

SHELTER CLUSTER STRATEGY

Strategy Status	Version	Status	Effective date	Next revision
	4	Third review	June 14, 2022	Before the end of 2022
Response name	Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items for Ukraine			
Lead Agency	UNHCR			
Shelter Cluster Coordinators Contacts	Elena Archipovaite, SC Settlement support officer and Interim National SC Coordinator as this SC strategy is being drafted // archipov@unhcr.org Mamen Sancha, GSC roving coordinator deployed as National SC Coordinator 25/Feb to 30/April and 16/May to 30/May // sanchama@unhcr.org Kostyantyn Dmytrenko, Interim SC Technical Coordinator as this SC strategy is being drafted // dmitrenk@unhcr.org			
Government counterpart agency and contact	Ministry of Temporary Occupied Territory Ministry of Regional Development			
Shelter Cluster Information Management Officers	Chandra Jung Rana, SC National Information Management Officer // im.ukraine@sheltercluster.org Fredrick Juma Hanga, GSC roving IMO deployed as SC IMO 25/Feb to 17/June Stancelous Mverechena, SC Information Management Officer			
Sub national cluster and contact	The establishment of the hubs with the dedicated teams for the subnational positions is currently ongoing. In the interim period, there are two active hubs: <u>Vinnytsia Hub</u>: currently supported by UNHCR Interim Subnational coordinator: Sviatoslav Savchuk // savchuk@unhcr.org <u>Dnipro Hub</u>: currently supported by People in Need Interim focal point: Victor Gladchenko // victor.hladchenko@peopleinneed.net In addition to these hubs, once the National Coordination Team will be established in Kyiv, there will be an additional hub in Lviv.			
Strategic Advisory Group (SAG)	The Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) is a small representative decision-making body of the Cluster led by the Cluster coordinator. The SAG will identify and recommend activities and type of implementation and will set up the framework as to when and where such activities are falling within the sector's mandate. The SAG is currently meeting on ad-hoc basis only at the request of the Cluster Coordinator or at least three members of the Group.			

	As an entity, the SAG should not participate to the revision of submission for the Humanitarian Response Plan, but this does not prevent members of the SAG from participating in the vetting process as stand-alone agencies. Due to the drastic change of the humanitarian situation in country, an interim SAG was put in place the 23rd of March 2022, for a duration of 3 months and with the following composition and members: - UN Agencies: UNHCR and IOM - International NGOs: PIN and NRC - National NGOs: Proliska and New Way
SC Partners (45)	ACTED, CARITAS, Catholic Relief Services, Delta Ukraine, DEMAC (Diaspora Emergency Action and Coordination), Donbass Development Center, DRC, GIZ, HI, Help - Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe, HICA, Hungarian Interchurch Aid, ICRC, IFRC, IMPACT Initiatives, International Medical Corps, International Organization for Migration, International Rescue Committee, Intersos, Malteser International, Medair, Mercy Corps, NEEKA, New Way, Norwegian Refugee Council, OM International, PIN, Polish Humanitarian Aid (PAH), Première Urgence Internationale, Proliska, REACH, RED R, Samaritan's Purse, Save the children, Shelter Box, Solidarites, SOS, UNDP, UNOPS, UNWOMEN, Welthungerhilfe, WFP, World Vision International
SC Partners reporting activities ongoing at present (15)	ACTED, CARITAS, DONBAS, IOM, INTERSOS, MALTESER, MEDAIR, NEW WAY, OM International, PIN, Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children, Shelter Box, UNHCR, UNDP
Relevant Technical Working Groups (TWiGs)	Technical Working Groups (TWiGs) are established on an ad-hoc basis, as is considered necessary. The Cluster Coordinator appoints a designated Focal Point to facilitate the work of the group. Such groups have a limited lifespan and disband once the outputs agreed are achieved. Composition of such groups is determined through a self-selection process depending on available technical skills, interest, and capacities from among the UN agencies, non-governmental, governmental, commercial, and academic sectors. In principle, anyone can join such a group although. It may be that sub-groups need to be formed to explore specific issues. In this event, the TWIG Focal Point will appoint a responsible person to report back to the TWIG. The TWIG Focal Point is responsible for updating the Cluster on the status of work-in-progress. Final outputs/recommendations of the TWIG are presented to Cluster stakeholders in plenary coordination meetings in oral and written form for feedback and comment. Once sufficient time has elapsed, the SAG will endorse the recommendations of the TWIG and post the written guidelines to the appropriate website. Cluster partners are then expected to apply such recommendations. The following Technical Working Groups are currently established and active: Light and medium repairs Moderator: UNHCR

