

# Winterization campaign 2019-2020

## Lessons learned

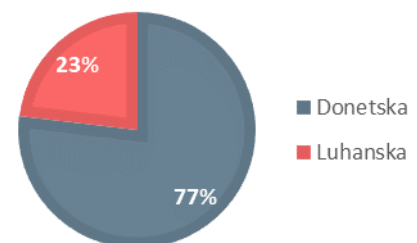


### Highlights of winterization campaign 2019-2020 in GCA:

- In total, 5,954 households (out of 37,126 HHs in need identified by Cluster during the preparation to the 2019-2020 campaign) were covered by 10 partners in GCA who report to the Shelter/NFI Cluster.
- ICRC, as a partner that does not report to the Cluster, provided assistance to some 5,160 households more with cash assistance<sup>1</sup> predominantly in 0-5 km zone in GCA.
- Based on the data collected by the Cluster, 0-5 km zone received almost 60% of the whole winterization assistance, which is in line with the pockets of needs identified during the planning stage;
- While the core activities remained unchanged compared to the last year's campaign, namely the solid fuel&heater distribution, NFI distribution, there were also some cases of provision of the full house insulation as well as some innovative approaches, such as cash for utilities.
- The assistance was recommended to be provided according to the complementarity principle. Partners were recommended to check whether the beneficiaries receive subsidies from the state and to analyze whether the received amount covers the need.
- In June 2019, UHF - the country-based pooled fund led by HC and managed by OCHA started its work in Ukraine. Within the first allocation of funds, some shelter agencies were supported to conduct their shelter assistance.

### Analysis of partners' coverage at a glance

	# of HHs	# of Individuals	# of partners	% of total
<b>Donetska oblast</b>				
GCA 0-5 km	2,385	4,698	10	40.06%
GCA 5-20 km	2,091	3,798	7	35.13%
GCA 20+ km	101	152	3	1.70%
<b>Luhanska oblast</b>				
GCA 0-5 km	1,129	2,158	4	18.96%
GCA 5-20 km	248	451	2	4.16%



<sup>1</sup> [http://ua.icrc.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/98/2019/12/Winter-2019-2020\\_ENG\\_photos-of-1.12.19.pdf](http://ua.icrc.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/98/2019/12/Winter-2019-2020_ENG_photos-of-1.12.19.pdf), data as of December 2019.

## Lessons learned:

- According to partners' feedback, as the winter season, 2019-2020 was not very harsh, the recommended minimum of 2 tons of coal was enough for beneficiaries to survive the winter.
- The largest age group in winterization programs appeared to be persons of 18-59 y.o. - every second assisted person falls under this age group. The 2020 quarantine measures resulted in a significant loss of income and sometimes led to unemployment in this age group. Thus, young families with unemployed parents and no stable income should be considered by the partners on the planning stage of the next winterization programs.
- Elderly people (60+ y.o.) still remain the second largest age group among assisted – reportedly, from 30 percent to 35 percent out of the total number of beneficiaries. Generally, different kinds of disability, series medical conditions, and chronic diseases serve as an additional layer of vulnerability on top of this age group.
- The main sources of income of the assisted families were pensions and social benefits of different nature. Partners consider those beneficiaries as particularly vulnerable due to the insufficient income and other urgent needs that families must prioritize (medicine and regular medical assistance). Regular salary has been indicated as a main source of income in only 25 percent of all cases.
- Solid fuel provided by partners in this winterization campaign was in general of good quality. However, due to the presence on the market of different types of solid fuel for heating, with different characteristics and performance, partners should always request a quality test and obtain the supporting documentation from the suppliers. This would prevent the usage of material that could be non-compliant with national standards and result in a health hazard for the recipients, especially the most vulnerable.
- There is a need to coordinate assistance specially to isolated settlements. The last winter season showed that due to the limited access to markets, beneficiaries in the isolated settlements required in-kind assistance instead of cash.
- The installation of heaters should be planned and implemented before the winter season. This is related to the need to consider the necessity of additional installation works, which might delay the actual response to the cold weather.
- Durable solutions are highly recommended after several years in a row of covering the recurrent needs as opposed to the emergency solutions. Energy efficiency programs or synergies with livelihood programs may be considered in this regard.

