



Global Shelter Cluster
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter



ANNEX | 2017 FACTSHEETS





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- The Cluster response during this quarter was driven by meeting the immediate shelter and NFI lifesaving needs of the displaced population due to armed conflict and natural disaster (flooding) in the Eastern, Southern, Northern and Southeastern Regions of Afghanistan.
- 113,943 individuals affected by armed conflict and 91,052 individuals by natural disaster were assessed.
- The return of 131,959 individuals from neighboring countries has increase shelter and NFIs needs substantially.
- Approximately 19,902 individuals with shock induced acute vulnerability were found to be in need of medium-term shelter support while seeking a durable solution. All statistics are from 1 April to 30 June 2017.

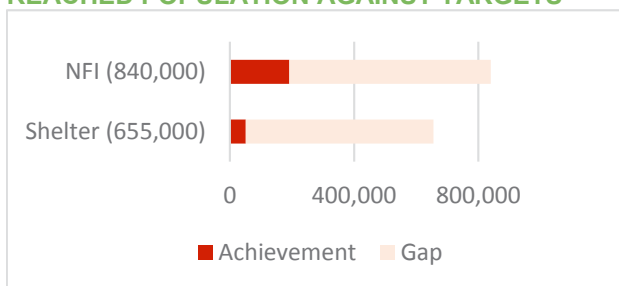
RESPONSE

- The ES/NFI Cluster utilized various response modalities including cash based interventions and in-kind assistance to meet the shelter and NFI needs of the affected population. During this quarter (April – June 2017), a total of 125,082 individuals were assisted.
 - 86,103 individuals received NFIs
 - 18,154 individuals received emergency shelter, including cash for rent
 - 20,825 vulnerable individuals received a variety of shelter support including the construction of transitional shelters with the possibility to extend as part of a more durable shelter to recover after the shock, while others received materials and cash to upgrade their existing shelters.
- As of 01 January - 30 June 2017, the Cluster responded to various ES/NFI needs of approximately 242,200, individuals against its total target of 1.3 million individuals in 2017. In support of post emergency response, about 40% of the assisted population received additional in-kind/cash assistance for winterization and others to meet their basic needs.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Evidence-based data on the shelter needs in hard to reach areas is required.
- Access to land still remains a substantial concern and impediment to shelter assistance.

REACHED POPULATION AGAINST TARGETS



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KEY DATES

Activation of Cluster: March 2008

KEY DOCUMENTS

Cluster Strategy 2017: [English](#) / [Dari](#) / [Pashtu](#)
[Technical Guidelines 2017](#)

KEY LINKS

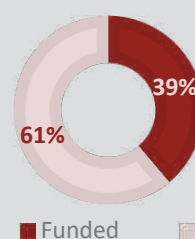
[Country page on ShelterCluster.org](#)
[Country page on HumanitarianResponse.info](#)
[Country page on ReliefWeb](#)

KEY FIGURES

51
Cluster partners

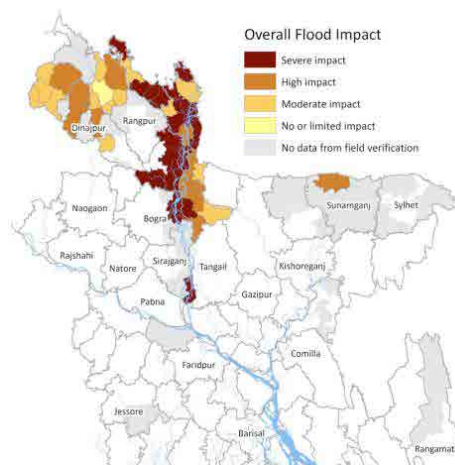
2.1 M / 1.3 M / 0.242 M
People in need / Targeted / Reached

FUNDING



Total funding required:

38 M



NEED ANALYSIS

According to Bangladesh government data:

- More than **8 million people** have been affected,
- More than **140 people** are confirmed dead,
- More than **100,000 houses** have been fully damaged,
- More than **600,000 houses** have been partially damaged,
- More than **300,000 people** were displaced, living in temporary shelters, on embankments, or in the open.
- There has been major loss of crops, livestock, infrastructure, water sources.

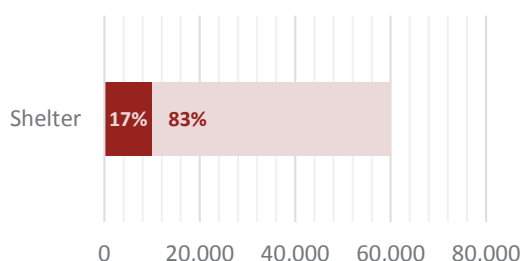
RESPONSE

- Agencies are responding with NFI kits, including tarpaulins, rope, tools.
- Some agencies are focusing on shelter recovery, delivering CGI and training on construction principles, especially plinths.
- Multi-purpose cash grants, of which 18% is estimated to be spent on sheltering.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- There are relatively few humanitarian responders to the floods.
- Funding remains weak, at around 30% of total needs.
- Emergency response and recovery for floods affected communities has been overshadowed by the Rohingya refugee crisis, also in Bangladesh.

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)



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KEY DATES

Activation of cluster: August 2017

KEY DOCUMENTS

www.sheltercluster.org/bangladesh-monsoon-floods-2017/documents/shelter-strategy-draft

KEY LINKS

www.sheltercluster.org/response/bangladesh-monsoon-floods-2017

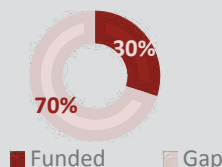
reliefweb.int/country/bgd

KEY FIGURES

10 **410/320**

Cluster partners People in need / targeted (000s)

FUNDING (source: Bangladesh Floods Shelter Cluster)



Total funding required:

3 M



Shelter/Non-food items (NFI) Cluster Bulletin Issue 1 – August 2017

Monthly update

- ⊞ **Release of the Mid-Year Review (MYR) of the Humanitarian Requirements Document** – The Shelter/NFI cluster identified the need to assist 1.02 million beneficiaries. <http://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/mid-year-review-ethiopia-humanitarian-requirements-document-july-2017>
- ⊞ **Release of the Second Periodic Monitoring Report** - <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/ethiopia/document/periodic-monitoring-report-2017-humanitarian-requirements-document-0>
- ⊞ **Funding update** - Out of the 33.4 MUSD required for the shelter/NFI humanitarian response (MYR), 14.7 MUSD have been mobilized to date (44%), additionally to 1.8 MUSD carried-over from 2016.
- ⊞ The cluster reactivated its **Technical Shelter working group**, which aim will be to work on shelter designs (temporary, semi-permanent and, to some extent, permanent shelters in coordination with the Durable solution working group), support house repair & rehabilitation and provide guidance on Disaster Risk Reduction & safe building.
- ⊞ Following the creation of a **Shelter/NFI cash working group**, the cluster is increasing its efforts to further explore and promote cash-based approaches for the shelter/NFI response.
- ⊞ **Capacity building** – IOM with support from the cluster coordination and cluster members hosted and delivered a training on shelter/NFI response for 30 DPFSA early warning & response program experts and humanitarian partners in Gambela, in August 2017.
- ⊞ **Flood task force** – The cluster remains very engaged in the Flood Task Force to monitor the needs induced by the 2017 kiremt season and plan a response accordingly.



Shelter/NFI training in Gambela, August 2017, Credit: IOM Ethiopia



Follow us on Twitter: [@SNFIClusterEth!](https://twitter.com/SNFIClusterEth)

Key-figures

In 2017 as of 31 August 2017



Displaced households with shelter/NFI needs

51,432

households in Priority 1 Zones

72,633

households in Priority 2 Zones



Full emergency shelter/NFI kits

57,564

kits distributed in 6 regions (including 12,631 ICRC kits)

2,878

kits presently being distributed or allocated for planned distributions

18,400

kits in stock and pipeline



23
assessments conducted



982
cash grants/vouchers distributed

In August 2017



5
assessments conducted



2,345
Full emergency shelter/NFI kits distributed in Somali & Oromia

Emergency shelter/NFI kit composition

- 2 tarpaulins
- 1 rope
- 2-3 blankets
- 2 beddings mats
- 2 mosquito nets
- 2-4 plates
- 2-4 cups
- 1 kettle or jug
- 1 cooking pot
- 1 cooking ladle
- 1 washing basin
- 2-3 jerricans
- 10 pieces of soap

Story from the field - IOM Cash Based Intervention Pilot in ES/NFI



IOM Ethiopia conducted a pilot project on cash based intervention for Emergency shelter (ES)/NFI through the Ethiopian Humanitarian Fund (EHF) between December 2016 and March 2017. The project included training local authorities as well as Shelter/NFI Cluster and Cash Working Group agencies, conducting market assessments in Gambella and Somali Regions and implementing two cash based interventions for ES/NFI in Lare (Gambella Region) and Hariso (Somali Region), reaching over 5,000 individuals. The two interventions employed a combination of modalities based on differing market contexts with the Ethiopia Postal Service (EPS) conducting the transfer of physical cash at both sites. Unconditional cash was chosen as the preferred modality in the response for 650 households in Hariso given the presence of established trade cooperative networks. A total of 2,650 Ethiopian Birr was provided to female heads of households as an equivalent value to the price of ES/NFI standard kit materials in the local markets. A combined approach was selected to provide assistance to 332 displaced households in Lare due to the community's close proximity to a well-supplied market in combination with the approaching rainy season. Commodity vouchers were provided for NFI materials whereas in-kind plastic tarpaulin were also distributed along with an additional component of 1,200 Ethiopia Birr of unconditional cash for transport and discretionary spending.

Lessons Learned

Flexibility of approach is particularly critical when determining the modality for cash based assistance in different locations. This is especially significant for cash based ES/NFI assistance given the varied locations, nature of market access as well as varying degrees of mobile network coverage for displaced populations across Ethiopia. Differing approaches by region may also be needed depending on the available financial transfer services. In Lare, beneficiary consultation led to female heads of households being the recipients of the unconditional cash transfer in both intervention sites. Post distribution monitoring found this approach to be effective and found no protection concerns resulting from the cash transfer methods. The approach is recommended for future unconditional cash transfers following evaluation of potential protections aspects in a given location. In Hariso, beneficiary registration and targeting was conducted jointly with the local woreda, IDP community representatives and IOM. This was a welcome development over the standard provision of beneficiary lists by the government which has since been replicated for in-kind assistance in other parts of Somali Region.

Way Forward

Cash programming expanded among cluster agencies in 2017 with NRC, IRC (EHF funded) and IOM (EHF, ECHO and OFDA funded) each implementing cash components. A joint market assessment mission between NRC and IOM is currently underway in Guji Zone, Oromia Region and Liben Zone, Somali Region. The Shelter/NFI Cluster has also established a cash working group with guidance from IOM's Cash Advisor to contribute to further development of cash based programming in Shelter/NFI.



