

Global Shelter Cluster

2015 Achievements Report





THE GLOBAL SHELTER CLUSTER (GSC)

Co-led by IFRC and UNHCR, the GSC is a coordination mechanism of 41 global partners¹ working together to support people affected by natural disasters and internally displaced people affected by conflict with the means to live in safe, dignified and appropriate shelter. The GSC enables better coordination among all shelter actors, including local and national governments, so that people in need of shelter assistance receive the right kind of support as quickly as possible.

All activities of the GSC are undertaken within the framework of the *Global Shelter Cluster Strategy 2013-2017*, which was developed and agreed upon by shelter partners to strengthen the shelter response of humanitarian

actors through leadership, coordination and accountability in the humanitarian shelter sector. The Strategy aims to develop a responsive and flexible support to country-level shelter coordination mechanisms, an effective and well-functioning GSC, and improved advocacy and communications to increase the recognition of the shelter and settlements sector.

It is estimated that the GSC partners supported approximately 17.8 million beneficiaries in 2015². All of these efforts were possible thanks to the continued financial support of DG *ECHO*³, UNHCR, IFRC, NRC, ACTED, IOM, SDC and other shelter partners whose valuable contributions have made GSC activities more sustainable.

¹ Current cluster partners include ACTED, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Care International, CRS, Cordaid, Danish Refugee Council, ECHO, Emergency Architects Foundation, DFID, German Red Cross, Global Communities, Habitat for Humanity International, IFRC, IMPACT, InterAction, International Rescue Committee, IOM, Luxembourg Red Cross, Medair, NRC, OFDA, Oxford-Brookes University, ProAct Network, Relief International, RICS, Save The Children UK, Shelter Centre, Shelter for Life International, Shelter Box, Swedish Red Cross, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNOCHA, UNRWA and World Vision International. The Global Shelter Cluster is open to participation by all not-for-profit agencies and institutions engaged in humanitarian shelter.


² Figures estimated from humanitarian dashboards, situation reports, GSC fact sheets and partners' reports.

³ Additional information on the DG ECHO contribution to the GSC can be found [here](#).



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

 IOM+OIM



GLOBAL SHELTER CLUSTER STRATEGY 2013-2017

Developed as an output of the 2012 GSC Meeting, the 2013-2017 Global Shelter Cluster Strategy was approved by the Strategic Advisory Group in early 2013. It has the **goal** to more effectively meet the sheltering needs of pop-

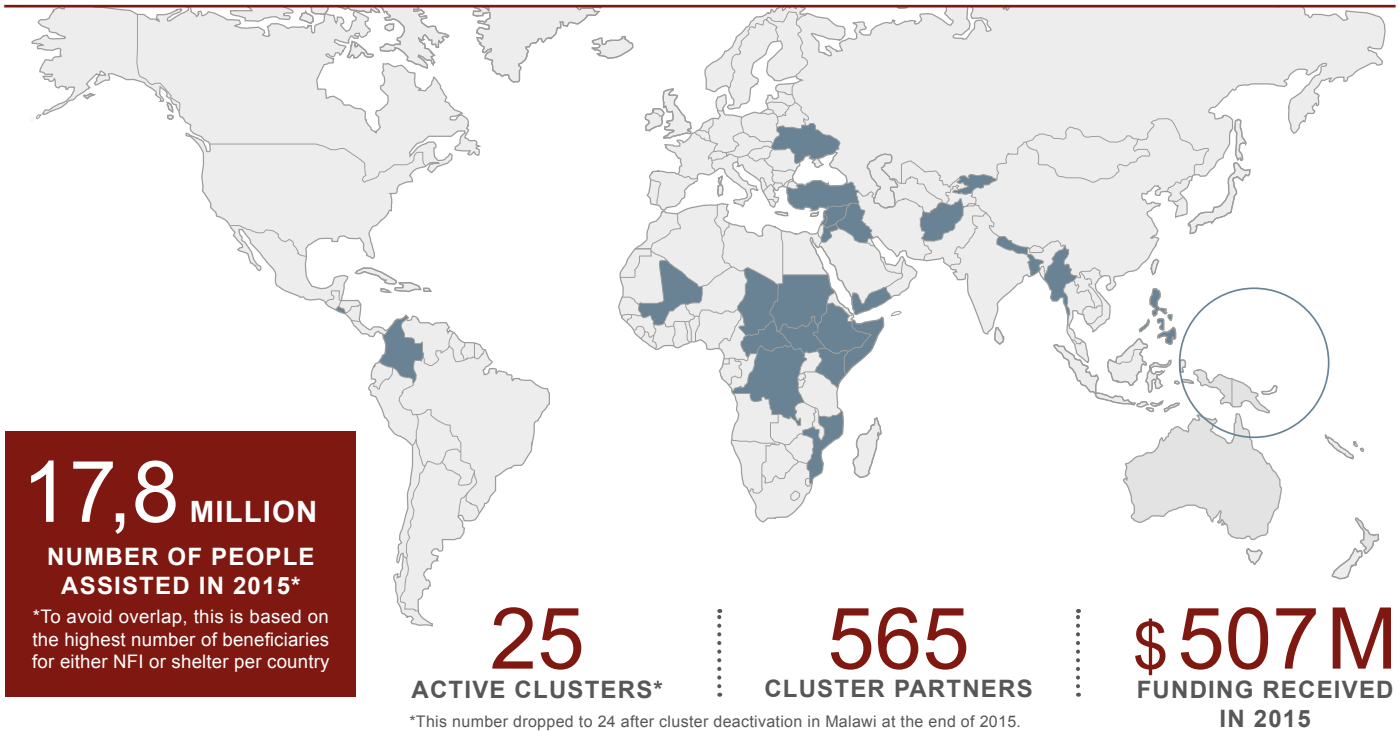
ulations affected by humanitarian crises, by strengthening the shelter response of humanitarian actors through leadership, coordination and accountability in the humanitarian shelter sector. The Strategy has **three strategic aims**:

1 Responsive and flexible support to country-level shelter coordination mechanisms.

2 An effective and well-functioning Global Shelter Cluster.

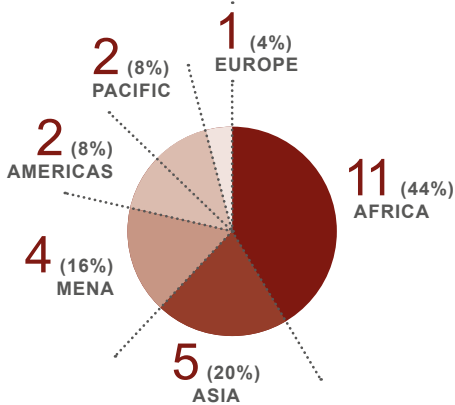
3 Increased recognition of the shelter and settlements sector as an essential component of the humanitarian response, through enhanced advocacy and communication.

RESPONSIVE AND FLEXIBLE SUPPORT TO COUNTRY LEVEL

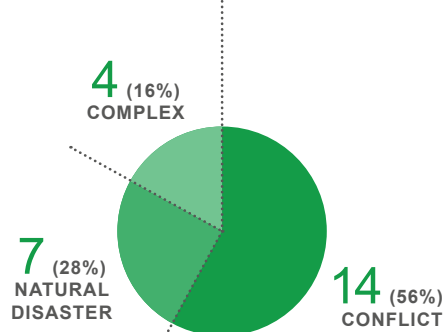


NUMBER OF CLUSTERS

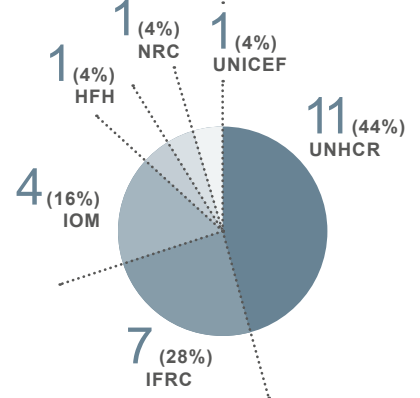
BY REGION



BY TYPE OF CRISIS



BY LEAD AGENCY



TOP 5 CLUSTER CHALLENGES

DATA

Timely, relevant and accurate data is unavailable due to for instance access constraints or lack of engagement, which hampers evidence-based coordination.

The wordcloud provides an overview of the 5 most common challenges as reported by the clusters in their monthly factsheets.

FUNDING

Underfunding due to for instance lack of donor interest or cumbersome procedures can lead to delays in implementation or needs that are only partially met.

Insecurity of staff and the unpredictable nature of a crisis can for instance result in limited access and the need to maintain considerable monitoring capacity and a high level of flexibility.

