

# Two years of shelter activities Donors Report



UNHCR  
The UN Refugee Agency

**NOBODY  
LEFT  
OUTSIDE**

**THE GLOBAL  
SHELTER  
COALITION**

A shared commitment for refugees



## Introduction

UNHCR's global fundraising campaign, "Nobody Left Outside" calls on individuals, corporations, foundations and philanthropists to help raise funds to shelter two million of the most vulnerable refugees.

Launched two years ago in response to the unprecedented need for shelter, the campaign highlights the many different forms of frontline shelter, offering both stop-gap protection and longer-term solutions for refugees and the

communities which host them. By supporting the continued improvement of frontline shelter, we not only help people recover, but we sow the seeds for future peace.

Looking ahead to its final year, the campaign will focus on securing the funds needed to scale the implementation of Refugee Housing Units for families who have been forced to flee their homes. The aim is to once again galvanize campaign supporters to provide a shelter solution that gives dignity and robust protection to the forcibly displaced.



## Impact at a Glance

In the last 24 months UNHCR has provided an array of shelter solutions to 1.25 million people forced to flee around the world.



**1,102,354 people** have received **209,918 emergency and transitional shelters** around the world



**32,500 of the most vulnerable refugee families** in Jordan can survive and avoid homelessness after receiving vital cash assistance



**35,385 people live now in safe households** after 7,077 houses have been rehabilitated in Lebanon in exchange of a rent agreement for a year



**36,444 internally displaced people** can restart their lives after 10,344 of their war-damaged homes were repaired in Ukraine



**378,142 people** are protected from extreme weather conditions after receiving 75,628 shelter kits



**67,522 refugees** are re-empowered to restart their lives after receiving 11,892 land plots in Niger and Uganda





## How the collective power of donors is helping rebuild refugee lives

UNHCR envisions, develops, supports and delivers shelter solutions throughout all stages of the refugee journey.

We promote an all-inclusive approach to shelter response, from contingency planning and preparedness to mid-to-long term solutions. The shelter solutions advanced and implemented by UNHCR are designed for, and in many occasions together with, the people affected. The aim is to minimize the impact of large human forced displacement on the host communities around them.

Our shelter solutions always promote the dignity and protection of those we serve and sustainable principles are taken into account for large scale deployments.

The funds raised through the ‘Nobody Left Outside’ for shelter campaign and the Global Shelter Coalition have supported 18 areas of UNHCR’s shelter work.



## Global Shelter Coalition for Nobody Left Outside

The funds so generously entrusted to UNHCR by donors of the Nobody Left Outside campaign and members of its Global Shelter Coalition continue to positively impact the lives of thousands of refugees across the world. **Thank you.**

### Champion

Dr Dato' Sri Tahir

### Leader

Ms. Cate Blanchett 'Home' Event

### Members

Mr. Evgeny Tugolukov  
M.B.C. Al-Amal  
Shinnyoen Japan  
Mr. Reza Safavi  
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Donors from Switzerland





# 1. Emergency shelter for Survival

Shelter is a vital survival mechanism in times of crisis or forced displacement.

## Greece

In Greece thousands found a safe haven after surviving the Mediterranean treacherous journey

79,538 asylum seekers have been sheltered in apartments or in hotels

An estimated 362,000 refugees and migrants risked their lives crossing the Mediterranean Sea in 2016, with 173,450 people arriving in Greece. In the first half of 2017, over 105,000 refugees and migrants entered Europe.

This movement towards Europe continues to take a devastating toll on human life. Since the beginning of 2017, over 2,700 people are believed to have died or gone missing while crossing the Mediterranean Sea to reach Europe, with reports of many others perishing in route.

Those arriving in Europe need adequate reception and assistance, particularly those with specific needs, including unaccompanied and separated children. UNHCR, working with partners, is providing a broad range of support and assistance in Europe including provision of accommodation and support to improve reception conditions. The type of accommodation provided in Greece includes emergency shelters in a site setting, apartments, hotels and other types of buildings.

