



Sub-National Shelter Cluster Northern Donetsk

Shelter Coordination Meeting | Kramatorsk

1st July 2016

15:30-17:30

UN HOUSE, Kramatorsk

1 июля 2016 г.

15:30-17:30

Офис ООН, г. Краматорск

Minutes of the meeting

Present: Shelter Cluster, UNHRC, ADRA, PIN, OCHA, Save the children, OCHA, Arche Nova

Agenda:

1. Roundtable introduction and review of last action points
2. Updates from National Cluster and Preliminary Results of Winterization TWIG in Severodonetsk
3. Lessons learned from 2015/2016 winterization
 - a. Review of Activities
 - b. PDMs
4. Identification and needs and beneficiary criteria
5. Initiating Discussions on content of winterization kits, activities
6. Sharing of Partner Plans and Priorities for 2016-2017
7. Ways forward and Coordination tools

ITEM	ACTION / DECISION	ASSIGNED TO	DUE DATE
1.	Partners to fill out 5W form	All partners	
2.	Partners to share PDM results and suppliers mapping	Partners	Before next winterisation TWIG
3.	Shelter Clusters to share link to Dropbox for <u>uploading</u> PDM and for <u>accessing</u> them online	Sub-N Cluster	With minutes
4.	Shelter Cluster to meet with Donetsk Oblast for implementing partnership on winterization	Sub-N Cluster	



1. Roundtable introduction and review of last action points

- All partners have presented themselves in roundtable format.
- The following points of the previous Shelter Cluster Meeting were briefly discussed:
 - Partners to fill out 5W form (*5W forms were submitted by May 24th*)
 - Shelter Cluster to send out Collective centres' database and CC Factsheet (*done after the meeting*)
 - WASH and Age and Disability working group to share WASH guidelines (*pending*)
 - Shelter Cluster to share the contact details of the Coordinator of Age and Disability working group: **HelpAge International, Becky Achan** becky.achan@helpage.org, **+38 068 492 18 40** (*done*)

2. Updates from National Cluster and Preliminary Results of Winterization TWIG in Severodonetsk

- **Subnational Coordinator** updated participants on ongoing Collective Center monitoring/ IDPs profiling and encouraged partners to contact Shelter Cluster if they were interested in the subject matter
 - The Shelter Cluster has been monitoring 271 Collective Centres; and the tendency of closure was observed, thus leaving number of IDPs without appropriate shelter solution.
- Subnational Coordinator informed partners about scoping mission of the **Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS)** in Ukraine
 - **JIPS** was an inter-agency platform that provided humanitarian agencies, government authorities, and relevant stakeholders with improved information on IDPs and their needs. Therefore, assisting them in establishing various policies and programs that would better serve the IDP needs
 - While multiple assessments on IDPs had already been conducted in Ukraine, the focus of the JIPS mission would be on the influence of protracted situation on IDPs in the country especially with respect to those residing in Collective Centres through profiling the needs of IDPs.
- Subnational Coordinator reminded partners about collection of **5W** next week. Shelter Cluster colleague in Kiev would send out 5W forms to be submitted by partners by mid-July
- Subnational Coordinator briefed agencies on the current status of the **damage database**.
 - At the moment there were **17806** addresses in the database in total with **9335** in Donetsk region
 - Subnational Coordinator thanked relevant partners for contributing to the database and adding new addresses for their 2016 selection
 - Arche Nova had already contributed to the database, ADRA was in the process of updating new addresses, PIN would be more forthcoming with updates
- Shelter Cluster **referral form** was available online, with a new feature – referral mapping.
 - By clicking on a referral, partners could see the need, agencies it was referred to and the status of the referral
 - Subnational Coordinator pointed out that partners' feedback was always welcomed
- **PIN** suggested setting up a separate section for winterization referrals, as it would be a priority in upcoming months
- Subnational Coordinator briefly shared the results of **IOM cash for rent PDM** which was circulated to participants and available on cluster website.