SECURITY

CAPACITY

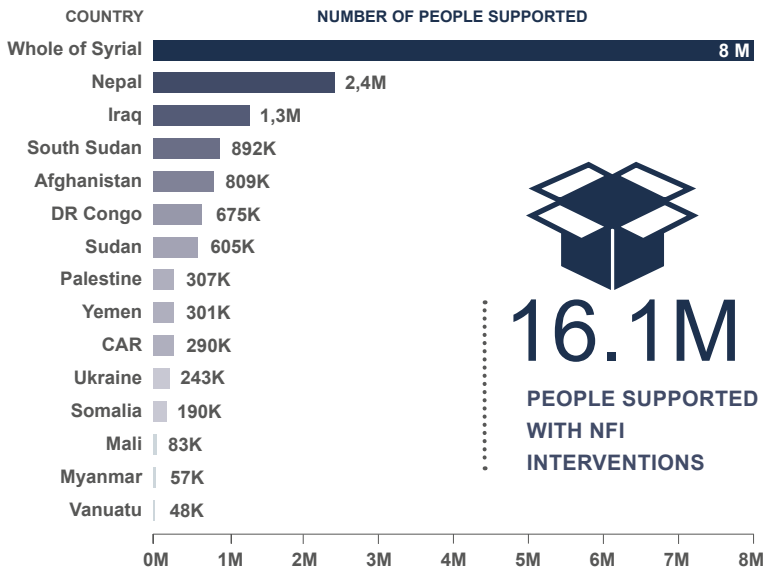
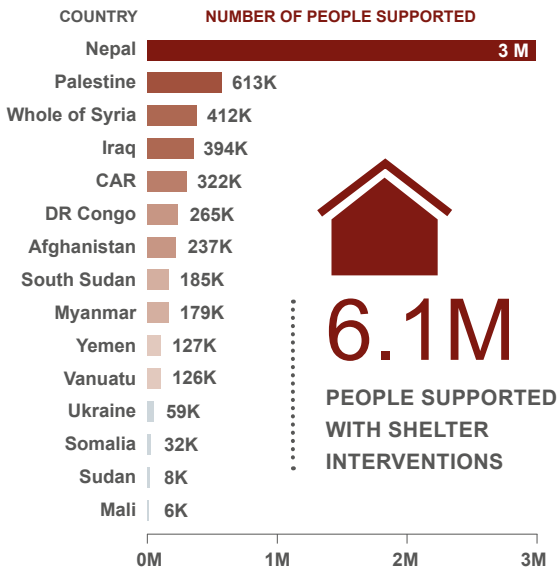
Limited capacity to implement as a result of for instance high turnover of staff, lack of expertise, under resourced cluster partners or low number of cluster partners.

ACCESS

Lack of access due to for instance insecurity, natural disasters or lack of infrastructure such as roads and bridges can cause delays in response and variations in terms of assistance provided.

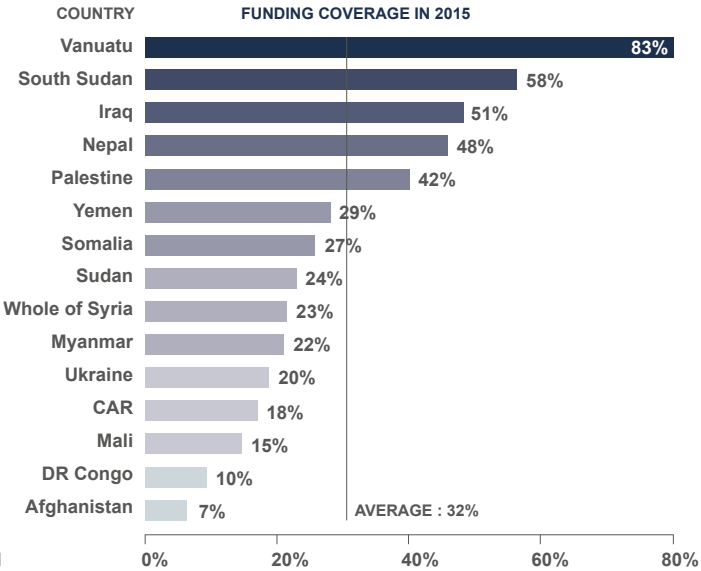
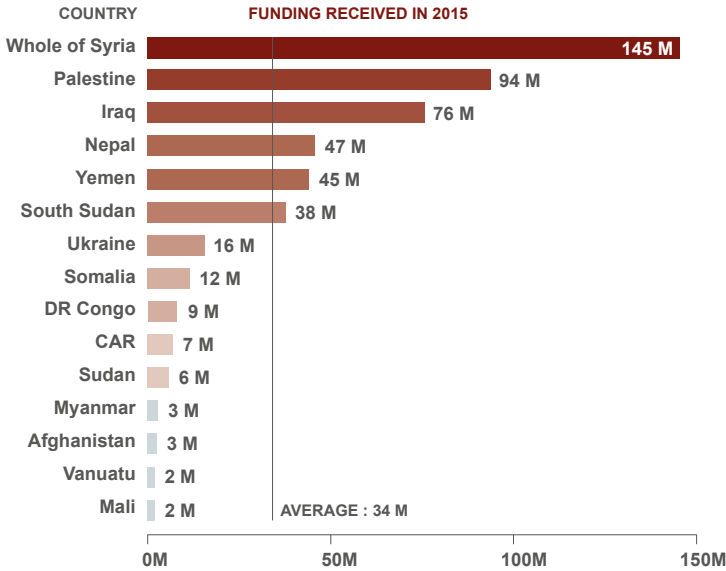


THE TOP 15 COUNTRIES RECEIVING SHELTER AND/OR NFI SUPPORT



CLUSTER FUNDING ANALYSIS

Based on factsheets submitted by clusters and OCHA's FTS, all amounts are in USD





GLOBAL FOCAL POINTS AND ROVING FOCAL POINTS

► GLOBAL AND REGIONAL FOCAL POINTS

Global Focal Points (GFPs) and Roving Focal Points (RFPs) provide coordination, information management, assessment, monitoring and evaluation, surge capacity, and contingency planning support to country-level clusters.

- Four GFPs for Coordination
- Two GFPs for Information Management
- One GSC Associate for Information Management
- One GFP for Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation
- Two Roving Focal Points for Coordination - one for Americas, and one based in Asia-Pacific.

Thanks to this flexible structure, in 2015 the GSC managed to deploy a trained and experienced shelter cluster coordinator

to existing national clusters, as well as new emergency situations (Nepal, Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu, and floods in Malawi and Mozambique). A total of 25 clusters or cluster-like arrangements were active in 2015, with that number dropping to 24 after cluster deactivation in Malawi at the end of 2015.

FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2015, THE GLOBAL SUPPORT TEAM UNDERTOOK A TOTAL OF

32 FIELD MISSIONS TO **20** COUNTRIES

to provide coordination, information management, and overall support and guidance to national and sub-national shelter clusters.

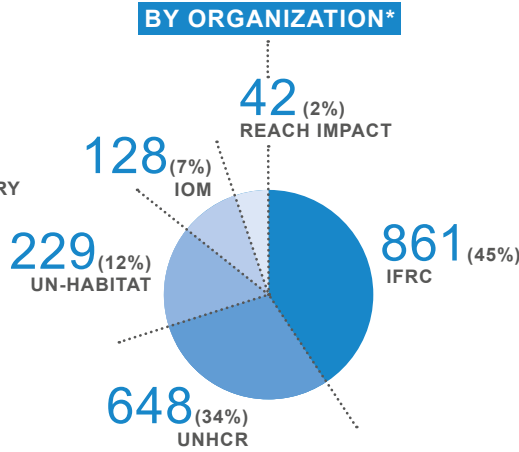
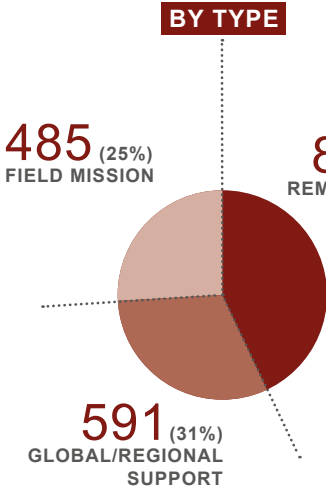
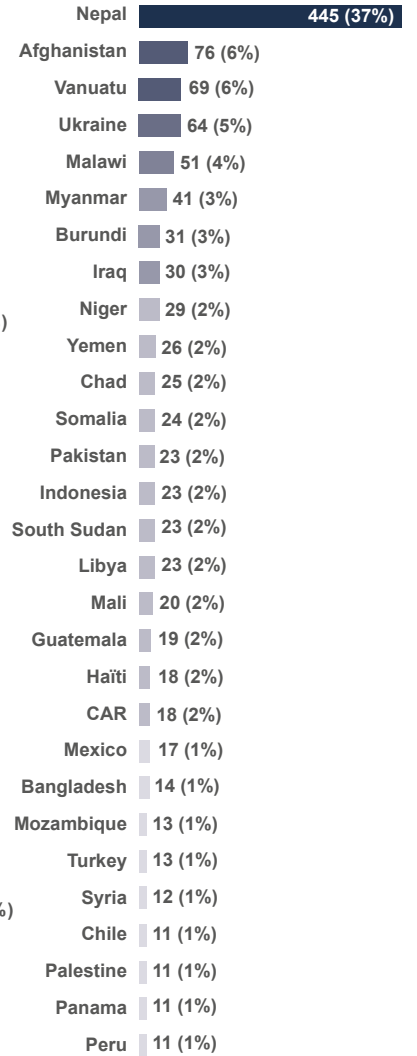
► GLOBAL SUPPORT TEAM ACTIVITIES 2015

Data includes information received to date from members of the GSC Support Team, except for the Global Cluster Coordinators.

