

# Global Shelter Cluster

## Factsheets 2016







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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Factsheet Afghanistan .....	2	Factsheet Myanmar - Rakhine State .....	12
Factsheet Bangladesh .....	3	Factsheet Nepal .....	13-14
Factsheet CAR .....	4	Factsheet Pacific Region Preparedness .....	15-16
Factsheet Ethiopia .....	5	Factsheet Palestine .....	17
Factsheet Fiji .....	6	Factsheet South Sudan .....	18
Factsheet Iraq .....	7	Factsheet Sudan .....	19-20
Factsheet Kenya .....	8	Factsheet Syria .....	21
Factsheet Mali .....	9	Factsheet Southern Turkey - Syria .....	22
Factsheet Myanmar .....	10	Factsheet Ukraine .....	23
Factsheet Myanmar - Kachin/Northern Shan .....	11	Factsheet Vanuatu .....	24
		Factsheet Republic of Yemen .....	25



Humanitarian Aid  
and Civil Protection

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

 Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA  
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

 NORWEGIAN  
REFUGEE COUNCIL

 **UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

 **ACTED**



Shelter repair after Earthquake, Baghlan 2016



### NEEDS ANALYSIS

- Halfway through the year the needs are still high. With armed conflict currently ongoing in more than half of the provinces in the country, conflict induced displacement remains the major cause for humanitarian action. It is reported that close to 141.000 people left their homes due to conflict in the first 5 months of the year, combined with natural disasters affecting 15 provinces the needs are expected to continuously rise for the rest of the year.

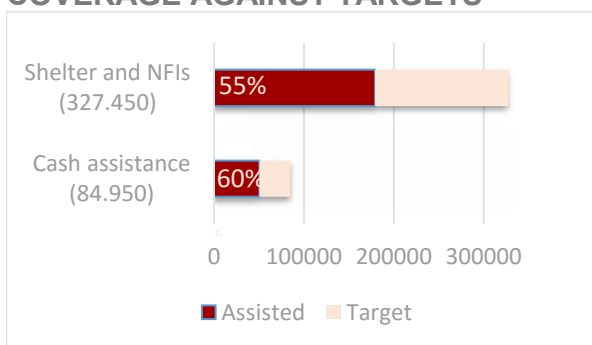
### RESPONSE

- In the first 6 months of the year a total of almost 230.000 individuals received assistance from the ES/NFI cluster members.
- 62 % of these were children displaced from their homes of safety.
- Close to 70 % of the 230.000 individuals displaced fled due to armed conflict in or around their communities. Many of these remain displaced as general insecurity refrains households from returning back home.

### GAPS / CHALLENGES

- The main challenge is the shrinkage of the humanitarian space and the obstacles to overcome in order to negotiate access into non-government controlled areas.
- Reports have been made on a possible shelter gap in at least 3 provinces (conflict and natural disaster). Assessments are currently taking place in order to identify the exact number of homes that are in need of rebuilding and thus the funding required.

### COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS



Map Sources: UNCS, UNHCR.  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Creation date: 10 May 2016.

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### KEY DATES

Activation of cluster: March 2008

### KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Shelter/NFI Cluster Strategy](#)
- [Technical guidelines](#)
- [NFI and Emergency Shelter Standard Kit](#)

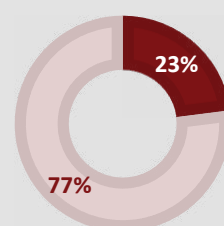
### KEY LINKS

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

### KEY FIGURES

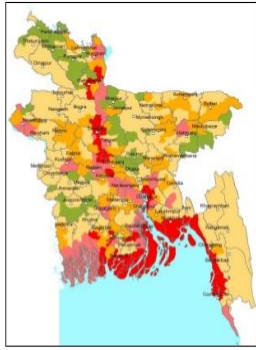
**39** Cluster partners      **0.8 M / 0.7 M** People in need / targeted

### FUNDING (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)



Total funding required:  
**53.7M**

■ Funded      ■ Gap



Hazard Class Map

**Legend**

- District headquarter
- District boundary

**Hazard class**

- Very High (5.00 - above)
- High (4.00 - 4.99)
- Moderate (3.00 - 3.99)
- Low (1.00 - 2.99)
- Very Low (below 1.00)

**Ranking of multi-hazard maps used for preparing the risk index:**

- ◆ Cyclone : High risk-5, risk 3 and risk-1
- ◆ Flood : Severely flooded due to major river floods-2, flash flood due to major river-3, other flood-1
- ◆ Riverbank erosion : Severe erosion-2, erosion-1
- ◆ Drought : Very severe drought prone areas-2, severe drought-1

## KEY FACTS & FIGURES

The Latest Crises: August 2015  
Activation of Cluster: Permanent

Cluster management arrangements: Co-lead UNDP and IFRC.

Frequency of cluster meetings: Quarterly

- 44** Total cluster partners
- 34** IOs & INGOs with permanent presence in the country
- 2** Local NGOs

## CLUSTER TEAM - Contacts

Cluster lead agency  
Emergency: IFRC  
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## KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Standards and guidelines](#)
- [Contact lists](#)
- [Pre-crisis data](#)
- [Preparedness plan](#)
- [Fact sheet](#)

## KEY LINKS

[Bangladesh Shelter Cluster web page](#)

## INFORMATION ON STOCKS

Items	HH
Tarpaulin / Plastic sheet	7,426
Shelter Toolkits	2,179
Kitchen set	530
Blanket	500
Male Cloths	2,469
Female Cloths	4,289
Fire box / Candle	500
NFI package	11,457
Cash Grant	1,000

## OVERVIEW

- Bangladesh risk profile includes cyclones, flooding, water logging, storms, drought, earthquake, landslides, river erosion and urban hazards. Being the most densely populated country in the world a high number of people is often affected by events. Type of hazards is mostly seasonal.
- Bangladesh key vulnerability factors include poverty, settlements in high risk areas, landless, migrants, old and disabled and female headed households.

## NEED ANALYSIS

Possible key needs in terms of shelter and NFI:s for emergency shelter and recovery includes emergency shelter, cash for shelter repair and training on building techniques for more disaster resistant housing. For long term recovery disaster resilient housing is a key need.

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS

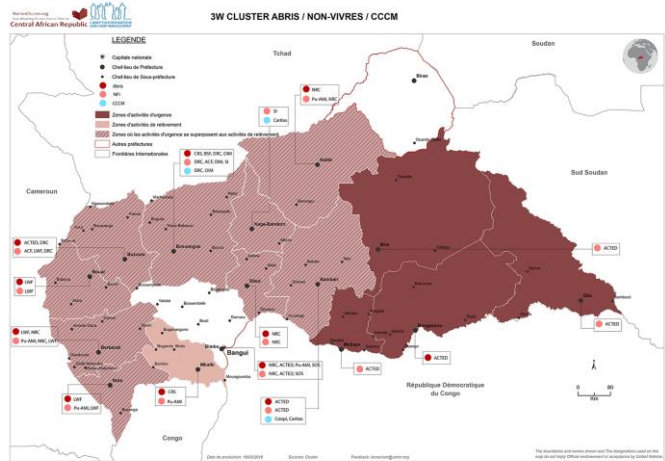
- Coordination structures in place, working relations with the national authorities and other international and local partners established.
- Shelter Standards and Guidelines in place.
- Roles and responsibilities of members of the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team established through ToR.
- Operational capacity & arrangements to deliver relief, IM, participate in assessments, response monitoring arrangements and reporting capacity.
- Contact lists of relevant agencies maintained and regularly updated.
- Cyclone preparedness plan for 2016 is published by Department of disaster management, Government of Bangladesh.

## GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Preparedness for shelter response in urban environment.
- Funding for shelter response and recovery.
- Lack of dedicated HR resources for shelter cluster coordination.

## ASSESSMENT PREPAREDNESS

- Baseline data compiled and stored (census data disaggregated by existing vulnerabilities).
- A list of trained staff (contacts) maintained with JNA secretariat.
- A common inter-agency assessment format agreed (Joint Needs Assessment methodology).
- An overview of country's housing typologies maintained.
- Pre-crisis secondary data available



**NEED ANALYSIS**

- The smooth electoral process and the appointment of a new government in CAR early this year have brought relative calm to parts of the country. Some IDPs on sites or in host families have stated to return in safer and secure neighborhoods and villages. However, these returning IDPs are in need of shelter assistance as most of their houses were destroyed or damaged during the crisis. In recent surveys conducted by UNHCR and IOM on IDP sites, shelter assistance remains one of the most critical needs second to protection that has been reported by IDPs in order to facilitate their return.
- An assessment has just been completed by UNHCR and Cluster partners in Bangui, pending the release of the final figures, it has already become clear that an extensive number of houses have been damaged, destroyed and looted. This exercise will be extended to the provinces, but the findings clearly indicate the dire need for long-term shelter solutions for returnees. With most of the houses burnt or looted, returnees are also in need of basic domestic items. NFIs have been distributed to returnees and newly displaced people in some volatile parts of the country but these items are still pressing needs in CAR.
- Repeated fire incidents on IDP sites at the beginning of the year saw an increased need for emergency shelter assistance. However, the gap still exists. The Cluster is also focusing on meeting the emergency shelter needs of 30,000 IDPs on sites in Ouham, Ouaka, Nana Grizibi, Ombella Mpoko and Bangui prefectures as the rainy season approaches.

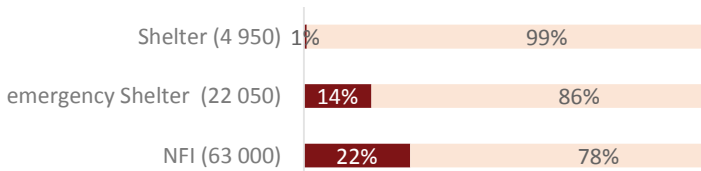
**RESPONSE**

- 9,476 IDPs and returnees households were provided with NFIs assistance.
- 1,746-IDPs households received emergency shelter assistance following a series of fire incidents on sites
- Joint shelter and protection needs assessment has been completed in Bangui and its surroundings. As of date, only 31 households have benefited from long term shelter support.

**GAPS / CHALLENGES**

- Resource mobilization for shelter assistance is a challenge and shelter partners have limited funds for long term shelter support.
- Insecurity is restricting interventions in some return areas that would support shelter self-recovery.
- Limited resources and weak capacity of shelter partners to conduct large scale shelter needs assessment in the potential return areas across the country.

**COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)**



**CLUSTER TEAM**

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**KEY DATES**

Merge of Shelter/NFI and CCCM Clusters in January 2015.

Activation of cluster: November 2011

**KEY DOCUMENTS**

- [3W Operational Presence Map](#)

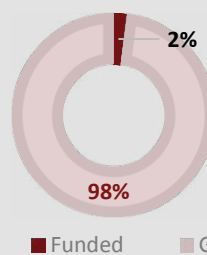
**KEY LINKS**

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

**KEY FIGURES**

**43** Cluster partners      **0.7 M / 0.6 M** People in need / targeted

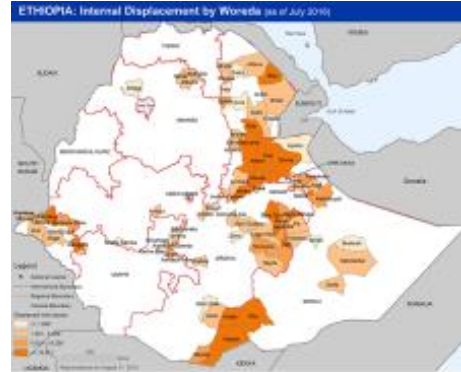
**FUNDING** (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)



Total funding required:  
**39.2 M**



Yuko Tomita, IOM, 2016



Map by IOM with data from the Monthly Internal Displacement Updates (MIDU) – as of July 2016

## NEED ANALYSIS

- It was estimated that in 2016 a total of nearly 150,000 people would be displaced within Ethiopia from the effect of El Nino-exacerbated drought, flooding and inter-communities tension.
- Around 90% of the flood-displaced population returns to their place of origin within a short time frame. However, those who have lost their livestock as well as been displaced by the drought are often without prospect of longer-term solutions.
- In the past months, the number of those displaced by conflict accounts for 56% of total new IDPs. On going inter-regional tension is expected to cause further displacement in coming months.