- Subnational Coordinator updated partners on the outcomes of **Winterization TWIG** in Luhansk region (meeting minutes and Winterization guidelines 2015/2016 were available in Russian and English)
- Winterization guidelines 2015/2016 would be updated later in summer following the collection of relevant information and lessons learned

Recap of Severodonetsk Meeting

- Dropbox link created for easy sharing of PDMs
- Contents of Winterization Kits discuss to be had with partners (today)
- Emphasis on Beneficiary Sensitization
- Coal Question?
- Common Procurement for bulk items



What	Action Point
Submit 5W	Partners to fill out 5W form and send it to Shelter Cluster
Updating damage database	Partners to update data in damage database

3. Lessons learned from 2015/2016 winterization

a. Review of Activities

- Lessons learned from 2015/2016 winterization include the following:
 - Relevant content of kits: while coal remained a cost-effective means of heating, this year donors stated the preference for more environmental friendly forms of fuel
 - During Luhansk Winterization TWIG, there was a proposal made by one of the partners to procure in bulk for those items that partners typically procured in bulk. In response, the representative from UNHCR stated that by experience this would not be effective in practice.
 - It was also suggested to provide beneficiaries with waterproofing materials for damaged roofs as a form of quick insulation and protection from the elements.
- Subnational Coordinator presented the updated winterization matrix that would be circulated to partners later in the month
- **PIN** shared with the partners the following lessons learned:



- The largest part of winterization activities was implemented in Donetsk NGCA on behalf of the DIFID consortium (Save the Children, DCR, NRC) as PIN was the only accredited partner in NGCA
- The agency distributed winter clothing, fuel, bedding sets, stoves, *burjuikas*, heaters and installed plastic windows
- PIN noted that procurement of coal in NGCA was more difficult, unlike GCA, yet it was cheaper 1500 UAH per a ton of coal, compared to 3000 UAH in GCA
- Last year, the de facto authorities' recovery agency (CUV by its Russian abbreviation) requested PIN had to purchase separate items to fix radiators and cooperate with an appointed Utilities company which was a time consuming process. PIN also had to wait until the end of the heating season to start the repairs (the water in radiators had to be drained). Out of 1000 HHs planned for radiators repairs, only 800 were covered
- Winterization clothing also proved to be challenging as the sizes were not always right. The Subnational Coordinator highlighted that several partners who had done clothing distribution in last year's winterization activities had identified the size issue as a common challenge. Consequently, PIN planned a pilot project with vouchers for clothing in GCA to better give people a choice. If this pilot project were successful, they would later try to implement this modality in NGCA
- The agency also looked into alternative heating options:
 - a) **Eco fuel**, produced from sunflower stocks, which costs 1300 UAH per ton
It was mentioned that a house would require 3-4 tons of fuel for winter depending on its size; however, PIN would test the burning rate of the fuel and the fuel required dry storage
 - b) **Briquettes** from coal dust was another option as it had the same burning rate as anthracite coal, had no smell nor smoke and cost 1800 UAH per ton
Nevertheless, briquettes also needed a special furnace with a net and storage to prevent exposure to dampness
Advantages of the briquettes would also include accessibility, materials were available and quickly produced (up to ten ton of fuel could be produced in an hour). Also the manufacture had the relevant registration documents
- PIN also shared their experience with stoves and *burjuikas* (Mariinka, Krasnogorovka, outskirts of Toretskoe which had received mixed feedback from beneficiaries)
- **UNHCR** noted that last year the agency focused on gray zone with their winterization program, providing either 7-8 tons of coal or 15 000 m³ of wood
 - Beneficiaries had received winter clothing and cash for winterization via bank cards
 - Last year the supplier delivered coal to village councils, with blanket coverage in gray zone
 - UNHCR planned for its 2016-17 intervention cash assistance, winter NFIs and warm clothing
 - PIN inquired how it was determined whether to send coal or wood to a location
 - UNHCR responded by saying that the agency was closely cooperating with local authorities, who provided the information on preferred type of fuel
- **ICRC** shared the results of their winterization program 2015/2016:
 - Last year the agency distributed 3000 tons of wooden briquettes to beneficiaries per HH for winter season (Maiorsk, Pervomaisk, Druzhba, Zaitsevo)
 - The burning rate and fuel consumption depended on the HH size and the how well house was insulated