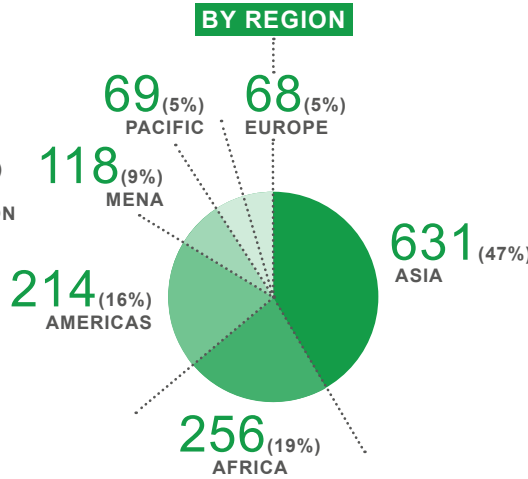
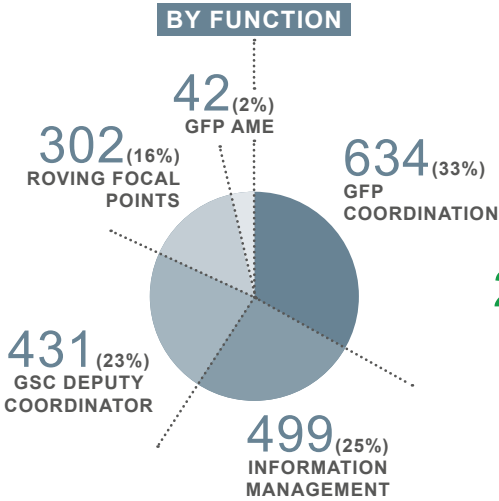
1907

TOTAL # OF DAYS

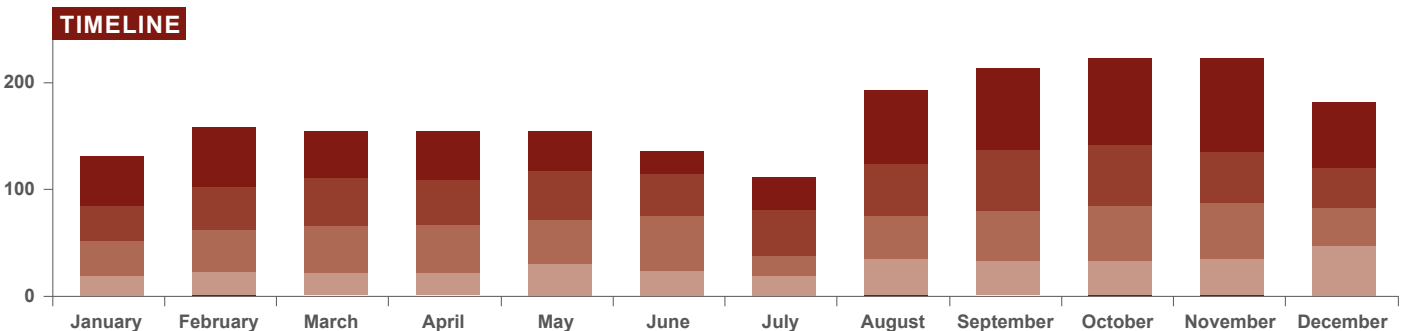
BY COUNTRY



*Include contributions from CanRC to IFRC, from NORCAP to UNHABITAT, and from SDC to UNHCR



*Only countries with more than 10 days of support are shown



► ASSESSMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION (AME)

Between January and December 2015, the GSC (through REACH teams) directly supported shelter cluster members and other shelter stakeholders through four baseline assessments in Vanuatu (Cyclone Pam), Nepal (earthquake), Ukraine (conflict), and Niger (conflict) and two outcome monitoring assessments in Vanuatu and Nepal. GSC/REACH also supported with two additional assessments in Libya (for the shelter section of the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment) and Malawi (providing remote support to the Shelter Cluster assessment).

► EVALUATIONS AND LEARNING

The support missions from the different members of the GSC Support Team are always used as a way to share learning by capturing good practices and lessons learned from the country, sharing experiences from other countries, and sharing GSC policy and guidance. On top of these missions, the GSC undertook in 2015 external reviews of two country-level clusters: Vanuatu, tropical Cyclone Pam, and the conflict in Ukraine. These reviews are publicly available in the shelter cluster website [here](#).

The good practices and lessons learned were shared in different ways: through the coordination community of practice, through the remote support and missions undertaken by the members of the Support Team, during the Global Shelter coordination workshop and in trainings.

► GLOBAL SHELTER COORDINATION WORKSHOP

The Shelter Coordination Workshop took place in Geneva on October 5-6, 2015. This annual event was open to all personnel leading country-level shelter clusters. A total of 17 country-level shelter clusters (70% of the total 25) were represented in the

workshop. The objective of the workshop was to review and revise shelter coordination methodologies, tools and practice. Drawing on the experiences of shelter cluster coordination over the past year, participants reviewed what had worked well and what needed improvement, and got up-to-date with recent developments in country-level shelter cluster coordination guidance and tools. Further information can be found [here](#).

► SHELTER COORDINATION TRAINING

The GSC “Humanitarian Shelter Coordination” course aims to equip participants with the skills required to coordinate a shelter response in a humanitarian crisis caused by a natural disaster, a conflict or a combination of both. It provides participants with an overview of the humanitarian reform process and the transformative agenda, the interagency cluster approach, the role of the Shelter Cluster and the principles and practice of humanitarian shelter coordination. The course is accredited by Oxford Brookes University. 28 participants from 5 Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies, SDC, CRS, Save the Children, Shelter Box and UNHCR and independent individuals attended the course. Many of the members of the Support Team, including the Global Cluster Coordinators participate in the training as facilitators or resource persons.

► CO-LEAD TRAINING

UNHCR undertook two editions of its Coordination and Leadership training. This training brings together cluster coordinators or future cluster coordinators from the three clusters led by UNHCR: Shelter, Protection, and CCCM. The training is open to participants from other organizations and has a particular focus on conflict.

EFFECTIVE AND WELL-FUNCTIONING GLOBAL SHELTER CLUSTER

► STRATEGIC ADVISORY GROUP (SAG)

The participation in the SAG reflects the diverse nature of the wider GSC network, and the focus of the cluster on enhanced operational humanitarian response at country level. Additionally, the SAG membership as a whole represents the capacities and competencies dealing with the full disaster management cycle and cross-cutting issues to ensure a strategic representation of shelter and settlements topics. The SAG continued monitoring the progress of the GSC and country-level clusters. During 2015, the SAG held a total of ten meetings/teleconferences. Additionally, during 2015’s annual retreat, the SAG addressed

a number of issues of concern to GSC agencies and institutions, including GSC governance, the use, monitoring and coordination of cash-based interventions and the GSC plans for 2016-2017. The feedback received from SAG members indicates that the SAG is increasingly seen as a **forum** for discussion and decision-making, which is **formal, open, equitable, representative, and moderated**. Members of the SAG in 2015 were: UN-HABITAT, NRC, ACTED, Habitat for Humanity, IOM, InterAction, World Vision International, Care International, Australian Red Cross, and the two co-leads IFRC, and UNHCR.

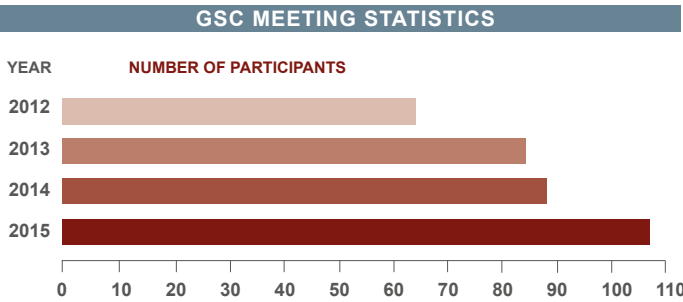
► WORKING GROUPS (WGs) AND COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE (COPs)

The GSC’s Working Groups are task-oriented and temporary structures with clear executable deliverables that are established by the SAG to address particular identified needs. Communities of Practice are thematic groups of professional/expert individuals that provide technical and surge support to Global or Country-level clusters, develop “good practices”, and address critical issues within their areas of expertise.

During 2015, the GSC SAG decided to make a number of changes in order to increase the effectiveness and impact of both Working Groups and Communities of Practice. These changes have been put into practice in 2016.

