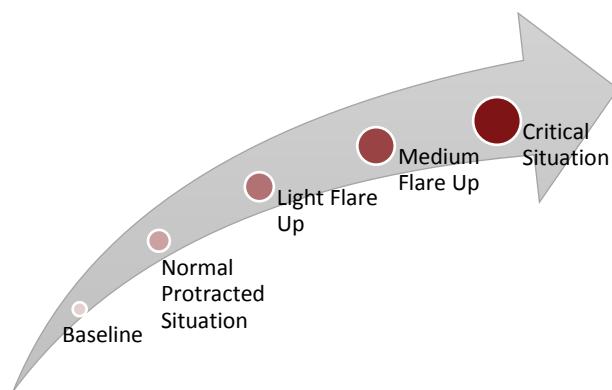


## Technical Note on scale for flare up evaluation

### Scenario Development based on Current Situation and Lessons Learned from 2 years of Humanitarian Shelter Response in Ukraine

Based on 2 years of humanitarian response in Ukraine, the crisis's protracted nature requires the Shelter/NFI Cluster to coordinate two scenarios in GCA and NGCA while partners work to respond to existing needs, while these needs continue to grow at a normal pace. However, escalations of fighting can require extra resources of cluster partners.



From the end of January to February 2017, the Shelter/NFI Cluster has experienced an uptick in the number of damages reported which is 10% higher than the normal damages that the Cluster receives on a daily basis. Moreover, due to an escalation in insecurity, roughly 183 people over a period of 3 days sought temporary accommodation in 5-7 cities in Donetsk Oblast. The monitoring of this security scale corresponds with the following severity ranking:

Indicators	Normal Protracted Situation	Light Flare Up	Medium Flare up	Important Flare Up	Critical Situation
Damage	3 to 5 homes per day <b>or</b> 20 to 35 homes per week at various locations	20 homes per day <b>or</b> 140 homes per week at various locations	50 homes per day <b>or</b> 350 homes per week at various locations	75 homes per day <b>or</b> 525 homes per week at various locations	Over 100 homes per day <b>or</b> Over 700 homes per week
Displacement	No organized evacuations, spontaneous departure only.	Organized evacuations 50 people per day	250 people organized evacuation per day	500 people organized evacuation per day	Over 1000 people evacuated per day, not enough capacity for complete evacuated, priority per vulnerability

The shelter cluster is proposing two main sectorial indicators which requires different scale of response and scenarios with consequences in term of preparedness, coordination, items, stockpiles and of course coordination.

**Damage:** The first indicator is the # of homes damaged compared to the baseline ongoing during the 2 last years. The indication of damage is usually not taking into account if the house was previously damaged but raw information collected by local authorities or partners on the ground directly inform the number of acute emergency shelter kits and related NFI items to be distributed. They are used to inform the consequence on stockpiling of materials. The data collection should be centralized and systematic using the shelter cluster [online/offline damage assessment form](#).

The rapid damage assessment informs cluster actors about the type of destruction and about the liveability of the premise. For example, light or medium repairs is statistically a consequence of an indirect hit and can be temporary fixed with plastic sheeting and acute emergency shelter kit, whereas heavy repairs or complete destruction poses the likelihood of total inadequacy triggering the displacement of the household even if not outside of the hotspot but within a safer and more adequate perimeters. The tool feeds directly to operational field coordination between Shelter Cluster agencies according to the information coded by the form into the Shelter Cluster database:

CAT I	CAT II	CAT III	CAT IV
Light damaged	Medium damaged	Structural damaged	Totally destroyed
30-40 m <sup>2</sup> of roof	Complete roof 90-110 m <sup>2</sup> partial carpentry	Complete roof, complete carpentry, ceiling, one or several wall damaged, upper ring beam damaged, door/windows, floor, partial or total looting; destruction caused by fire breaking out in the interior of buildings as a result of shelling	All wall or load bearing structure down. Only foundation remaining

Moreover, openings created by damages to windows and doors also pose a risk to insulation of the home and can be addressed with light or medium repairs depending on severity. More details on this are found in the [Ukraine's Structural Repairs and Reconstruction Guidelines](#).

**Displacement:** After 3 winters, the population remaining along the contact line has developed a particular form of their own coping mechanisms towards shelling and intensity of the crisis. The baseline scenario, therefore, means that there are not any dramatic departures from conflict-affected communities. Escalations may change this scenario. Alongside spontaneous departure and return, evacuations require a different form of assistance based on sheltering capacity further from the contact line, referral to local population/community, and capacity to distribute vouchers and in kind basic items. An important element is also the modus operandi of the evacuation. Whether an evacuation happens in an emergency situation when the population is not prepared in advance or whether there is time for a population to plan and prepare therefore traveling with more personal items reducing their [dependency on assistance and their vulnerability](#). Collective Centres in the 5 Eastern Oblasts of Ukraine have an occupancy ratio of 69% meaning that 1400 estimated places are available [where urban areas particularly in Kharkiv Oblast are overoccupied](#). Other temporary accommodation measures include train stations, where the State Administration of Railway Transport of Ukraine "Ukrzaliznytsia" set up sleeping carriages for those fleeing insecurity in 2014-January 2015 when Debalstseve forced evacuations. Such places could be monitored for provision of assistance and information about available accommodation.