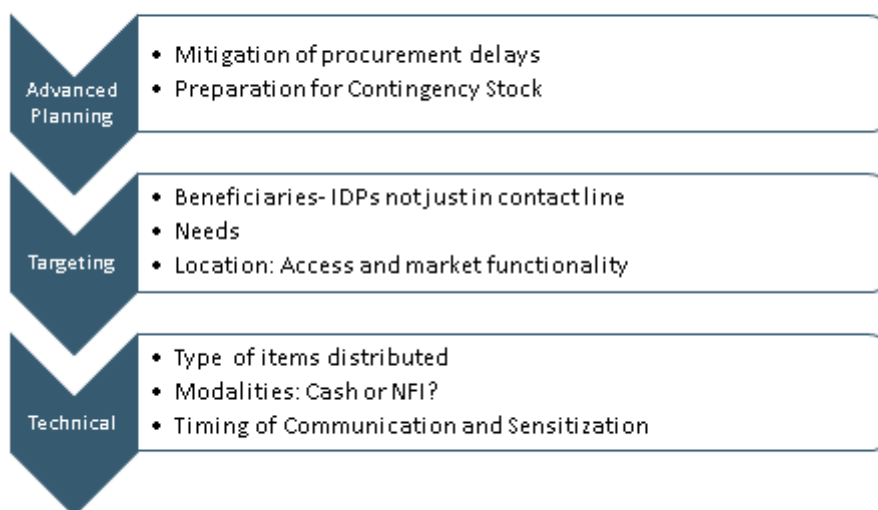


- Fuel was eco-friendly and delivered directly to beneficiaries with ICRC trucks and commercial trucks, as supplier was based in Kiev
- This year ICRC planned to cover the villages of Bahmutka, Zhovanka, Opytnoe, Pivnichnoe with wooden briquettes
- The only disadvantage was how to store the fuel and brief people on how to use it properly
- ICRC also provided beneficiaries with winterization kits that received positive reviews (Vodyanoe, Severnoe)
- The agency also had a successful unconditional cash program, which was implemented via bank transfer
- Last year **Save the Children** had cash for rent, winterization cash and NFIs
 - 2000 NFIs kits had been stocked in warehouses to be distributed in NGCA, however later were distributed in GCA
 - Overall the agency received positive feedback on NFIs, however sizes of winter clothing created some challenges
 - This year Save the Children planned to implement cash for winterization program and NFIs distribution
- **Arche Nova** introduced themselves as a new partner, planning to work in Volnovaha and Toretskoe
 - The agency would distribute winterization kits, however the content of the kits had not been identified yet

b. PDMs

- **Subnational Coordinator presented the overview of lessons learned** and asked partners to share the results of PDM on the public dropbox that was circulated to sub-national partners following the TWIG in Severodonetsk held on the 23rd of June.

Lessons Learned and PDMs





- **PIN** had available PDM on in-kind distribution with DIFID and would share the results
- **UNHCR** had conducted PDM, and has already shared with the Shelter Cluster

What	Action Point
Sharing of Post Distribution Monitoring from Winterization 2015-2016	Partners to upload PDMs on the Dropbox link where they could easily access other PDMs in the folder .
Sharing preliminary results of suppliers mapping	Partners to share results of suppliers mapping in order to facilitate the process of winterization planning

4. Identification and needs and beneficiary criteria

Targeting- Two forms of targeting were presented: **beneficiary type** and **geographical coverage**
Beneficiary and Targeting Criteria include the following:

- Urban, Rural, Front line Communities
 - Market Access: NFIs or Cash
 - IDPs, Non displaced conflict affected population: persons with disabilities, elderly persons, persons with chronic illness, large families, very low or no income
 - Sub-national Coordinator shared that in the meeting on the 23rd of June 2016, partners had discussed targeting those who were residing in social institutions in addition to IDPs who had resettled in communities further from the traditional humanitarian geographical area on the contact line (Sloviansk, Kramatorsk, Severodonetsk, or further in Donetsk and Luhansk GCA)
- **ICRC** planned to target unemployed beneficiaries, who had not received pension or social payments and had no/ low income
 - **PIN** would provide support to social institutions in NGCA
 - The agency had been recently approached by UNDP with a program to distribute food/WASH items
 - **PIN** suggested inquiring about locations with the largest winterization needs with local authorities, as last year some suppliers refused to deliver fuel to certain areas due to security risks. Beneficiaries had to carry coal in buckets.

5. Sharing of Partner Plans and Priorities for 2016-2017

Winterization Activities

Sub-national Coordinator presented to partners some slides on fuel and heating at household level from winterization guidelines 2015/2016 in order to discuss common practices for sealing off openings to the house to guarantee warmth, particularly for beneficiaries in marginal and overlooked housing situations.



Underlying principles

- Prioritization of personal warmth
- Targeting
- As Shelter actors, should ensure access to shelter / NFI outcomes
 - Monitoring + referral mechanism if multi-functional cash?