► GLOBAL SHELTER CLUSTER MEETING

Framed along the pillars of the GSC 2013-2017 Strategy, agencies and institutions participating in the GSC addressed issues emerging from country level clusters and IASC global level cluster-related initiatives, reviewed GSC progress and deliverables from the implementation of the GSC Strategy and activities in 2015, endorsed the nominations of agencies to a new GSC SAG, and defined the GSC priorities for the implementation of the GSC Strategy in 2016. This meeting was attended by 107 participants from 43 different organizations, more than any previous GSC Meetings.⁴



► IASC ACTIVITIES AND INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION

The Global Shelter Cluster has actively contributed to IASC activities particularly through the Global Cluster Coordinators Group. The GSC Coordinators or Deputy Coordinators participated in the meetings of this group and in the retreat that took place in Annecy bringing together all the Global Cluster Coordinators. The Global Focal Points for Information Management continued participating in the inter-cluster Information Management Working Group.



► GLOBAL SHELTER CLUSTER WEBSITE SHELTERCLUSTER.ORG

The GSC website sheltercluster.org continued to be the key platform to exchange data for the cluster. From 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015, the sheltercluster.org website had 90,065 visits from 60,194 unique visitors with 229,997 page views. This represents a 190% increase in the number of unique visitors and a 120% increase in visits compared to the same period of 2014.⁵

During the reporting period the site had an average of 247 visits per day from 165 unique visitors. Users spent an average of 3 minutes on the website, visiting 2.5 pages per visit. 66% of all visitors were new visitors, indicating that the user base is growing. The most visited day was March 9, 2015 with 3,390 users. 16% of all visits were generated from Nepal. From 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015, 12 new response pages were created and 2,535 documents were uploaded.⁶ The Global Support Team continued the iterative development path of the GSC website platform with a development sprint. This sprint consisted of development and improvement of both front and back end features that will enable a better user experience. Specifically, end users and field administrators will have more control over navigation to sub-site content, creation of events, searching for document content, along with some subtle graphic and workflow improvements.



⁴ The 2013 GSC meeting was attended by 85 participants from 31 organizations, while the 2014 was attended by 88 participants from 35 organizations.
⁶ (1) Vanuatu Cyclone Pam 2015, (2) Malawi Floods 2015, (3) Mozambique Floods 2015, (4) Nepal Earthquake 2015, (5) Myanmar Floods 2015, (6) Caribbean / Caribe, (7) Burundi Inter-agency Working Group, (8) Tropical Storm Erica / Tormenta Tropical Erica, (9) Floods in Izabal / Inundaciones en Izabal, (10) Drought Response in LAC, (11) Migration related crises, (12) Argentina Floods / Inundaciones 2015-2016.





► GSC FACTSHEETS

In 2015, a considerable effort has been made to gather and consolidate key data from country-level clusters in order to inform evidence-based advocacy. This has been done through introducing tools for information systematization like the GSC Factsheet Guidance and information brochures explaining the Global Shelter Cluster and the Cluster Approach in general. These factsheets can be found as annex to this document. The website has a [page](#) collecting all these factsheets and providing overall analysis of the trends and challenges.

► GSC UPDATES

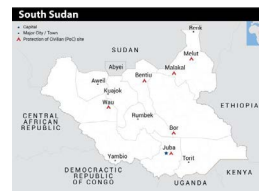
A total of 35 global updates providing information on country-level shelter clusters and global initiatives were sent to an audience of 875 people. The GSC Twitter account has been monitored and maintained, forwarding relevant information to country-level clusters and re-tweeting. The number of followers of the GSC Twitter account has increased from 1,084 in 2014 to 1,550 in 2015 (43% increase). 390 messages were tweeted in 2015, bringing the current potential reach of the GSC Twitter account to more than 16 million people.⁷

⁷ The potential reach is measured by the number of direct followers of the direct followers of the account.

Global Shelter Cluster
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

South Sudan

Dec-15



NEED ANALYSIS

- 1.6 million people, mostly in deep field locations and hard to reach areas of the country, have been unable to provide basic shelter and household items for themselves due to: continued and repeat displacement, national and local conflict, deteriorating markets, rapid inflation, failed harvests, and extreme weather;
- As IDPs in densely congested Protection of Civilian sites in UN peacekeeping bases are unable to leave the base to collect materials for shelter construction and have limited livelihood opportunities, nearly 200,000 people here require continuous support for shelter repair and maintenance.

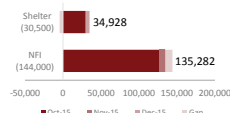
RESPONSE

- In 2016, the Cluster reached 675,000 people with NFI and 175,000 with shelter assistance;
- In UN bases, the Cluster has provided robust shelters and NFI kits to new arrivals, and shelter reinforcement and repair materials every 6-12 months as displacement protracts;
- In deep field locations, the Cluster provides flexible, light-weight kits to populations cut off from markets and who are often still on the move searching for safety;
- This year, the Cluster began facilitating the rapid delivery of multi-sectoral 'survival kits' on behalf of several Clusters in areas known to have high needs but where access to humanitarian has been cut off or denied for long periods of time.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Limited financial, logistical and human resources relative to South Sudan's extremely high needs and difficult operating environment has meant some people in need have not been assisted, and often those who are assisted are only given some of the materials they require;
- Humanitarian access in some areas where needs are critical continues to be either denied or unfeasible due to conflict, flooding and the South Sudan's lack of road and transport infrastructure.

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HHs)



CLUSTER TEAM

National Coordinator
Laura Jones (International Organization for Migration)
LJones@iom.int / +211922405712

National Co-Lead
Persiana Kamberaj (World Vision International)
snfclustercoordinator@gmail.com / +211925022398

Information Management Officer
Imade Anombawa (International Organization for Migration)
manombawa@iom.int / +211920885982

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 - 2015](#)
- [Response coverage maps](#)

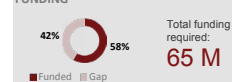
KEY LINKS

- [Sheltersouthsudan.org](#)
- [sheltercluster.org/response/south-sudan](#)
- [reliefweb.int/country/ssd](#)

KEY FIGURES

16 Cluster partners **1.6 M / 0.9 M** People in need / targeted

FUNDING



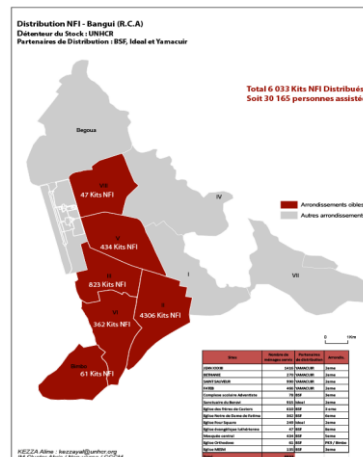
ANNEX | 2015 FACTSHEETS





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NEED ANALYSIS

- Owing to further displacements of thousands of families in the second half of 2015 as a result of inter-community violence and systematic reprisal attacks against the population, the need for shelter assistance has significantly increased over the past months.
- Families have fled to sort refuge in camps, host families and even in bushes, while their homes and properties have been burnt, destroyed or looted. Providing emergency shelter to this wave of new IDPs as well as the rehabilitating dilapidated shelters in camps is critical.
- With an estimate of over 40,000 houses damaged or destroyed mainly in Ouham, Nana Gribizi, Kemo, Ouaka, Ombella Mpoko (Bangui) prefectures, providing shelter solutions will be indispensable for return assistance once the security situation improves in the areas of return.
- While the target for NFI assistance in 2015 has been met, the recent displacements have been characterized by the looting and loss of basic household items as well as livelihood. Thus NFI is increasingly needed to assist the newly displaced.

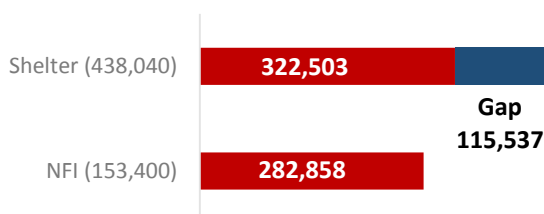
RESPONSE

- Some **64,501 HH (322,503 IDPs)** have been assisted with emergency and long-term shelter solutions. Key partners include UNHCR, ACTED, NRC, LWF, PU-AMI, BSF and CRS
- NFI was distributed to **56,572 HH (282,858 IDPs)**, largely exceeding the target, with UNHCR and RRM agencies playing a major role in NFI assistance countrywide.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Most IDPs in host families have received little or no assistance compared to those in camps due to the challenge of identifying and responding to the needs of these IDPs.
- Humanitarian access still remains a challenge in some regions and coupled with constant attack on humanitarian workers and convoys, response has been delayed and sometimes inefficient.
- Limited funds in addition to insecurity in areas of return have been a major setback to shelter implementation.
- High turn-over of Cluster staff with limited experience in Cluster coordination poses some challenges in strengthening the coordination mechanism.