Distribution of cash in Somali region, 2017. Credit: IOM Ethiopia

Way forward

- 🏠 **Upcoming meetings:** At federal level, the next Shelter/NFI Cash working group meeting will be held on the 8 September. The cluster will meet on the 14 and 28 September. The next Shelter technical group WG meeting will be convened on the 21 September. In the Somali region, the regional cluster meetings will be on the 12 and 26 September, in Jijiga.
- 🏠 IOM with support from the cluster coordination and cluster members will organize and deliver two **Shelter/NFI trainings in the Somali region** for regional & local authorities and humanitarian partners.
- 🏠 The Global Shelter Cluster will hold its **annual retreat** in Switzerland on the 4-5 October 2017 to review progress made and plan for next year.

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NEEDS ANALYSIS

As per the IOM-led DTM report, **3.3 million IDPs** and **2.2 million Returnees** have been identified across the country, from January 2014 to 31st August 2017.

- The number of IDPs has increased in **Camps** (from 18% of 3.0 million beginning of Jan.'17 to **24% of 3.3 million** end of Aug.'17);
- **49%** of the 3.3 million IDPs are currently in **private settings** (in rentals and in host families) while **12%** remain in **critical shelter arrangements** (unfinished/abandoned building; school/religious buildings and informal settlements) and **14%** in other **unspecified shelter types**.
- The number of returnees has increased (from 1.4 million beginning of Jan.'17 to 2.2 million end of Aug.'17);
- **95%** of the returnees are in their **habitual residence** while **5%** remains in **critical shelter arrangement** and in **private settings**.

While summer support for both Shelter and NFI is ongoing in and out of camps, the Cluster has started discussion on winter preparation, and is in process of revising the relevant technical guidelines.

CURRENT CLUSTER INTERVENTIONS (1st Jan. – 31st Aug.17)

Out of the overall target of 2.3 million, **1,601,640** people have been assisted with non-food items kits; **678,402** of which have also benefited from shelter interventions. The coverage for non-food items kits stands at **69% of the cluster target**; and the coverage for shelter stands at **29% of cluster target**. From the total reached beneficiaries:

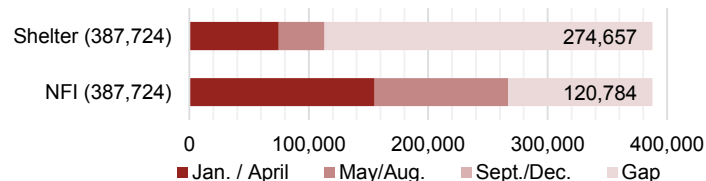
- 1,584,348 of vulnerable people were provided with safe and appropriate critical life-saving non-food items, 465,366 of which benefited from appropriate emergency shelter interventions in first line response.
- In second line response, 203,982 people were assisted with shelter upgrade and basic repair interventions including 17,292 people with critical life-saving non-food items replenishment.
- 9,054 people were assisted in full cluster response which consist of expand safe, dignified shelter and housing options in accordance with the cluster agreed standards.

Significant progress has been made on the Cluster guidelines on Durable solutions applied to War Damaged Houses. **Harmonized categorization of damage levels, their definition and the Scope of repairs** with the Minimum Repair Standards have been completed and will be shared with the Cluster SAG for review and approval.

GAPS / Constraints and Key Critical Issue

- Funding is a major constraint. Out of the 50 Shelter and NFI projects inside the 2017 HRP, 22 remain unfunded, therefore at high risk of closure.
- Shelter in camps for West Anbar and Hawija Response is needed, including repair and maintenance of existing ones.

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)



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KEY DATES

The outbreak of violence between Iraqi security forces and armed groups in January 2014 triggered seven significant waves of displacement: pre-June 2014, June-July 2014, August 2014, post September 2014, post April 2015, post March 2016 and Post 17 Oct2016.

Activation of cluster: January 2014

KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Technical Support and Design "guidances"](#)
- [Information Management Products & related Datasets](#)
- [Maps & Assessments reports](#)
- [Meetings minutes and related presentations](#)

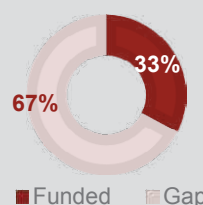
KEY LINKS

- [Country page on ShelterCluster.org](#)
- [Country page on HumanitarianResponse.info](#)
- [Emergency Response](#): Situation Reports, Factsheets, Infographics and Tools
- [Country page on ReliefWeb](#)

KEY FIGURES

36 Operational Presence **3.9 M / 2.3 M** People in need / targeted

FUNDING PROGRESS



HRP Total funding required:

175.3 M

HRP Total funded:

57.1 M



CHIFFRES CLÉS DE LA CRISE (Source: Croix-Rouge Malagasy)



ANALYSE DES BESOINS

- Apporter une aide à 20 000 familles vulnérables pour réparer ou reconstruire leurs maisons endommagées avec des techniques adaptés pour être mieux être préparer aux futures catastrophes.

RÉPONSE

- couvrir les besoins en abris d'urgence et article-non-alimentaire (ANA) de 11 000 Familles :
 - Bâches et outils pour la réparation.
 - Sensibilisation et formation en construction sûre.
 - Article non alimentaire.
- couvrir les besoins en abris plus robustes de 9 000 Familles :
 - Matériaux et outils pour la construction.
 - Formation en construction sûre.



LACUNES / DÉFIS

- L'impact sur l'environnement, notamment l'utilisation du bois pour la reconstruction doit être minimisé tout en favorisant l'emploi de techniques et matériaux locaux.
- Augmentation des prix des matériaux de construction.
- Peu d'intervenants et difficultés d'avoir des retours des données.
- Majorité d'habitat rural dispersées et difficilement accessible entraine une possible concentration et des aides sur les zones les plus faciles.

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DATES CLÉS

- 6 au 10 mars 2017** : état d'alerte d'urgence « rouge » déclaré par le Gouvernement.
- 7 mars 2017** : Le Cyclone Enawo, catégorie 4, rentre sur Madagascar au nord-est dans la région de Sava.
- 9 mars 2017** : La tempête tropicale modérée Enawo est sortie du territoire malgache.
- 14 mars 2017** : La déclaration de sinistre nationale est émis par le Gouvernement.
- 23 mars 2017** : Le « Flash appeal » a été lancé.

DOCUMENTS CLÉS

1. Cartes
2. Flash Appeal

LIENS UTILES

3. Page de l'opération sur ShelterCluster.org
4. Page de l'opération sur ReliefWeb

CHIFFRES DE PLANIFICATION

11 000 ménages ciblés dans le l'appel éclair
5 000 ménages ciblés dans l'appel de IFRC
4 000 ménages ciblés à travers autres partenaires

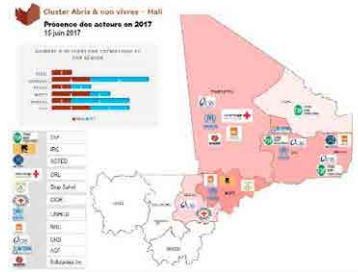
FINANCEMENT DU CLUSTER

Appel Éclair



\$3,4 millions demandés
6.2% financé

Source : OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS)



ANALYSE DES BESOINS

- ✓ L'environnement de sécurité au Mali reste instable, le pays continue d'éprouver des problèmes de sécurité, en particulier dans le Nord. Malgré cette insécurité, les personnes déplacées retournent chez elles. En Aout 2017, selon le DTM, seuls quelques 55 382 maliens restent déplacés à l'intérieur du pays, tandis que le HCR a publié au début d'Aout un nombre de 142 386 personnes encore réfugiées dans les pays voisins.
- ✓ La population qui est revenue du déplacement est confrontés à de nombreuses questions concernant l'accès aux besoins de base, y compris l'abri et les NFI, ces biens ont été détruits ou perdus.

Pour répondre au besoin, dans le HRP 2017 (Plan de réponse humanitaire), le programme d'hébergement estime, 326 000 personnes en besoins. Le pôle a visé 95 000 personnes pour être assisté en NFI et 16 500 personnes vulnérables recevront une aide au logement

RESPONSE

À la suite de la stratégie HCT, la réponse du cluster est basée sur la vulnérabilité de la population affectée, et non sur le statut des bénéficiaires. La réponse du Shelter se concentre sur trois sujets principaux:

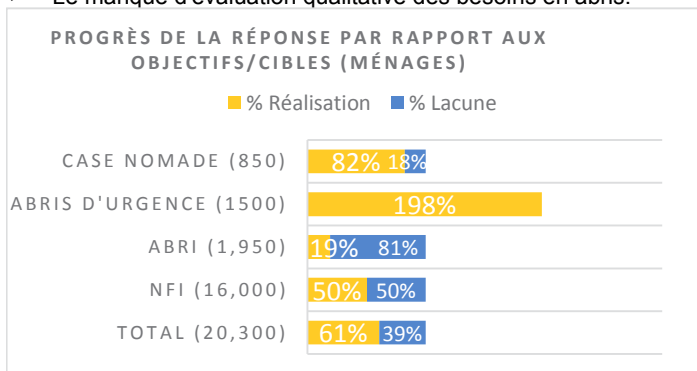
- ✓ NFI: distribution de NFI pour les personnes vulnérables vivant dans la zone de retour,
- ✓ Logement permanent: construction ou réhabilitation de maisons endommagées pour les personnes qui rentrent dans leur région d'origine.
- ✓ Abri nomadique: fournissez un abri traditionnel à travers des trousse d'hébergement, composée d'une trousse d'outils et d'un kit de matériaux de construction.

Ce qui suit est un rapide coup d'œil de la réponse des partenaires du groupe (Sans le CICR) au 25 Septembre 2017:

	Prévu (HH)	Couvert (HH)
NFI's	16 000	8041
Emergency shelters	1500	2973
Shelter rehabilitation	1950	373
Nomadic/Traditional shelter	850	700

LACUNES / DEFIS

- ✓ En comparant la cible et la population dans le besoin, seulement 16% des personnes vulnérables seront atteintes,
- ✓ Nombre limité d'acteurs actifs du Shelter,
- ✓ L'accès humanitaire reste un défi en raison de l'insécurité dans certaines régions.
- ✓ Le manque d'évaluation qualitative des besoins en abris.



CLUSTER TEAM

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KEY DATES

- Activation of cluster: December 2012
- Launch of the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan for Mali: 02 February 2016

KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Shelter/NFI Cluster Strategy](#)
- [2015 Shelter Action plan](#)
- [Shelter Mali leaflet](#)
- [Shelter Remote Monitoring strategy](#)
- [NFI distribution :SOP](#)

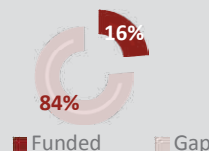
KEY LINKS

- <https://www.sheltercluster.org/response/mali>
- <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/fr/operations/mali/emergency-shelter-and-nfi>

KEY FIGURES

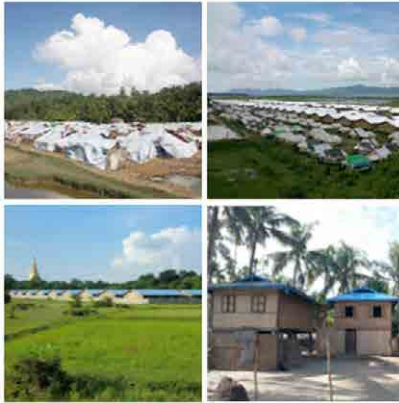
07 Cluster partners 320K / 95K People in need / targeted

FUNDING



Total funding required:

13 M



Rakhine



Kachin/Northern Shan



NEED ANALYSIS

- In **Rakhine**, approximately 120,789 people remain displaced across 36 camps or camp-like settings. In **Kachin/Northern Shan**, over 99,970 IDPs are mostly dispersed over 178 camps or camp-like settings but around 10,000 with host families.