Type of assistance	Location	Modality	Targeting
Heating: fuel? Utility bills? <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Central gas heating▪ Electricity▪ Coal▪ Wood▪ Gas bottle	Urban – access to shops, large chain stores	In-kind	Most vulnerable – how to define and ensure to access
NFIs <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Blanket (H-T)▪ Clothing▪ Sleeping bag▪ ...	Rural – access to local shops	Voucher	
	Frontline – limited access to markets	Conditional cash	
Shelter <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Preparedness for acute emergency shelter?			



The issue of Collective Centres raised concerns during the discussion, as a tendency of their closure had been observed. Shelter actors noted that this year they would not be able to provide much support to Collective Centres due to decreased funding. However, challenges for heating and utilities for those who had no housing alternatives would be a significant winterization need.

Partners expressed their concern about the increasing cost of utilities, particularly gas and electricity. Some frontline locations as well as villages in grey zone (Mariinka, Krasnogorovka)



had experienced gas supply shortage during the previous winter, therefore others modalities of heating should be taken into consideration.

Fuel & heating

Insulation

Structural repair

Estimated cost if applicable: up to 315 USD

Construction/reconstruction
Estimated cost if applicable: up to 520 USD



Heating System

Each house should be assessed for most appropriate heating type:

1. Communal heating system
2. Electrical heater
3. Coal stove
4. Briquette/pellet

Estimated cost if applicable: up to 240 USD



Figure 20: Basic air leaks/heat insulation performance

Heating Types and Costs (To be updated)

Heating types & costs					
Item	Primary location	Expenditure	Average consumption/winter	Cost/unit	Total cost for season
Communal heating system	Urban	Utility bills	400m ³ gas / month to heat small house	Without subsidies: 3,600 UAH/m ³ for first 200m ³ each month; 7,128 for each m ³ over 200m ³	Prior to subsidies, est. cost is 2,137 UAH/month 12,945 UAH / season = 612 USD
Coal stove	Rural	Coal + kindling wood	4 tons / HH / winter (8 tons high quality) coal + 3m ³ wood	2,000 UAH medium quality, 2,800 UAH high + 300 UAH/m ³	8,000 + 700 = 8,700 UAH = <u>390 USD</u>
Wood stove	Rural	Wood	10m ³ if no coal	300 UAH / m ³	3,000 UAH = <u>160 USD</u>
Electric heater	Urban/rural	Heater + utility bills	2,000W heater At 20hours/day 1200kW/month	KWh domestic rate varies depending on central heating & gas access. Subsidies are available	Prior to subsidies, est. cost is 3,500 UAH = <u>160 USD</u> if no gas / central heating + 600 UAH for heater <u>180 USD</u>
Gas heater*	Urban/rural	Heater + gas bottle	27 L bottle/HH/month	1,600 UAH stove + gas canister (3200 UAH) + refill (70 UAH/3L)	Expenditure dependent on local availability of gas refill

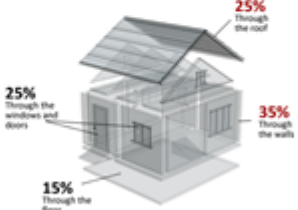
6. Ways forward and Coordination tools

PIN had been considering option of purchasing furnaces for wood and coal as a long-term solution. Later furnaces could be connected to gas supply.

ICRC suggested providing better isolation to shelter in order to cut down on fuel consumption.



Heating Households

Diagram	Element	Heat loss	Recommendation
<p>Diagram only for individual house. Heat loss could significantly change according design premises (multi-storey etc.)</p> 	Windows & opening [priority]	25-35%	Previously detailed
	Draft [priority]	15-25%	Insulation foam or tape
	Roof [optional]	25-35%	If existing draft, glass or rock wool panels on ceiling.
	Floor [optional]	10-20%	If ground floor or without wooden/linoleum cladding, mat or carpet like material could improve.
	Wall (external)	10-20%	Usually too expensive for humanitarian intervention

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- Subnational Coordinator told partners that during Severodonetsk winterization meeting **group procurement** of fuel had been suggested in order to bring prices down, however partners expressed some concerns whether it could work.
- Subnational Coordinator encouraged partners to share the results of PDMs and supplier mapping to facilitate the process.

What	Action Point
Greater participation of Donetsk GCA authorities	Sub-national cluster to continue to liaise with Donetsk Deputy Governor for Humanitarian Affairs for greater cooperation on winterization and how provision on utilities subsidies can be complimented by winterization activities

END

07 July 2016

Drafted by Darya Zhagina