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (BENEFICIARIES)



CLUSTER TEAM

- Kenneth Chulley** (UNHCR)
Senior Cluster Coordinator
chulley@unhcr.org /
- Moussa FOFANA** : fofanamo@unhcr.org
Physical Site Planner, Field
- Cal AFUN** : afun@unhcr.org
Focal Point CCCM
- Guy MANGOMBE** : mangombg@unhcr.org
Field Associate CCCM
- Katia DIPERI** : Katia.diperi@acted.org
Co-facilitator Shelter/NFI
- Aline KEZZA** : kezzayal@unhcr.org
IM / Field assistant

KEY DATES

Shelter/NFI and CCCM Clusters were merged in January 2015

Activation of cluster: November 2011

KEY DOCUMENTS

- NFI Distribution map
- [3W / 5W Shelter/NFI](#)
- [Maps](#)

KEY LINKS

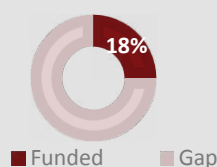
- <https://www.sheltercluster.org/response/central-african-republic>
- <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/central-african-republic/camp-coordinationcamp-management>

KEY FIGURES

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

FUNDING*

*CHF, CERF, UNHCR Funds

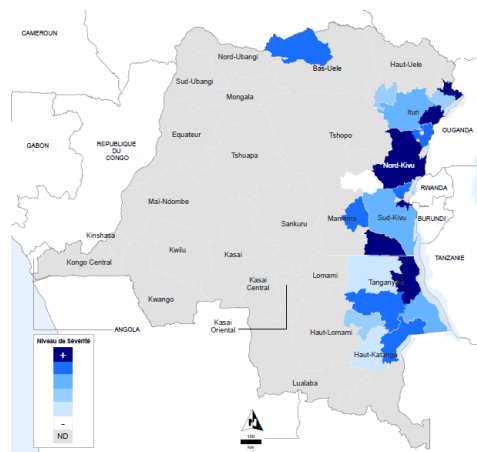


Total funding required:
39 M



Henriette Chigoho/UNICEF, 2015

AIRD Emergency Shelter project for returnees, Nyunzu, Tanganyika province



NEED ANALYSIS

- Eastern DRC is a mosaic of constantly shifting zones of insecurity and relative stability, with new waves of displacement and return every week. These multiple and protracted crises impact families' access to adequate shelter and essential household and personal items to undertake essential daily activities for their survival, well-being, and protection.
- Average NFI vulnerability scores among affected population in 2015 were an average of 3.8; the Cluster intervention threshold is 3.0.
- Host families—who provide shelter and basic NFI support to more than 70% of IDPs in DRC—are often living themselves in extremely vulnerable conditions; analysis of overcrowding shows an average of less than 1m² per person.
- IDP returnees often return with few possessions and to homes that have been destroyed or need to be rebuilt.
- 2015 has also seen an increase in NFI and shelter needs as a result of natural disasters such as flooding and landslides

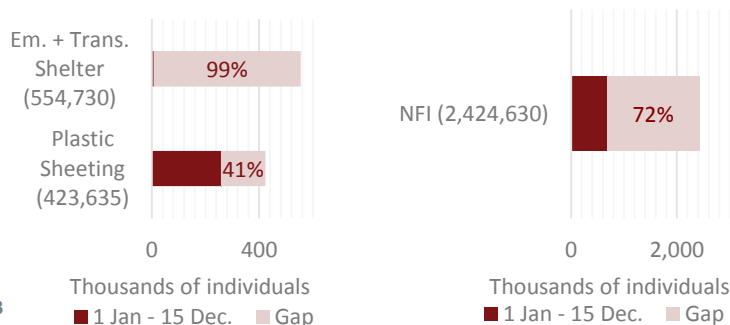
RESPONSE

- The cluster response strategy is based on:
 1. Pre-positioned and flexible evaluation and response capacity.
 2. Vulnerability-based beneficiary targeting that considers needs of all crises-affected populations.
 3. The use of cash-based approaches.
 4. Participatory approaches adapted to local contextual analyses.
- From January through mid-December 2015 preliminary results show that:
 1. Humanitarian actors (excluding ICRC) have assisted over 675,000 people with access to essential NFI – over 65% via cash voucher fairs.
 2. Of these, 63% were displaced; 28%, returnees; 4%, host families; 3%, vulnerable local families; and 2%, victims of natural disasters.
- The shelter activities completed in 2015 include:
 1. Plastic sheeting for 258,000 emergency-affected people.
 2. 541 emergency shelter kits distributed to 2,199 IDPs in 6 CCCM camps in North Kivu.
 3. Tent distribution to 1,002 IDPs – last tent intervention.
 4. 1,103 transitional shelters for 5,458 returnees and IDPs.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Adapting NFI and shelter response to host family contexts, pendular displacement, and extended stays in sites.
- Few active shelter actors, especially with a capacity to respond quickly to emergencies with materials other than plastic sheeting or design innovative locally appropriate emergency and transitional shelter solutions.

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS



CLUSTER TEAM

National Cluster Coordinator
Steven Michel (UNICEF)
smichel@unicef.org / +243(0)818805143

Deputy National Cluster Coordinator
Visi Visivirwa (UNICEF)
vvisivirwa@unicef.org / +243(0)817096219

National Cluster Co-Facilitator
Giulia Frontini (Catholic Relief Services)
giulia.frontini@crs.org / +243(0)811657811

National Shelter Working Group Coordinator
Brice Degla (UNHCR)
degla@unhcr.org / +243(0)818306692

KEY DATES

In 2006, DRC was chosen among the first countries for piloting the Cluster Approach. Since that time, as the majority of response activities are in NFI, UNICEF has lead the NFI and Shelter Cluster at a national and provincial level with a group of NGO co-facilitators and focal points including CRS, IRC, Solidarités, and Caritas Kindu. In 2009, the Cluster created a Shelter Working Group under the coordination of UNHCR.

Activation of cluster: 2006

KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Technical guidance](#)

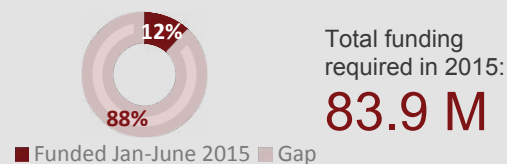
KEY LINKS

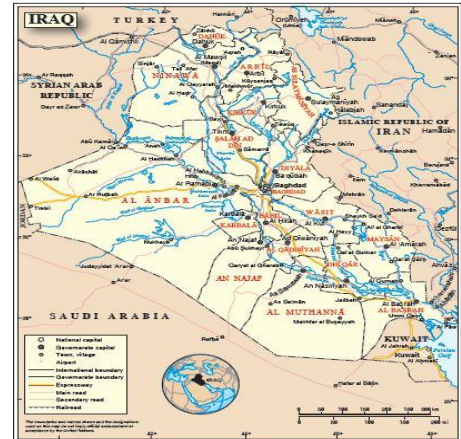
- [Country page on HumanitarianResponse.info](#)

KEY FIGURES (for 2015)

50 Cluster partners **3.6 M / 2.4 M** People in need / targeted

FUNDING (source: OCHA FTS)





NEEDS ANALYSIS

- A significant number of IDPs are still living in private settings including host families and rentals. The November DTM update revealed that across the country, **71% of the 3.2 million IDPs** are in private settings (45% in rentals and 26% in host families) while **17% remain** in “critical shelter arrangements” (unfinished/abandoned building; school/religious buildings and informal settlements), **10%** are in camps and **2%** in other unspecified shelter types
- Mainly due to the degree of shelter destruction, **11% of the 0.45 million returnees** are still in “critical shelter arrangements” (unfinished/abandoned building and informal settlements) while **3%** are in private settings (1% in rentals and 2% in host families).

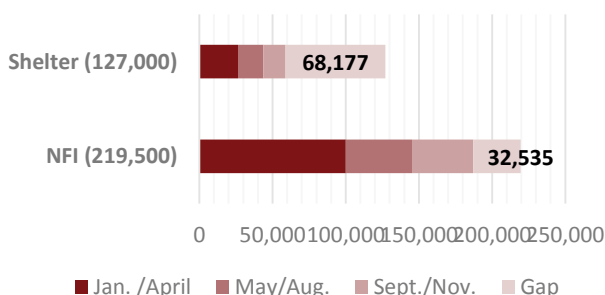
RESPONSE

- From January until 30 November 2015, **58,822** IDP households were assisted with shelter interventions, which covers **46%** of the cluster target and **186,965** IDP households were assisted with NFI full kits, which covers **85%** of the cluster target.
- Cluster partners have started their winter response late October. To date, a total of **4,924** IDP households have received tents insulation kits and **293** sealing off kits being distributed. **23,309** IDP households have been assisted with NFI full kits in kind and **11,149** IDP households have been assisted with Cash for winter NFIs.
- 3.2 million** liters of kerosene have been distributed with an average of 200 liters of kerosene per IDP household.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Security, and ethno religious divisions, impeding access, proper assessments, and efficient assistance.
- Fragmented and insufficient information flow on government and local charities support to IDPs
- Cumbersome and continuously changing HRP procedures and guidelines; diminishing vital time for a better inter-cluster coordination of response

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)



CLUSTER TEAM

National Coordinator
Mohamad Mukalled (UNHCR)
coord.iraq@sheltercluster.org / +964 780 921 7325

National Co-Chair
Michael Waugh (NRC)
coord3.iraq@sheltercluster.org / +964 771 788 1526

Information Management Officer
Michel Tia (IOM)
im2.iraq@sheltercluster.org / +964 750 021 1720