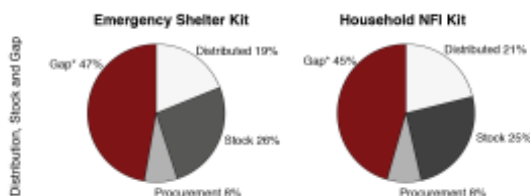
## RESPONSE

- At the end of September, the cluster has reached 29,500 households with emergency shelter material, and just over 30,000 for household Non-Food Items.
- The cluster currently has over 50,000 emergency shelter and NFI kits in stock and under-procurement.

## GAPS / CHALLENGES

- The flexibility and capacity of partners, as well as funding, to broaden the modality of response. Exploration on the use of cash in both shelter and NFI assistance has the potential to improve efficiency of the response.
- There is a need to look beyond assistance for emergency shelter and NFIs. This is particularly vital in flood-prone areas where improvement of existing shelters could lead to reduction of displacement in the future.
- Additional dedicated cluster coordination staff is being explored.

## COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)



\* Based on 150,000 household targeted in 2016 HRD

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## KEY DATES

Activation of cluster:  
2007 IOM and UNICEF as cluster co-leads  
2010 IOM as cluster lead  
Designated Government Counterpart: July 2016  
Launched of revised HRD: August 2016

## KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Standard Operational Procedures for Requests, Allocation, Distribution and Reporting of Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items \(draft\)](#)
- [Kit definitions for Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items Assistance](#)
- [Dashboard](#)

## KEY LINKS

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

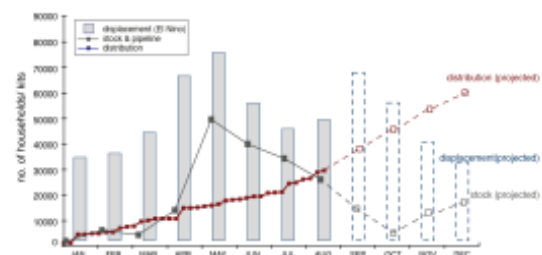
## KEY FIGURES

**10** Cluster partners      **0.8 M** Estimated people in need

**FUNDING** (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)  
Total Funding Requested

**52% received**      **48% gap**      **24.4 M**

## STOCK AND PIPELINE (HH)



48% source: Displacement, Response, MIDU and Merit Contingency Plan 2016  
Distribution, Stock & Pipeline: Emergency Shelter & NFI Cluster  
CONTACT: Wan S. Sophonpanich | shelternfi.ethiopia@gmail.com | 003 50 77 231



Building Back Safer "Training the Trainers" pilot program held in May by Shelter Cluster Fiji and Habitat for Humanity Fiji (Source: Shelter Cluster)

## NEEDS ANALYSIS

- At least 31,200 houses were damaged or destroyed, affecting an estimated 156,000 people within those households across the Fijian archipelago. Immediate needs included distribution of emergency shelter items and NFIs such as tents, tarpaulins, shelter kits, kitchen sets and solar lights, supported by appropriate IEC material.
- Core & transitional shelters, Building Back Safer trainings for carpenters and homebuilders and technical support in complement of Government of Fiji-led 'Help for Homes Initiative' that provide vouchers to enable those affected in destroyed or damaged homes to purchase building materials.

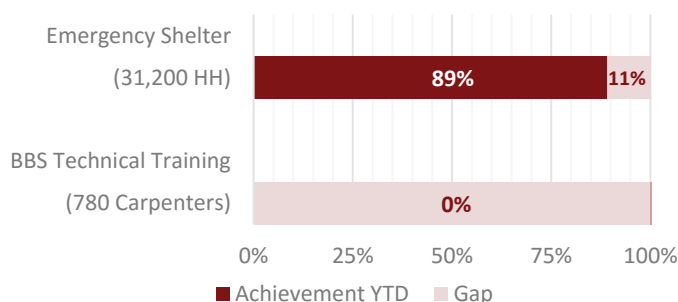
## RESPONSE

- Shelter Cluster partners with the Government of Fiji have distributed over 27,600 households worth of emergency shelter, with 50,000 shelter items and NFI in total over the Flash Appeal period (to 21st May).
- Government of Fiji-led 'Help for Homes Initiative' provided vouchers to at least 23,000 households, for a total of \$88 million FJD (\$42m USD).

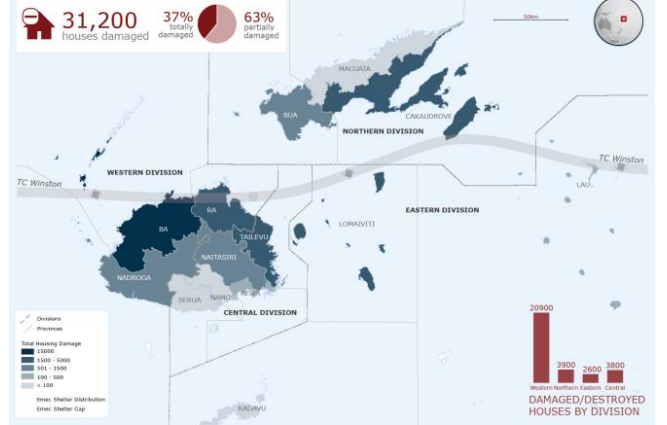
## GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Critical funding gaps remain for Shelter Cluster Fiji partners in this transition to recovery to carry out programs supporting those most vulnerable with repair or retrofit of damaged homes or construction of core shelters for those with completely destroyed homes, in complement of the 'Help for Homes Initiative.'
- Funding & capacity to carry out timely implementation of Building Back Safer technical trainings programs at scale, to support communities in their shelter self-recovery process for appropriate use of building material provided through 'Help for Homes Initiative.'

## COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS



## FIJI Tropical Cyclone Winston - Storm Track & Housing Damage



Base Data: UNOCHA COD, Thematic Data: Shelter Cluster Fiji

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## KEY DATES

Crisis: 20/21 February 2016

Activation of Cluster: 27 February 2016

End of State of Natural Disaster: 19 April 2016

Flash Appeal Period: 21 February - 21 May, 2016

SCF Lessons Learned Workshop: 8 July 2016

## KEY DOCUMENTS & WEBSITE

- [Shelter Cluster Humanitarian Action Plan](#)
- [Build Back Safer IEC](#)
- [Map - Flash Appeal Period Overview](#)
- [Shelter Cluster Fiji Website](#)

## KEY FIGURES

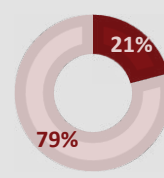
58

Cluster partners

31,200

Households in need

## FUNDING (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)

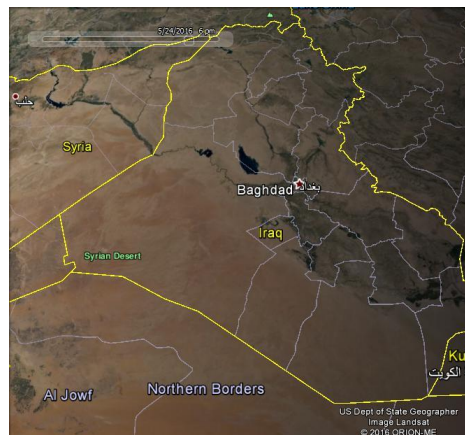


Total funding required:

**\$5.3m**

■ Funded ■ Gap





## NEEDS ANALYSIS

- As per the IOM-led DTM report, **3.4 million IDPs (total displaced at present)** and **0.8 million Returnees** have been identified across the country, from January 2014 to date.
- The number of IDPs in Camps keeps increasing (from 10% of 3.3 million in Jan.'16 to 14% of 3.4 million to date);
- 86% of the **3.4 million** IDPs are currently residing in out-of-camp settings. Of these, **45% are in rental solutions and 23% are staying with host families**. 16% remain in "critical shelter arrangements", being *unfinished/abandoned buildings, school/religious buildings and informal settlements*. 2% are in other unspecified shelter types.
- 90% of the returnees are in their habitual residence while 6% remains in critical shelter arrangement and 4% in private settings.
- Shelter assistance remains a primary need to facilitate the return process, especially in assessed areas. Damage levels vary depending on whether areas were targeted during the conflict.
- In respect of the Mosul Planning process and ongoing other shelter needs, clear advocacy is required with authorities and the Government to identify building stock and land for out-of-camp settlements which will form the majority of ongoing needs, in addition to camp responses for IDPs.

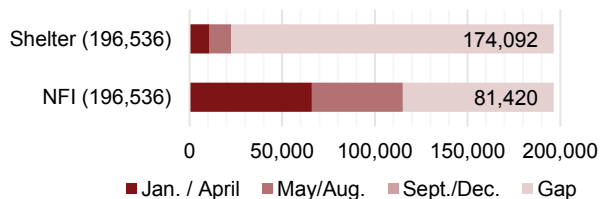
## RESPONSE

- Since January 2016, **22,444** households have benefited from shelter interventions. This includes **1,864** returned households who have benefited from family house repair (costing above US \$1,000 per family). This covers **11%** of the cluster target. **115,116** households have been assisted with full basic NFI kits, which cover **59%** of the cluster target.
- In additional **4,931** households have benefited from tent upgrades in Camp settings and **1,260** households have benefited from conditional cash assistance in out-of-camps settings for both shelter and NFIs.

## GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Ongoing funding remains a significant constraint for the Shelter and NFI Cluster partners. This will compound in the coming months for the planned Mosul operational response.

## 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 five significant waves of displacement: pre-June 2014, June-July 2014, August 2014, post September 2014, post April 2015 and post March 2016.

