**Project Proposal:**

SAFE and DIGNIFIED LIVING CONDITIONS FOR CONFLICT-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES in ukraine THROUGH INDIVIDUAL SHELTER SUPPORT

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Project type: | Emergency Shelter and NFI (SN) |
| Secondary project type: | Choose secondary project type if applicable |
| Geographical Coverage: | Ukraine  |
| Executing agency: | International Organization for Migration (IOM) |
| Beneficiaries: | 5,079 households (20,316 individuals) in Kyiv Oblast affected by the war in Ukraine |
| Partner(s): | Local authorities, local organizations and stakeholders  |
| Management site: | Kyiv, CO, UKRAINE |
| Duration: | 12 months  |
| Budget: | EUR 3,000,000 |

# Summary

On 24 February 2022, the Russian Federation launched a broad military offensive against Ukraine. The overall scale and unpredictability of the situation requires immediate humanitarian assistance for the most vulnerable displaced and conflict-affected communities.

Through field visits, including to areas heavily affected by the hostilities, IOM has observed that displaced families originating from the newly accessible areas are beginning to return to their houses, many of which have sustained damage of various degrees. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) and non-displaced families also often stay in damaged houses unable to provide sufficient protection from harsh weather conditions.

In many cases the damage is relatively minor and could be repaired by residents themselves if provided access to construction materials and resources. IOM therefore proposes to provide 5,079 conflict-affected households (20,316 individuals) in Kyiv Oblast with construction materials for self-driven repairs with guidance from IOM’s technical teams. In addition, IOM aims to strengthen prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and respond to the incidents that can occur during the Ukraine Crisis, as well as support the inter-agency collective response in Ukraine. The activities outlined in this proposal are in line with the [IOM Flash Appeal](https://reliefweb.int/attachments/e148ecb7-8bc9-3ac9-ac9a-ce1a5c32e231/IOM%20Flash%20Appeal%20-%20Ukraine%20and%20Neighbouring%20Countries%20-%20April%202022.pdf), which aims to provide safe, dignified and sustainable living conditions and shelter solutions in conflict-affected areas.

# Rationale

Since the start of the war in Ukraine, the situation in the country quickly deteriorated, with major attacks reported across Ukraine, including in the capital, Kyiv. As the crisis continues to evolve, especially towards eastern Ukraine, displacement and mobility patterns continue to change, and needs and protection risks grow. Over 7.1 million people have been displaced (64% women, 36% men), representing a slight decrease of 895,000 (11%) compared to figures from 3 May (IOM Displacement Report Round IV) for the first time since the war. IOM assessments found that there are 4,481,000 people who have returned home as of 30 May ([IOM Displacement Report Round V](https://displacement.iom.int/sites/default/files/public/reports/IOM_Gen%20Pop%20Report_R5_final%20ENG%20%281%29.pdf)).

The overall scale and unpredictability of the situation requires immediate humanitarian assistance for the most vulnerable displaced and conflict-affected communities. Displaced families who do not have an option to stay with friends and relatives are sheltering in various types of collective centres established by local authorities Those who were unable to move or who seek to stay in place are sheltering in basements, subways, and bunkers, leaving them with very limited access to essential items and services. Overcrowded living conditions, especially in communal settings can give rise to protections risks including gender-based violence (GBV) or exploitation, particularly for the most vulnerable, for example unaccompanied children.

IOM has observed that displaced families originating from the newly accessible areas are beginning to return to their houses, many of which have sustained damage of various degrees. According to the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) of 30 May 2022, 24 per cent of IDPs as well as 9.9 per cent of returnees report that their primary residence before the war was damaged. Many IDPs and non-displaced families (4%) also report to stay in damaged houses unable to provide protection from harsh weather conditions. Damage to residential housing varies from the full destruction to lighter damages such as broken windows. In many cases the damage is relatively minor and could be repaired by residents themselves if provided access to construction materials and resources.

IOM’s shelter and housing strategy includes support for the Government of Ukraine through different modalities to increase access to safe, secure, stable, dignified and private housing. This includes performing light or more extensive repairs to shelter types, including private dwellings or communal buildings, depending on damage and after assessments alongside government and Cluster partners. While the project focuses on emergency lifesaving aid, IOM is also looking ahead to medium to long-term housing solutions to reduce the potential for protracted displacement in insecure settings.