**“There was an excess of supply of accommodation, mostly in Athens and Thessaloniki, and landlords have generally been happy to rent to NGOs and municipalities that are supporting refugee families,”** says Giovanni Lepri, deputy representative for the United Nations refugee agency, the UNHCR, in Greece.

The rental programme has revived impoverished areas of the centre mostly populated by older people as refugee families get to know their neighbours, shop at small stores and send children to schools.

Asylum seekers in Greece also receive food and hygiene items as well as medical, legal and psycho-social support, interpretation and transportation services.

## Bangladesh

In Bangladesh more than half a million survivors of violence and persecution are now safe and sheltered

567,495 refugees have received direct shelter assistance

Since the crisis began in August 2017, 17 UNHCR airlifts have carried millions of dollars-worth of emergency aid to Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh. **By early 2018, 306,000 newly arrived refugees received emergency kits containing vital and life-saving household items.** The kits included: five blankets, five sleeping mats, two mosquito nets, two tarpaulins, a solar lamp, a jerry can and a bucket.

Ahead of the monsoon season, we also provided shelter kits to 27,709 families to help them build stronger, safer homes that can withstand heavy rains and flooding. The kits included tarpaulins, rope, bamboo and sandbags. UNHCR is working closely with the government and other agencies on the ground to send more aid by sea so as to pre-position assistance for new arrivals. In this regard, containers stocked with post-monsoon materials, such as sleeping mats, plastic sheeting, buckets, rope, and water purification tablets are being pre-positioned across the settlements. In a large-scale emergency such as this, which rapidly overwhelms the host country's already stretched resources, providing new arrivals with the essentials to survive is a priority for UNHCR.

**As part of UNHCR's comprehensive emergency response, solar street lights have been installed in the settlements and a highway has been built benefiting both host communities and refugees.** So far, 232 out of 270 solar street lights have been installed. Together with our partners, we are also helping the government to develop new sites that can safely accommodate refugees. This includes funding a road to facilitate construction and refugee access, supporting site planning, building latrines and wells, improving the water and sanitation facilities. In an effort to improve sanitation and access to drinkable water, we have built thousands of latrines and water points for the refugees, thereby mitigating the risks of health problems such as acute watery diarrhoea.

**UNHCR has 300 staff in Bangladesh, including 208 national colleagues and we will continue to boost our presence and operations to match the scale and complexity of this still fluid and evolving refugee crisis.**

## Chad

In Chad humanitarian aid scales up to safeguard thousands of victims of violence

51,190 refugees have received shelter kits and can live with dignity in 3,300 mud brick houses

Nigerian refugees continue to arrive to very remote and impoverished communities in neighbouring countries. Since it started in 2013, the Boko Haram conflict has internally displaced 2.4 million people in northeast Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger. The communities hosting refugees are in dire need of aid as their capacity to help those displaced, including through existing infrastructure for basic services, is stretched to the limit. Humanitarian assistance is needed to uplift services in a number of sectors including shelter. In Chad, over 3,300 mud-brick houses with thatched roofs were built for 16,500 people in the last 24 months. Additionally during this time, UNHCR has provided around 6,938 tarpaulins in 11 camps. Every refugee location in Chad has a shelter focus person or task-force assisting UNHCR and the implementing partners in the management of shelter related aid delivery.

## Niger

In Niger, long term refugees have more permanent homes 4,031 land plots, which include 205 transitional shelters, have been assigned and made available to refugee families

Many of the refugees that have sought refuge in Niger have been forced to flee the Boko Haram insurgency in North-Eastern Nigeria and Chad; and a vast majority of them arrived with little more than their clothes on their backs. UNHCR has delivered emergency relief by using a rather innovative approach, which consists of **legally conveyed plots of land and housing for over 4,000 refugees** that will give these families permanent homes in Niger. UNHCR has also led the construction of social and sustainable long-term housing in the form of transitional shelters for over 28,000 refugees.