Activation of cluster: January 2014

## KEY DOCUMENTS

- Shelter and NFI Cluster Strategy
- Technical guidance: Cash-based response; Summerisation; Winterization; Unfinished and Abandoned Buildings; Joint Guidance Note on Camps\_SNFI-WASH-CCCM;
- Information Management Products
- Maps & Assessments reports
- Settlement Typologies \_ Shelter and NFI Matrix

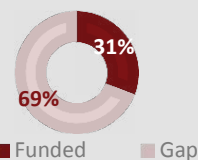
## KEY LINKS

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

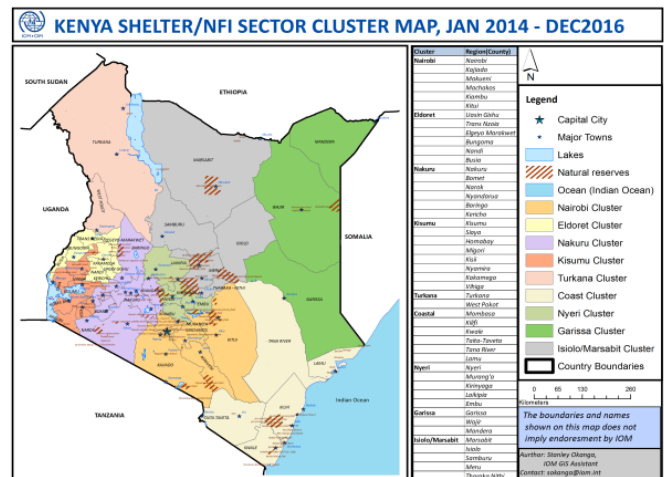
## KEY FIGURES in 2016

**77** Cluster partners      **2.0 M / 1.1 M** People in need / targeted

## FUNDING (as of July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016)



Total funding required:  
**180 M**



## NEED ANALYSIS

- Displaced populations in Kenya include both internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees. The IDP population as of February 2015 consisted of almost 310,000 people, with over 220,000 displaced following inter-communal conflicts in mostly the north-ern Rift Valley and north-eastern regions. Kenya is also hosting 590,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, including over 350,000 in Dadaab refugee camps, 180,000 in Kakuma camps, and 50,000 in Nairobi, with the number of new South Sudanese refugees in Kakuma camps doubled to over 90,000 since December 2013, and the number of Somali refugees decreasing to 425,000 due to return.
- Kenya expected to grow to over 608,000 by the end of 2016 with 30,000 new arrivals from South Sudan; services including life-saving activities are not reaching basic humanitarian standards.

## RESPONSE

- The Shelter and NFI sector will attempt to the best of its capabilities to align its approach to Kenya's national strategy and abide to international service delivery standards.
- The Kenya Shelter/NFI cluster proposes to ensure there is distribution of standard Shelter/NFI kits during the time of emergency to the affected population and will ensure the fair and equitable response of all partners.

## GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Lack of sustainable funding, the cluster is generally underfunded.
- A lot of insecurity when implementing shelter and NFI projects in the field.

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## KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Shelter/NFI Cluster Strategy](#)
- [Kenya Shelter/NFI Sector Contingency](#)

## KEY LINKS

- [IOM website](#)

## KEY FIGURES

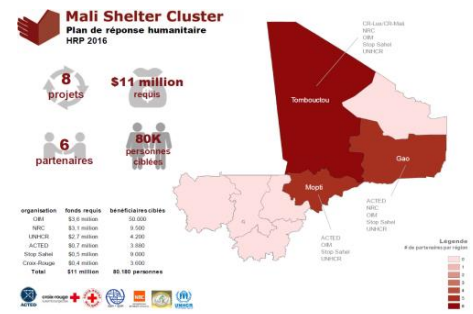
**21** Cluster partners      **911,000 / 2.8M** People in need / targeted

## FUNDING (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service, as August 2016)

No Shelter and NFI funding at the moment

Total funding required:

**86.9 M**



### NEED ANALYSIS

- ✓ The security environment in Mali remains volatile, particularly in the North. Despite this insecurity, displaced persons are returning to their homes. As of June 2016 some 37,801 Malians remain internally displaced (DTM), while an estimated 134,262 persons remain refugees in neighboring countries (UNHCR).
- ✓ Populations returning from displacement face many challenges related to access to basic needs including shelter and NFI as a result of destroyed or lost belongings.
- ✓ To respond to the need, in the HRP 2016 (Humanitarian response plan), the shelter cluster estimates 450,000 people in needs of NFI and 167,000 people in need of shelter assistance. The cluster has targeted 91,000 persons to receive NFI assistance and 17,000 vulnerable persons to receive shelter assistance.

### RESPONSE

Following the HCT strategy, the cluster response is based on vulnerabilities of the affected population, not the status of beneficiaries. The shelter response focuses on three main topics:

- ✓ **NFI** : NFI distribution for vulnerable persons living in return area;
- ✓ **Permanent shelter**: Construction or rehabilitation of damaged houses for people who return in their area of origin;
- ✓ **Nomadic shelter**: Provision of traditional shelter through shelter kits, composed of a tool kit and a construction material kit.

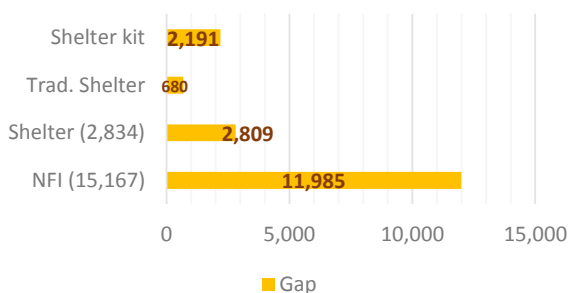
The following is a quick glance of cluster partners (including ICRC) response as of June 2016:

	Planned (HH)	Covered (HH)
NFI's	15,167	3,182
Shelter Kit	4,500	2,309
Shelter rehabilitation	2,834	512
Nomadic/Traditional shelter	1,000	269

### GAPS / CHALLENGES

- ✓ In comparing the target and the population in need, only 20 per cent of vulnerable persons will be reached;
- ✓ Limited number of active shelter actors and donors;
- ✓ Humanitarian access still remains a challenge due to the security situation in some areas;
- ✓ Lack of qualitative shelter needs assessment.

### COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)



### CLUSTER TEAM

- ✓ **Cluster lead agency**: UNHCR
- ✓ **National Coordinator**: Jean Ruberintwari | [abriscluster mali@gmail.com](mailto:abriscluster mali@gmail.com) | +223 75-99-72-43
- ✓ **Subnational Cluster Coordinator Tombouctou**: Mahamadou Bachir Oumara | [oumara@unhcr.org](mailto:oumara@unhcr.org) | +223 75997237
- ✓ **Subnational Cluster coordinator of Gao**: Daouda Diallo | [diallod@unhcr.org](mailto:diallod@unhcr.org) | 22366811219

### 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

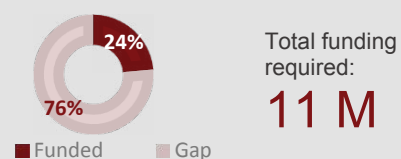
- <https://www.sheltercluster.org/response/mali>
- <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/fr/operations/mali/emergency-shelter-and-nfi>

### KEY FIGURES

**07** **450K / 91K**

Cluster partners      People in need / targeted

### FUNDING (FTS)





Rakhine



Kachin/Northern Shan



## NEED ANALYSIS

- In **Rakhine**, 118,084 people remain displaced across 39 camps or camp-like settings. In **Kachin/Northern Shan**, over 96,000 IDPs are mostly dispersed over 150 camps or camp-like settings but around 9,000 with host families.

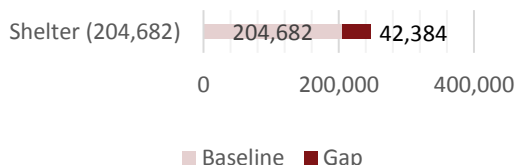
## RESPONSE

- 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. Government plan to assist with individual housing in 2016, which combined with 2015, could benefit in total 40,000-50,000 IDPs.
- 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, and pursue individual housing solutions where possible. Four rounds of camp profiling covering 130 sites completed. NFI coverage only needed for vulnerable IDPs or new displacement.

## 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. Temporary shelters have exceeded their lifespan and are in a state of serious disrepair or collapse. Solutions that avoid ethnic segregation and support communities to become self-reliant are needed, however, recent elections and lengthy period of transition inhibits long-term planning.
- 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 intermittent access to non-government controlled areas.

## COVERAGE OF NEEDS (INDIVIDUALS)



## CLUSTER TEAM

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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.

### Kachin/Northern Shan

**2011/12:** Conflict in Kachin lead to tens of thousands displaced

**2013:** Conflict spreads to Northern Shan State.

**2014-16:** Low-level conflict continues.

## KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Humanitarian Needs Overview/Response Plan 2015/16](#)
- [Cluster Analysis Report March 2016](#)

## KEY LINKS

- [www.shelterficccmmyanmar.org](http://www.shelterficccmmyanmar.org)
- [www.sheltercluster.org/library/national-cluster-meeting-minutes-2016](http://www.sheltercluster.org/library/national-cluster-meeting-minutes-2016)

## KEY FIGURES

**19** Cluster partners  
**204,682 / 162,298** People in need / targeted

## FUNDING

**\$10.9 M**  
Total funding required

# Kachin/Northern Shan (Myanmar) April 2016



## NEED ANALYSIS

- Over 96,000 IDPs dispersed over 150 IDP camps or camp-like settings.
- Approximately 50% of camps in non-Government controlled areas (NGCA) with very limited access.

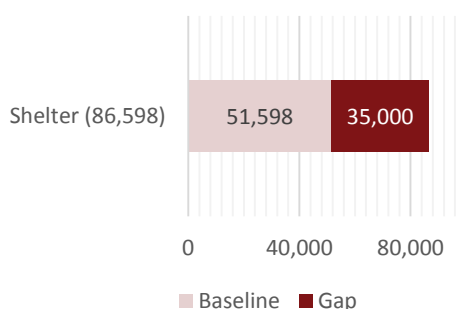
## RESPONSE

- 2011-2012 *main* contribution was local-faith based NGOs.
- Temporary shelter coverage approximately 66%. Churches & private organizations have also built shelters.
- Enhance technical capacity, including greater awareness of & adherence to minimum standards.
- Where possible, although numbers very modest, pursue individual housing solutions.
- Four rounds of camp profiling, covering over 130 sites each occasion (see KEY LINKS).
- NFI coverage *only* needed for vulnerable IDPs or new displacement.

## GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Belated engagement from international community meant lack of basic data, technical expertise and financial resources. Many shelters built 2011-2012 did *not* meet minimum standards in terms of size, structural safety & durability. Required huge information gathering & operational undertaking to address shortfalls.
- Protracted nature means perpetual cycle of replacing/upgrading/repairing temporary shelters that are sub-standard/reaching end of lifespan.
- Intermittent access to NGCA/half the IDP population hence significant variations for quality/quantity of the assistance provided.

## COVERAGE OF NEEDS (individuals)



## CLUSTER TEAM

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## KEY DATES – Activated January 2013

**2011-2012:** Conflict in Kachin State leads to tens of thousands displaced

**2013:** Conflict spreads to Shan State

**2014-2015:** Low-level conflict continues

## BACKGROUND

Conflict in Kachin broke out mid-2011. Extensive damage done to livelihoods/infrastructure. Resurgence of conflict in late 2012 triggered displacement of several thousand additional IDPs. Peace talks in February 2013 calmed the flow of new IDPs yet small pockets of displacement occurred in 2014-2015. Most IDPs reticent to return to their homes due to continuous tensions, lack of livelihood opportunities & possible landmines in their places of origin.

## KEY DOCUMENTS (in reverse chronology)

2016 *Humanitarian Needs Overview/Response Plan*

2015 *Humanitarian Needs Overview/Response Plan*

2015 *Shelter Gap Analysis*

2013-2015 *Cluster Analysis Report*

2013-14 *Shelter Cluster Strategic Framework*

## KEY LINKS

[www.shelternfi/cccmmyanmar.org](http://www.shelternfi/cccmmyanmar.org)

<http://www.sheltercluster.org/library/national-cluster-meeting-minutes-2015>

<http://www.sheltercluster.org/hub/kachinshan>

<http://www.sheltercluster.org/library/data-analysis-kachinshan>

<http://www.sheltercluster.org/library/individual-camp-profiles-kachin-2015>

<http://www.sheltercluster.org/library/individual-camp-profiles-northern-shan-2015>

## KEY FIGURES

**13**

Cluster partners

**86,598 / 51,598**

People in need / targeted

## FUNDING

**\$4.8 M**

Total funding required

# Rakhine

(Myanmar) April 2016



## NEEDS ANALYSIS

- 118,084 people remain displaced across 39 camps/camp like settings as a result of two spates of violence/burning of houses in 2012. 20% decrease in IDP population during last year.
- Cyclone Komen and flooding in August 2015 resulted in severe damage to over 13,000 houses.