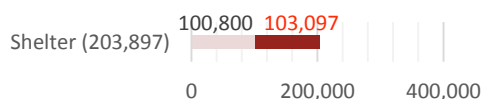
RESPONSE

- Rakhine:** Emergency shelter response in 2012/13 and temporary shelter response in 2013 for 140,000 IDPs. Care and maintenance in 2014/15. Owner-driven housing solutions in places of origin/relocation in 2015 for 26,800 IDPs, reducing number of camps from 67 to 36. Government plan to assist with individual housing in 2016, which combined with 2015 progress, could have benefitted in total 40,000-50,000 IDPs, stalled. This meant major repair/maintenance of temporary shelters in 2016-2017. 12 month camp profiling covering Sittwe Township camps completed June/July 2017.
- Kachin/NS:** Main contribution was local-faith based NGOs in 2011/12. Cluster focus has been to enhance technical capacity, including greater awareness of and adherence to minimum standards. Five rounds of camp profiling covering 130 sites completed. NFI coverage only needed for vulnerable IDPs, new displacement or winter items.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Prone to natural disasters, **Rakhine** remains potentially volatile context where underlying social, political and economic causes cannot be solved completely with humanitarian response. Solutions that avoid ethnic segregation and support communities to become self-reliant are needed, however, elections, lengthy period of transition and major instability in northern Rakhine State is inhibiting long-term planning and perpetual cycle of repairing and replacing temporary shelters.
- Belated international engagement in **Kachin/NS** required huge information gathering/operational undertaking to address shortfalls. Protracted nature means perpetual cycle of repairing and replacing temporary shelters. Significant variations for quality and quantity of assistance provided partly due to very limited access to non-government controlled areas.

COVERAGE OF NEEDS (INDIVIDUALS)



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KEY DATES – Activated in January 2013

Rakhine

- 2012:** Violence and burning of houses in June and October lead to displacement of 140,000 people.
- 2014:** Suspension of humanitarian activities due to violence and ransacking of 33 UN and INGO offices.
- 2015:** Cyclone Komen and flooding in August caused damage to over 13,000 houses.
- 2016-17:** Violence/displacement in northern Rakhine State.
- 2017:** Cyclone Mora causes serious damage to temporary shelters in central Rakhine State.

Kachin/Northern Shan

- 2011/12:** Conflict in Kachin lead to tens of thousands displaced
- 2013:** Conflict spreads to Northern Shan State.
- 2014-17:** Conflict continues, with increasing severity in some areas, notably northern Shan.

KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Humanitarian Needs Overview/Response Plan 2017](#)
- [Cluster Analysis Reports 2013 – 2017](#)
- [Camp Site Profiles & Camp Profiling](#)

KEY LINKS

- www.shelternfi-cccmmyanmar.org
- <http://www.sheltercluster.org/rakhine-and-kachinshan-shelter-nfi-cccm-cluster/library/national-cluster-meeting-minutes-2017>
- www.sheltercluster.org/rakhine-and-kachinshan-shelter-nfi-cccm-cluster/library/national-cluster-meeting-minutes-2016

KEY FIGURES

37 Cluster partners **217,514 / 203,897** People in need / targeted
(includes some CCCM partners who are also shelter and/or NFI partners)

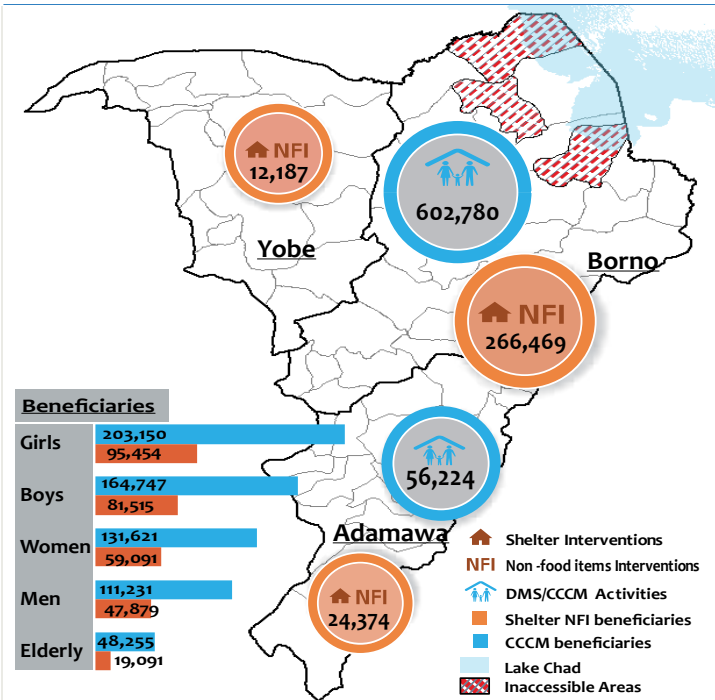
FUNDING

\$16.1 M / \$12 M / \$4.1 M

Total funding required / received / gap

(includes NFI needs but **excludes** CCCM and Cyclone Mora needs)

*Response data from the July 4W data collection for the period of January – July 2017. Does not include partners outside the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2017.



Key figures (HRP 2017)

Population in Need:	2,300,000
Shelter sector target population:	1,040,000
Funding Required:	\$70.3 Million
Funding Received:	\$ 4.8 Million*1
People reached by Shelter-NFI Interventions:	303,030
DMS/CCCM sector target population:	800,000
Funding Required:	\$11.6 Million
Funding Received:	\$0*2
People monitored through DMS/CCCM Interventions:	659,004*3

Overview:

The ongoing conflict in North-East Nigeria has left more than 1.8 million people displaced in almost 2,140 locations across the six most affected states in the region (Displacement Tracking Matrix – DTM - report RDXVII), with 56% of the IDP population being children and 93% of the population (1,697,549 individuals) being in three states (Borno, Adamawa and Yobe). Borno continues to host the majority of IDPs (1,439,940) followed by Adamawa (140,875) and Yobe (107,201). 37% of IDPs (667,372 displaced individuals or 127,640 households) live in 235 IDP sites (camps, collective centers and transit centers) and 1,157,949 individuals or 203,040 households in 1,905 host community sites. The month of July saw an increased pressure on IDP sites due to continued population movements recorded in LGAs such as Gwoza (1,871), Ngala (1,582), Bama (478), Dikwa (469), Kala Balge (407), Damboa (216) (DTM ETT Report #22 - #25).

Challenges:

The rainy season has greatly reduced access to places that are in severe need of immediate sector interventions. LGAs like Gwoza, Ngala, Kaga balge, Dikwa, Damboa, and Bama among other locations have IDPs and returnees living in deteriorated shelter conditions, while emergency shelter interventions have been delayed due to lack of response capacities, security, access, land availability and logistics needed to set up appropriate sites. The influx of individuals moving back to Pulka, Bama, Ngala, Gwoza, Damboa, Dikwa, Chibok, Konduga and Damasak, imply that more reception centers and settlements space need to be constructed to accommodate IDPs in sites since the situation is not stable for people to return safely to their places of origin. Recurrent rains and storms continue to destroy large number of shelters, putting more strains on limited capacities. Due to funding constraints, the sector has reached 29.1% for shelter/NFI, however CCCM interventions scaled-up reaching 82.3% of individuals hosted in sites targeted through CCCM/DMS activities in 2017. Weakening reception capacity of camps in hard to reach areas and high level of congestion due to continuous influx of IDPs, pose serious threat to health by increasing the risk of disease outbreaks during the rainy season, and to the general living conditions of both new arrivals and overall IDP populations.

Response:

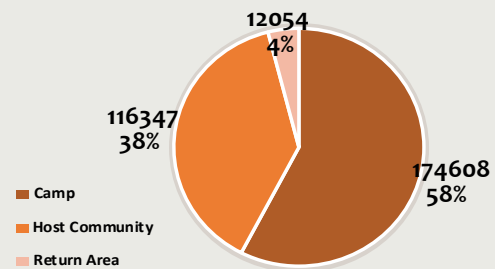
During the rainy season, the sector is following-up on the provision of shelter reinforcement items, NFI provisioning, and emergency shelter mitigation measures to prevent more damages while advocating-up for scaling-up the rapid response to new arrivals and improving access to LGAs such as Mafa. In July 2017, several sector partners' projects were funded under the Nigeria Pool Fund toward this aim, with over USD 2 million to be received by partners to scale-up the shelter/NFI response within this framework. The sector continues to negotiate with relevant government authorities on increasing land availability and security presence as well as site management capacities. Continued construction of emergency and reinforced shelters were reported ongoing in Monguno (3,369), Gwoza (2,300), Ngala (1,350), Kaga (700), Konduga (500), Dikwa (323), Girei (110), Yola North (100), as of July 2017, with expected scaling-up of interventions in Dikwa in the next month and 16 new sites have been identified for site improvement activities. Since January 2017, Shelter/NFI interventions has been provided to 303,030 individuals, while 659,004 individuals are being monitored under CCCM/DMS interventions. These activities are supported by site facilitators in 94 camps, for monitoring, gap analysis, tracking of service delivery and management. Additionally, 395,870 individuals were biometrically registered in 95 locations, 42% were registered in IDP sites and 58% in host communities, since January 2017. Efforts are continuously being made to improve the basic reception standards, mainstreaming of SGBV into CCCM & Shelter initiatives, quality of services provided as well shelter/NFI needs assessments and shelter response to upheld standards.

*Sources: Shelter & DMS/CCCM sector 5W, Financial Tracking Service (FTS) July, 2017 and DTM Rd XVII, July 2017. Websites: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/shelter-and-nfi>

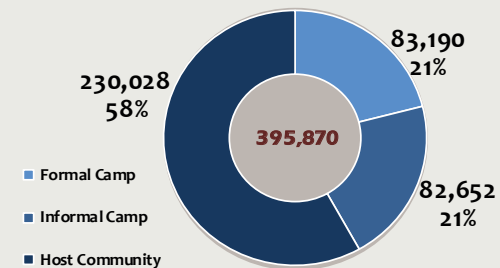
Response Highlights

- 15,636 households have received emergency shelters while 5,312 households received reinforced/transitional shelters solutions.
- 41,913 households reached through Improved, basic and complimentary NFI Kits.
- 395,870 individuals have been biometrically registered since January 2017.
- 623 households have been reached through rental assistance.