# SUMMARY OF WINTERIZATION CAMPAIGN 2019-2020 IN GCA

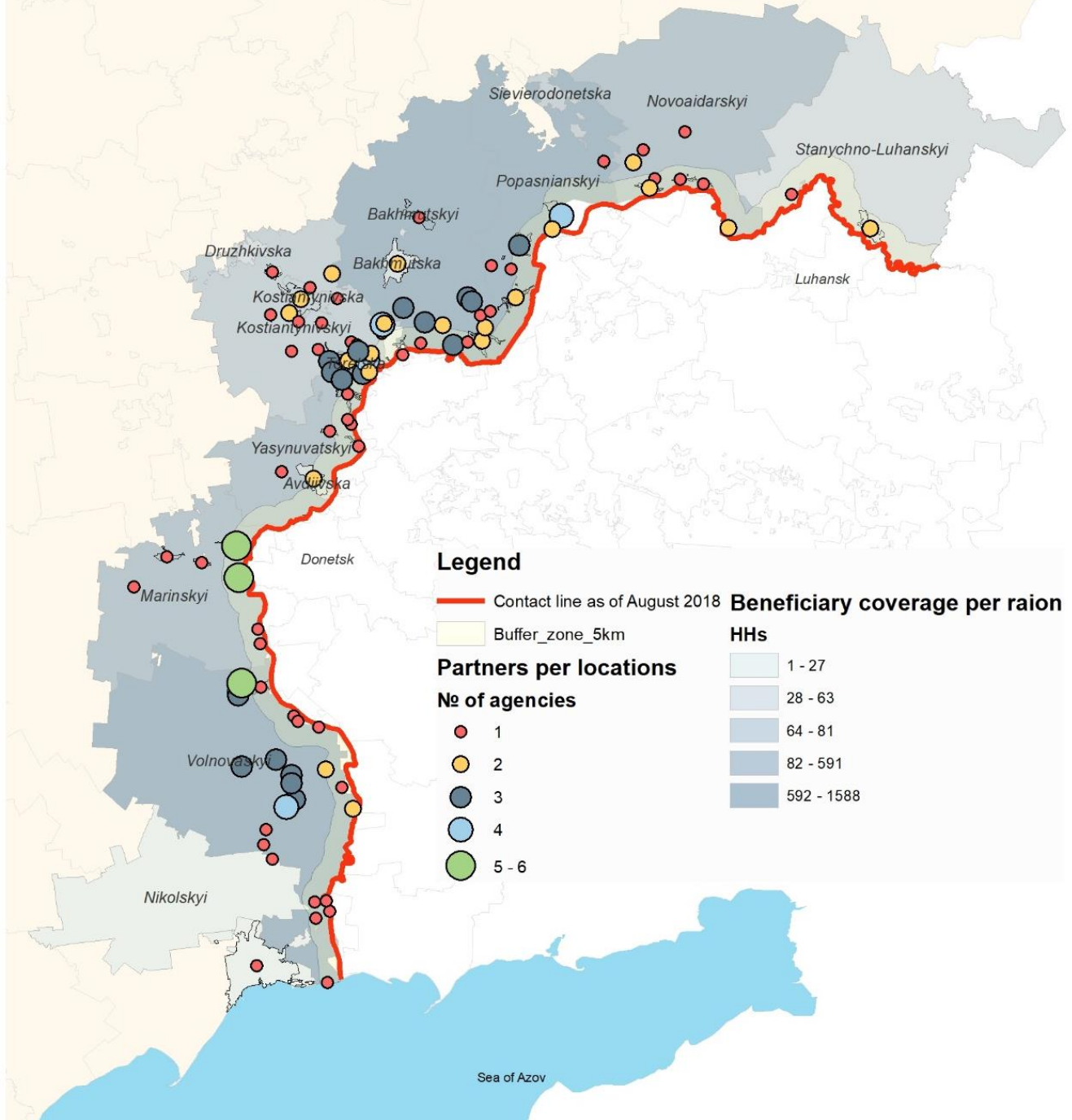
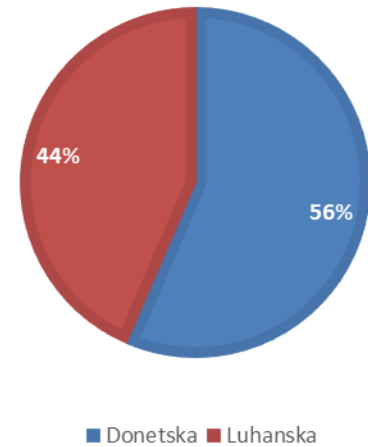


Figure 1. Coverage of beneficiaries in GCA with the winter programs during the period September 2019-March 2020. Source: Shelter/NFI Cluster's 5W.

## Highlights of winterization campaign 2019-2020 in NGCA:

- Only 6 partners in NGCA report to Cluster on their activities.
- Unlike the GCA, there are no needs assessments conducted in the area that could provide an overview of humanitarian situation and guide the partners. In both oblasts, needs are defined by the de-facto authorities who also co-ordinate the programs through the committees on humanitarian assistance.
- Winterization in the NGCA has two main components: support to households and support to social institutions. As it may be observed from the map, locations that have best coverage in terms of the number of beneficiaries reached are those where social institutions received assistance.
- Assistance to the social institutions may be further divided also into two parts: rehabilitation of the institutions to prepare for winter and NFI distribution. While the lifespan of the distributed NFIs varies between 6-12 months, the rehabilitation activities will have a more durable effect.
- While in GCA the area for assistance was narrowed down to 0-5 km near the line of contact, in NGCA beneficiaries residing throughout the whole area are considered in need. In this connection, there are no complex needs assessments in NGCA, and the programs are planned and implemented based on access and accreditation that partners get from de-facto authorities.
- Based on partners' reports, response in the NGCA covers the urgent need with the necessary activities. It is early on the current stage to conduct an impact analysis and shift to durable solutions.