## RESPONSE

**2012-2013:** Emergency shelter response for 140,000 persons (see images above/top left & right).

**2013:** Mass temporary shelter response for over 140,000; 45% funded/built by Government (see image above/bottom left).

**2014-2015:** Care & maintenance of temporary shelters.

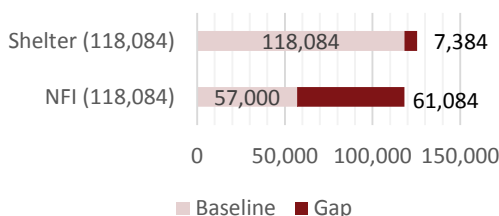
**2015:** Owner driven housing solutions for 26,800 IDPs (see image above/bottom right) in place of origin/new locations. 50% funded/built by Government & 50% international community.

**2016:** Government plan to assist more families with individual housing. Combined with 2015, could benefit in total 40,000 to 50,000 IDPs.

## GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Remains high risk & potentially volatile context where underlying *social, political* and *economic* causes cannot be solved solely with humanitarian response.
- Large number of temporary shelters designed to last for 2 years now 3+ years old & in state of serious disrepair or collapse.
- Identify solutions that avoid ethnic segregation & support communities to become self-reliant & no longer dependent on aid.
- International donors remain cautious on direct support to the State.
- Recent elections & lengthy period of transition inhibits longer-term planning. 2016 witnessing *most* significant political change since 1962.
- Highly prone to natural disasters, flooding/cyclones.

## COVERAGE OF NEEDS (individuals)



## CLUSTER TEAM

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Rakhine Sub-national CCCM/NFI Cluster Coordinator  
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## KEY DATES – Activated January 2013

**June & October 2012:** violence/burning of houses broke out in June & October 2012 leading to the displacement of 140,000 people.

**March 2014:** Suspension of humanitarian activities in due to violence & ransacking of 33 offices of UN agencies & INGOs.

**July/August 2015:** Cyclone Komen & flooding in August 2015 resulted in severe damage to over 13,000 houses.

## KEY DOCUMENTS (in reverse chronology)

- 2016 *Humanitarian Needs Overview/Response Plan*
- 2015-2016 *Rakhine CCCM Cluster Strategic Outlook*
- 2015 *Shelter/WaSH Options (Annexes I-VIII)*
- 2015 *Humanitarian Needs Overview/Response Plan*
- 2014 *Strategic Response Plan*
- 2013 *Shelter Cluster Strategic Framework*
- 2013 *Shelter Cluster Action List – Annex-1*

## KEY LINKS

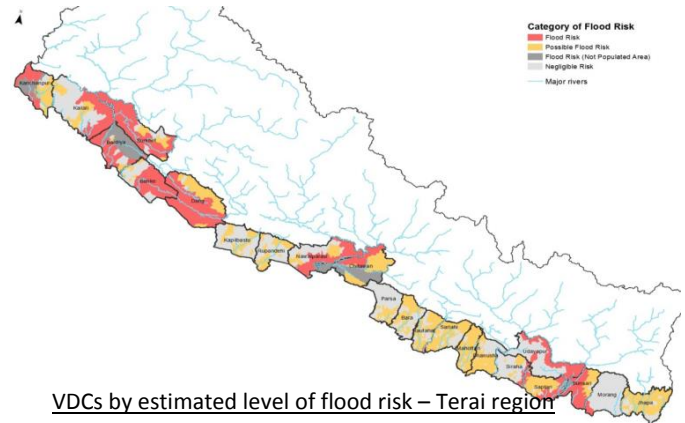
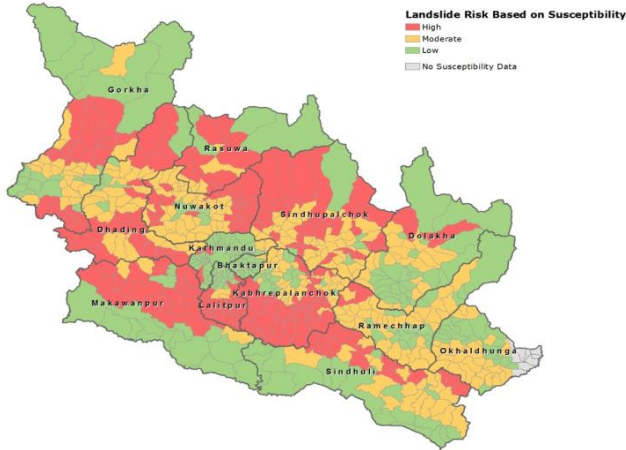
- [www.shelternficccmmyanmar.org](http://www.shelternficccmmyanmar.org)
- <https://www.sheltercluster.org/library/national-cluster-meeting-minutes-2015>
- <https://www.sheltercluster.org/library/standards-and-guidelines-shelter>
- <https://www.sheltercluster.org/library/meeting-minutes-2014-2015-shelter>
- <https://www.sheltercluster.org/library/shelter-documents>
- <https://www.sheltercluster.org/library/cluster-data-analysis>

## KEY FIGURES

**6** Cluster partners  
**118,084 / 110,700** People in need / targeted

## FUNDING

**\$6.1M**  
Total funding required  
(excludes individual housing solutions)



VDCs by level of landslide susceptibility- 14 earthquake affected priority districts (Source: Shelter Cluster Nepal\_ REACH Assessment 2016)

VDCs by estimated level of flood risk – Terai region (Source: Shelter Cluster Nepal\_ REACH Assessment 2016)

**NEED ANALYSIS**

Annual monsoon season typically occurs in Nepal during July and August, with heavy rains and winds damaging housing, roads and other infrastructure as well as bringing increased flood and landslide risk. Ahead of the 2016 monsoon, Shelter Cluster Nepal is implementing contingency planning focusing on the 14 earthquake priority districts which are prone to landslides and flash floods, along with the 22 Terai districts that have in the past been affected by widespread flooding during monsoon seasons.

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS**

**Key achievement includes**

- Monsoon Contingency plan 2016 for shelter cluster coordination during preparedness and response in Nepal has been prepared with the list of prepositioned stocks for monsoon and updated contact list of shelter partners and circulated
- Shelter Cluster Nepal REACH Monsoon Preparedness Assessment
- Successfully organized various meetings with Government of Nepal, Shelter partners in National and District level for development of Shelter Cluster Coordination (SCC) National Guidelines and District level Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in three piloting districts- Dang, Banke and Bardiya.

**GAPS/CHALLENGES**

- Due to end of fiscal year, government official were occupied with various activities for closure of year. This made frequent rescheduling of coordination meetings for development of SCC National guidelines and SOPs in national and district level.
- SCN now has caseloads numbers of 14 EQ affected districts and 22 Terai Flood prone districts from the REACH assessment draft report, however it's difficult to estimate the gap since very few agencies have provided the information regarding the available resource stored for monsoon preparedness.

**Estimated caseload: Top down approach (EQ PRIORITY and TERAI Districts)** (Source: Shelter Cluster Nepal\_ REACH Assessment 2016)

District	Estimated Caseload Individuals - High landslide hazard	Estimated Caseload Households - High landslide hazard	Estimated Caseload Individuals - Moderate landslide hazard	Estimated Caseload Households - Moderate landslide hazard	Estimated Caseload Individuals - Low landslide hazard	Estimated Caseload Households - Low landslide hazard
Bhaktapur	0	0	240	48	15511	3102
Dhading	17923	3585	20610	4122	3123	625
Dolakha	2067	413	16965	3393	24497	4899
Gorkha	14071	2814	14478	2896	17242	3448
Kathmandu	207	41	64	13	10227	2045
Kavre	12044	2409	8286	1657	11385	2277
Lalitpur	537	107	117	23	4390	878
Makawanpur	5761	1152	770	154	13500	2700
Nuwakot	299	60	682	136	194	39
Okhaldhunga	0	0	4239	848	3283	657
Ramechhap	2590	518	26195	5239	15908	3182
Rasuwa	5194	1039	5725	1145	716	143
Sindhuli	4404	881	7124	1425	12988	2598
Sindhupalchok	26337	5267	37826	7565	5047	1009
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91433</b>	<b>18287</b>	<b>143320</b>	<b>28664</b>	<b>138012</b>	<b>27602</b>

District	Estimated Caseload Individuals in VDCs with Flood hazard	Estimated Caseload Households in VDCs with Flood hazard	Estimated Caseload Individuals in VDCs with Potential Flood hazard	Estimated Caseload Households in VDCs with Potential Flood hazard
Banke	2580	516	3257	651
Bara	0	0	5041	1008
Bardiya	16451	3290	2066	413
Chitawan	2078	416	2193	439
Dang	11643	2329	9199	1840
Dhanusa	0	0	16282	3256
Jhapa	0	0	27091	5418
Kailali	35613	7123	9914	1983
Kanchanpur	47316	9463	24629	4926
Kapilbastu	0	0	7373	1475
Mahotari	0	0	12331	2466
Morang	4426	885	0	0
Nawalparasi	5820	1164	2199	440
Parsa	0	0	2823	565
Rautahat	313	63	10006	2001
Rupandehi	0	0	10406	2081
Saptari	13095	2619	13953	2791
Sarlahi	156	31	7571	1514
Siraha	512	102	377	75
Sunsari	11437	2287	8629	1726
Surkhet	5905	1181	2156	431
Udayapur	36	7	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>157378</b>	<b>31476</b>	<b>177496</b>	<b>35499</b>

**KEY FACTS & FIGURES**

The latest crisis: **April/May 2015**  
 Activation of Cluster: **April 2015**  
 Hand over to Housing Recovery and Reconstruction Platform(HRRP) : **End of December**  
 Frequency of Cluster meeting: **As Required**

**Plan of Action**

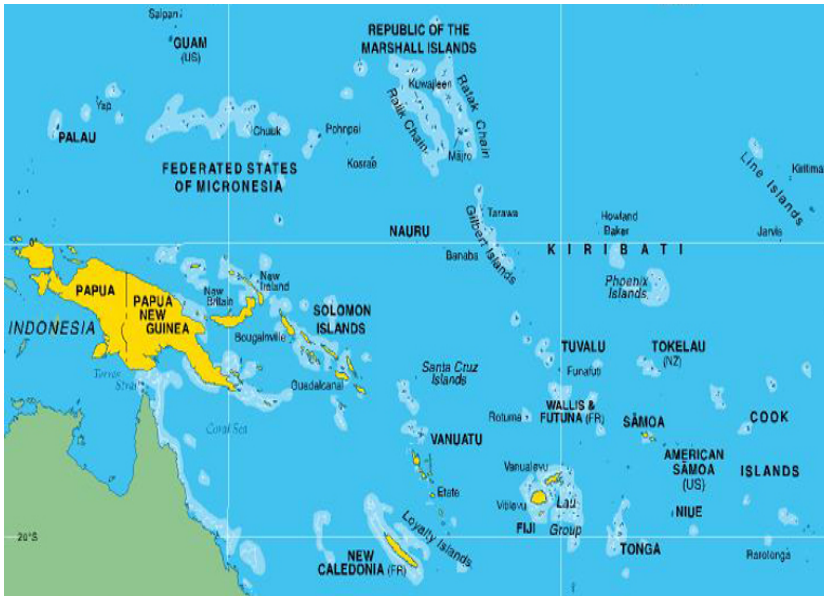
- Shelter Cluster Coordination orientation to the key members of National Society from various district chapters: **Mid-August 2016**
- National Shelter Cluster Coordination Training: **November 2016**

**Cluster Team**

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**Key documents**

- Monsoon Contingency Plan 2016
- Shelter Cluster Nepal REACH monsoon preparedness assessment 2016-DRAFT REPORT
- Shelter Cluster Coordination National Guideline-DRAFT (Nepali Language)
- District level Standard Operating Procedure for Dang, Banke and Bardiya districts- DRAFT (Nepali Language)



## KEY FACTS & FIGURES

Activation of Pacific Cluster: 2012  
Fiji Shelter Cluster: 2012  
Solomon Islands Cluster: 2014  
Vanuatu Shelter Cluster: 2014

The Latest Crises: 20/21 February 2016  
TC Winston in Fiji

<b>No. of active Shelter Clusters</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>No. of countries under PHT</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Solomon Isl. RC personnel PASSA Trained</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Regional PASSA TOT Trained</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>No. of Governmental Cluster persons trained</b>	<b>26</b>

## OVERVIEW

The Pacific Shelter Cluster is a grouping of organisations that have an operational interest in the provision of humanitarian shelter following disaster events in Pacific Island Countries. The objective of the Pacific Shelter Cluster is to support a coherent and effective humanitarian shelter response following disaster events in Pacific Island Countries. This includes preparedness and contingency planning activities. Much of this support is provided to National Governments who are responsible for humanitarian response in their countries.

