Introduction

After 8 months of a protracted crisis, initially triggered by the events in Crimea and spilling out to east in June 2014, more than half million is nowadays stranded in displacement in Ukraine. In the mid income country as Ukraine, state and authorities have never faced such a problem with direct impact on national economy and difficulty to set up a coping strategy. IDPs and other affected population are nowadays facing difficulty to survive in winter season and got numerous challenges on midterm period.

NEEDS ANALYSIS

Depending on region and status, population of concern got multiple profile. 578,000 IDPs mainly in the private sector will get their resources exhausted and will face problem to afford their accommodation and basic non food items.

Further, in the regions directly affected by the conflict, returnees were reported to go back in damaged houses and face need for winterization kits.

Moreover, according to a theoretical projection more than 33,000 families living in the non-Government controlled area need acute emergency shelter solution or light/medium repairs. With the disruption of bank system and the serious economic impact in Donbas region, there is need for Non Food Items, especially for the 20% of the population who were previously receiving social service support.

The harsh winter season with interruption of fuel source (electricity, gas, coal) exposed population to heating system problem.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Reasons for delays and gaps in the winterization response are mainly due to lack of funding, donor restrictions and procurement regulations.
- The lack of fuel subsidies is a major constraint, as subsidized prices are five times lower than regular prices.

KEY FIGURES

As of 19 December 2014, there are 718,303 IDPs registered by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, out of which there are 14 % children, 4 % disabled and 58 % pensioners.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rented Accommodation</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>10%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>40%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Host Communities</td>
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<td>Collective Centers</td>
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<td>Other forms of stay</td>
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5,200,000
Total affected population

367,200
Cluster target population

KEY DATES

Illegal annexation of Crimea in March 2014 and increased tensions in the East in April 2014 resulting into a conflict have triggered massive displacement in and from Ukraine.

Activation of Cluster: December 2014

CLUSTER TEAM

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KEY DOCUMENTS

Shelter/NFI Sector Strategy
Strategic Response Plan 2015
Humanitarian Needs Overview
Cash tool box for Ukraine
Masterlist of Collective Centers
Sector Contact list
4W form

SECTOR PARTNERS

ADRA | Caritas Ukraine | ROKADA | Child Wellbeing Fund | Crimean Diaspora | CrimeaSOS | DRC | Donbas reconstruction and development Agency | Dopomoga

Dnipro | IDCM | IHRC | IRD | Kolovorot | PCPM | PIN | VostokSOS | Save the Children | Save Ukraine Organization | FPF | Ukrainian Red Cross Society | Luxembourg Red Cross | UNDP | WJR | Turkbota pro

Uitinh NGO | HelpAge | WHO | State Emergency Service of Ukraine | Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine | Ministry of regional development | Construction and Communal Living of Ukraine | NRC | SUN | Ukraine-Slovakia-SOS | NGO Chesna | Svyata Kraina

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS

32 partners
5 sub-regional coordination hubs
59 focal points in the Contact list
95 maps produced
4,096 entries in Collective Center Masterlist
37 WG meetings conducted
959 entries in the 4W form

Map of IDP distribution per regions as of 22 December 2014. Source: Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine. Note: darker reflects more dense concentration, figures – number of IDPs per region.