KEY DATES

The outbreak of violence between Iraqi security forces and armed groups in January 2014 triggered four significant waves of displacement: pre-June, June-July, August and post September 2014

Activation of cluster: January 2014

KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Shelter/NFI Cluster Strategy](#)
- [Technical guidance](#) on (Cash-based response; Summerisation; Winterization; Unfinished and Abandoned Buildings)
- [Information Management Products](#)
- [Maps & Assessments reports](#)

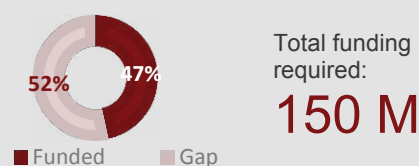
KEY LINKS

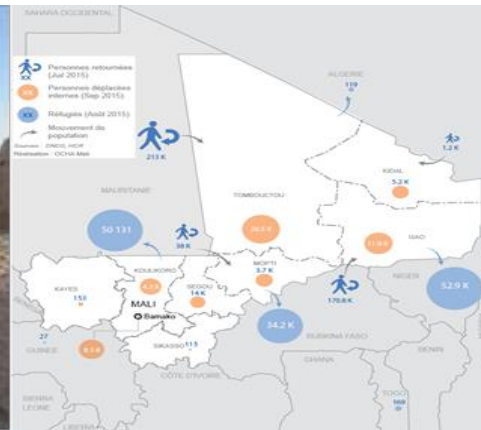
- [Country page on ShelterCluster.org](#)
- [Country page on HumanitarianResponse.info](#)
- [Country page on ReliefWeb](#)

KEY FIGURES in 2015

79 Cluster partners **2.9 M / 1.7 M** People in need / targeted

FUNDING





NEED ANALYSIS

The Mali crisis has caused approximately 350.000 internal displacement and 175.000 Refugees in neighboring countries. Following the presidential and legislative elections in October 2013, thousands of refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) have spontaneously returned home.

30% of the returnees find their houses seriously damaged and need some rehabilitation works before to move in.

In September DTM reported an estimated number of 420.000 IDP people who returned to their home, and the government report mentioned that more than 35.000 refugees have return in their area of origin.

The shelter cluster have estimated in the SRP 2015, 378.000 people in NFI needs, and 123.000 people who have a great need of shelter assistance.

RESPONSE

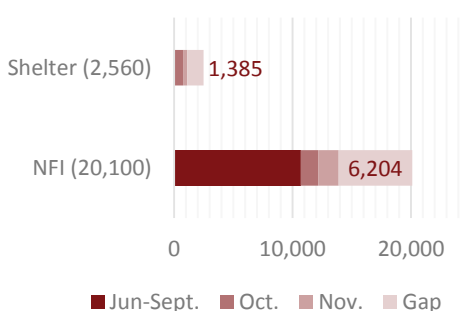
The shelter response include four main activities:

- ✓ **NFI** : NFI distribution for vulnerable people living in return area,
- ✓ **Permanent shelter**: Construction or rehabilitation of damaged houses for people who return in their area of origin.
- ✓ **Cash**: Conditional cash transfer for house rent,
- ✓ **Nomadic shelter**: provide traditional shelter and construction tools to nomadic population.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- ✓ Comparing the target and the planned population to be assisted with shelter, only 10% of vulnerable people will be reached.
- ✓ Limited number of shelter cluster member
- ✓ A major concern is the poor response is due to a lack of suitable partners, and funds
- ✓ Lack of regular shelter need assessment

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)



CLUSTER TEAM

National Coordinator
Jean Ruberintwari (UNHCR)
abriscluster mali@gmail.com /
+223 75997243

KEY DATES

Activation of cluster: December 2012

KEY DOCUMENTS

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

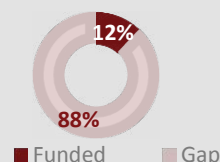
KEY LINKS

-

KEY FIGURES

07 Cluster partners **0.4 M / 0.1 M** People in need / targeted

FUNDING



Total funding required:
15 M



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.

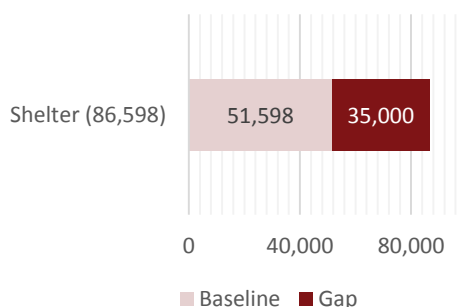
RESPONSE

- 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

National Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster Coordinator
Edward Benson (UNHCR)
benson@unhcr.org / +95 (0)9 4500 64728

Cluster Information Management Focal Point
Parveen Mann (UNHCR)
mannp@unhcr.org

Rakhine Sub-national Focal Point
Maran Tan Nau (UNHCR)
smaran@unhcr.org / +95 (0)9 4000 39604

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.shelternficccmmyanmar.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** People in need / **51,598** / **35,000** targeted (individuals)

FUNDING

Total funding required:
\$4.8 M

December 2015



NEEDS ANALYSIS

- Over 100,000 people remain displaced across 10 townships as a result of two spates of violence/burning of houses in 2012.
- Cyclone Komen and flooding in August 2015 resulted in severe damage to over 13,000 houses.

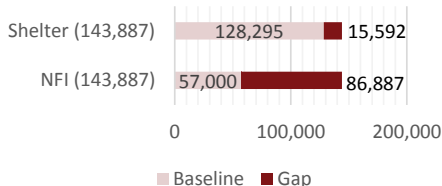
RESPONSE

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 20,000 to 30,000 IDPs (see image above/bottom right) in place of origin/new locations. 50% funded/built by Government.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- High risk & potentially volatile context where underlying *social, political* and *economic* causes cannot be solved solely with humanitarian response.
- 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 country may witness most significant political change for over 50 years.

COVERAGE OF NEEDS (individuals)



CLUSTER TEAM

National Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster Coordinator
Edward Benson (UNHCR)
benson@unhcr.org / +95 (0)9 4500 64728

Cluster Information Management Focal Point
Parveen Mann (UNHCR)
mannp@unhcr.org

Rakhine Sub-national Cluster Coordinator
Wilfredo Jr. Tiangco (UNHCR)
tiangco@unhcr.org / +95 (0)9 4500 58942

Rakhine Sub-national CCCM/NFI Cluster Focal Point
Kyaw Kyaw San (UNHCR)
sank@unhcr.org

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-I*

KEY LINKS

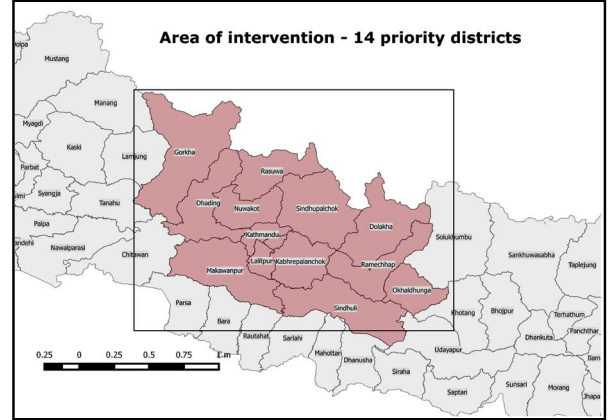
www.shelternficccmmyanmar.org
<https://www.sheltercluster.org/library/national-cluster-meeting-minutes-2015>
<https://www.sheltercluster.org/library/standards-and-guidelines-shelter>
<https://www.sheltercluster.org/library/meeting-minutes-2014-2015-shelter>
<https://www.sheltercluster.org/library/shelter-documents>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

KEY FIGURES

6 Cluster partners 143,887 / 128,295 / 15,592
 People in need / baseline / targeted (individuals)

FUNDING

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



NEEDS ANALYSIS

The earthquakes of April and May 2015 damaged or destroyed over 712,000 houses across 14 priority districts in the Himalayan region of Nepal. A massive shelter relief operation followed. The Nepal Shelter Cluster, a humanitarian coordination platform, works with more than one hundred relief agencies.

RESPONSE KEY FACTS

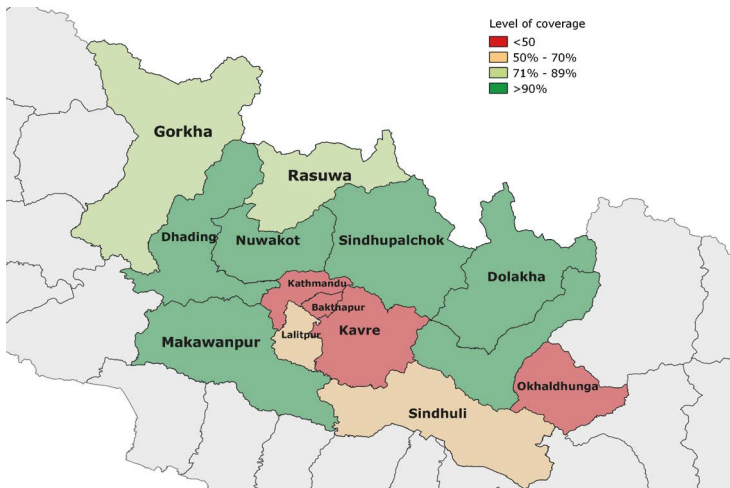
Key achievements include:

- a targeted strategy of delivering emergency shelter items in high altitudes and difficult to access areas before winter;
- 83% of the affected households - or 635,950 households - have received CGI or the cash equivalent from Shelter Cluster partners, including government distributions; and
- 396,928 households have received a household kit and/or blankets.