The International Federation of the Red Cross is the Lead Agency of the Pacific Shelter Cluster, in accordance with its global shelter mandate, within Pacific Humanitarian Team coordination framework.

Membership of the Pacific Shelter Cluster is open to any organization (Government, UN, Regional bodies, NGO, INGO, Red Cross, faith-based organizations, academics, etc.) that has an operational interest in the provision of humanitarian shelter following disaster events in Pacific Island Countries.

In the Pacific, in-country Shelter clusters were activated for response to natural disasters in 2012 Fiji TC Evans, 2014 Solomon Floods, 2015 Vanuatu TC Pam and 2016 Fiji TC Winston.

## NEED ANALYSIS

- The Pacific region is highly disaster prone, and its populations are particularly vulnerable to environmentally related hazards.
- Since 1950 extreme events have affected approximately 9.2 million people in the Pacific region, causing 9,811 deaths and damage of around US\$3.2 billion (World Bank Report)
- The impacts of climate change affect livelihoods, coastal settlements, infrastructure, ecosystems and economic stability in the region, and that sea level rise poses an increasing threat to low-lying coastal areas.
- Specific shelter vulnerability factors include growing urbanization and the growth of informal settlements, which often result in substandard housing and infrastructure, compounded by social and economic marginalization

## CLUSTER FOCAL POINT

Cluster lead agency: IFRC  
Cluster focal point: Subesh Prasad  
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Telephone: +679 999 0185

## KEY DOCUMENTS (hyperlinks)

- [Fiji Shelter Cluster Building Back Safer library](#)
- [Vanuatu Shelter Cluster technical guidelines](#)
- [Disaster Resistant Housing In Pacific Island countries](#)

## KEY LINKS

- [Pacific Shelter Cluster](#)
- [Pacific Humanitarian Team](#)

## INFORMATION ON STOCKS

- [Pacific Emergency Shelter and NFI Pre-positioned Stocks - December 2016](#)

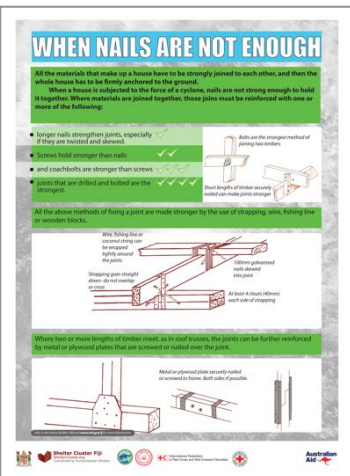
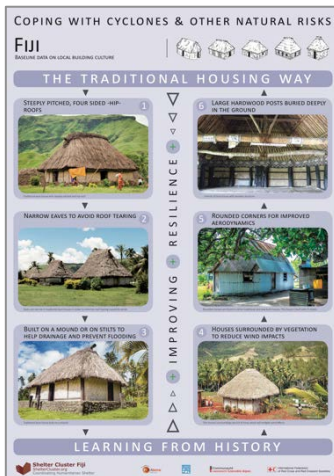
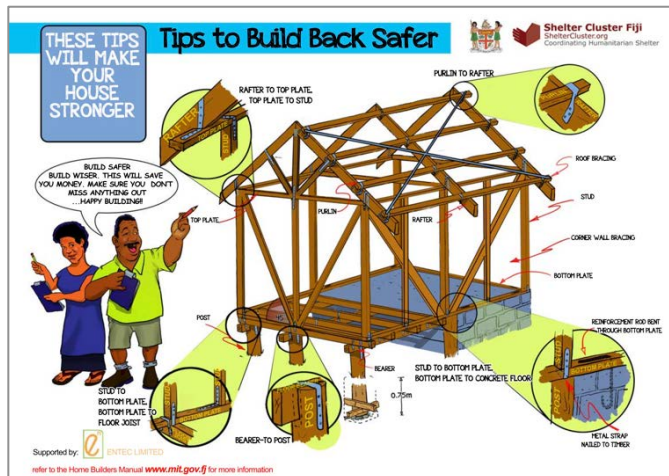


## EMERGENCY RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS

- Building shelter operational capacity for Red Cross national societies through in-country targeted training e.g. emergency shelter tool kit, or at regional level PASSA training in Fiji and in Solomon Island National Society PASSA training December 2015 in collaboration with Habitat for Humanity.
- Implementing Red Cross National Societies shelter capacity baseline survey.
- Development and distribution of guidelines or operating procedures for emergency shelter preparedness and response for use by Red Cross National Societies in the Pacific.
- Emergency Shelter Cluster training for 5 regional Governments' representatives in Samoa (2014), Vanuatu (2015) and the next planned in Solomon Island in October 2016.
- Capitalization on Shelter cluster responses in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Fiji to setup Shelter Clusters for preparedness and related activities as for updated IEC materials on Build Back Safer, cluster contact list, technical and other guidelines.

## GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Long-term funding gap and operational partners to support preparedness and programming in shelter.
- Staff turnover in Red Cross National Societies, and other cluster partners at country level impact building on capacity for preparedness and response.
- Lack of clarity as to what shelter is and where it sits in National level legal frameworks (e.g. National Disaster Management & Contingency Plans).
- Lack of dedicated in-country resourcing within Governmental shelter cluster lead Agencies, and of dedicated shelter cluster resources and co-lead Agencies to support preparedness and response
- Divergence between Ministerial scope of governance and their national shelter cluster mandates resulting in low priority given to shelter cluster activities for preparedness and response.



Building Back Safer and other IEC material developed during TC Winston response



Shelter Tool Kit Training during Shelter Cluster Training in Vanuatu & PASSA Training of Facilitators with Solomon Island Red Cross



## KEY FACTS

At the end of August, the Shelter Cluster response was **24%** funded. **9/15** partners and **12/24** projects included in the HRP have received partial funding.

### West Bank/East Jerusalem

#### Demolition response

Demolished structures: (Jan-August 2016)	<b>824</b>	of which <b>361</b> are residential, <b>260</b> inhabited displacing <b>1,275</b> individuals, including <b>598</b> children
Donor-funded structures:	<b>222</b>	of which <b>146</b> are residential

332\* households have received a shelter response in 2016, 53 responses are ongoing.

#### For the period from Jan to end of August 2016:

Demolition or confiscations of all structures have affected **5,403** people so far in 2016.

**109 communities** in Area C and EJ have been impacted. In **17** incidents **most or all** of the structures in the community were destroyed.

About **13,000 people** in **89 communities** in EJ periphery, South Hebron Hills and Northern Jordan Valley are at increased threat of demolition and forcible transfer.

**96%** of beneficiaries of shelter assistance remain in their locale 45-90 days after assistance is provided and over **70%** report high satisfaction with the assistance provided.

#### Upgrading and consolidation

In 2016, partners have assisted **336** households in Area C and EJ. In **83 communities** the majority of shelters are in poor conditions and **require rehabilitation**. There is an urgent need to increase the consolidation of inadequate structures **to reduce risk of displacement**.

### Gaza

#### IDP response

Over **11,700 families** (about 60,000 individuals) remain displaced after the 2014 conflict.

There is an **urgent gap in assistance** for approx. **7,400** IDP families requiring cash support.

#### Repairs and reconstruction

	# units	Completed	In progress	Funded	Gap
Totally destroyed:	<b>11,000</b>	1,217	3,245	2,494	<b>4,044</b>
Severe damage:	<b>6,800</b>	4,424	1,820	120	<b>436</b>
Major damage:	<b>5,700</b>	600	1,472	500	<b>3,128</b>
Minor damage:	<b>147,500</b>	77,446	13,552	0	<b>56,502</b>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>171,000</b>	<b>83,687</b>	<b>20,089</b>	<b>3,114</b>	<b>64,110</b>

There is still a **funding gap** for over **4,000** destroyed homes and **60,000** damaged homes.

## CLUSTER TEAM

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## KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Shelter/NFI Cluster Factsheet August 2016](#)
- [HRP 2016 occupied Palestinian Territory](#)
- [Q2 HRP dashboard](#)
- [Maps/Dashboard](#)

## KEY LINKS

- [Shelter Cluster Palestine](#)
- [Global Shelter Cluster](#)

## KEY FIGURES

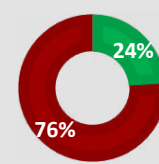
**15**

Cluster partners

**0.2m/1m**

Targeted/people in need

## FUNDING



■ Funded ■ Gap

**\$112m**

requested in the HRP

Further details and previous months Factsheets can be found at [www.shelterpalestine.org](http://www.shelterpalestine.org)

## GRM update

Since September 2014, **1.5m** tonnes of construction materials have entered Gaza through the GRM.

This includes about **61%** of the total BC materials needed for the 2014 housing reconstruction caseload. A small amount of material continues to be purchased through the Shelter Stream for ongoing repairs. Of the **130,669** beneficiaries in the Shelter Stream, **77%** (**101,805**) have accessed full or partial amounts of their allocated materials, **25,358** approved beneficiaries have yet to purchase materials and **3,506** applications require review.