	ii. Assessments Moderator: UNHCR iii. Collective centers with CCCM cluster Moderator: UNHCR iv. HLP (Housing, Land and Property Rights) with Protection Cluster Moderator: NRC v. Winterization Moderators: NRC and IOM vi. Cash for Rent Moderator: NRC Additional TWIGS may be activated at the request of the SAG or of the Cluster Coordinator or Co-Chair and validated by the Cluster.
Transition Plan and Exit Strategy	Given the fluidity of the country current situation, the transition plan and exit strategy defined in the previous version of the strategy do not apply anymore. It will be necessary to define a new transition plan and exit strategy once we have a better knowledge of the evolution of the emergency.
Situation	Background: Since the 24th of February 2022 when the Russian military attacked Ukraine. Heavy fighting is currently taking place throughout the country, particularly in Kharkiv, Chernihiv, Kherson, Mariupol, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Donetsk and Luhansk. Fighting is resulting in civilian casualties and significant damage to infrastructure and buildings, especially in Mariupol and Chernihiv cities. About 6.2 million people are estimated to be in need of shelter and NFI (Flash Appeal reviewed in March, estimated until end of August 2022). At least 8 million people have been internally displaced, with some seeking shelter in improvised reception and collective centres in some cases in public buildings that require the improvement of the habitat conditions. In some cases, these centers are educational facilities that will have to resume their normal activities in the coming September. Population affected by the conflict with damaged houses are in need of repairs in different scopes and approaches -from light, medium, heavy repairs to total reconstruction- to re-establish basic housing conditions, especially with the approaching prospect of a harsh winter in all regions of this country. Rental cost in areas receiving large populations is escalating making this option affordable only for the wealthiest internally displaced people. Only punctually, but the emergence of tensions between the displaced and the hosted communities, after few months of additional pressure to the host communities needs and the alteration of the normal activity of their communities have been already mentioned by some SC partners. Shelling has also led to water, electricity and gas cuts and needs for big scale urban infrastructure assessment and repairs. Intervention context:

Given the ongoing nature of the conflict despite agreed ceasefires, the protracted crisis in Ukraine leads the Shelter Cluster to adopt a strategy with three different approaches for the three current scenarios:

- Context 1: Oblasts receiving displaced populations, mainly western and some central oblasts.
- Context 2: Conflict-affected oblasts, mainly eastern ones.
- Context 3: Newly accessible areas, liberated and where it is foreseen the situation might remain stable in terms of security.
- Context 4: Non-Government Controlled Areas (NGCA)

With differing profiles of the Population of Concern, the Cluster recognises the requirement to identify specific needs of population sub-groups, and subsequently to undertake targeted response planning by area.

An indicative list of sub-groups and key characteristics of the Population of Concern for Shelter Cluster programming include:

Population of Concern	Main characteristics	Comments
Internally Displaced Population	Displaced from place of origin Mainly hosted in the context 1 but also in a smaller proportion in contexts 2 and 3	May have experienced multiple displacements. Accommodation prevalence varies by locality (e.g. host family / privately rented / collective centre)
Conflict-affected Population	Non-Displaced Dwelling damaged Mainly located in contexts 2 and 4	Conflict affected population with their dwelling damaged. Addressing shelter needs may reduce likelihood of additional displacements.
Host families	Non-Displaced Dwelling not damaged Mostly in scenario 1 but also in a smaller proportion in contexts 2 and 3	According to local context the living conditions of host families might have been already affected because of the added pressure on resources during this time.
Returnees	Formerly displaced Dwelling uncertain Mainly <u>expected</u> in context 3	As of now, it is not clear if it is only a matter of pendular movement, but in the newly accessible areas, the return process is expected to start as soon as possible, basically, as soon as the

			removal of dangerous debris (due to the presence of UXOs and mines) will be completed. This return process may require the temporarily support for alternative shelter solutions in the area and the long-term support for the repairs of the damaged houses. Reconstruction activities will follow also from the hand of development stakeholders.
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Cluster Objectives	1. Most vulnerable people affected by conflict (displaced and non-displaced) have access to adequate shelter and NFI assistance (in kind and in cash modalities). 2. Most vulnerable people affected by the conflict receive shelter support that contribute to long-term recovery.
Activities	Objective 1 - Most vulnerable people affected by conflict (displaced and non-displaced) have access to adequate shelter and NFI assistance (in kind and in cash modalities). Activity 1: Shelter acute emergency support. Activity 2: Emergency NFI support for households. Activity 3: NFI kits for reception centres (RC) and collective centres (CC). Activity 4: NFI kits for non-displaced population for bomb shelters. Activity 5: Basic refurbishment of RC and CC (incl. technical support). Activity 6: Hosting families support. Activity 7: Rental support. Activity 8: Emergency winterization activities (distributions of winter clothes, heating appliances and solid fuel) Objective 2 - Most vulnerable people affected by the conflict receive shelter support that contribute to long-term recovery. Activity 9: Light repairs (incl. technical support). Activity 10: Medium repairs (incl. technical support).