COVERAGE PER OBLAST



### Analysis of partners' coverage at a glance

	HHs covered	Ind. covered	% of total
<b>Donetska oblast</b>			
<i>Non-Food items distribution</i>	6,626	16,294	29%
<i>Solid fuel &amp; heater</i>	5,050	8,637	22.1%
<i>Communal infrastructure basic repairs</i>	1,222	2,933	5.35%
<b>Luhanska oblast</b>			
<i>Non-Food items distribution</i>	7,652	15,865	33.49%
<i>Solid fuel &amp; heater</i>	2,297	4,145	10.05%



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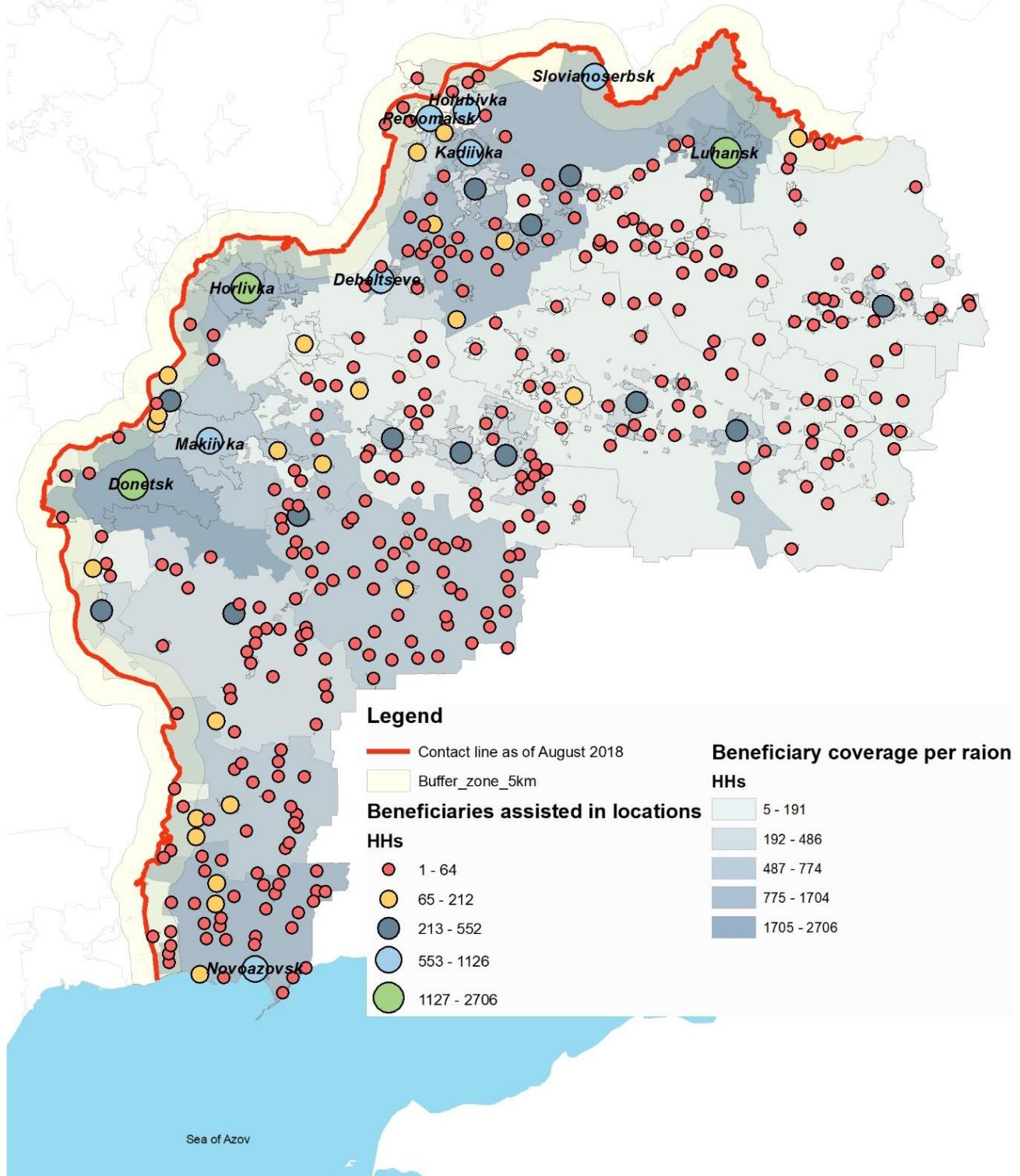


Figure 2. Coverage of beneficiaries in NGCA with the winter programs during the period September 2019-March 2020. Source: Shelter/NFI Cluster's 5W. Note: the settlement that appears on the map in the GCA is Zolote, parts of which, namely Zolote-5, are in the NGCA.