## A cash lifeline for urban refugees

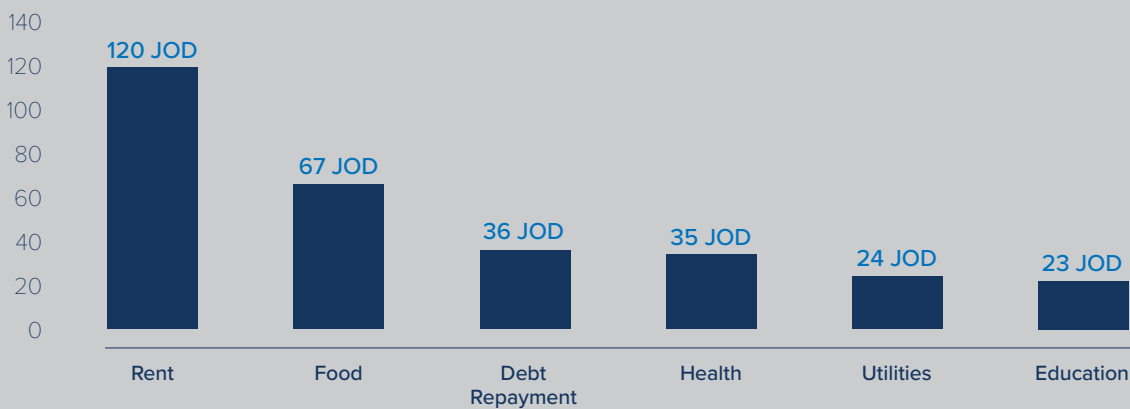
Today, about 60% of forcibly displaced people live in cities rather than camps and cash relief has proven to be an effective way to reach them faster. It is also a more cost-effective solution than delivering food items, clothing and in-kind donations in crisis settings. Choice empowers refugees to take control of their lives and decide for themselves what they need most. It also helps the local economy by bolstering markets and the vendors who operate within them.

Research shows that paying for rent continues to be the most common and costly monthly expense for refugee families. In Jordan, 80% the refugee families live outside camps and many families rent accommodation at their own cost.

Refugees spend an average of 170 USD (120 Jordanian dollars) on rent, which accounts for most of their monthly cash assistance. Cash assistance not only helps them to avoid homelessness, but research also shows that households receiving cash relief are twice as likely to send their children to school rather than to work.

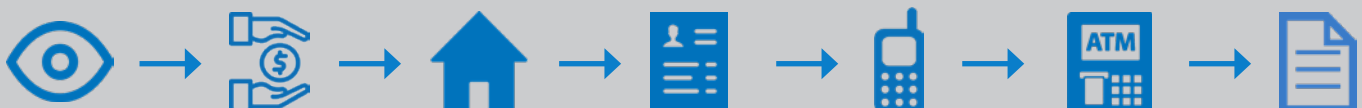
Technology allows us to disburse cash securely and instantly to places where we can't otherwise get supplies. We do this by using existing ATM networks, bolstered with iris recognition security. The process is simple. A refugee calls a 24 hr. Helpline, and we follow up with a home visit.

Our assessment goes to a committee of community representatives, who make recommendations to our experts. Successful applicants are invited to go to the bank, where their iris is scanned and registered with the ATM software. The selection process for cash assistance takes place within 30 days. Once eligibility is confirmed, cash grants can be sent within 4 days. Banking overheads are low, at 2%, with an extra 1.5% for monitoring and staff.



## How cash assistance works

1. Refugees are registered and irises are captured
2. Donors provide funding
3. Home visits are conducted to assess vulnerability
4. Families are selected for cash assistance
5. Text messages inform beneficiaries when the cash is available for withdrawal money from ATM
6. No card. No pin. Beneficiaries are identified by their iris and can withdraw money from ATM
7. UNHCR conducts post-production surveys to measure the impact of cash assistance





## 2. Transitional Shelter for Recovery. Shelter is also key to restoring personal security, self-sufficiency and dignity.