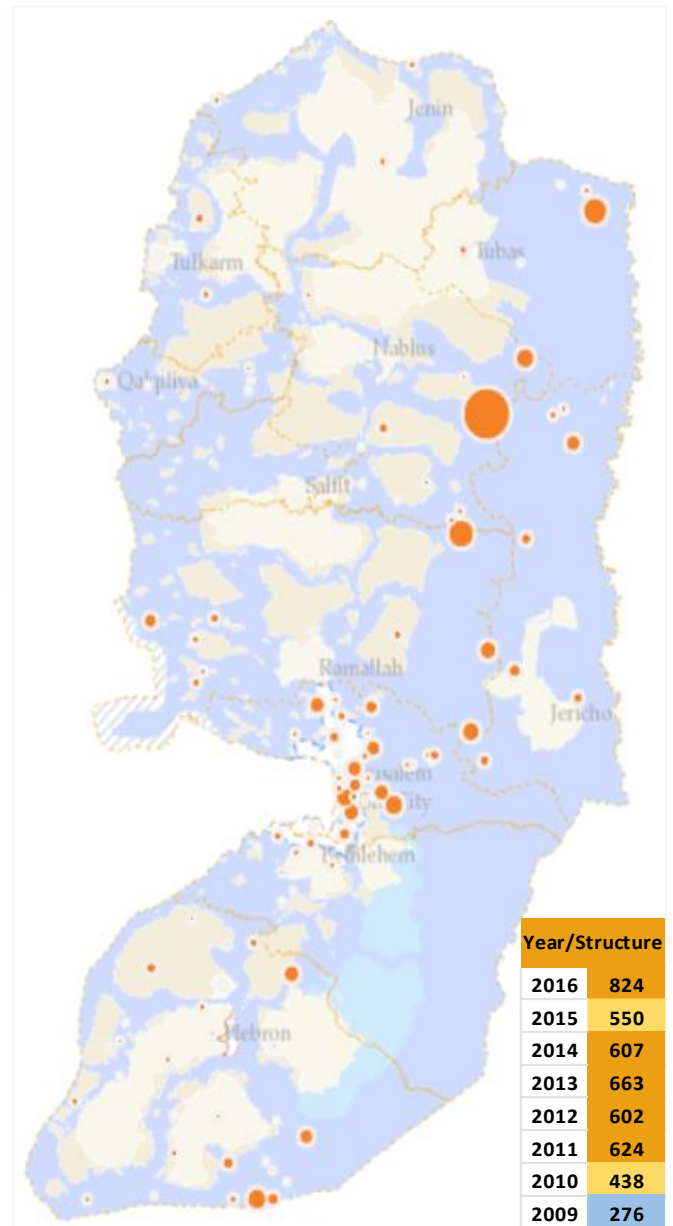
Of **15,119** beneficiaries in the Residential Stream, **5,727 (37%)** are for reconstruction. **4,201** beneficiaries have accessed full or partial quantities of their materials, while **565** households are approved but yet to purchase materials.

Further information is available at [grm.report/#](http://grm.report/#) including additional real-time information on dual-use items.

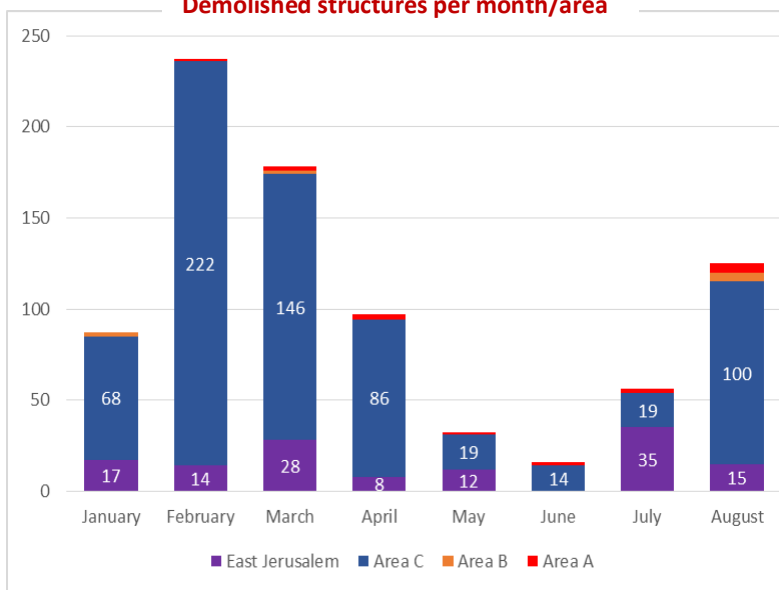
## Demolitions in 2016

**Demolished structures per month/governorate**

	Bethlehem	Hebron	Jenin	Jericho	Jerusalem	Nablus	Qalqilya	Ramallah	Tubas	Tulkarm	Telbi
January		23		7	42	1	3	6	5		87
February		36		23	20	48		66	44		237
March	9	8	4	16	30	102	1	5		3	178
April	8	13	5	5	25	39		2			97
May	2				20	1	3			6	32
June		8		7			1				16
July		1	1		54	1					57
August	3	40	1	29	28	7	2	7	1	2	120
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>824</b>



**Demolished structures per month/area**



\*work is ongoing to establish and remove any double counting in refugee/non-refugee response

Graphics produced through [www.ochaopt.org](http://www.ochaopt.org) dashboard



IDPs carrying NFI items – PAH, August 2016



## NEEDS ANALYSIS

- As a result of the recent fighting in multiple locations across the country, mainly in Greater Equatoria and Greater Barh El Gazal, the population within the UN bases, NGOs and other collective centers have significantly increased. The cluster partners continue work to support those displaced population with shelter and basic household items under the modality of mobile teams being supported by pipeline supplies.
- In order to include the new humanitarian needs in Greater Equatoria and Western Bahr El Gazal, which were not accounted in the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan, the Inter-Cluster Working Group agreed on adjusting appeal by increasing the Population Targeted and Population In Need (figures updated in the snapshot below).
- Continued food insecurity, dysfunctional markets, impossibility to harvest due to security and lack of livelihood opportunities remain the key displacement factors towards locations where security situation is conducive enough for humanitarian partners to provide services.

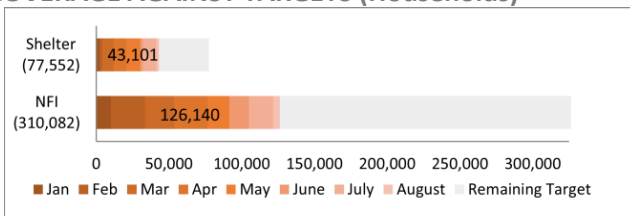
## RESPONSE

- In 2016, Cluster partners have reached **126,140 households** with NFI and **43,101 households** with shelter materials. These represent **41%** and **53%** of respective target in Revised Cluster Response Plan (CRP) 2016.
- The cluster partners worked and are working cooperatively to respond with shelter and NFI interventions in all these locations where access was guaranteed and needs justified.
- Partners in static field locations continue to conduct in-depth assessments to determine how S-NFI assistance can address varied and longer term needs within communities resettling themselves after displacement.

## GAPS & CHALLENGES

- The government keeps hindering access to many of the locations controlled by the opposition or by third parties, even though humanitarian needs in these locations are recorded as very dire.
- Tax exemptions for humanitarian supplies (i.e. pipeline items) are being granted with delays of 3 to 4 months, challenging the replenishment of the pipelines.

## COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (Households)



## CLUSTER TEAM

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## KEY DATES

The Shelter NFI Cluster was activated in 2011 upon South Sudan's independence from Sudan. Since the current civil war began in December 2013, the Cluster has scaled up drastically to meet needs that have continued to rise and deepen.

Activation of cluster: 2011

## KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Shelter/NFI Cluster Strategy - 2016](#)
- [Methodology for Response](#)
- [Response coverage maps - 2016](#)

## KEY LINKS

- [Sheltersouthsudan.org](http://Sheltersouthsudan.org)
- [sheltercluster.org/response/south-sudan](http://sheltercluster.org/response/south-sudan)

## KEY FIGURES

**16** Cluster partners      **1.62 M / 1 M** People in need / targeted

## FUNDING (Source: OCHA Funds Tracking System)





Emergency shelters for newly displaced in North Darfur



### NEED ANALYSIS

- Following the end of the fighting between government security forces and armed opposition movements between January and April in the Jebel Marra region, which resulted in large internal displacements, 119,000 people returned to their homes in Jebel Mara, and the Government submitted a request to the humanitarian community for assistance to the returnees to stabilize the returns.
- For the first time in 3 years, a state-wide inter-agency humanitarian assessment was undertaken in Blue Nile state in March. Some 113,679 displaced persons including people that were displaced at the beginning of the conflict 5 years ago and more recently in April and May 2015 were reported in the 36 villages that were visited. ES/NFI needs were acknowledged, but a verification exercise is required before the Sector can respond.

### RESPONSE

- With sector partners receiving SHF funding beginning April, all ES/NFI projects in the 2016 HRP are underway. The HRP was finalized in June. The funds have allowed sector partners to begin implementation of transitional shelter projects for returnees and vulnerable protracted IDPs.

### GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Needs in Blue Nile State have not been met, as the sector has not been able to access the locations of the IDPs for verification and provision of assistance.

### COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)

Emergency shelter and Non-food items delivered Jan to June 2016	
Total NFIs (blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, kitchen sets) delivered	<b>178,102</b>
No of beneficiaries assisted	<b>257,049</b>
No of plastic sheets (ES) delivered	<b>37,929</b>
No of HHs received ES construction material (bamboo sticks and rope)	<b>8,660</b>
Transitional shelters	<b>79</b>

### CLUSTER TEAM

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### KEY DATES

Darfur Crises erupted: 2003  
UNJLC established: 2004  
Sector established: 2004  
New arrivals influx to Sudan from South Sudan conflict: Dec 2013  
National Elections: April 2015

### KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Shelter Strategy](#)
- [Monthly updates](#)

### KEY LINKS

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

### ES/NFI Basket per family of five:

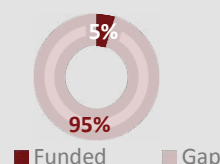
one plastic sheet  
bamboo sticks  
rope  
one kitchen set  
one jerry can  
two blankets  
two sleeping mats

### KEY FIGURES

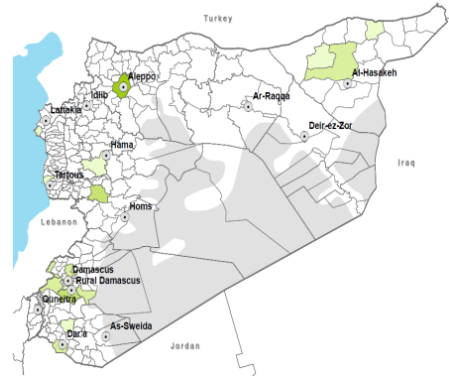
**35** 1.2M / 0.7M

Cluster partners      People in need / targeted

### FUNDING – 19% funded(5,543,003)



Total funding required:  
**29.4 M**



**NEED ANALYSIS:** Shelter and NFI support remains a primary need for the crisis-affected population. It is estimated that 2.4 million people need shelter support and 5.3 million people need NFI support. Syrians remain the primary providers of emergency shelter for IDPs. Adequate shelter stock remains insufficient. Evictions, insecure tenure and repeated displacements remain a chronic problem. Access to and availability of NFI items remains limited.

**RESPONSE:** Despite the progress achieved through the provision and installation of emergency shelter kits, construction materials, tools for private or shared shelters (55%) and the rehabilitation of emergency shelter spaces in collective centers (26%), the overall shelter sector progress stands at 13%. The shelter response has covered 12 governorates with different types of assistance. The endorsement of the long standing guidelines to support shelter owners repair and rehabilitate of their houses will support the kickoff of this activity.

**GAPS / CHALLENGES**

**Challenges**

Restriction of partner movements due to the prevailing security situation, Limited number of qualified shelter agencies and partners Inflation of the Syrian pound which has accelerated the increase of the local market prices. Limited of construction materials on the local market for example in Qamishly/ Hasakey. Delays and challenges to obtain the government approvals to commence shelter projects

**Key gaps**

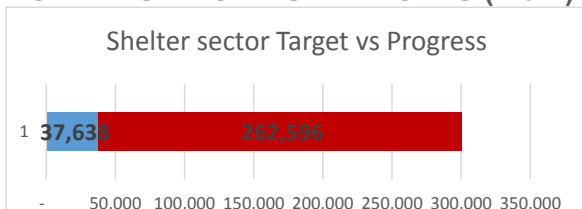
Shelter response is limited to certain accessible areas. Not covering hard to reach and besieged areas.