# Project Description

The proposed project is based on IOM’s Flash Appeal for support to respond to the humanitarian crisis in Ukraine. The proposal focuses primarily on the Shelter/Non-Food Item (NFI) sector, which aims to provide safe, dignified and sustainable living conditions and shelter solutions in conflict-affected area. The objective of the project is to contribute to safe and dignified living conditions for conflict-affected communities in Ukraine’s Kyiv Oblast through individual, cash-based, or direct implementation shelter support. This objective will be achieved through the following results:

**Outcome 1 Conflict-affected communities reside in dwellings that can withstand harsh weather conditions**

***Output 1.1*** *Conflict-affected communities receive individual shelter assistance to repair minor damages to their homes*

To mitigate the negative impact of harsh weather conditions on vulnerable conflict-affected communities, IOM will provide beneficiaries with construction materials for self-driven repairs. The beneficiaries will be selected based on the lists provided by the Municipalities/Ramada administrations, followed by door-to-door assessments conducted by IOM technical teams or by implementing partners in the areas without guaranteed access. The field teams will verify the tenure as per the address registered in the authorities list, will estimate the reparation costs to ensure the adequation of the support and will instruct the IDPs accordingly. The main intent is to weather-proof the housing units by eliminating exposure to external factors, creating dry and warm rooms for families to live in safety, privacy and dignity until they can access longer-term solutions. This may take the form of small-scale repairs of roofs and external walls and installations of windows and doors, depending on the nature of the damage. The assistance will be provided through vouchers in the areas where local markets are functioning and construction materials and manpower are available, or through a combination of locally procured construction materials and tools (such as tarpaulin and transparent plastic sheets, mounting foam, lumber, nails, and other materials in line with the Shelter Cluster standard Emergency Shelter kit, together with extra items depending on the nature of the damage, such as insulation panels, roofing materials, or glass/windows) distributed through implementing partners, and the provision of labour support on an ad hoc basis.

Utilizing the voucher modality will support funds to be tailored and used specifically for shelter needs, while allowing beneficiaries as much flexibility as possible in terms of the procured goods. IOM will utilise reputable local construction material companies to support an efficient and responsive supply chain, aiming to enable a rapid injection of cash into local markets, supporting the micro-economy and employment opportunities. This will also contribute to the overall economic recovery of targeted communities in Kyiv Oblast that were affected by the war and where displaced households are progressively returning to.

***Output 1.2*** *Conflict-affected communities receive assistance in a manner that upholds their rights, dignity and well-being and that is better protected from sexual exploitation and abuse.*

Under this output, IOM aims to strengthen the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and response to the incidents that can occur during the Ukraine Crisis, as well as support inter-agency collective response. In the current emergency situation in Ukraine, it is critical to increase efforts to ensure that vulnerable populations are well informed about their rights and protected from sexual exploitation and abuse, especially at the hands of those who are there to provide them with essential support. In addition, considering the scale and sense of urgency during deployment of humanitarian workers, it becomes essential to ensure they are also d trained about critical values and principles of conduct during their service, violation of which can put the organization at reputational risks. Gaps in both organizational and programmatic capacities of agencies remain, and there is a continuing need to enhance preparedness for newly arrived humanitarian actors and implementing partners, as well as prevention and mitigation measures in the scope of increased humanitarian activities. It is critical for the affected populations to understand their rights for free humanitarian assistance, zero tolerance policy and confidential reporting mechanisms on sexual misconduct of humanitarian workers.

IOM in close coordination with Inter-agency PSEA Task Force will provide capacity building support to implementing partners and local authorities, conduct community-level PSEA outreach including awareness campaign, interviews, focus group discussions, and support inter-agency PSEA Task Force efforts in accordance with the Action Plan of PSEA Task Force 2022.

**Cross-cutting issues**

Across the intervention, the needs of women, children, and those with other vulnerabilities such as disabilities or elderly people are considered, and consultations with representative organisations will be held and their viewpoints incorporated into design where possible. In addition, IOM will promote gender balance and diversity in all activities and will collect disaggregated data by sex, age and vulnerability where it is relevant, following the IOM’s Gender Marker Guideline.