### Jordan

In Jordan, we are restoring dignity of vulnerable families through cash assistance: Cash assistance and asset transfers has been granted to 32,500 households of refugees and vulnerable people (±2,200 \$/year per family)

With the conflict in Syria nearing its eighth year many families have now been in exile for years and their situation is becoming increasingly dire with savings depleted and little or no hope of earning income to cover even the most basic needs. UNHCR has been able to help the most vulnerable Syrian families – women and children headed households, elderly and disabled, who were forced to flee to neighbouring Jordan. We provide vital cash assistance to enable them to rent safe accommodation, buy food, receive health care and send their children to school.

In 2018 UNHCR has supported 32,500 families with a monthly cash grant of 183 USD on average per household. As most of these families live outside of camps, often in unfinished or abandoned buildings or substandard housing, cash assistance provides a lifeline which allows them to pay for rent and avoid homelessness. It also allows them to make good choices based on their specific needs, in a dignified manner. With cash assistance refugees are not victims but actively contributing members to the local economy.

### Lebanon

In Lebanon both refugees and host communities benefit from UNHCR shelter solutions

7,077 partially constructed buildings have been finalized in exchange of rent-free or rent-reduction agreements for refugee families and 68,690 shelter kits have been distributed among refugees to face winter months

In Lebanon, where refugee families represent 25% of the country's population, UNHCR has upgraded, repaired and completed over 7,077 partially constructed buildings, which are their only option for shelter. In exchange for UNHCR's investment, landlords are obliged to provide refugees with a rent-free agreement or a rent reduction usually for a whole year.

This whole-of-society scheme is not only opening up housing options that were not legally available before, but it is also ensuring that refugees have financial breathing space for a year while they work out their options for the future.

The scheme also helps to prevent families from descending into poverty or resorting to desperate measures, such as unsafe or exploitative work and child labour. In the longer term, rehabilitating these building helps increase housing options for both refugees and local hosting areas. In the last two years, some 35,385 refugees benefited from these rent agreements.

Also in Lebanon, much needed weatherproofing and shelter kits have been distributed to over 62,733 families (313,665 people) living in informal settlements. These kits costs just over USD 200, and contain a tarpaulin to protect from rain, plywood to reinforce the roof, lockable doors, insulation foam, and building tools. These kits help improve refugee households making life more bearable and healthier while a more durable solution is found.

### Tanzania

In Tanzania thousands of Burundian refugees have found shelter and safety

196,785 refugees have received 25,739 emergency and 13,618 transitional shelters

Close to 400,000 refugees have been forced to flee political unrest and violence in Burundi in the past few years. Many of them have sought shelter in neighbouring Tanzania where local government and communities have welcomed them, and UNHCR and partners on the ground have provided emergency shelters.

Over time the temporary emergency shelters have been transformed into more durable ones with mud bricks and corrugated iron roofs to offer better living conditions and more protection from external elements. Since the beginning of the Shelter Campaign, almost 200,000 refugees have received some shelter related assistance. Thousands of families can now start rebuilding their lives in the safety of a shelter.

## Kenya

In Kenya thousands of the most vulnerable refugees have now an adequate dwelling for their situation

2,195 special shelters for refugees with disabilities and 9,409 transitional shelters have been built for 58,020 refugees in Dadaab and Kakuma camps

UNHCR has been operational in Kenya in line with its international mandate for over fifty years. Kenya is host to 486,150 refugees and asylum-seekers from over 15 countries in the region mainly living in the Dadaab and Kakuma camps as well as in various urban centres. The refugee situation has been termed as protracted as a large number of them have resided in the camps for over 20 years, with periodical new influxes mostly from Somalia and South Sudan.

The provision of life saving services, such as shelter, continues to be a priority. In the last 24 months, UNHCR has built 2,195 shelters for refugees with disabilities, improving the quality of life for 10,975 people. We have also built 9,409 transitional shelters for an additional 47,045 people. These shelter infrastructures were built by refugees and host community members, which forms part of UNHCR's community-based approach to mitigate the creation of economic imbalances between refugees and the host communities, as well as to prevent conflict in refugee settlements.