	Activity 11: Support to local authorities for assessment and repair of critical energy infrastructures.
Key Issues / Challenges	<i>Access to information</i> Limited up-to-date information on humanitarian needs inside Ukraine as access is very limited, especially in hard-to-reach areas. Moreover, the limitations of information on the demographics and location of people in conflict-affected areas area also quite strong due to the present martial law limitations own restrictions. <i>Access to beneficiaries</i> Limited access to conflict affected population in hard-to-reach areas, specially in besieged cities where the convoys sending humanitarian cargo and the evacuations of civilians are not a possibility. Many civilians are estimated forced to stay in bunkers under the frequent shelling in their cities. Particularly in Non-Government Controlled Areas (NGCA) <i>Availability of goods. Fuel shortage.</i> Different regions present different market functionality situation and different levels of access to the goods required for the shelter interventions. The fuel shortage is impacting in the supply chain conditions and the costs. <i>Use of reception and collective centres</i> In the contingency planning, reception and collective centres were a last resort measure, with people taking resort there during ongoing shelling and returning to their place of origin when the security situation allows. Today, it is a shelter option that can not be considered as temporal as it would have been expected. The arrival of the next school year adds a new layer of complexity to this situation, the population currently hosted in educational facilities will require and alternative shelter solution, since the return to their places of origin is quite unlikely. <i>Partners' capacity</i> Given the scale, the complexity and the dynamism of the emergency, the partners shelter and NFIs response is being adapted to the situation in the given moment in constantly changing environment where requires not only the national but the international capacities and approaches to align.

Vulnerability criteria	The suggested vulnerability criteria, prior to endorsement by the SAG, are a combination of personal vulnerability, socio-economic vulnerability and shelter/housing conditions. Annex 3.
Cross cutting issues	Cross-cutting issues for shelter and NFI include: • Age • Disabilities • Environment • Gender • Housing, Land and Property • Human Rights considerations, e.g. freedom of movement • Mines and UXOs • Registration & Population tracking • Stockpiling & contingency • Income generation • Owner vs. rental • Humanitarian access to disputed areas & conflict-affected population • Humanitarian access to goods • Dignified and adequate habitat conditions The Shelter Cluster will ensure attention to and mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in all activities, in cooperation with other Clusters as appropriate, in particular with the Protection, CCCM and WASH Clusters.
Advocacy	Key advocacy messages and strategy will be developed and validated by the SAG in consultation with the Protection and CCCM Clusters, including on vulnerability criteria and cross cutting issues. Following Cluster team analysis of any funding gaps, the Cluster Coordinator will advocate with donors on behalf of the members for funding. The most recent Internal Displacement Report — General Population Survey Round 5 of the 23rd of May 2022 indicated that of the more than 7.1 million IDPs 64% are women and girls. In May 2022 UN Women and CARE conducted a Rapid Gender Analysis reported that women continue to face some specific challenges and discrimination related to access to shelter, and a lack of sex-disaggregated data. <i>According to the GBV sub-working group Secondary Data Review of 27 April 2022, multiple forms of GBV are being reported, with particularly high insecurity and risk for women and girls on the move, at border crossing points and transit/collective centres, and in bomb shelters.</i> Shelter practitioners are encouraged to check the recommendations in the report to ensure Gender-responsive and inclusive shelter responses. The GSC working group on Gender Based Violence has also made available in Ukrainian the videos on Responding to disclosure of a GBV incident and NFI distributions for shelters, as well as a the GBV constant companion. The