So far assistance was not focused on sustainable shelter projects rather on emergency response.

**Action to be taken**

To redirect the shelter response to include more sustainable shelter project aiming at fostering the spontaneous return of IDPs to their original houses/ apartments To advocate to access hard to reach areas to assess the shelter need

**COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (Indiv)**



**CLUSTER TEAM**

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**KEY DATES**

Provide a short description of the key events and dates before and/or after cluster activation.

Activation of cluster: Month Year

**KEY DOCUMENTS**

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

**KEY LINKS**

<http://sheltercluster.org/mena/syria>

**KEY FIGURES**

**09**      **2.3 M / 0.3 M**

Cluster partners      People in need / targeted

**FUNDING** (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)

Total Funding required = **36,247,227**

**NEED ANALYSIS:**

In 2016, the NFI sector aims to serve 5.3 million people who are in need of essential household items. There has been no significant change in terms of the humanitarian context where the sector is operating. As of this report, the major concerns confronting the affected and displaced Syrian people remain to be the regular access and availability to/of NFI support as they continue to be vulnerable for being repeatedly displaced because of persistent nature of conflict across Syria. This situation further affects the ability of the affected families to get back on their feet and provide their basic needs. As a result, the repeated provision of essential household items remains crucial and relevant even after more than five years of the conflict.

**RESPONSE:** The sector is on track in its assistance as it continues to provide life-saving and life-sustaining non-food items support to the displaced, hosting and non-displaced population inside Syria. As of May 2016, the sector was able to reach 2.6 million, mostly displaced population (50%) from 12 governorates out of the 5.3 million targeted population through provision of non-food item kits, as well as winter kits. Of this figure, an estimated (5.47 million people in need in hard to reach locations including 590,200 in besieged areas). Hard-to-reach and besieged areas are among the sector's primary geographic focus this year along with the contested and government-controlled areas.

**GAPS / CHALLENGES**

Responding agencies including the sector members continue to operate in limited humanitarian space. For one, the increasing insecurity and fighting, proliferation of checkpoints, active frontlines, have restricted movements and prevented the delivery of assistance in areas experiencing frequent and high intensity conflict. Compounding these challenges are the, unpredictable cross line access and restrictive operating environment that often delay humanitarian support. Limitation of partnerships as well and issues on technical capacity (i.e. protection mainstreaming) add to challenges to advance sector responses not to mention the uncertainties in funding situation and declining priority given to the sector because of the current phase of the response.

**Key gaps:** With the mentioned challenges, the following gaps are noted;

- Lack of accurate, complete, credible, and transparent information on population needs;
- Limited ability of the humanitarian community to develop targeted assistance on a timely and effective manner;
- Limited ability to immediately address the pressing needs of population especially those trapped in the conflict;
- Lack of better programme monitoring and evaluations that are crucial in strengthening aid delivery;
- Lesser accountability to affected population of concern;

**Standard NFI Package (Family size of 5)** Quantity

Blanket, Medium or High Thermal (season-dependent)	5
Mattresses / Sleeping Mats	3
Kitchen Sets	1
Plastic Sheeting	1
Jerry Cans (10L, Collapsible)	2
Solar Lamp (optional)	1

**Winterization items (seasonal)** Quantity

Waterproof floor cover / extra-plastic sheeting	1
Winter Clothes kit (see below)	1

**Hygiene Items** Quantity

Hygiene Kit	1
Baby Diapers	1 Pack
Elderly Diapers	5
Sanitary Napkins	10

(Since May 2016, All Hygiene items are counted under WASH Sector)

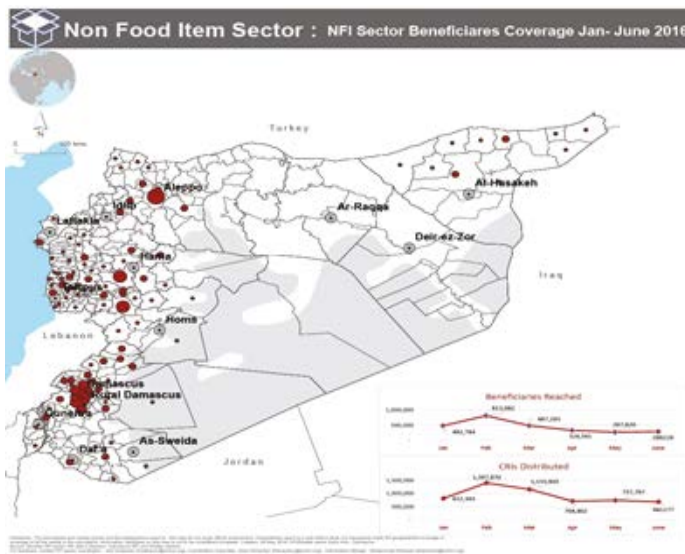
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**Key Documents**

- NFI Sector Strategy
- Information Management Strategy
- NFI sector 4W
- Maps

**Key Figures**

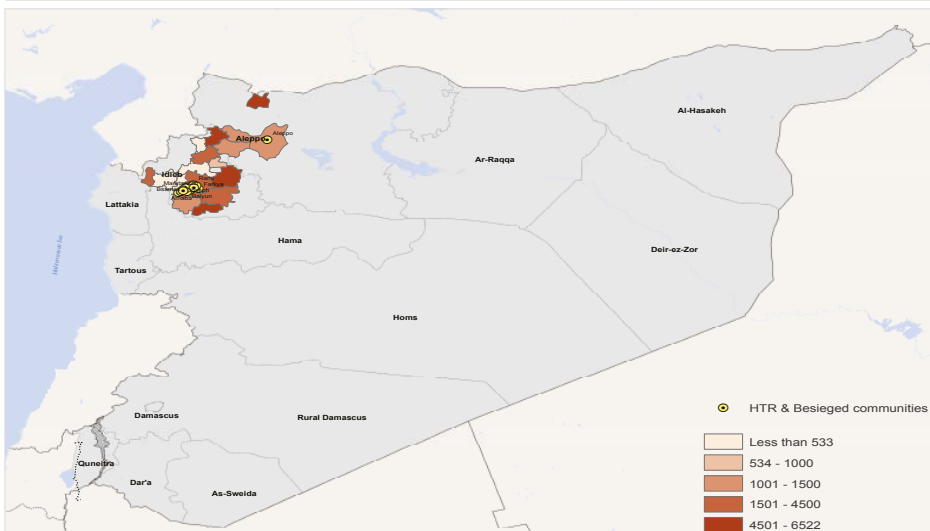
**17** Cluster partners  
**5.3 M / 5.3 M** People in need / targeted  
**2.6 M** Reached beneficiaries  
**5.5 M** NFIs Distributed

**8%** of total reached is in Hard to reach & Besieged Areas (Approx 200,000)

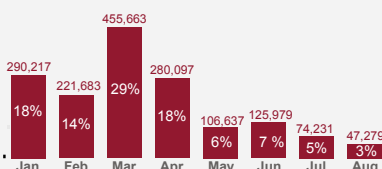
**Funding** (Source: HRP 2016)

Total Fund Required: **523,184,835**





## Key progress indicators



The Shelter and NFIs Cluster, led by UNHCR and co-led by Global Communities, coordinates the efforts of 45 member organizations. The Cluster addresses 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-not-harm principle. A Technical Working Group chaired by Global Communities provides member organizations with guidance on Shelter and NFI standards.

### Highlights

- The SNFI Cluster IM Unit has been collected August data. During August, the Cluster reached 47,279 individuals throughout Shelter and NFI activities. 18 sub-districts in 2 governorates have been reached by 10 cluster members. During summer the reach is generally lower than in winter but during August 2016 the Cluster membership recorded the lowest reach since summer 2014. This is mainly due to the current access condition in Eastern Aleppo City and to the shifting of frontlines in the ISIL occupied areas.
- The Cluster has been updating the in-stocks reports for the potential response in the Eastern part of Aleppo City and has supported the Cluster Lead Agency in the planning of phase 2 of the Cross Line convoys from X-Border Turkey. Two INGOs and Two UN agencies are ready to assist 204,000 individuals through blankets, winter clothes, jerry cans, kitchen sets, plastic sheets, NFIs Kits, and solar lamps distributions.
- As part of the HNO/HPC process this year, Turkey hub IMOs participated in a 5-days workshop for all SNFI IMOs in different hubs, the workshop was in Amman (21-25 August 2016). The objective of the workshop was to both WoS and hub IMOs come together to understand, consolidate, aggregate the data to sub-district level and visually analyze the data. The SNFI Turkey based Cluster can rely on five assessment sources (Hubs, NPM, Urban profiling, inter sector and multi sector assessment) to gather data that will be the basis for the sector 2017 HNO analysis.
- The second round of winter plans data collection has been completed. 535,420 people are planned to be assisted with Shelter/NFI activities by 12 member organizations. So far the 70% of the planned response is funded. Based on the membership full capacity, the Cluster could aim to target around 888,289 people during the coldest months (November to February). Additional funds are needed to assist 507,950 more people.

### Cluster Priorities

- Coordinate the Cluster members' interventions in order to avoid overlapping.
- Harmonize till the maximum extend feasible the Shelter and NFIs assistance across the Cluster members.
- Respond to the ongoing displacements especially within the host communities in coordination with Damascus and Jordan hubs.
- Ensure continued assistance to besieged areas.
- Ensure a coordinated preparedness for winter.
- Increase the access to shelter and improve the standards of the shelter stocks.
- Advocate for the centralization of the stocks.

### Challenges/Gaps

- The update of the People in Need figures at sub-district level is crucial in order to determine accurate gaps. The data available is from September 2015 (WOS assessment).
- Constraints in stockpiling big amounts inside Syria due to access, condition of the roads, security, size of the trucks.
- Continued assistance to besieged areas.