## Northern Triangle of Central America

In the Northern Triangle of Central America (El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala) people fleeing gang violence and persecuted members of the LGBTI-community have found a safe-haven in transit shelters

32,345 people in the Central American region have found safety in 15 UNHCR supported transit shelters.

There seems to be no end in sight of violence, drug wars and domestic abuse in one of the most dangerous places in the world: the Northern Triangle of Central America. Several countries in the region have seen a thirteen-fold increase in asylum claims; in 2016 alone 388,000 people fled the region and more continued to flee in 2017. UNHCR's transit shelters are filled with people who have been forced to flee persecution and gang-led bloodshed.

These people seek safety, accommodation, legal support and counselling. The violence of the gangs – known as the Maras – is so brutal that anyone running from it has the right to claim for asylum. Increasingly members of the LGBTI community have also become targets of these criminal networks. They face violence, rape and murder. Since the beginning of the 'Nobody Left Outside' Campaign over 5,700 people who identify as gay, lesbian, bi-, or transsexual or intersex have received support from UNHCR in several transit shelters throughout Mexico and Guatemala.





“When we started the project, we set out to create a solution that would provide better quality, more safety and dignified living conditions for refugees, and would be less costly for UNHCR. So if you look at the RHU today, it will last for many years and it is a better solution that can be paid off over many years”

Per Heggenes CEO IKEA Foundation

For the millions of men, women and children who have been displaced for years, we want to provide them dignity, comfort and protection with a shelter solution called the **Refugee Housing Unit (RHU)**.

The RHU is a self-standing, sustainable and durable shelter, designed with inputs from leading experts, and through an innovative partnership between UNHCR, the social enterprise Better Shelter and the IKEA Foundation. Throughout the design, we gave special attention to the feedback of people forced to flee so as to develop a housing solution that could be easily transported and set up in emergencies, and could also provide safety, privacy, dignity and comfort.

With nearly 12 million people in protracted refugee situations, there is an urgent need to provide them with better quality shelter. Shelter that will last; that protects refugees and those who are internally displaced from the elements and ill health;

and that offers a dignified and safe way of living for those forced from home.

Millions of refugees, fleeing conflict, disaster and climate change, have long relied on what has become a familiar symbol of survival and support: the white and blue UNHCR tents. These makeshift shelters—prone to wind, fire rain damage and offering little climate control or privacy—only last up to 12 months. While useful in acute emergencies, these are not a sustainable solution and many families must stay in refugee camps for years.

UNHCR knew that when it came to providing shelter for the millions of refugees it serves, it could do better. Creating a new way to house refugees was no easy feat. Shelters had to be suitable for many weather conditions—sometimes extreme. They had to last with only basic maintenance, and most importantly, provide housing with enough space and privacy to uphold refugees’ dignity and hope.



**Safe and dignified housing**

Lockable door, women and children can sleep safely

Robust structure that protects from rain, snow and wind

Solar powered lamp that allows for connectivity



**Cost effective**

Flat packed  
— Low cost logistics and storage

Easily assembled  
— 4 persons x 4 hours, all tools included.

Units can be built together to create larger structures, and used for receptions, clinics, class rooms



**Sustainable**

It may be transformed into a durable shelter with the use of local materials

Can be dismantled, moved, reassembled and adapted to different needs and purposes, facilitating reuse

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Two UNHCR shelter experts working in Mahama camp in Rwanda, Silas Omondi and Jeff Nshimiyimana, tell us about the process of receiving Burundian refugees and finding ways to best shelter them.

Can you tell us about our work in Mahama Camp, sheltering Burundian refugees?

**Silas:** During the emergency period, the camp had more than 4,000 family tents and more than 170 temporary communal hangars. Receiving funding for shelter has made a tremendous impact on transitioning from temporary structures to the current semi-permanent shelters. Our goal is to transform 6,907 temporary structures to semi-permanent shelters.

Can you describe the dual shelters?