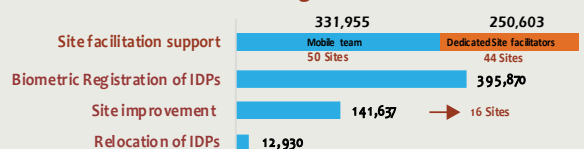
Shelter - NFI Response by Location Type



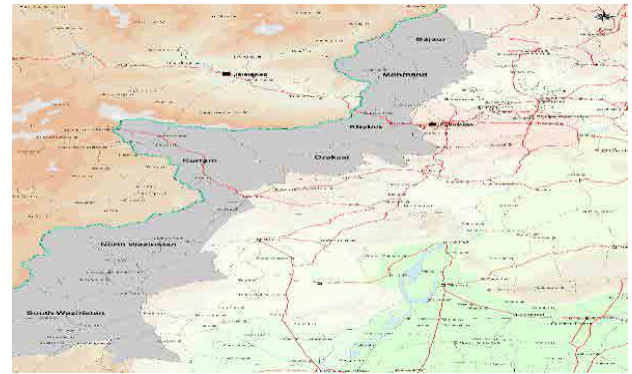
Biometric Registration by Location Type



of Individuals Monitored through DMS/CCCM Activities



1. As per FTS status, partners are yet to update on funding received to date.
2. CCCM/DMS activities implemented in 2017 with funding received in 2016 (HRP 2016).
3. Please note that this is a snapshot of people reached as of July 2017. This # includes people living in sites with site facilitation support and represents only one type of activity.



NEED ANALYSIS

- Since 2008, more than 5 million people have been displaced from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and the Malakand Division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Returns were most significant in 2016 during which **117,395** (0.7 million individuals) IDPs families returned to their area of origin.
- From Jan to May 2017, **29,187** families returned while **46,165** families are still in displaced areas.
- Shelter support and WASH interventions continue to be critical in KP and FATA as return continues.
- UNHCR as a cluster lead agency provided 4,000 tents, 4,000 CRI and 8,000 plastic sheets to the most vulnerable IDP families. In addition OCHA allocated under PHPF (CHF) 1 M \$ to the newly returnees families of Upper Orakzai and North Waziristan agencies. Shelter cluster also provided 850 Transitional shelters to North Waziristan agency under USAID/OFDA.

RESPONSE

- The Shelter Cluster plans to assist remaining displaced population by providing tents, transitional shelters, cash grant and non-food items in return areas.
- The humanitarian community will support the Government in preparing to respond in the case of a natural disaster.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Access to the return area is still a challenge both for monitoring of ongoing projects and implementation of new projects. Last year shelter cluster have lost 2 M \$ due to non-availability of Project NOCs from concerned departments.
- The major projection by Shelter & NFI cluster in KP/FATA is around 24 M \$ in 2017. The initial funds which was received or committed till April 2017 is 3.2 M \$ leaving the gap of 20.8 M \$.

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KEY DATES

In Pakistan, the cluster approach governed for the very first time followed by the 2005 Earthquake. The Shelter cluster for complex crises activated in KP/FATA in 2009.

KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Shelter/NFI Cluster Strategy](#)
- [Technical guidance](#)
- [Maps](#)

KEY LINKS

- [Country page on ShelterCluster.org](#)
- [Country page on HumanitarianResponse.info](#)
- [Country page on ReliefWeb](#)

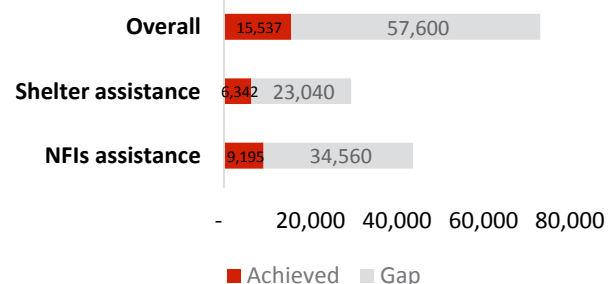
KEY FIGURE

20 Cluster partners **0.55 M/0.345M** People in need / targeted

FUNDING (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)



COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH) 2017





KEY FIGURES

At the end of August **6/18** partners (1 UN, 5 INGO) and **8/31** HRP projects are funded.

West Bank/East Jerusalem

Demolition response

Demolished structures: (Jan-Aug 2017)	321	of which 127 (40%) are residential, 82 inhabited displacing 449 individuals, including 278 children
Donor-funded structures:	95	of which 35 are residential

79 households have received a shelter response in 2017; **2** cases are pending.

Demolition or confiscations of all structures have affected **5,259** people so far in 2017.

Consolidation and upgrading

243 households have benefitted from assistance to upgrade shelters so far in 2017

Gaza

IDP response

Over **5,500** families (about **29,000** individuals) remain displaced after the 2014 conflict.

There is an **urgent gap in assistance** for approx. **4,000** IDP families requiring cash support.

Repairs and reconstruction

	# units	Completed	In progress	Funded	Gap
Totally destroyed:	11,000	5,038	1,261	1,284	3,417
Severe damage:	6,800	6,800	0	0	0
Major damage:	5,700	2,180	1,032	0	2,488
Minor damage:	147,500	84,472	8,901	0	54,127
Total:	171,000	98,606	11,194	1,1284	60,032

There is still a **funding gap** for about **3,400** destroyed and over **56,500** damaged units.

GRM update

40% of the cement for the 2014 housing reconstruction caseload is still required.

Estimated time for earliest reconstruction completion (if funds available): **Mar 2019**

86% (112,624) of the **130,693** beneficiaries in the Shelter Repair stream and **79%** (6,350) of **8,007** reconstruction beneficiaries in the Residential stream have accessed full or partial amounts of their allocated materials. 322 reconstruction cases are postponed (due to lack of funds, legal issues, etc.) while 521 households are yet to purchase materials.

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KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Shelter/NFI Cluster Factsheet June 2017](#)
- [HRP 2017 occupied Palestinian Territory](#)
- [Quantitative outcome evaluation of Gaza Shelter Response Report](#)

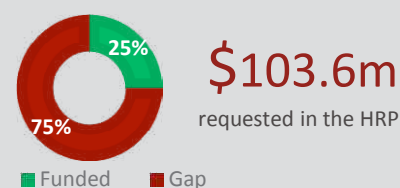
KEY LINKS

- [Global Shelter Cluster](#)

KEY FIGURES

18 Cluster Partners **0.16m/0.3m** Targeted/people in need

FUNDING



Further details and previous months Factsheets can be found at www.sheltercluster.org/response/palestine



ANÁLISIS DE NECESIDADES

- Información sobre la delimitación de áreas de riesgo no mitigable; así como de los proyectos de mitigación en otras áreas.
- Claridad sobre la planificación de instalación de módulos temporales de vivienda (MTV) por parte del MVCS (cuántos en cada lugar, en qué lugares, cuándo, etc.), especialmente en la respuestas a familias que vivían en zona de riesgo no mitigable y particularmente en el caso del departamento de Piura.
- Acompañamiento de solución de saneamiento, a todas las soluciones de alojamiento, ya sea temporal o definitivo.
- Claridad sobre las opciones del MVCS a las que las personas sin títulos de propiedad o certificado de posesión puedan optar.
- Acompañamiento legal y jurídico a las municipalidades afectadas en la gestión de la propiedad del terreno.
- La población afectada transmite la necesidad de conocer el criterio de asignación de los MTV del Ministerio de Vivienda, Construcción y Saneamiento (MVCS), así como de planes de alojamiento definitivo y reubicaciones.

RESPUESTA

- El MVCS reporta haber adquirido ya 2,300 módulos de un total de 29.000 que serán instalados en Piura, Lambayeque, La Libertad, Áncash y Tumbes. Ha comenzado la instalación en terreno propio y sólo en La Libertad y Lambayeque también en asentamientos temporales en grupos de 15 con un módulo de servicios higiénicos compartidos.
- Los demás socios del sector también están iniciando la construcción de módulos. Se han construido más de 100 entre Lima Este, La Libertad y Lambayeque, en las áreas periurbanas y rurales.

BRECHAS / DESAFÍOS

- La discriminación de los datos de los censos de personas desplazadas está resultando una tarea compleja. Se carece de un registro único de damnificados.
- La respuesta de MTV en sitio propio del MVCS -la más numerosa- no contempla solución de saneamiento.

COBERTURA VS POBLACIÓN META

- Alojamiento: 35.710 personas cuentan con alojamiento de emergencia y 535 personas con MTV, de un total de 123.000 (población meta FA)
- NFI: 14. 705 personas de un total de 123.000 (población meta FA)

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DATOS SECTOR

El sector de alojamiento se activó en abril de 2017 en respuesta a las lluvias e inundaciones relacionadas con el fenómeno El Niño costero, experimentado en el norte de Perú desde inicio del año.

DOCUMENTOS CLAVE

- Estrategia del sector Alojamiento
- Documentos de asesoramiento técnico (*technical guidance*): Especificaciones técnicas de los materiales, Composición de kits de herramientas, kits de materiales para mejoramiento de condiciones de alojamiento en albergues y kits de materiales de reparación.
- Criterios de priorización de la ayuda de alojamiento en base a la vulnerabilidad
- Mapas

LINKS CLAVE

<http://www.sheltercluster.org/response/peru-floods-2017>
<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/peru>
<http://reliefweb.int/country/per>

CIFRAS CLAVE

21 más de **1.6 M** / **123.000** / más de **59.000**
Socios del sector Personas damnificadas y afectadas Población meta Viviendas colapsadas

31,645 viv. colapsadas / 28,087 viv. inhabitables / 327,394 afectadas (INDECI, 26 mayo)

FINANCIACIÓN (Fuente: OCHA)

770.000 USD (16,4%) de 4.7 USD

Recibido Pedido Flash Appeal



IOM Hybrid shelters in Kismayo - Ruth Njagi, 2017

CLUSTER SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- SO1: Contribute to the protection of newly displaced people and those affected by natural hazards. (NFIs, ESKs)
- SO2: Improve the living conditions of the protracted internally displaced persons (Transitional shelters, NFIs)
- SO3: Facilitate access to durable solutions for IDPs that are willing to locally integrate or return (Permanent shelters)

NEEDS ANALYSIS

- 770,000 drought displaced people are in need of Shelter/NFI assistance. The majority of the displacement is to Baidoa and Mogadishu. The displaced families are confronted with the need of shelter and other household non-food items.
- Nearly 1.1 million protracted Internally Displaced people exist countrywide
- Safe and secure settlements are needed to provide crisis-affected communities with protected and healthy living spaces and environments, while ensuring sufficient privacy and dignity.