#### Humanitarian Response Plan 2016:

[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/2016\\_hrp\\_syrian\\_arab\\_republic.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/2016_hrp_syrian_arab_republic.pdf)

#### Humanitarian Need Overview 2016:

[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/2016\\_hno\\_syrian\\_arab\\_republic.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/2016_hno_syrian_arab_republic.pdf)

#### Shelter NFI Cluster public Dropbox link:

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/n27n79mht1ar22w/AAAsF1Vcl-pg8RX8c2vCpCna?dl=0>

#### Shelter NFI Whole of Syria page:

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/whole-of-syria/shelternfi>

Lead agency: UNHCR

Cluster coordinator: Francesca Lubrano di Giunno,  
lubrano@unhcr.org

Co-lead agency: Global Communities

Data Source: 4Ws Shelter/NFI cluster matrix,  
FTS website, HRP

Creation Date: 20 September 2016



People reached from Turkey hub in August 2016



**1,332**

Beneficiaries reached by cash / voucher in August

**10**

Members reported activities in August

**9** Members implemented NFI activities

**6** Members implemented Shelter activities

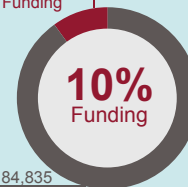
**18**

Sub-districts reached in August in **2** governorates

**17** Sub-districts reached by NFI activities

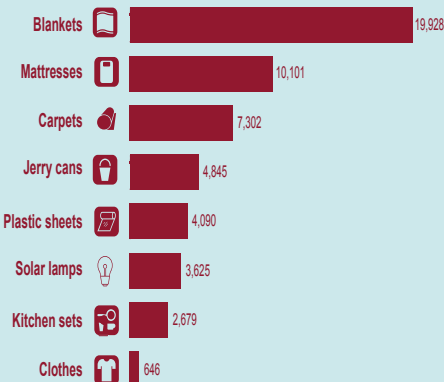
**12** Sub-districts reached by Shelter activities

\$ 50,795,486  
Funding



\$525,184,835  
Requirements

NFI: Items distributed in August



Shelter: Individuals assisted in August





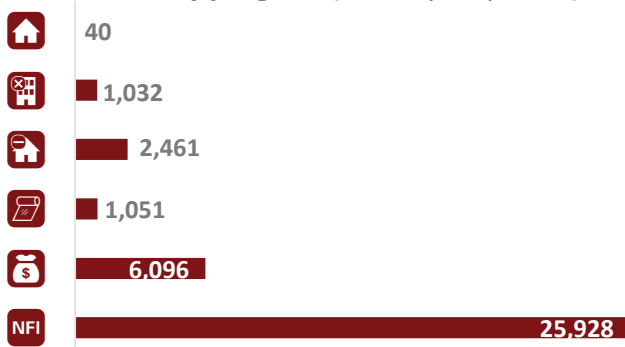
Figure 1-Category 4 damaged homes along contact where vulnerable and elderly still reside as they have no other housing solutions. Credit: A. Meyer



## HIGHLIGHTS

- **Profiling for Durable Solutions:** With the increase of eviction or threats of eviction in 7 Collective Centers, 2 in Kiev, 1 in Zhytomyr, 1 in Odessa, 1 in Kharkov, and 2 in Donetsk Oblast of Government Controlled Areas; the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) was invited to Ukraine to assist Shelter Cluster Partners and UNHCR protection and their implementing partners. The scoping mission which occurred between the 6<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> of July focused on developing an appropriate methodology to analyze the situation of IDPs to better facilitate the development of durable solutions and advocacy for IDPs found in urban contexts of displacement.
- **Damage Database:** Partners and Donetsk and Luhansk Oblast authorities continue to cooperate with the Shelter Cluster Team to record damaged addresses and repairs to the Damage Database. In 2016, partners have attempted to address structural damages, with 9% of the over 20,000 damages being recorded as heavy and reconstruction repairs.
- **Transition and joint humanitarian and development approaches:** On the 22<sup>nd</sup> of July, the Humanitarian Country Team invited government stakeholders and donors to participate on a discussion of developing transitional plans for government controlled areas, where the plans would aim to return coordination functions to government counterparts. The necessity to identify appropriate government focal points for coordination functions and involve them more regularly in daily coordination in order to achieve successful transition was confirmed. A multiyear humanitarian response plan was proposed for addressing recurrent humanitarian needs.
- **Front line and needs in Non-Government Controlled Areas:** In Non-Government Controlled Areas and front line communities where access and insecurity limit presence of humanitarian agencies, the elderly and most vulnerable are residing in severely damaged homes. Despite logistical constraints, humanitarian organizations try to find opportunities for delivery of humanitarian aid when and where access is permitting.
- **Winterization:** Shelter/NFI partners have initiated planning and preparation to update the [2015 winterization guidelines](#). In government controlled areas, partners have engaged in discussions on appropriate NFIs which can be distributed. Partners in government controlled areas of northern Donbass have favored cash and voucher approaches over NFIs to ensure joint humanitarian and recovery efforts. Unfortunately, a gap in winterization assistance are IDPs residing in Collective Centers.

## Activity progress (January-July 2016)



NFI - Non Food items distribution;; - Shelter acute emergency repairs;  
 - Shelter light repairs; - Shelter medium repairs; - Shelter heavy repairs&reconstructions ; - Cash for rent

## KEY DATES

Events in Crimea in March 2014 and rising tensions in east Ukraine from April 2014 resulted in a conflict that has triggered mass displacement within and from Ukraine. One year ago, Debaltseve January crisis was the last systematic massive shelling occurring in the highly urban area and led to influx of some 10,000 IDPs to both GCA and NGCA. During May-July 2016, an uptick in shelling has resulted in additional damage to houses on both GCA and NGCA sides of the contact line.

Activation of Cluster: December 2014

## CLUSTER TEAM

Cluster lead agency: [UNHCR](#)

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

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## KEY DOCUMENTS

Shelter/NFI Cluster strategy [ENG UKR](#)

[Technical Working Groups](#)

Shelter Assessment report [ENG UKR](#)

Recommendations on Winterization 2015/16 [ENG RUS](#)

[Recommendations on Cash for Rent in Ukraine](#)

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

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

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

[3W for Ukraine \(December 2015\)](#)

[Regional 3W map as of December \(by district\)](#)

[3W raw data \(January\)](#)

Matrix of activities for 2016 [ENG RUS](#)

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

## KEY LINKS

[3W online submission form](#)

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

## July at glance

**NFI**

25,928 HHs  
received NFIs

**900,000**

Total people in  
need



6,096 HHs  
received shelter  
monetized  
assistance

**300,000**

Cluster target  
population



3,493 light and  
medium repairs

**40**

Cluster partners

Note: Source: HRP Ukraine 2016, 3W reports from partners  
 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

## August 2016



### OVERVIEW

- Vanuatu has one of the highest exposures to natural hazards in the world. Cyclones historically cause the greatest damage and mortality and are seasonal and frequent. Earthquakes also historically cause significant destruction and mortality and are frequent. Four major volcanoes are located on populated islands. Tsunamis, landslides and drought are also present.
- Overall population is small and densities. High population densities and significant infrastructure only on Santo, Efate and Tanna. Over 80% of population still live on traditional land and vernacular modes of resilience and preparedness are vital, most importantly those that are linked with tropical cyclones.

### NEED ANALYSIS

Support self-recovery primarily through distribution of tarpaulins and tools during the relief phase, and activities complementing the recovery initiatives undertaken by the affected households in order to repair, retrofit or rebuild their dwellings and make those safer, stronger and more resilient to future cyclones and other types of natural hazards.

### EMERGENCY RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS

- Training on shelter coordination for Public Works Department, Department of Local Authorities and NDMO, national, provincial and community levels.
- SCV developed "Technical guidelines for emergency shelter response to future natural disaster in Vanuatu" document
- IFRC continues support Vanuatu Shelter Cluster nationally and regionally
- NDMO strengthening (1) emergency response with the support of IOM, regarding internal displacement and evacuation centres (2) Humanitarian logistic capacity, including warehousing construction/rebuilding, NFIs distribution capacity building and operationalization at provincial level (3) Community resilience through reinforcement of Community Disaster Committees (CDCs), mitigation measures and safer housing promotion.

### GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Need to support identification, repairing, retrofitting and reconstruction of cyclone-resistant community-led traditional buildings
- Important to identify the traditional individual and community cyclone-proof buildings that resisted well to cyclone PAM so to learn from traditional knowledge principles that could inform modern building and settlement practices and even be integrated into the national building code

### KEY FACTS & FIGURES

The Latest Crises: March 2015  
Activation of Cluster: February 2015 (pre-crisis)

Cluster management arrangements:  
Strategic Advisory Group

Frequency of cluster meetings: MONTHLY

- 16** Total cluster partners
- 8** IOs & INGOs with permanent presence in the country
- 8** Local NGOs

### CLUSTER TEAM - Contacts

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Information Management Officer: N/A

### KEY DOCUMENTS (hyperlinks)

- [Vanuatu Shelter Document Index](#)
- [Strategic Framework Executive Summary](#)
- [Technical guidelines for emergency shelter response to Natural Disaster in Vanuatu](#)
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### KEY LINKS

[Vanuatu page on sheltercluster.org](#)

[Vanuatu page on humanitarianresponse.info](#)

[Vanuatu page on relief.web](#)



IDPs shelters damaged by the recent flooding in Abs district, Hajjah Governorate.  
Photo : Al-Amal Association | August 2016.



Houses damaged by recent flooding in Amran district, Amran Governorate.  
Photo : Yemen Red Crescent Society | August 2016.

## OVERVIEW OF STRATEGIC AND TIME CRITICAL ACTIVITIES

The Shelter / NFI / CCCM Cluster remains only 8% funded till date even though Shelter is one of the top three needs expressed by internally displaced persons (IDPs) (Ref. Task Force Population Movement). Unfortunately donors' attention for shelter, NFI and CCCM related issues remains extremely limited. The overview below aims to put forward **strategic and time critical activities** that will serve the most vulnerable, crisis-affected, displaced population in immediate terms. The estimated cost of these critical activities is **\$11,528,300 USD** and it will target **50,195 most vulnerable households** (351,365 individuals).

- 1) Finding alternative shelter solutions for IDP currently living in schools and facing high pressure from the host community to vacate the premises.** Financial requirements for piloting projects taking into account the most pressing cases are as follows: Rehabilitation / extension / renting 5 alternative buildings to relocate approximately **150 displaced households** currently sheltered in schools : **\$150,000 USD**. This activity is prioritised by Taizz (142 schools occupied by IDP) and Ibb (50 schools occupied by IDP) Hub. These Governorates have the highest number of IDPs residing in schools.
- 2) Providing winterisation assistance to the most vulnerable affected population.** The winterisation plan runs from October 2016 to March 2017 and aims at providing basic non-food items (such as blankets and clothes) and upgrading / repair of shelter. **38,365 most vulnerable households** are likely to be prone to cold weather and they need urgent winterisation assistance. The total cost for winterisation assistance is estimated at **\$8,440,300 USD**. The top priority governorates for this activity are Dhamar, Amran and Sana'a given the harsh weather condition during the winter season.
- 3) Developing decentralised contingency stocks for NFIs and Emergency Shelter (ES) rapid response in case of a natural disaster (flood, storms and hurricanes).** Financial requirements to procure and warehouse a strategic contingency stock of NFI kits and Emergency Shelter kits to serve **10,000 most vulnerable households** in case of emergency : **\$2,650,000 USD**.
- 4) CCCM Monitoring of Collective Centres (CC) and Spontaneous Sites (SS) to determine and respond to urgent needs and gaps in assistance for some of the most vulnerable IDPs (related with activity 1).** The total cost for monitoring of 120 CC over 12 months is estimated at **\$288,000 USD** (including small repair and maintenance of the CC). This activity is prioritised by Taizz and Ibb Hub. Both governorates contain over 326 CC till date.

## KEY FIGURES (HHs)

<b>40</b> Key Cluster partners	<b>0.5 Million</b> Households in need
<b>0.3 Million</b> Households targeted in the revised YHRP 2016	<b>77,348*</b> HHs assisted (Jan-August 2016)

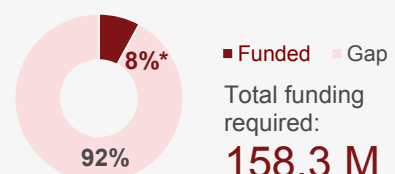
\*It represents 25% of the number of households planned to be assisted in 2016 by the Cluster.

Non-Food Items	<b>67,260</b>	129,037
Emergency Shelter Kits / Materials	<b>22,933</b>	86,760
Cash for Rental Subsidies	<b>1,532</b>	11,821
Cash in lieu for NFIs / Shelter Materials	<b>1,600</b>	21,107
Rehabilitation / Reconstruction of Damaged / Destroyed Houses	<b>531</b>	22,715
Rehabilitation and extension of Collective Centres hosting IDPs	<b>29</b>	45 Centre
Family Tents	<b>533</b>	
Return Kits		35,102

■ Assisted (January - August 2016)

□ Unmet / Gap (in-line with the number of HHs targeted in the revised YHRP 2016)

## FUNDING (USD)



\*Source : FTS

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