shelter Cluster Annual Report

## 2017

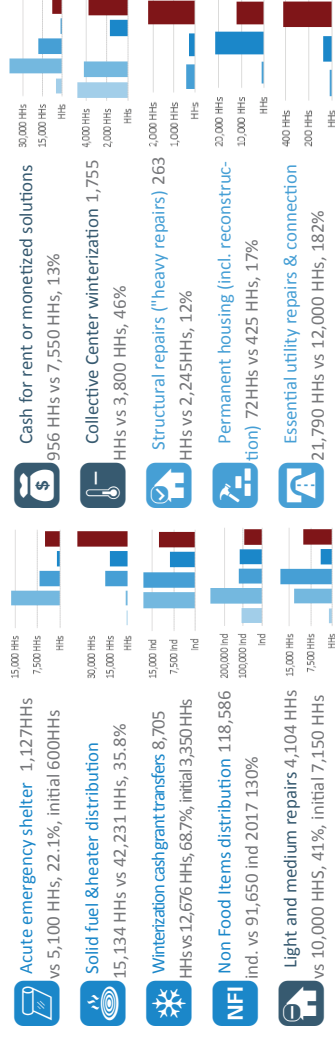
Achievements are reported based on 4 cluster objectives, 3 of them being operational and the fourth one related to the coordination itself. Each operational cluster objective is covering a particular aspect of the response: the first one includes core life saving and immediate activities, the second one is related to transitional solutions and providing adequate shelter in the absence of durable solutions, and the third one aims to stabilize on a longer term perspective the humanitarian situation with pilot reconstruction and repairs to community infrastructure.

**Cluster Objective 1 To provide acute emergency response to newly damaged and medium repairs and adequate housing and life-saving winterization support** for IDPs through rent or winterized collective center support



## Table of achievements

is organized with 2017 outputs versus the HRP mid year revised targets, a ratio of completion (mid year/completion), the initial target if changed, and also a comparison of achievements from the previous years.



Graph color code similar as above

# Damage

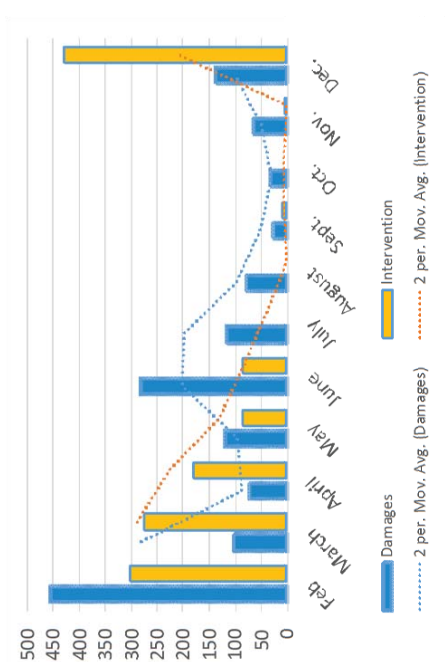
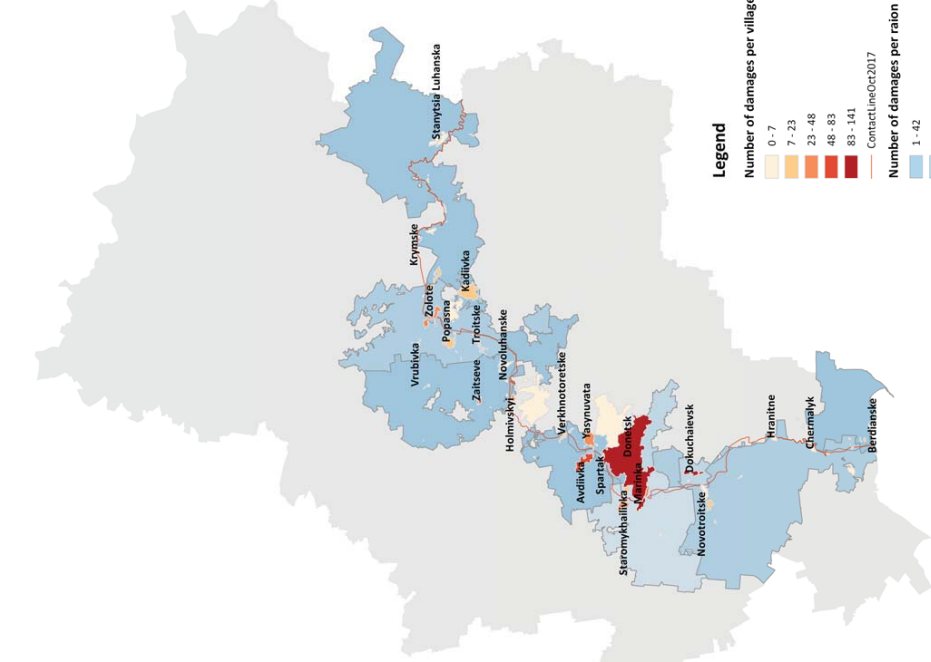
In May 2017, the Shelter Cluster was forced to revise its initial expectation on new damages by four times its initial predictions due to the flare up in many villages along the contact line including Avdiivka, Donetsk, Yasynuvata, Vrubivka, and Popasna. Despite some relatively calmer periods between July and September, the Cluster's prediction from March was 1007 households of which the **number of addresses** collected as **damaged** was **1052 households**. The highest number of households damaged tended to correlate with colder periods of the year. Due to its assessments and advocacy, the Housing, Land, and Property Group and the Shelter Cluster have identified an increased military presence in abandoned homes during these colder months. In a number of hotspot villages such as Avdiivka, Luhanske, Marinka, Stanytsa Luhanska, Zaitseve, and Dokuchaievsk, this has caused secondary damages to homes that were initially damaged in 2015 and in limited cases homes that were already repaired. While the number of inhabited homes increased, the trend of damages was the same as the beginning of the conflict, corresponding with **56% of damages impacting windows** or only part of the roof, **27% damage to the roof** and several windows, **14% heavily damaged** impacting the structure and interior of the house, and **3% totally destroyed** leaving only the foundation.