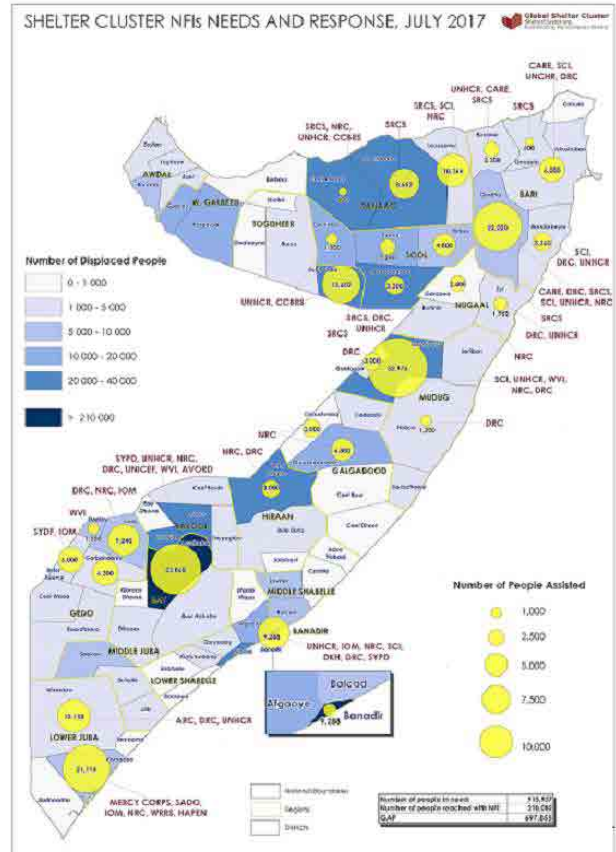
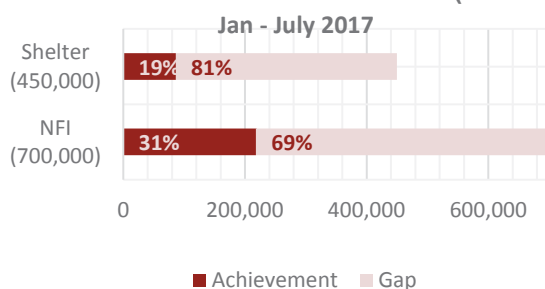
GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Poor infrastructure inhibits the provision of NFI supplies to the interior regions of Somalia.
- Restricted humanitarian accessibility continues to affect the provision of assistance to affected people in some parts of south and central Somalia.
- Lack of funding of shelter activities has exceptionally affected the capacity of cluster partners. The resulting gaps are aggravated by the sharp increase in emergency shelter needs which calls for stocks to be positioned for timely response to emergencies all over Somalia.

RESPONSE

- 17400 persons have received emergency assistance Package (NFIs) in May
- 11148 persons have received emergency Shelter assistance (ESKs) in May

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (Individuals)



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KEY DOCUMENTS

- <https://www.sheltercluster.org/response/somalia>

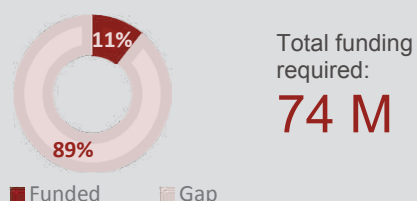
KEY LINKS

- <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/somalia/emergency-shelter-and-nfi>
- <http://reliefweb.int/country/som>

KEY FIGURES

22 Cluster partners **1.8M / 0.7M** People in need / targeted

FUNDING (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)



A matter of numbers

Under different fora in the past 4 months, several initiatives have been conceived by the Somalia humanitarian actors to help in the effort to deliver increasingly more predictable and effective assistance to those affected by natural and man-made disasters. The Shelter cluster has participated in these fora, which attempt to establish proper systems to manage information about IDP populations.

In the previous years, the shelter cluster conducted a series of IDP infrastructure mapping exercises. The infrastructure mapping exercise is an inter-sector tool developed by the Shelter Cluster to provide a reliable, useful and timely overview of the living conditions of the IDPs, including their access to basic services. The exercise targeted mainly existing and newly developed IDP settlements in Somalia. The aim of the exercise was to produce quick turnaround 'baseline data' that would enable the production of a map of all settlements including a perimeter, shelter-density checks and an overview of all facilities accessed by IDPs. It would also collect

general and demographic data from key informant interviews per settlement.

With the activation of the Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM) cluster in Somalia, this activity naturally falls under CCCM mandate.

Henceforth, due to the escalation of drought displacements, with CCCM cluster taking

charge, receiving support from the Shelter Cluster, it was determined that the infrastructure mapping process be made much lighter in order to make it quicker so as to have it replicated in large scale. With consultations from a wide range of stakeholders, the CCCM and Shelter clusters drafted the first version of the Detailed Site Assessment tool (DSA). This tool is much simpler and would replace the IDP infrastructure mapping tool. The shelter cluster will in the next four months collaborate with DTM, REACH, and PRMN, through its network of partners to conduct DSA in locations not covered by these initiatives.

The DSA will largely depend on IDP master list and will also help update the list. The shelter cluster has extensively participated in the development of the initial Master list by providing a list of over 900 settlements mapped out in the last 4 years. Discussions are ongoing to formulate a unique information is useful for determining where cash can be used to deliver NFI assistance. The Market prices are updated monthly.

These initiatives, in which the cluster is actively involved, have the aim to provide information that will

IMPORTANT SOMALIA IM PARTNERS, FORA AND INITIATIVES:

- *SOMALIA INFORMATION MANAGEMENT WORKING GROUP (IMWG)*
- *REACH*
- *CASH WORKING GROUP (CWG)*
- *CAMP COORDINATION CAMP MANAGEMENT CLUSTER*
- *POPULATION STATISTICS GROUP*
- *PRMN*
- *DTM*
- *FSNAU*
- *ASSESSMENT WORKING GROUP*

identifier system for all the settlements in the master list; determine the minimum information to be included in the master list; and provide definitions for settlement typologies.

A question that pops up every time in the conversation on IDP situation in Somalia is: how many IDPs are there in Somalia? This question is important for planning, advocacy and reporting. The Somalia information working group has established a population statistics group to help come up with a uniform figure which can be proposed to be used by the humanitarian actors for

planning purposes. The group aims to consolidate the total population and IDP figures from multiple sources, including PESS, and any other available demographic ratios at the district level (PRMN, DTM, WHO, UNICEF, FAO). The shelter cluster, being interested majorly in the IDP population, participates in this group.

The Joint Multi-Cluster Needs assessment (JMCNA), led by REACH under the Assessment Working Group, is another important initiative whose results will help inform the humanitarian actors the needs of the affected population. Shelter cluster partners will receive information for planning 2018 shelter/NFI response.

The shelter cluster, has in the past 5 months been involved, though it's network of partners (Specifically UNHCR, NRC, DRC, WVI, ARC and ARC), in collecting NFI market information in some major towns in Somalia. This

help humanitarian actors speak with one voice and be better positioned to provide meaningful assistance.

SOMALIA CORE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES:

1. *DETAILED SITE ASSESSMENTS (DSA)*
2. *IDP MASTER LIST*
3. *IDP SETTLEMENT UNIQUE IDENTIFIERS*
4. *SETTLEMENT TOPOLOGIES DEFINITIONS*
5. *POPULATION STATISTICS*
6. *JOINT MULTI-CLUSTER NEEDS ASSESSMENTS*



Vulnerable woman group given priority during the NFI distribution in Akobo. IOM, 2017



NEEDS ANALYSIS

- Hostilities has spread in many locations of Greater Equatoria particularly in Yei, Kajo-Keji, Kapoeta North, Rumbek, Morobo, Mundri West and Maridi County forcing thousands of people to leave their homes and seek protection and humanitarian assistance in neighbouring counties and some are even crossing border to Uganda.
- Clash between the opposition and government forces in Upper Nile State around Pagak area has caused large displacement. People are temporarily sheltered in Jikow area while the other are crossing the border to Ethiopia seeking refuge.
- Rainy season is in fully swings all over the country, limiting the road access. The cluster utilize air transport to deliver goods to distribution sites access is limited by road.

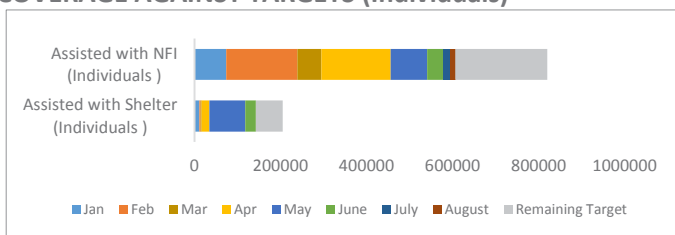
RESPONSE

- Thus far, cluster partners have reached **137,632 Households (606,162 individuals)** with NFIs and **27,655 households (142,380 individuals)** with shelter assistance.
- The core pipeline managed to dispatch **2,144 MT** of stock from Juba to the field locations for both prepositioning and response.
- The cluster partners continue to provide flexible and lightweight kits to affected populations in difficult to reach, remote locations particularly in Central Unity areas. A total of **3,500** survival kits have been distributed.

GAPS & CHALLENGES

- Access remains main challenge to the partners providing humanitarian assistance particularly in remote area where there are no regular flights operated by UNHAS. The cluster brings this issue to the ICWG meeting to add those locations into priority list for Log Cluster and UNHAS

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (Individuals)



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KEY DATES

The Shelter-NFI Cluster was activated in 2011 upon South Sudan's independence from Sudan. Since the civil war began in December 2013, the S-NFI Cluster has drastically scaled up to meet shelter and NFI needs that continue to increase.

Activation of cluster: 2011

KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Shelter/NFI Cluster Strategy - 2017](#)
- [Methodology for Response](#)
- [Cluster Snapshot](#)
- [Pipeline Snapshot](#)

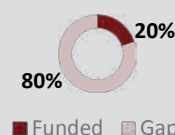
KEY LINKS

- Sheltersouthsudan.org
- sheltercluster.org/response/south-sudan

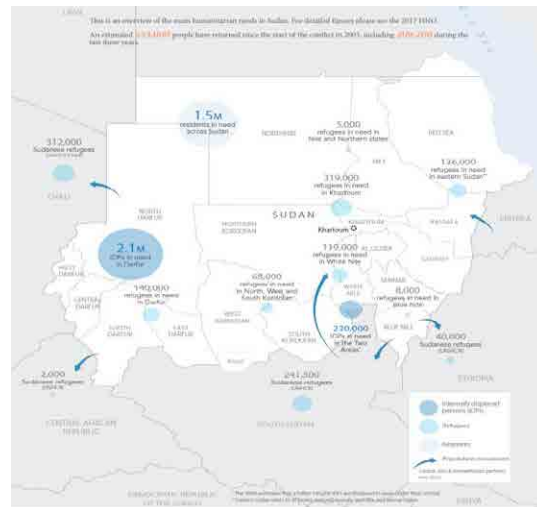
KEY FIGURES

23 Cluster partners **1.63 M / 1.02 M** People in need / targeted

FUNDING (Source: OCHA Funds Tracking System)



2017 Funding Requirement:
\$35 Million



Need analysis

- The Sudan HCT is working on a Multi-Year Humanitarian Strategy (MYHS) 2017 – 2019 to provide an overall framework for humanitarian activities for the next three years. The 2017 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan will include the operational plans and funding requests for humanitarian activities in the first year of the MYHS, based on severity of needs identified in the 2017 HNO. Of the 4.8 million people identified as being in need of assistance; 3.6 million will be targeted by the humanitarian community. The sector (35 partners) is targeting some 300,000 people expected to be newly displaced due to conflict/disaster; 150,000 of the most vulnerable protracted IDPs; and 200,000 expected returnees.
- The number of returnees is steadily increasing due to the improvement of the security and humanitarian situation. However, some 1.6 million IDPs remain in camps, and the most vulnerable continue to need assistance.