GAPS/CHALLENGES

The most significant humanitarian challenge concerns closure of the border with India and the resulting fuel shortages. A consequence of this is that relief activities have slowed significantly and winter preparations are largely on hold as agencies are unable to import supplies, distribute relief items or assess areas of need. Significant humanitarian needs remain and the response has been uneven within and between districts. Not all households have received similar levels of assistance. In line with cluster strategy, agencies have targeted remote areas first and attention needs to turn now to Okhaldunga, Ramechhap, Makawanpur, Kabrepulchowk, and Sindhuli where few agencies are working. Urban issues have largely been overlooked in this response, despite the PDNA estimating that 25% of damaged houses are in urban areas. Winterisation is a key concern of the cluster. Cluster vulnerability mapping indicates that there are about 81,000 households living at high altitudes who may need additional winterization assistance. A core package of assistance has been developed and endorsed by the Shelter Cluster. The Cluster is currently working with agencies and donors to meet these potential winter needs. To help address remaining humanitarian gaps and the cluster is conducting Shelter Needs Assessment across the 14 priority districts. This will measure remaining needs, levels of assistance and recovery, and will inform a longer-term shelter recovery.

COVERAGE MAP



CLUSTER TEAM

Cluster Coordinator
Tom Bamforth (IFRC)
coord1.nepal@sheltercluster.org / +9779810197130

Deputy Coordinator
Sanjeev Hada (IFRC)
coord7.nepal@sheltercluster.org / +9779851027783

Technical Coordinator
Siobhan Kennedy (IFRC)
tech2.nepal@sheltercluster.org / +9779818414269

Lead Information Manager
Zineb Bhably (IFRC)
im1.nepal@sheltercluster.org / +9779810197129

Recovery Advisor
Maggie Stephenson (Habitat for Humanity)
recovery.nepal@sheltercluster.org / +9779818629498

KEY DATES

Activation of cluster: April 2015
Transition to Nepal Housing Recovery and Reconstruction Platform: End of December 2015

KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Shelter Cluster Strategy](#)
- [Technical guidance](#)
- [Interactive dashboard](#)

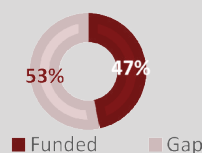
KEY LINKS

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

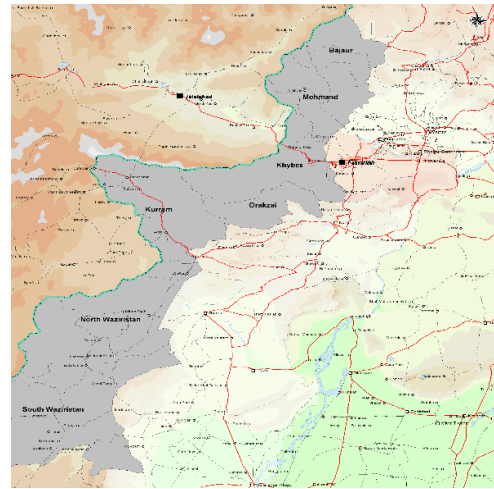
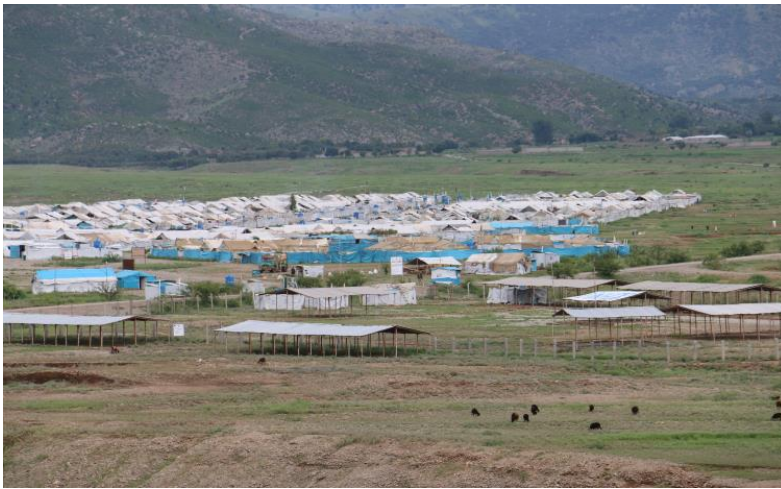
KEY FIGURES

308 Cluster partners
0.7 M Households in need

FUNDING



Total funding required:
98 M



NEED ANALYSIS

- Since the start of security operations in Fata in 2008, the number of displaced persons has increased every year in 2014, the number exceeded 1.6 million displaced in KP. In 2015 the government of Pakistan announced the year of return, till end of Nov 2015, total no of 110,090 families (660,540 individuals) As of 30th Nov the IDP population is 193,708 families 1.2 million displaced in KP.

RESPONSE

- Shelter CLUSTER IN Pakistan is providing assistance to the IDPs in camps/off camps and returnees.
Provision of tents, tented shelter and winterization kits to the IDPs in camps
Provision of emergency/transitional shelter to the IDPs off camp.
Provision of assistance to the returnees through the shelter cluster frame work divided to two type of assistance:
 - 1- Phase one: detailed needed assessment then provision of tents, tool kits and NFIs kits.
 - 2- Phase two: provision of roof kits/shelter materials and cash for work.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Funds: The limited funds available for the shelter cluster activities affect the assistance provided keeping in mind that the shelter projects are costly and the no. of people in needs is very high.
- Access: is one of the biggest challenges for the shelter cluster activities, the cluster is doing targeted assistance which required access to all the locations for IDPs and returnees, which is not feasible in many places.
- Security situation: the uncertain situation has a negative impact on the assistance the cluster plan to provide, in many occasion the security situation limited the access for the cluster partners in reaching the returnees to provide them with the assistance.

CLUSTER TEAM

Silva Alkebeh
Shelter Cluster Coordinator
alkebeh@unhcr.org + 92 3000 65 2130

KEY DATES

Pakistan was the first country to apply the cluster approach following a massive earthquake in Pakistan– administered Kashmir in 2015.

Activation of cluster for complex crisis in KP/FATA: 2009

KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Shelter Cluster ToR](#)
- [Shelter Cluster Return Intervention Frame Work](#)
- [Bulletin](#)
- [Technical Guidance](#)
- [Assessment and Assistance reports.](#)

KEY LINKS

- [Humanitarian Response - Pakistan, KP/FATA](#)
- [Relief Web Pakistan](#)

KEY FIGURES

20 **1.49 M** / **0.86 M**

Cluster partners People in need / targeted

FUNDING

Total funding required:

94.4 M



Photo credit: NRC



KEY FACTS

West Bank/East Jerusalem

Shelter Cluster response in 2015

- 183** households affected by **demolition** of their residential structure
- 64** of which were donor-funded – were assisted with emergency shelter provision
- 487** shelters have been **upgraded** in 2015 by **7** partners.
- 1,168** families were benefited from NFIs distribution during winter storms, main stockpiles are managed by PRCS

Remaining needs in 2016

- 7,000** people are at risk of **demolition or displacement** and **61** communities are at risk of **forcible transfer**. Demolitions Orders against over **13,000** structures are outstanding.
- 99** communities with shelters in poor conditions require **assistance to upgrade**.

Gaza

Shelter Cluster response in 2015

- In total, **50,000** families benefitted from **winterization assistance or NFIs**.
- 433** IDP families received timber **transitional shelters** and **501** received **caravans**.
- 80,504** households have received **assistance to repair** minor or major damage, through **9** organisations, representing **47%** of the total caseload. A further **13,740** units are funded.
- 1,472** families have **returned home after rehabilitation** of their severely damaged home,
- 2,041** severe repairs are in progress and a further **1,000** units are funded.
- Reconstruction of 3** totally-destroyed homes have been completed with donor funding with **1,166** underway, and funding secured for reconstruction of a further **3,216** units.
- 2,400** families are targeted for **upcoming winterization** assistance.
- Over **50,000** kits are available for **emergency response**.

Remaining needs in 2016

- 13,000** IDP families need **temporary assistance** into 2016.
- Vulnerable families in **58,956** minor or major damaged units need **repair assistance**.
- Funding for **rehabilitation of 2,287** severely damaged homes and **reconstruction of 6,615** totally destroyed housing units is required to end displacement.