Furthermore, the project is designed to mainstream a conflict- and gender-sensitive approach, which includes Do No Harm principles and policies, accountability to affected populations (AAP) and stakeholders, inclusive participation, and empowerment across all project components. IOM will seek beneficiaries’ input on the design of relevant project activities and will effectively and transparently share information throughout the various phases of the project. IOM’s transparency hotline allows beneficiaries to contact IOM with any feedback or grievances they might have. Beneficiaries are also invited to share any comments or complaints with IOM’s field offices. IOM staff managing these channels of receiving feedback are already trained on how to safely and ethically deal with and refer protection disclosures including incidents of gender-based violence. Information on IOM’s feedback mechanisms will be widely disseminated through posters and leaflets, posts on social media, direct information during distributions, follow-up calls during the post-distribution monitoring. All the feedback received by IOM is incorporated in future programming through lessons learnt processes.

# Partnerships and Coordination

IOM has been present in Ukraine since 1996 and has now established presence in Uzhhorod, Chernivtsi, Ivano-Frankivsk, Vinnytsia and Dnipro, in addition to pre-existing offices in Kyiv, Lviv, Donetsk and Luhansk. Since the crisis, programming has expanded from IOM Ukraine’s previous strengths in protection, health, housing and stabilization to include capacities focused on IDPs, particularly a robust commodities pipeline, displacement site management and support (CCCM), rapid multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA), mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS), and an expanded Displacement tracking system to track displacement trends, locations, needs and gaps.

IOM has established a network of warehouses (with total 27,000 m2 space) in Ukraine, Poland and Slovakia and Logistics Hubs in Turkey and Greece. IOM has strong distribution capacity in Ukraine due to the existing and collaborative relationships with local and national authorities, and network of 54 implementing partners for the distribution of non-food items, cash assistance, protection, and health, including in hard-to reach areas in the east, north and south of Ukraine. In addition, IOM has deployed five mobile repair units across western Ukraine, with plans to expand to other regions. IOM’s multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) programme spans across five regions supports cash transfers along with cash-for-rent and vouchers for shelter repairs.

IOM is a member of the Strategic Advisory Group for the Shelter Cluster and co-chairs the Winterization Technical Working Group within the Shelter Cluster. Operations under this project are in line with cluster priorities.

# Monitoring and Evaluation

The project will employ a combination of monitoring techniques and methods to track qualitative and quantitative indicators of the interventions. At the output level, implementation of the project activities will be monitored by the project and MEL staff through site visits, face-to-face interviews, rapid survey with help of online tools, etc., ensuring that staff ethics and possible exposure to sexual exploitation and abuse are included in the monitoring. Post distribution monitoring (PDM) will be conducted through online or phone surveys to reach out to areas that might no longer or temporarily be inaccessible by project staff. Project results and activities will be closely monitored by the Project Manager with the help of MEL team to ensure the project implementation is on track and, in particular, that support reaches the intended beneficiaries in a timely and efficient manner. In addition, the Project Manager will be responsible for the monitoring of risks, using the Risk Assessment Plan, burn-rate, and expenditures. At this level, as described above, IOM will also use accountability and feedback mechanisms to immediately gain insight on the project’s performance, tactics and possible issues that may arise. Such feedback loops inform decision-making and triggers supportive or corrective action at critical points of project implementation. At the output and outcome levels, lessons learned, through the PDMs will be collected and integrated into future project activities.

Given the sensitive nature of the intervention, all information on beneficiaries will be kept in secure locations accessible only to IOM-contracted service providers and relevant IOM staff. All monitoring activities will be in line with the UN Principles on Personal Data Protection and Privacy and abide by the monitoring regulations outlined in IOM’s Data Protection Manual (2010).