Response

- During the Second quarter of 2017, the ES/NFI Sector responded to the ES/NFI needs of some 46,775 people in North, Central, East, West and South Darfur. The majority of the ES/NFIs were provided to the distributing partner from the NFI Common Pipeline, with some partners assisting with bilateral support from donors.
- Sector partner SORC is planning an assessment to Golo and Nertiti, Central Darfur, to assess the needs of the newly displaced, Returnees and Extremely vulnerable Individuals EVIs, people with specific needs, PSNs, Targeting 1,000 households in both locations (50% Nertiti and 50% Golo).
- Sector Partner IOM Conducted assessment missions for the construction of transitional shelters at 7 return villages in the localities of Beida, El Geneina and Sirba in West Darfur. IOM plans to construct transitional shelters for 400 vulnerable returnee households in these locations. Gaps / challenges Timely needs assessments, delivery of assistance and monitoring of assistance to ascertain beneficiary satisfaction remain a challenge due to access constraints and other obstacles such as lack of funds. The new government directives for Humanitarian Action are expected to ease access to locations of affected populations.

Coverage against targets (HHs)

Shelter and NFI items delivered (April to June 2017)	
Total NFI Kits(blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, kitchen	9,375
No of beneficiaries assisted	46,775
No of plastic sheets (ES) delivered	9,375
No of HHs received ES assembly material material	550
Transitional shelters	213

CLUSTER TEAM

Cluster Coordinator (UNHCR)
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Reports Officer (UNHCR)
 Rami Khalid / khalidr@unhcr.org

Monitoring & Reporting Officer (UNHCR)
 Ahmed Alfadl / alfadl@unhcr.org

KEY DATES

- Darfur Crises erupted: 2003
- Activation of cluster: 2009
- UNJLC established: 2004
- Beginning of influx to Sudan from South Sudan conflict: Dec 2013
- New Government Directives and Procedures for Humanitarian Action: January 2017

KEY DOCUMENTS available

- Shelter Strategy
- Darfur NFI CP Response Report (quarterly)
- ESNFI Sector Update (quarterly)
- Sudan shelter and cluster fact sheet (quarterly)

KEY LINKS

- sheltercluster.org/response/Sudan
- humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/sudan
- reliefweb.int/country/sdn

KEY FIGURES

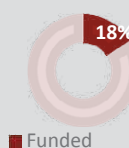
35

Cluster partners

1.5 M / 650K

People in need / targeted

FUNDING



Total funding required:
US\$20.1M

■ Funded □ Gap



ALEPPO: : NFI Sector Partner SO distributed 5000 baby kits (towels, woolen blankets, pajamas, woolen shirts, and trousers), together with blankets and winterization kits for IDPs from Eastern Aleppo, in Al Forqan distribution center. Here a mother and her baby girl receiving a kit, helping them for the upcoming winter.

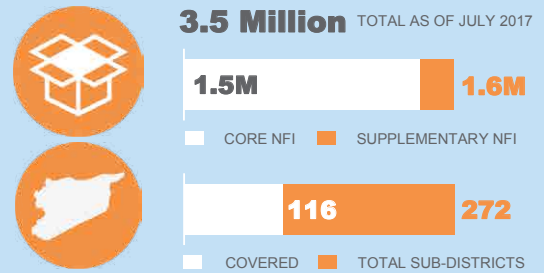
© SOS Syria / R. Abdullah

KEY POINTS

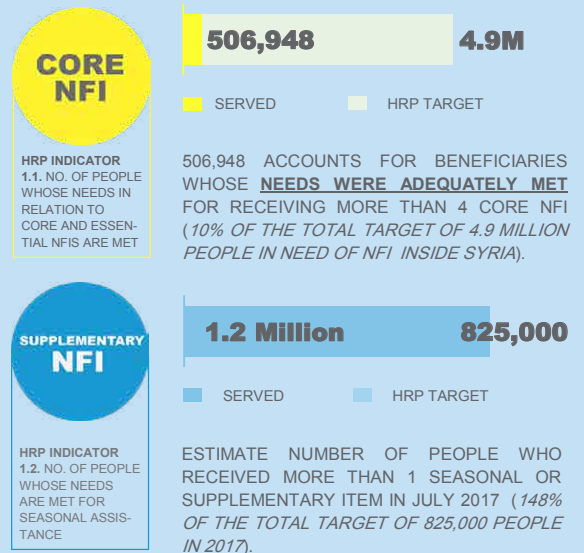
- Sector partners continue to provide assistance to IDPs affected by the Ar-Raqqa situation. In July, most of the partners have distributed NFI kits along with hygiene and jerry cans in Ein Issa, and Karama camps. Partner's registration of IDPs for NFI distribution in villages in the northern part of Ar Raqqa is ongoing. The influx to Areesha is continuing where this week the population reached nearly 4,700 individuals.
- Overall in July sector partners have assisted 0.5M individuals with NFI (In-kind and CASH assistance). Among the assisted half millions of individuals, more than 50% of beneficiary needs are fully met, while remaining received supplementary NFIs. The 500,000 people assisted in July bring the total of assisted people in 2017 to 4,455,496.
- To enable NFI sector members to effectively prioritize the humanitarian assistance at the household levels, NFI Sector has planned a Household level needs assessment exercise in consultation with Ministry of Local Administration & Environment (MoLA&E) and Central Bureau of Statistic (CBS) across Syria in all Government control areas. In the first phase, NFI sector and CBS have agreed upon the sample size and methodology of the assessment.
- In order to strengthen the information management capacity of NFI sector members, NFI Sector arranged a two-day capacity building training on 22-23 July. The main objective of the training was to strengthen sector partner's capacity on the whole spectrum of information management ranging from data collection to information dissemination. Overall 19 staff members from 12 different sector members participated in the training.

NUMBERS IN BRIEF

TOTAL NFI DISTRIBUTED



BENEFICIARIES ADEQUATELY SERVED



OVERALL REACHED BENEFICIARIES



GAPS AND CHALLENGES

- Widespread insecurity, challenging physical access and rigorous bureaucratic procedures and approval limit provision of adequate and regular humanitarian assistance especially to those who live in besieged and hard-to-reach areas;
- Absence of age and gender disaggregated information of population in need unable the sector to accommodate and target specific needs;
- Logistical constraints especially during inter-agency convoy such as road blockage, presence of checkpoints, presence of threats, and proximity to active front lines (i.e. Ar Raqqa) continue to hamper rapid distribution,;
- Lack of actual data on distribution recipients prevent the sector to better measure the actual reached and served beneficiaries;
- Limited and irregular monitoring of distribution due to insecurity and sensitivities compromise the ability of the sector to assess the impact of its assistance and better inform future planning;
- Absence of clear and effective feedback mechanism from population in need due to information gathering sensitivities unable the sector to better determine the efficacy of its effort;
- Lack of income-generating activities to provide the necessary financial means continues to hamper access to basic household items among the most vulnerable population in need;
- Diminishing active participation among sector members affects coordination and the overall sectorial reach;
- Inexact coordination structure impacts the level of efficiency in coordinating sectorial response for interagency convoys.
- Lack of reliable consolidated information for interagency convoy reach affects the sector's ability to determine the extent and impact of its convoy contribution;
- Insufficient number of detailed and comprehensive assessment makes it difficult for the sector to shift its response priorities from distribution of basic essential NFI items to provision of supplementary items.
- Decreasing number of local NGOs authorized to partner with UN agencies particularly in severely affected areas limit the extent of humanitarian response (i.e. Ar Raqqa).
- Lack of adherence to agreed distribution standards (i.e. UN-HCR solar lamps) affects the quality of NFI response (i.e. Latakia and Mashta'a Al-Helou).

CRISIS BACKGROUND: *The crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic that started in March 2011 has transformed into a complex emergency that led to 6.3 million IDPs and 4.8 million Syrian refugees. The 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview reported that around 13.5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance of which around 5.8 million people need to receive essential household items and other multi-sectorial assistance as they continue to live in an unsafe and uncertain environment. The degree of resilience and positive coping mechanism of the affected population have gradually reduced due to the protracted nature of the hostilities. Purchasing power and the ability to provide for their basic household needs have decreased due to economic recession that left many people unemployed and the prospect of accessing essential household items has also declined due to closure of essential service providers.*



PARTNER IN FOCUS

SOS Children's Villages in Syria is a non-profit non-governmental associate, working on Child rights as per the mandate of UNCRC and providing emergency relief by helping orphans and others who lack family care, bereft of their homes, families, and, safety for different circumstances.

SOS Children's Villages in Syria was founded in 1975 and was registered in the Ministry of Social Affairs. The first SOS village in Syria was opened in 1981 and continues to provide safe homes for children in need, under the principle of long term child care.

In 2013, SOS Children's Villages Syria started its Emergency Response Program (ERP) which aims to help severely-crisis-harmed Syrians.

SOS Children's Villages head office is in Damascus city, and it operates in Damascus, Rural Damascus Aleppo, and Tartous governorates. To date the organization has 250 staff members providing services to those in needs.

As part of NFI sector, SOS Children's Villages are involved in NFI distribution in Aleppo and Tartous Governorates. Today SOS Children's villages have assisted more than 12,500 families with NFI distribution in Aleppo and 423 families in Tartous governorate. Apart from Basic NFIs SOS children's villages assisted more than 2500 families with winter clothing and other NFIs mainly in eastern part of Aleppo (Hanano, Alshaar, Kallase, Bostan Al-Aser, and Tishreen) to protect them from harsh winter.

SOS Children's Villages have signed MOUs with Ministry of Education, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Social Affairs, and have an official collaborations agreement with Syrian Arab Red Crescent.

NFI Sector Coordination Team

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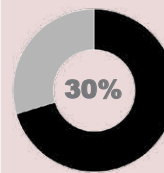
ALEPPO: Despite the destruction, population are returning to their residences in Seif Ad Dawleh district. ONG Rescate is among the sector partners who are providing shelter rehabilitation support in this locality.

© Rescate Syria

MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS

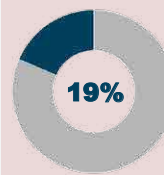
- The coordination team conducted a field visit to Homs, Latakia, and Tartous. In general, the mission reveals that the quality of housing rehabilitation is satisfactory but more work still needs to be done. It was found out that the need for shelter rehabilitation remains huge in northern parts of rural Latakia and there has been no assessment carried out yet in the area. Also, the mission reveals that more focus must be given to return and durable shelter solutions.
- In Aleppo, the technical assessment to rehabilitate 100 apartments continues in Al-zebdiyea neighborhood by PUI while SIF has launched the tendering phase to rehabilitate 100 apartments in Midan, Al Zahraa, Sief Al Dawle neighborhoods. GOPA on the other hand is working on the installation of the shelter kits in private apartments inhabited by displaced families and the owners who are living in informal neighborhoods.
- The IM team of the sector participated in the Data Analysis Workshop in Amman, Jordan from 27th to 31st of August. Based on the datasets that were gathered, the severity map and PIN map were developed. The key results and findings will contribute to the development of Humanitarian Needs Overview for 2018.