**Jeff:** The roof of a dual shelter is made from corrugated iron sheets with aluminium coatings on both sides covering the timber structure on top of walls. Each dual shelter has four rooms where eight people could comfortably live. The dual shelters are made of mud bricks produced from local soil mixed with straw as reinforcements and dried in the sun. Each shelter has 4 windows for aeration and sunlight. The doors are made from timber works with a locking system on both sides. The family living in the shelter can use a padlock to lock the door from the outside when they're not home. The shelter can last an upwards of 10 years with adequate upkeep.

Where did the concept of the dual shelter come from?

**Jeff:** The concept of dual shelters was based on the need for longer term durable shelters and limitation of land for

construction of the usual shelters that could accommodate all refugees in Mahama Camp. It was an innovation based on the refugee context and the hard conditions of local land availability.

How do you determine the space allocations for families to live in the dual shelter?

**Silas:** The Mahama dual shelter model has a different shelter topology in terms of rooms since the majority of the population are single family size. We conducted a survey to determine how to best fulfil the needs of Burundian refugee families and came up with the following formula:

Families of one to two are allocated one room

- Families of three to six are allocated two rooms
- Families of seven to eight are allocated three rooms
- Families of nine to ten are allocated four rooms

All the rooms are partitioned and have doors fixed per each room.

What is the shelter plan for Mahama camp moving forward?

**Silas:** We have plans under way to demolish all the temporary shelters since we have received funds to construct semi-permanent shelters. This is currently under progress. But Mahama camp is still receiving new refugees. Even after the construction of the new shelters, there will be a gap of 593 shelters which still requires funding. There is also need to improve the reception which are still temporary structures. Our hope is that supporters like those donating to the Global Shelter Campaign can help us fund these remaining shelters.



### 3. Shelter for Renewal

Shelter that provides privacy and dignity is the first step to build a successful new life.

#### Iraq

In Iraq thousands of internally displaced families have safer and more dignified housing:

7,235 homes have been repaired for 85,465 forcibly displaced people

2,246 buildings have been turned into collective shelters for 513 families

3,500 displaced families have received a Refugee Housing Unit and 2,500 more will receive one of these durable housing units in 2018

In Iraq, after decades of conflict and violence, over 1.92 million people remained forcibly displaced as of August 2018. Of those about 500,000 people live in camps, which many are not scheduled to close. Thousands more remain scattered, blended within the host community, and living in areas that are very difficult to reach for aid agencies.

Although a sizable number of people has returned to their areas of origin, returnees are unable to sustain themselves and show an increasing trend of returning to camps. The needs of the forcibly displaced families remain critical as the most vulnerable continue to fall below minimum living conditions and depend on humanitarian assistance to survive. In heavily war-impacted areas such as Mosul, people need transitional shelter solutions and seasonal support (for winter) while in camps tent replacement and seasonal support are urgently needed. UNHCR helps these families by providing durable, safe and dignified shelter in the form of RHUs.

The RHU has a robust structure that protects refugee families from rain, snow, wind as well as the burning sun, it can be locked to provide safety for women and children and has curtains to increase privacy. The roof is equipped with a small solar panel that provides power to a ceiling lamp, which also serves as a charger for mobile phones. Eventually the RHU can be transformed into a more durable accommodation using local materials.

#### Ukraine

In Ukraine thousands of people have received new homes and are able to restart their lives after the conflict

36,444 forcibly displaced victims of conflict in Ukraine have new homes to live in safety

Since the conflict began in March 2014, over 2 million Ukrainians have been forced to flee their homes. Around 70% are people over 60 years old, disabled and ill. Although a ceasefire was agreed in 2015, the situation in Donetsk and Luhansk remains volatile. Restrictions on freedom of movement, long queues at checkpoints, difficulties in delivering humanitarian aid, problems accessing benefits payments, and a physical divide between government-controlled and non-government-controlled areas all serve to make everyday life very challenging for those who have lost their homes and are internally displaced. Since the beginning of the campaign, UNHCR and local partners have rebuilt or repaired homes for over 36,000 internally displaced people.