# Evaluation

# Results Matrix

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***Indicators*** | ***Data Source and Collection Method*** | ***Baseline*** | ***Target*** | ***Assumptions*** |
| ***Objective:***To contribute to safe and dignified living conditions for conflict-affected communities in Ukraine through individual shelter support | % of assisted households who report that individual shelter support contributed to safe and dignified living conditions | Post distribution monitoring | 0  | 80% |  |
| ***Outcome 1:***Conflict-affected communities reside in dwellings that can withstand harsh weather conditions | % of assisted households who report that their dwellings can withstand harsh weather conditions  | Post distribution monitoring | 0  | 80% | The political environment and national security are at least on local level are conducive to enable the implementation of the project in the target areas. |
| ***Output 1.1:*** Conflict-affected communities have the tools and resources to repair minor damages to their homes  | # of households who receive construction materials  | Beneficiary lists  | 0  | 5,079 (20,316 individuals) | Beneficiaries not/are not forced into further displacement.  |
| ***Activities that lead to Output 1.1:***Activity 1.1.1 Select beneficiaries and provide them with vouchers to purchase construction materials Activity 1.1.2 Monitor repairs and provide guidance as needed | Availability of construction materials on local markets |
| ***Output 1.2:*** Conflict-affected communities receive assistance in a manner that upholds their rights, dignity and well-being and that is better protected from sexual exploitation and abuse.  | # of PSEA materials distributed  | Distribution materials, distribution list  | 0  | 9,000 | Beneficiaries receive information and are aware about their rights for free assistance and appropriate behaviours of assistance providers, as well as confidential and easily accessible complaint and reporting channels and are willing to use such services, when needed.  |
| ***Activities that lead to Output 1.2:***Activity 1.2.1: PSEA capacity building for IPs and local authorities Activity 1.2.2: Launch community-level PSEA campaignActivity 1.2.3: Coordinate with and support PSEA TF | Partners are willing to participate in training on PSEA |

# Work Plan

| *Activity* | *Responsible Party* | *Time Frame* |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* | *7* | *8* | *9* | *10* | *11* | *12* |
|  Activity 1.1.1 Select beneficiaries and provide them with vouchers to purchase construction materials | IOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 1.1.2 Monitor repairs and provide guidance as needed | IOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 1.2.1: PSEA capacity building for IPs and local authorities | IOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 1.2.2: Launch community-level PSEA campaign | IOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity 1.2.3: Coordinate with and support PSEA TF | IOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# Budget

See attached

# Annex 1. Risk Assessment Plan

| *Risk Factor* | *Likelihood* | *Risk Treatment Plan* |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Political and institutional instability | High | IOM continuously monitors the political situation. Potential political violence is of particular concern. Institutional instability is another risk to be monitored throughout implementation of the project. The development of criminal networks is a possibility but may be peripheral to IOM’s direct assistance and distribution work envisioned under this project. IOM will also work closely with local authorities, communities, and stakeholders to support timely transmission of information on the stability of the situation and any potential risks. |  |
| Deterioration of security situation | High | SSAFE training will be conducted with all IOM staff members deployed to the area of operation. IOM will additionally follow all UNDSS security guidance to ensure safety of IOM and partner staff members deployed to at-risk areas. IOM will provide direct assistance and in certain cases, use implementing partners to support localization. IOM will also systematically monitor the security situation and share any security notifications or alerts received with the implementing partners to allow the organizations to recalibrate accordingly. However, a serious security deterioration in the zone would require additional assessments of the security situation, specifically related to potential relocation or evacuation. |  |
| Safety of repaired houses | Low | A technical expert engaged in the project activities will be assigned for close monitoring of the reconstruction and construction process and quality of works during the project duration. |
| Grievances and complaints from beneficiaries | Low | IOM’s transparency hotline allows beneficiaries to contact IOM with any feedback or grievances they might have. Beneficiaries are also invited to share any feedback with IOM’s field offices. IOM staff managing these channels of receiving feedback are already trained on how to safely and ethically deal with and refer protection disclosures including incidents of gender-based violence. All the feedback received by IOM is incorporated in future programming through lessons learnt processes. Information on IOM’s feedback mechanisms will be widely disseminated through posters and leaflets, posts on social media, direct information during distributions, follow-up calls during the post-distribution monitoring.  |
| Sexual exploitation and abuse | Low | IOM is committed to ensure that Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) is an integral component of its programs and mainstreamed throughout its projects. IOM has PSEA focal points who are trained on GBV Guiding Principles. The project will apply the standard operating procedures (SOPs) for information sharing and processing of allegation and complaints as part of the Community Based Complaint Mechanism initiative in Ukraine established by the UN PSEA Task Force. IOM also has an internal online reporting platform. Project staff along with any distribution volunteers/clerks will be trained on PSEA, kit distribution guidelines and efforts will be made to implement the project by a gender balanced team.  |