

OVERVIEW:

ES-NFI targets to reach **1 million** people in 2021 with all its core activities – emergency shelter, non-food items, transitional shelter, and winterization support, ESNFI Cluster partners have so far reached **380,893** individuals in 2021.

DURABLE SHELTER SOLUTIONS FOR PROLONGED IDPS:

More than **4.9 million** IDPs who have been displaced since 2012 remain in urban and rural informal settlements where they often live in sub-standard shelters and overcrowded settings. Based on recent shelter assessment, there is a desire throughout the population groups for long-term shelter solutions so shelter maintenance is no longer burden. There is need for increased investment in transitional shelter options since they provide sustainable housing compared to emergency shelters, representing a better return on investment and reducing other related needs, such as the requirement for winterization support.



¹Shelter Cluster Afghanistan, UNHCR/REACH, 2020. Local architecture review: Key findings on vernacular shelter designs, materials, and local building practices in Afghanistan
²USAID/REACH, 2020. Information Settlement Assessment Round 2 Preliminary Findings, Kabul, Afghanistan

SCALE OF NEED:

57% displaced households have at least one ES-NFI Sectoral needs. Over one-third of households displaced for more than six months (**1.4 million** people) still live in makeshift shelters or tents, poor transitional shelter in overcrowded conditions.

LOCAL ARCHITECTURE STUDY:

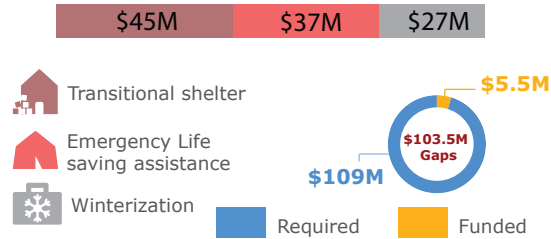
The study was conducted by REACH – UNHCR in 2020¹, and provides various shelter options that range from USD. 200 to USD. 4,000 providing ideas on how ES-NFI Cluster can reduce the cost of Transitional shelter construction.

Key Finding:

- Durable shelter needs have multi-sectoral implications; a well-built, permanent shelter with secure land tenure and comfort addresses not only the shelter needs of a homeowner, but also supports in addressing some protection, livelihood, and food security needs as well.
- The prevalence and access to the materials, skills, and local knowledge to both construct and repair shelters vary considerably based on local markets, the environment, and the communities themselves.
- Lack of resources and impoverished conditions that most Afghans face greatly constrains their abilities to meet these needs on their own.
- Any assistance aimed at alleviating these gaps for beneficiaries needs to be based on the local materials, building designs, construction practices, and local knowledge in order to be an effective durable solution that local communities will be able to take ownership of and ensure their long-term impact.

Next steps: Analysis of the findings and piloting of some potential shelter solutions specific to the regions.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS: \$109M



KEY GAPS:

- Durable shelter solutions for prolonged IDPs
- Lack of land ownership
- Heavily underfunded ESNFI Cluster

LACK OF LAND OWNERSHIP:

It is a key impediment to the provision of durable shelters. Need for advocacy with the government for durable solutions especially for those living in informal settlements in this regard. Recent assessment findings conclude that Informal Settlements are becoming more tenure insecure, especially those with inadequate with inadequate shelter and in the Central, South East and West regions. The trend showed that there has been a continued decline in livelihoods opportunities across informal settlements leading many households being unable to afford better shelter materials or pay for repairs. (REACH, 2020)².

ES-NFI CLUSTER HEAVILY UNDERFUNDED:

The cluster remains heavily underfunded having received 5% of its annual requirements. This is particularly concerning given the disparity in funding levels and notably, the scale of need. Failure to meet the ES-NFI needs leaves millions of people vulnerable to disease, protection threats and preventable mortality.

HRP funding status of ESNFI Cluster from 2016-2020 (US\$M)