UNHCR High Profile Supporter Helena Christensen travelled with UNHCR to Ukraine in March 2017 to meet elderly persons displaced by the conflict in the east of the country.

In times of conflict, older people are at heightened risk of being forgotten, abandoned and neglected. When fighting led to civilian deaths and destroyed large swathes of buildings, including hospitals, and houses in Donetsk region, east of Ukraine in 2014, most of the young families fled.

Less able to make this journey were the region's older and vulnerable residents who stayed in their damaged homes or moved into collective shelters, convinced that they would soon return home. At the time of Helena's visit, of the estimated 1.6 million people internally displaced by the conflict 900,000 were over 60 years old.





## Rwanda

In Rwanda refugees received longer term and environmentally friendly shelter

44,316 refugees can live now in 8,863 semi-permanent, robust and durable shelters

In 2015, when civil unrest broke out in Burundi, sparking conflict and violence, thousands of Burundians fled their homes in search of protection and safety in Rwanda. In response to the large number of Burundian refugees arriving in Rwanda, UNHCR worked with Rwanda's government to open Mahama camp in April 2015. Today it houses over 50,000 Burundian refugees with refugees still arriving daily.

In the last 24 months, over 44,316 refugees have received back to back 'dual' semi-permanent shelters. These innovative structures provide families with a robust, durable accommodation and good access to water and sanitation. Each shelter is pioneering the use of hydra-formed or compressed mud bricks as a replacement for the less environmentally friendly wood poles.

## Uganda

In Uganda thousands of refugees are less reliant on aid and have somewhere safe to live

7,861 land plots and 21,779 emergency shelter kits have been distributed among 148,200 refugees that have fled the South Sudan conflict

Since 2016 the number of refugees from South Sudan has grown 3-fold in Uganda. This crisis has been driven by a peak in insecurity and armed violence in South Sudan.

Uganda has one of the most progressive and smart policies on refugees in the world. In remarkable acts of generosity and solidarity, individual and community landowners, as well as the government, donate land to the refugees. There are no fenced-off refugee camps. As a result, from day one, refugees are free to start cultivating crops and become less reliant on aid. Refugees in Uganda are allowed to move freely, to access the same health care and education systems as nationals, and they are allowed to work and own businesses.

UNHCR provides each family with an emergency shelter kit so they can build a temporary structure until they are able to build their proper temporary home. The kit contains blankets and essentials such as tarpaulin, poles and knives to cut through the scrubland. For the most vulnerable refugees – elderly or ill – who cannot build their own shelter, UNHCR and partners contract workers to build it for them.



## One more year of the ‘Nobody Left Outside’ Campaign

Accommodation shelter that provides privacy and dignity is the first step to build a successful new life after forced displacement.

UNHCR’s vision is a world where all refugees and forcibly displaced people are able to live with greater dignity and independence, in a safe and sustainable manner, as members of the communities that host them, be it in urban or rural settings.



In the last 24 months, together with the Government of Uganda, we allocated 7,861 land plots (39,305 people live in them) and 21,779 shelter kits.

Today around 60% of forcibly displaced people live in urban areas, while an estimated one-third are housed in organised camps. As some of these have turned into long-term settlements for people fleeing from internal unrest and civil war, they have acquired urban infrastructure, such as paved streets, regular electricity and water supplies, and waste management systems. The image of such camps being filled with UN tents is changing. Tents today serve a minority of displaced persons as there are varied ways of securing adequate shelter that offers privacy and dignity. One of such ways is deploying Refugee Housing Units

at scale, starting with operations that host long term refugees, caught up in situations where political solutions and prospects for peace remain elusive, and returnees who continue uprooted in their own country whilst solid reconstruction solutions are developed for their areas of origin.

UNHCR will continue providing first-line emergency shelter as needed, while funding the construction and maintenance of emergency locations, together with road access to keep the supply channels open. We will also continue (i) providing temporary cash-assistance to help refugees pay their rent and avoid homelessness, (ii) investing in R&D and innovation, and (ii) modernizing our working methods to sustainably respond to forcibly displaced settlement and shelter needs.