KEY DIGITS



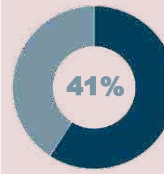
4.3 million
people in need (PiN) of shelter

Estimate number of people in need of shelter within Syria hub's AoR (30% of the estimated 13.5 million total people in need of humanitarian support in 2017)



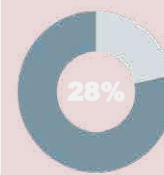
742,000
PiN targeted entire Syria in 2017

Estimate number of targeted people in need of shelter in Syria (19% of the estimated 4.0 million people in need of shelter in 2017)



303,385
PiN targeted by Syria Hub in 2017

Estimated number of targeted people in need of shelter by Syria Hub (41% of the estimated 742K targeted people in need in Syria in 2017)



84,212
people assisted

Total beneficiaries assisted by shelter projects since January 2017 (28% of 303,385 targeted people in need by Syria Hub)



201
shelter projects planned/
implemented

Total number of shelter projects planned/implemented since January 2017



25
shelter sector partners

Number of active shelter sector partners with operational presence

GAPS AND CHALLENGES

- In Aleppo, lack of property ownership documentation affects the ability of population to avail shelter support;
- Continued reports of remnants of war in rural areas of Aleppo governorate prevent some displaced persons from returning to their homes;
- Lack of financial resources to rehabilitate damaged houses in places of origin such as Aleppo continue to discourage the return of IDPs;
- Limited access to hard-to-reach areas and lack of long-term presence impede the provision of proper shelter support;
- In most cases, available shelters are not enough to accommodate newly displaced persons;
- The operational capacity of the sector is insufficient to meet the needs.

CRISIS BACKGROUND: *The crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic that started in March 2011 has transformed into a complex emergency that has displaced around 6.3 million people and forced around 4.8 million people out of the country to seek asylum. As per the 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview, around 13.5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance of which around 4.3 million people are desperate to receive adequate shelter support and other multi-sectorial assistance as they continue to struggle in an unsafe and uncertain environment. Due to the protracted nature of the hostilities, many of both displaced and host communities become more vulnerable and their ability to cope and find safe and durable shelter solutions have been greatly affected. The humanitarian community has been challenged to both provide emergency and life-saving shelter solutions while building back community cohesion and resilience through provision of sustainable shelter assistance.*



PARTNER IN FOCUS

Rescate is a Spanish non-profit, non-political and secular non-government organization working since 1960 for the population affected by crisis. Its vision is to support the reconstruction and empowerment of affected populations in the developing countries, where groups of displaced people and refugees live, who, together with the local population, need protection and assistance in order to meet their needs. Rescate helps the vulnerable populations to find long-term solutions. Solidarity, responsibility, respect, dignity, equality, justice and peace promotion are among its fundamental values.

RESCATE has an operational presence in Syria since 2001 but was only registered in April 2016. They have been working with ACSAD, BISSAN and FIRDOS in several projects focusing on community centers management, food security, women and children health care, and women empowerment. Rescate has been raising awareness in the Spanish society about its work with refugees and displaced populations.

Operating in Aleppo and Latakia governorates, Rescate is among the active partners of the Shelter Sector and currently they are rehabilitating 477 apartments in Aleppo governorate together with Syria Trust for Development.

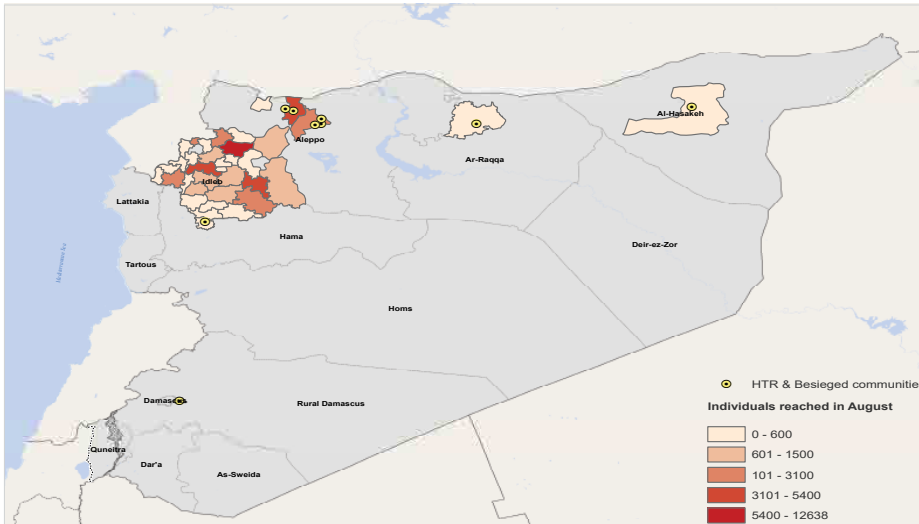
Shelter Sector Coordination Team

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- Muhammad Shazad, IM Officer (shahzadm@unhcr.org)
- Corazon C. Lagamayo, IM Officer (lagamayo@unhcr.org)
- Maha Shaaban, IM Associate (shabanm@unhcr.org)
- Ashraf Zedane, IM Associate - Aleppo (zedane@unhcr.org)



ALEPPO: Mukhtar of Seif Ad Dawieh showing the area of interventions.

© Rescate Syria



The Shelter and NFIs Cluster, led by UNHCR and co-led by Global Communities, coordinates the efforts of 48 member organizations. The Cluster addresses the coordination of emergency Shelter and NFI needs and promotes household and community resilience. The Cluster supports people in need within displaced, hosting and non-displaced populations by ensuring that the different modalities of interventions (in-kind, non-conditional/conditional cash or voucher) abide by the do-no-harm principle.

Highlights

- Cluster Info:**
 - The Cluster worked in the development of the factsheets to summarize the findings of the REACH SNFI assessment.
 - The Cluster Team met with IOM to discuss the creation of a new Review Board for the HF Emergency Stock and update the process and documentation. Winterization plans were also discussed.
 - Turkish Authorities initially announced the closure of the border for commercial cargo including shelter and NFI items. While the border remains open for humanitarian convoys, the restriction is likely to have an impact regarding availability and cost of materials inside Syria.
 - The Cluster invited a number of selected cluster members to represent International and National Syrian NGOs at the upcoming SNFI WoS meeting that will take place in Beirut on 18 and 19 September.
 - The SNFI Cluster completed the draft calculation of target and funding needs for the 2017/18 winterization assistance. An estimated PIN of 2M people with a target of 860,000 people. The current gap to cover the full target is 38M USD and may affect up to 665,000 people.
 - On 21 and 22 August, the SNFI Cluster, in coordination with IOM, conducted the Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Due Diligence training to the SNFI Cluster members.
- Raqa, Idlib & Aarsal Responses:**
 - According to CCCM IDP tracking 4905 arrivals from Aarsal have been reported as of 5th August 2017. Approximately 900 of those that arrived to 2 different reception centers had already moved on to other locations. Cluster members covered the needs of the arrivals from Aarsal in addition to other populations affected.

Cluster Priorities

- Continue to engage Cluster partners in the development of the 2017/2018 winterization response plan.
- Coordinate the Cluster members' interventions in order to eliminate gaps and overlaps.
- Harmonize the Shelter and NFIs assistance across the Cluster members and provide them with technical guidance.
- Coordinate the response to ongoing emergencies and displacements and prepare contingency plans in coordination with the others hubs and Whole of Syria.
- Encourage continued assistance to besieged areas.
- Increase access to Shelter and improve the standards of Shelter interventions.
- Advocate for the centralization and pre-positioning of Shelter and NFI Contingency stock.
- Contribute to the HNO through a sector assessment.

Challenges/Gaps

- Access to Jarablus and areas east of Northern Aleppo (reduced humanitarian space).
- Unpredictable arrival and tracking of forced evacuations into Idlib.
- Constraints in prepositioning sufficient Shelter and NFI stocks inside Syria due to access, condition of the roads, security, size of the trucks.
- Continued assistance to besieged areas.
- Relocation of INGOs to Jordan or Iraq due to operational constraints in Turkey and its impact in coordination.
- Interference of armed groups in humanitarian aid.

SNFI Cluster Interactive Dashboard:
<https://goo.gl/pKJ7Lu>

Shelter NFI Whole of Syria page:
<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/whole-of-syria/shelternfi>

Shelter NFI Cluster website on GSC:
<http://sheltercluster.org/response/x-border-operation-turkey-hub>

Humanitarian Response Plan 2017:
http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/syr_wos_operational_plan_hrp_2017.pdf

Humanitarian Need Overview 2017:
http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2017_Syria_hno_161205.pdf

Shelter NFI Cluster public Dropbox link:
<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/n27h79mh7han22v/AAAsF1Wcl-rpg8RX8c2vCpCna?dl=0>

Lead agency: UNHCR
Cluster coordinator:
 Angel Pascual, pascuala@unhcr.org

Co-lead agency: Global Communities
Cluster co-coordinator:
 Dave Wemyss, dwemyss@globalcommunities.org

Data source: Shelter/NFI Cluster 4W matrix, HRP

Creation date: 15 September 2017

Key progress indicators



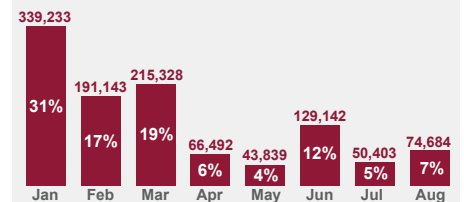
4.3M **5.8M**
 People in need

5.6M
 People targeted

1,110,264
 People reached (Jan - Aug)

0.7M
4.9M

173,281
936,983



74,684



People reached from Turkey hub in August 2017

48,494 **26,190**

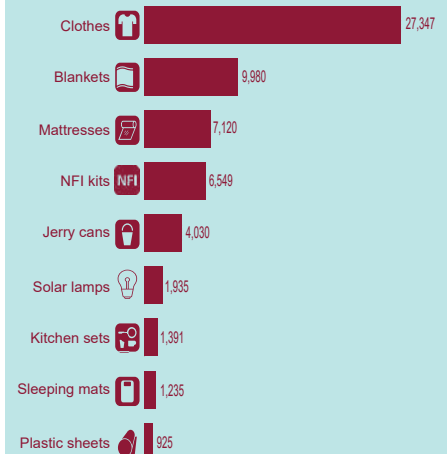
6,574

Beneficiaries reached with cash / voucher in August

29 Members reported activities in August
25 Members implemented NFI activities
9 Members implemented Shelter activities

37 Sub-districts reached in August in **6** governorates
31 Sub-districts reached with NFI activities
18 Sub-districts reached with Shelter activities

NFI: Items distributed in August



NFI: Fuel distributed in August

975 Liters (Liquid)
 156 Pieces (Kerosene)

Shelter: Items distributed in August

Shelter kits **1,502**
 Tents **156**

↑ Compared to the previous month, in August the response increased by 48%.

↑ Compared to the same period of last year (Jan-Aug 2016), in 2017 the response increased by 19%.