	videos are also available in Russian on the GBV in Shelter Programming Working Group page. SC will continue to advocate for shelter and NFI response in the areas included in context 1 (mainly western oblasts).
Assessments	Shelter Cluster Assessment Strategy (Annex 1) General Objective: <i>Provision of strategic information on the shelter and NFI situation and needs in the areas and populations affected by conflict, newly accessible areas and areas receiving internally displaced population, in respect of the 'Do No Harm' principle</i> TWiG Assessment, with a particular focus on Damaged Buildings Assessment. MSNA under preparation to inform 2023 HNO/HRP process.
Contingency planning	Given the on-going nature of the crisis, and past trends of waves of displacement, the inter-Cluster team decided to centralise the warehouse tracking and stockpiling monitoring using each of the clusters' databases. This database is updated weekly with the SC partners information, a task which the Cluster will continue to undertake as required and requested.
Monitoring and Evaluation	5W weekly reporting: Using the activities matrix revised and adapted to the activities in the Revision of the Flash Appeal, partner agencies are expected to report to the Cluster on activities implemented, including number of beneficiaries per location up to district (lvl2)/city level (lvl4) with type of activity, # of beneficiaries and household, starting and end dates and if available sex and age desegregation. Damage database: The Shelter Cluster is setting up a common framework to collect data from partners in order to facilitate coordination not only for the assessment but also for the monitoring process. It is expected that all active shelter humanitarian partners share data through this source which will also be shared with the corresponding authorities at oblast and municipal levels. Evaluations will be carried out on both coordination and response. On an annual basis, the Shelter Cluster will analyse the response in an annual report format.

RESPONSE MATRIX						
Target Groups		Estimated Total Caseload (HH)	Acute emergency activities (until end of FA revision: August 22)		Emergency activities (From end of FA until end of 2022)	
			Target	Approved Interventions and Standards	Target	Approved Interventions and Standards
Displaced	People in reception and collective centers	733,006	322,838 people (134,516 hh)	Provision of NFI kits for reception centres (RC) and collective centres (CC) IND: # of “sleeping places [beds]” created NFI	TBD	TBD
			1,104,905 people (460,377 hh)	Provision of NFI kits for reception centres (RC) and collective centres (CC) IND: # of “sleeping places [beds]” improved NFI	TBD	TBD
			N/A	Basic refurbishment of RC and CC (incl. technical support) IND: # of collective centers refurbished	TBD	TBD
			138,113	Basic refurbishment of RC and CC (incl. technical support) IND: # of “sleeping spaces [rooms]” created	TBD	TBD
			N/A	Basic refurbishment of RC and CC (incl. technical support) IND: # of “sleeping spaces [rooms]” improved	TBD	TBD
	HH located in shared accommodation other than centers	148,723	148,723	Provision of NFI kits IND: # of displaced HH supported with NFI (in cash or in-kind) NFI	TBD	Provision of NFI kits IND: # of displaced HH supported with NFI (in cash or in-kind) NFI

	HH located in rental accommodation	89,234	89,234	Provision of rental support IND: # of HH receiving cash grants for rental accommodation (minimum 6 months)	TBD	Provision of rental support IND: # of HH receiving cash grants for rental accommodation (minimum 6 months)
	SUBTOTAL	970,963				
Non-Displaced	HH located in their original houses in conflict affected areas and spending plenty of time in bomb shelters	100,000	100,000	Provision of NFI kits for non-displaced population for their stay in bomb shelters IND: # of HH supported with NFI kit for bomb shelters	TBD	Provision of NFI kits for non-displaced population for their stay in bomb shelters IND: # of HH supported with NFI kit for bomb shelters
	Hosting HH requiring assistance	230,189	230,189	Provision of hosting families' support IND: # of vulnerable hosting HH supported (minimum 6 months)	TBD	Provision of hosting families' support IND: # of vulnerable hosting HH supported (minimum 6 months)
	HH with lightly damaged housing	230,000	200,000	Provision of shelter acute emergency kits to households with light housing damages IND: # of affected HH supported with shelter acute emergency (in-kind)	TBD	Provision of shelter acute emergency kits to households with light housing damages IND: # of affected HH supported with shelter acute emergency (in-kind)
			200,000	Provision of NFI kits IND: # of affected HH supported with NFI (in cash or in-kind) NFI	TBD	Provision of NFI kits IND: # of affected HH supported with NFI (in cash or in-kind) NFI
			30,000	Light repairs: implementation and technical supervision of the works IND: # of affected HH supported with light repairs	TBD	Light repairs: implementation and technical supervision of the works IND: # of affected HH supported with light repairs
	HH with medium damaged housing	20,000	20,000	Medium repairs: implementation and technical supervision of the works IND: # of affected HH supported with medium repairs	TBD	Medium repairs: implementation and technical supervision of the works IND: # of affected HH supported with medium repairs