Despite the challenges, as High Commissioner Filippo Grandi stated “...it is possible to generate positive dynamism around the refugee issue and to leverage greater support for those affected by conflict, persecution and statelessness. This is a watershed moment for the refugee cause, and an opportunity to take collective action to address forced displacement.”

**UNHCR stands ready, with your support, to achieve these goals.**







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**Front Cover:**

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Children posing in front of their shelter, which has just been destroyed by a storm in Burkina Faso. Since 2012, Malian refugees settled in the refugee-hosting region of Burkina Faso suffer from yearly harsh living conditions during the storm season.

**Page 2:**

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Malian refugee girls playing on a rope in Abala refugee camp, north-east of Niamey, Niger.

**Page 3:**

© UNHCR/Andrew McConnell

Khanke IDP Camp in northern Iraq is home to over 10,000 displaced Iraqis who fled their homes in August 2014. Iraq.

**Page 4:**

© UNHCR

Members of the Global Shelter Coalition

**Page 5:**

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Due to the monsoon rains and cyclone seasons, a Rohingya refugee family is relocated to a new, safer shelter in Kutupalong Expansion Site, Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh

**Page 7:**

© UNHCR/Ibrahima Diane

Central African Republic refugee assigned a temporary shelter. After having a hot meal and picking up non-food items. UNHCR and partners developed in a record time a site, outside of Diba village, temporary shelters, toilets and water point for 1000 persons. Chad.

**Page 8:**

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Tamara Bakez a UNHCR Senior Field Assistant, conducts home visits and follow-up assessments with refugee families. The main purpose is to assess vulnerability and to establish if refugee families are eligible for cash assistance. Amman, Jordan.

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Portrait of Dalia Ramos and her children outside a rented room. The rampant violence in the northern triangle (Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala) has prompted entire families to flee their homes in search of international protection in neighbouring countries. Tenosique, Mexico.

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Families living in Refugee Housing Units in Al Jamea'a camp, Iraq.

© UNHCR/Ibrahim Abdou

Refugee families sheltered in RHUs. Achuo Emmanuel Nchia, UNHCR Shelter and Construction Specialist, with Zara and her children outside the family's shelter, Niger.

© UNHCR/Reynesson Damasceno

New shelter for Venezuelans in northern state of Roraima. UNHCR staff verify and assist Venezuelan refugees, asylum-seekers and persons of concern at the recently opened Rondon I shelter in Boa Vista, Roraima, Brazil.

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UNHCR Senior Field Assistant Tamara Bakez with a Syrian refugee girl in Amman, Jordan.

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UNHCR staff work with Burundi refugees to build dual shelters in Mahama Camp, Rwanda.

© UNHCR/Hannah Maule-ffinck

Celestine (41) and Jeanette (42) with their son Kelly (1) in their dual shelter at Mahama camp, Rwanda.

© UNHCR/Hector Perez

UNHCR High Profile Supporter Helena Christensen visits internally displaced persons in Slovyansk, eastern Ukraine.

**Page 15:**

© UNHCR/Frederic Noy

Burundian mother casts the bricks that will make up the walls of her new home, a dual shelter in Kashojwa village, Uganda.

**Page 16:**

© UNHCR/Diana Diaz

A young girl from South Sudan is greeted by a UNHCR worker before being registered at the newly constructed Gure Shembola Camp in Ethiopia.

**Page 17:**

© UNHCR/ T. Pengilley

UNHCR staff helps build a temporary shelter with sheeting provided by UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency. Indonesia.



**NOBODY  
LEFT  
OUTSIDE**

**UNHCR**, *a mandate to protect*

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), is the only humanitarian agency mandated by the United Nations to lead and coordinate international action for the worldwide protection of refugees and the resolution of refugee problems. Since our creation in 1951, UNHCR has enabled more than 60 million people to rebuild their lives and has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize twice for its work.

[www.unhcr.org/global-shelter-coalition](http://www.unhcr.org/global-shelter-coalition)