**Winterization** In a protracted conflict situation, the harsh winter months can pose a life-threatening risk for IDPs and the population directly affected by the conflict. Though at the same time, as the winter months are reoccurring, the Shelter Cluster includes winterization activities as part of its preparedness plans in the summer months. In light of the very limited commitment as of August this year, the Shelter/NFI Cluster was reducing the target from severe to critical needs. **Overall for GCA and NGCA, 19, 012 households** have already received assistance, while 10,021 households will receive some form of assistance.

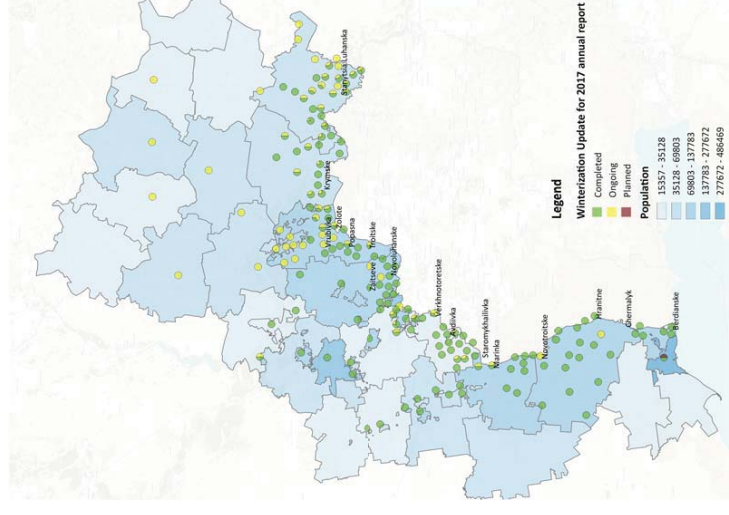
While a number of distributions began in early August, several projects only began in November particularly for fuel distribution in NGCA. In critical to contact line areas a number of projects are still ongoing due to the current nature of the crisis. While 72% of distributions are still in-kind in GCA, **28% of winterization assistance in GCA was monetized** in some form. Many winterization cash programs were implemented in urban areas of GCA, especially in areas where the community was connected to markets which had access to adequate goods.

**Gap Analysis** Since the beginning of this winterization season, the Shelter/NFI Cluster has noticed a decline in coverage from last years of basic winter items and solid fuel and heaters, though the cluster has received 17 referrals during November and December concerning gap in coverage in these critical areas. The increase in **shelter insulation** and community facilities and infrastructure activities in GCA **contributes to an increase in resilience** for formerly conflict-affected households. NGCA communities still have **critical gaps for fuel and heaters**, while IDPs **living in non-contact line areas in GCA** are still in need of assistance to purchase basic winter items.

**Collective Center** Throughout Ukraine, 215 open collective centers continue to provide lifesaving support for the most vulnerable groups of IDPs in various areas of eastern, central, and western Ukraine. Nevertheless, the Cluster has observed a **trend in closure of Collective Centres** creating the risk of involuntary eviction while on the other hand increasing the occupancy rate of those Collective Centres which remain open. **More than 50% of IDPs have to pay for rent and utilities**, though half of this population struggle to make these payments. Due to this fact, **38% of Collective Centres report having residents with debts for rent or utilities between 15,000-90,000 UAH**.



The bar graph on the left shows the recorded newly damaged houses versus their immediate intervention done using an acute emergency shelter kit ( plastic sheeting ) in order to preserve the damaged structure from further decay. Please note, that if the trend for damage is irregular, the distributing and prepositioning of shelter kits not only acts as an immediate response but also as a buffer for future damages.



**251** Collective Centers in the database  
**5,999** IDPs reside in Collective Centers in the government controlled area (current occupancy)  
**8%** Less people in Collective Centers compared to 2015-16.  
**29%** IDPs are living in CC at risk of eviction

**19** Collective Centers closed from May 2016  
**6,272** maximum capacity in open Collective Centers in Ukraine  
**57%** Average occupancy Ratio (current occupancy over maximum capacity)  
**69%** IDPs are paying to stay in Collective Center