HH with severely damaged housing	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD	Heavy repairs: implementation and technical supervision of the works (Small scale high impact) IND: # of affected HH supported with heavy repairs
		N/A	N/A	TBD	Temporary shelter support with suitable solution during the reconstruction of houses IND: # of affected HH supported with suitable temporary shelter solution during the reconstruction of their house (cash for rent, support for a hosting family, others...) and NFI
Winterization	TBD	TBD	Winterization support	TBD	Winterization support
Assessments	TBD	TBD	Shelter needs assessments	TBD	Shelter needs assessments
	TBD	TBD	Damaged building assessments	TBD	Damaged building assessments
HLP	TBD	TBD	Provision of HLP support	TBD	Provision of HLP support
Critical energy infrastructures		TBD	Assessment of critical energy infrastructures IND: # of critical energy infrastructures assessed	TBD	Assessment of critical energy infrastructures IND: # of critical energy infrastructures assessed
		TBD	Repairs of critical energy infrastructures IND: # of critical energy infrastructures repaired	TBD	Repairs of critical energy infrastructures IND: # of critical energy infrastructures repaired
SUBTOTAL	600,189				
TOTAL CASELOAD (HH)	1,413,038				
TOTAL CASELOAD (people)	3,367,293				

DRAFT (8th of June) winterization activity matrix (under revision)

Activities	Target Population	Target Areas	HH's	Individ.	% per target	Comments/Calculations
1.a. Cash for Rent	IDPs	Includes CC's to be vacated by beginning of school year, existing IDP renters, vulnerable HHs.	90.000	270.000	24,3%	30% of 1.1m equals 363k, 75% of these would go to rental/vacant housing remainder 25% (approx 90k individuals) will be supported by expanded capacity of CC's and Insulation
1.b. Cash / vouchers for utilities	IDPs / Returnees / Non-displaced	All areas where cash is feasible	50.000	150.000	13,5%	
2.a. NFI Additional household items	IDPs / Returnees / Non-displaced	Areas where cash is not feasible	50.000	150.000	13,5%	support to HH's vulnerable lacking financial means and where context does not allow for CBI intervention. Support also to vulnerables in CC's with poor heating
2.b. NFI Winter clothes set	Returnees / Non-displaced	Areas where cash is not feasible	50.000	150.000	13,5%	support to HH's vulnerable lacking financial means and where context does not allow for CBI intervention
2.c. NFI Heating appliances	Returnees / Non-displaced	(aligned with targets for emergency shelter kits + light and medium repairs) All areas not served by functioning centralised heating and gas; CCs	50.000	150.000	13,5%	mainly for rural settings
3. Solid fuel	IDPs / Returnees / Non-displaced	Eastern areas where centralised heating and gas grid don't work or don't exist; areas with difficult access	50.000	150.000	13,5%	

5. Collective Centres winterization works	IDPs	(to contribute to needs from point #1) Western and central areas	12.000	36.000	3,2%	to cover remainder not assisted with 1.a., i.e. IDPs hosted in schools that will be vacated
5. Insulation	Returnees / Non-displaced	Central and eastern areas	18.000	54.000	4,9%	to cover remainder not assisted with 1.a., i.e. IDPs hosted in schools that will be vacated
			370.000	1.110.000		

Shelter Cluster Coordination Structure in Ukraine

Office / location	Cluster Mechanism	Regularity of meetings	Hosting organization	Status
Currently in Lviv, to be transferred to Kyiv	National Cluster	Weekly	UNHCR	Activated
Vinnytsia Hub	Subnational	Fortnightly	UNHCR	Activated
Dnipro Hub	Subnational	Fortnightly	PIN	Activated
Lviv Hub	Subnational	TBD	UNHCR	Planned



Inter-cluster issues

Cluster	Lead-Agency	Comments
Coordination	OCHA	Shelter advocacy, Flash appeal, HNO-HRP process, inter-cluster coordination, advocacy with Government
Education	UNICEF/SCI	Use of schools as collective centers, relocations from schools
Food security	WFP/FAO	Distribution points of food relevant for shelter NFIs Information on beneficiary groups and vulnerabilities
Health	WHO	Incidence of disease that can be avoided by provision of appropriate shelter and NFI
Logistics	WFP	Transportation, storage, supply chain, customs clearance, security of movement and humanitarian access
Nutrition	UNICEF	Information on vulnerable groups through therapeutic feeding data
Protection	UNHCR	Loss of documentation, HLP, GBV, Landmines, female and child headed households, elderly and disabled, vulnerability data, relocations and evictions, security
WASH	UNICEF	Ensure proper complementarity between wash facilities and shelter options
CCCM	UNHCR	Collective centers situation assessment and response coordination

Annex list:

Annex 1: SC Assessment Strategy (under development)

Annex 2: Housing Response in Urban Areas Strategy (to be developed)

Annex 3: Vulnerability Criteria (under revision)

Annex 4: Winterization Strategy (under development)