***** SNFI Cluster beneficiary counting methodology changed in Jan 2017.



Avdiiivka where homes have been damaged four to seven times since the start of the crisis @R. Wynveen

- Winterization Recommendations 2017-2018:** The Ukraine Shelter/NFI Cluster has published its new [Recommendations on Winterization](#). The key priority for this winterization response is providing access to heating with between **23,464 and 30,270 households** requiring access to solid fuel on both sides of the contact line. IDPs continue to face strenuous coping mechanisms as the prices of utilities have risen by 45% in Donetsk GCA and by 36% in Luhansk GCA since the beginning of the crisis. The Cluster also collaborated with the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster in the publication of the guidelines in order to brainstorm ideas for how to stimulate recovery and find alternative mechanisms for providing heating and insulation during the winter months. Insulation and community infrastructure activities are also encouraged as key measures to improve the resilience of many homes in the Donbass.
- Collective Centre Monitoring Update:** The latest information on the situation in Collective Centres is now available in [ENG](#), [RUS](#), and [UKR](#). Since the Cluster's last monitoring in May 2016, 19 Collective Centres closed. 5,999 IDPs are now residing in Collective Centres in Government Controlled Areas of Ukraine. 31% of Collective Centres could be deemed to have unsatisfactory living conditions. 29% of IDPs are facing the risk of eviction from the Collective Centre.
- Translation of Guidance on Tenure:** As a support to the issue of Housing, Land, and Property, the Shelter Cluster in Ukraine translated two guidance documents published by the Norwegian Refugee Council into [Russian](#) and [Ukrainian](#) so that stakeholders in Ukraine could better learn how to mainstream HLP concepts into their programming.
- Field visits in Avdiivka:** In July, the Shelter Cluster Team performed several monitoring visits to [Avdiivka](#) to provide support to local authorities who are working to repair homes in areas that are the most exposed to shelling. In response to the intensive shelling in February 2017, local authorities have started to implement their own repair works, and have thus far **repaired 45 homes**. While many humanitarian agencies have provided monetary and materials support to households roughly 30 households who had received previous humanitarian assistance are afraid of conducting repairs due to fear of repeated shelling.
- City of Solidary Event:** On the 5th of July, UNHCR in cooperation with the city councils of Mariupol and Kyiv invited municipalities, ministries, and other humanitarian and development stakeholders to discuss housing as a key to IDP integration. To share lessons learned from other countries in the globe, the Global Shelter Cluster lead was attending the conference.



KEY DATES

Despite the declaration of a harvest ceasefire, shelling continued to impact roughly 100 houses in the month of July, making for a total of 700 homes damaged since the beginning of the year. From the middle of July, the number of homes shelled decreased notably in both Avdiivka and Marinka, while new damages of homes increased in locations such as Donetsk, Zaitseve, and Zolote.

Activation of Cluster: December 2014

CLUSTER TEAM

Cluster lead agency: [UNHCR](#)

Co-Chair (Northern Donbas): [People in Need](#)

Cluster Coordinator

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Cluster Co-Chair & Sub-National Coordinator

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KEY DOCUMENTS

Shelter/NFI Cluster strategy [ENG](#)

Monetization in the Shelter and NFI Sector in Ukraine [ENG](#)

Shelter Cluster Annual Report 2016 [ENG](#)

Recommendations on Winterization 2016/2017 [ENG](#)

Guidance on structural repairs and reconstruction [ENG](#) [UKR](#)

Technical Essay on Housing Situation in Ukraine [ENG](#)

[Cash assistance post-distribution monitoring report \(2015\)](#)

Common cash PDM core questions [ENG](#) [RUS](#) [UKR](#)

Evaluation of the Shelter and NFI Cluster in Ukraine [ENG](#) [UKR](#)

KEY LINKS

[3W online submission form](#)

[Warehouses for contingency Inter-Cluster update form](#)

[Who is doing what where and when interactive dashboard](#)

[Housing, Land and Property TWIG](#)

[Permanent Shelter Solutions and linkage to integration](#)

July at a glance

NFI

36,628 HHs
received NFIs

600,000

Total people
in need



4,153 HHs
received
communal
infrastructure basic
repairs

300,000

Cluster target
population



1,837 HHs
received light and
medium repairs

25

Cluster
partners

Source: HRP Ukraine 2017, 3W reports from partners. Cumulated figures for 2017
Note: number of Cluster partners is calculated monthly based on 3W reports which
indicates number of humanitarian actors reporting to Cluster and operating in Ukraine
in a particular month



HIGHLIGHTS

- IDP seek access to income as a priority, shelter goes to third place as displacement becomes protracted and the search for solutions continues
- While numbers remain the same from Q1, the needs continue to deepen and aid trickles in slowly
- Financial and Human resources capacity critical to an improved response

THE STORY BEHIND THE NUMBERS

CHANGE IN HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Yemen is experiencing a significant Humanitarian crises resulting from the ongoing armed conflict that started in March 2015. Since the beginning of the first quarter 2017 (Q1) the absolute numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) has decreased by less than 1% but the depth of needs and suffering of IDPs has significantly increased. The number of IDPs displaced for more than a year is 81% down from 84% in Q1, including an increasing number that were displaced multiple times deepening their vulnerability and eroding their coping mechanisms. Returnees saw a 4% decrease from 935,880 to 900,258 but they continue to return to devastation of their homes and lives.

The shelter situation particularly for those living in spontaneous sites has worsened significantly with the degradation of already rudimentary shelter solutions. In some locations families are living in caves in the mountains due to security and lack of adequate shelter or in rudimentary emergency shelters in spontaneous sites that lack even the most basic facilities like water, Sanitation, health nor offer protection from the extreme heat and rain. Families renting continue to face eviction overcrowding and threats to their personal safety as their shelters often do not offer adequate protection. IDPs living with host families or rented accommodation continue to impoverish themselves and their hosts as they sink further into poverty. Livelihood opportunities for financial support although an increasing priority continues to elude them as the humanitarian community struggles to find solutions they can support.

KEY DATES

Violence since mid-March 2015 has forced more than 3 million people from their homes, including 2 million who remain internally displaced as of May 2017.

Activation of Cluster: August 2009

KEY FIGURES (Individuals*)

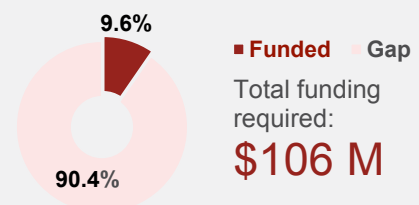
4.5 Million People in need	3.9 Million People Acute in need
2.2 Million Targeted People for 2017	0.42 Million People assisted (Jan.-Jun. 2017)

* Average family size in Yemen is 7.

19% reached out of the number of people planned to be assisted in 2017.

Activity (Target)	Achievements	Gaps
Non-Food Items (151,973 Households)	27%	73%
Emergency Shelter Kits / Materials (123,299 HHs)	10%	90%
Winter Non-Food Items (89,366 HHs)	29%	71%
Cash for Rental Subsidies (12,335 HHs)	19%	81%
Return Kits (25,846 HHs)	5%	95%
Rehabilitation of IDPs collective centres (101 centres)	3%	97%
Capacity Building Programs (16 programs)	6%	94%
Post Distribution Monitoring (22 governorates)	18%	82%

FUNDING (USD)



Source: FTS

WHAT WE ARE DOING SO FAR

RESPONSE

The Cluster has had 6 General Cluster meetings, 5 SAG / TWIG meetings and 2 Ad hoc meetings to facilitate coordination, strategy development, information sharing, emergency response, technical support and contingency planning. 4 Technical support missions were undertaken to 4 Governorates to support contingency planning, emergency response and capacity building of local authorities and Sub-National Clusters.

The number of Cluster Partners has increased significantly since the last quarter but the number of active partners remained more or less constant. So far 19% (up from 15% Q1), of the 2.2 million affected population have been targeted with some form of assistance, 10% (up from 1.5% in Q1) of the \$106 million budget requested. The Cluster has started a drive of bilateral engagement with key donors and Partners to identify gaps and priorities to focus on and engage more meaningfully with its key Partners.

GAPS AND CHALLENGES

Humanitarian access and security – although the security situation has improved over the past year there are still restricted access to some locations with high numbers of populations in need due to administrative and security bottlenecks. While access to some previously inaccessible locations have significantly improved securing access to other locations even when there is no fighting sometimes takes several weeks.

Funding and capacity – although funding levels are low the capacity of agencies to absorb funding quickly is still being built up. Security hampers the scale up but also access issues.

Reach and coverage: Out of the 150 Partners enrolled in the Cluster only some 40 Partners are actively Participating out of which only 15 are actually implementing activities on a monthly basis.

Continuity: Over the years the Cluster coordination capacity has been inadequate and inconsistent with short term international Cluster coordinators assuming leadership However over the past 5 years there have been approximately 25 Cluster coordinators resulting in inconsistent leadership and lack of continuity.

CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM

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Background

In 2015, a considerable effort has been made to gather and consolidate key data from country-level clusters in order to inform evidence-based advocacy. This has been done through introducing tools for information systematization like the GSC Factsheet.

The GSC Factsheet has been designed to give a snapshot overview of a country where a cluster has been activated, this information is both useful for partners arriving newly in-country as well as for advocacy purposes while meeting with regional and global stakeholders, including donors.

The factsheets are published on the GSC website, where they can be found on the response pages of the relevant clusters and on a [dedicated page](#) which provides an overall analysis of the trends and challenges. They are also published twice per year in hard-copy alongside the annual GSC Achievements Report and Mid-Year Achievements Report and twice per year in soft-copy as a stand-alone GSC Factsheets publication. In addition, they are used to populate the dashboard on the [homepage](#) of the GSC website.

Guidance

The factsheet is part of the core documents that the GSC has committed to have with ECHO and should be completed every quarter, but since most information that is requested can be taken from existing sources it should be relatively easy to produce.

- In Q1 we will use your Q4 factsheets covering January-December for the GSC Achievements Report ([2015 example](#) + [factsheet annex](#)), submission deadline: end of January
- In Q2 we will use your Q1 factsheets covering January-March for the online GSC Factsheets publication, submission deadline: mid-April
- In Q3 we will use your Q2 factsheets covering January-June for the GSC Mid-Year Achievements Report ([2016 example](#) + [factsheet annex](#)), submission deadline: mid-July
- In Q4 we will use your Q3 factsheets covering January-September for the online GSC Factsheets publication ([2016 example](#)), submission deadline: mid-October

Please submit your factsheet to your Global Focal Points, you can find the template on the GSC website ([click here](#)). Clusters in preparedness mode use a separate template ([click here](#)). On page 2 of this document you will find step-by-step instructions for completing the regular template.

If a cluster is not featured in a publication, it means that it has not submitted a factsheet in the relevant period. For examples of completed factsheets, please see below.

Ethiopia SEP 2016

NEED ANALYSIS

CLUSTER TEAM

KEY DATES

KEY DOCUMENTS

KEY LINKS

KEY FIGURES

FUNDING

STOCK AND PIPELINE (SH)

Republic of Yemen Fact Sheet August 2016

OVERVIEW OF STRATEGIC AND TIME CRITICAL ACTIVITIES

KEY FIGURES (SH)

FUNDING (USD)

CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM

Pacific Region Preparedness January - June 2016

KEY FACTS & FIGURES

OVERVIEW

NEED ANALYSIS

CLUSTER FOCAL POINT

KEY DOCUMENTS & HYPERLINKS

KEY LINKS

INFORMATION ON STOCKS



Global Shelter Cluster
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