A more detailed Shelter Cluster Situation Report and previous months Factsheets can be viewed at www.shelterpalestine.org

CLUSTER TEAM

National Shelter Cluster Coordinator
Fiona Kelling (NRC)
coord1.palestine@sheltercluster.org
+972-54-902-3744 / +972-59-594-1294

Shelter Cluster Coordinator, West Bank
Fadi Shamisti (NRC)
coord2.palestine@sheltercluster.org
+972-54-666-3902 / +972-59-794-9020

Shelter Cluster Coordinator, Gaza
Iyad Abu Hamam (NRC)
coord.gaza@sheltercluster.org
+972-59-707-7233

Information Management Senior Officer, Gaza
Mohammed Elaklouk (NRC)
im1.palestine@sheltercluster.org
+972-59-591-1995

KEY DOCUMENTS

- Shelter/NFI Cluster Factsheet Nov 2015
- Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism - How to Engage?
- [Maps/Dashboard](#)

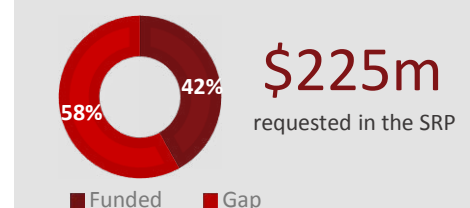
KEY LINKS

- [Shelter Cluster Palestine](http://www.shelterpalestine.org)
- [Global Shelter Cluster](http://www.globalsheltercluster.org)

KEY FIGURES

20 Cluster partners **0.3m/0.5m** Targeted/people in need

FUNDING



Damage data details

As of 10th December, MoPWH, UNRWA, UNDP and NORG, agreed the following damage assessment figures:

	Destroyed		Severely		Major		Minor	
	Refugees	Non Ref.	Refugees	Non Ref.	Refugees	Non Ref.	Refugees	Non Ref.
TOTAL # Housing Units	7,500	3,500	5,300	1,500	3,700	2,000	123,000	24,500
	11,000		6,800		5,700		147,500	

GRM update

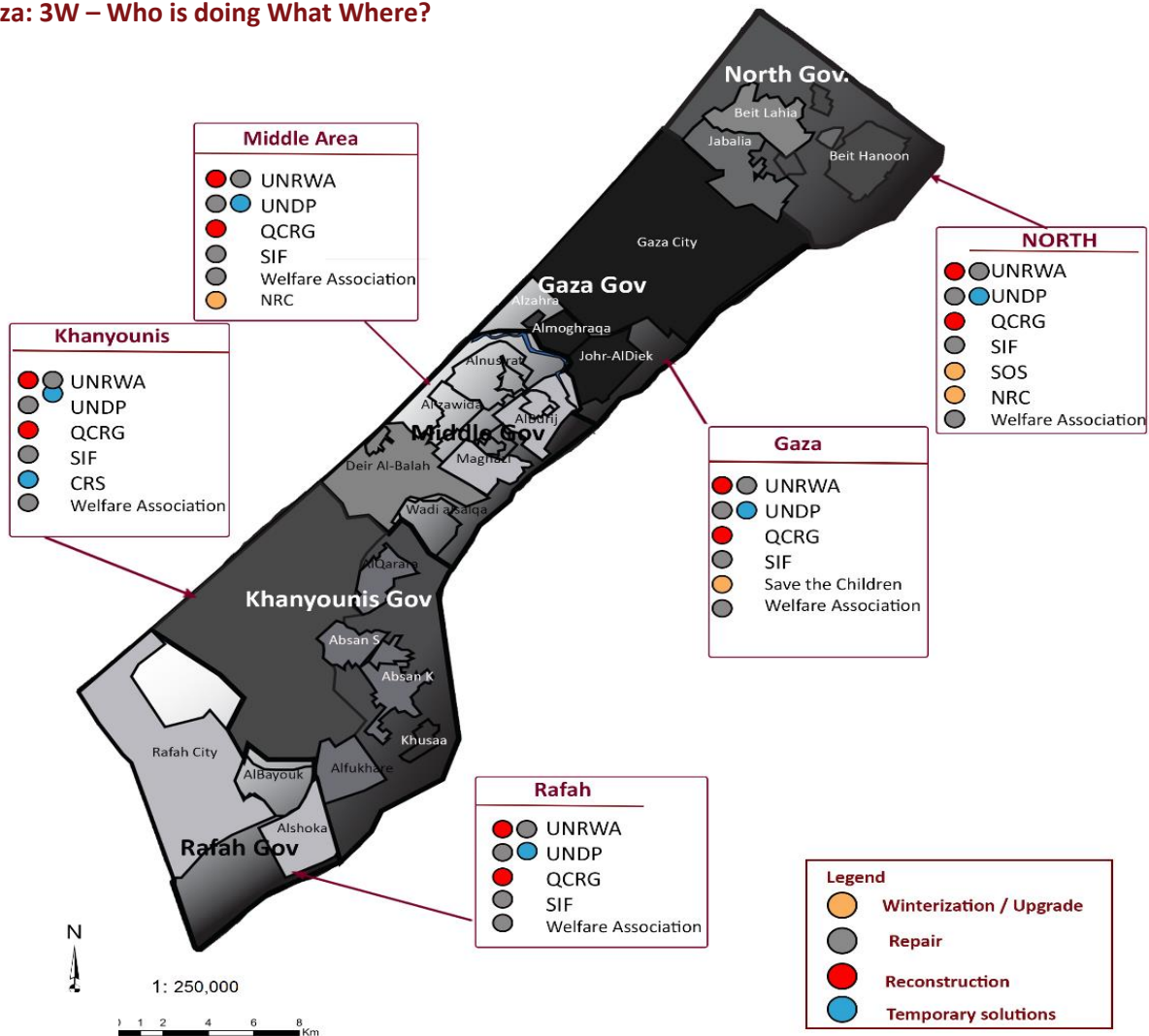
Through the GRM, a total of **124,400** tonnes of cement, **8,140** tonnes of rebar and **375,800** tonnes of aggregate entered Gaza, representing **25.4%** of total amount required for repair and reconstruction of the damaged housing stock. **86,000** tonnes also entered for Qatari or Humanitarian projects.

130,520 individuals are registered in the Shelter Stream, where **88%** of allocated construction materials have been procured for repair of minor, major or severely damaged homes.

2,672 applications of **6,152** participants registered in the Residential Stream are for the reconstruction of a totally destroyed residential unit, where **35%** of allocated construction material has been fully or partially procured.

The Finishing Stream has **11,552** participants but has been reportedly suspended in order to address usage concerns.

Focus: Gaza: 3W – Who is doing What Where?





An IDP settlement in Somalia.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

SO1: Contribute to the protection of displaced people, including those affected by natural hazards, through provision of NFIs and Emergency shelter.

SO2: Improve the living conditions of the protected internally displaced persons (T-shelters, permanent shelter and improved land tenure).

NEED ANALYSIS

The recent conflicts in Gaalkacyo town led to the displacements of an estimated 90 per cent of Gaalkacyo's population.

Most shelters in Bari region were partially destroyed by Cyclones and the affected populations are in need of Shelter/NFIs interventions.

Flash flood affected population from outskirts of Mogadishu, in particular, Sarakusta area due to flash floods were in need of shelter/NFIs.

HIGHLIGHTS'

- ❑ Ministry of Interior in Nugaal donated permanent land to displaced persons in Jilib IDP, Garowe
- ❑ Some partners shifted to voucher and cash based interventions. The country-wide market assessment on NFIs was finalized in mid-December.
- ❑ 3,247 standard NFI kits were distributed to conflict affected people and vulnerable host communities in South and North Gaalkacyo. About 190,944 people received emergency assistance packages (EAPs), 49,230 people received emergency shelter kits and tents, 26,130 people were supported with transitional shelter solutions and 6,378 were supported with permanent shelters since January to December 2015.

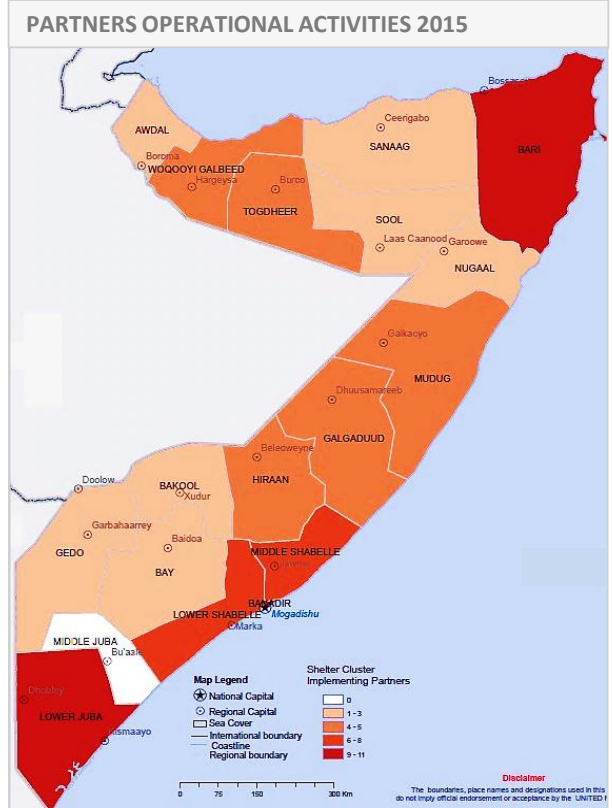
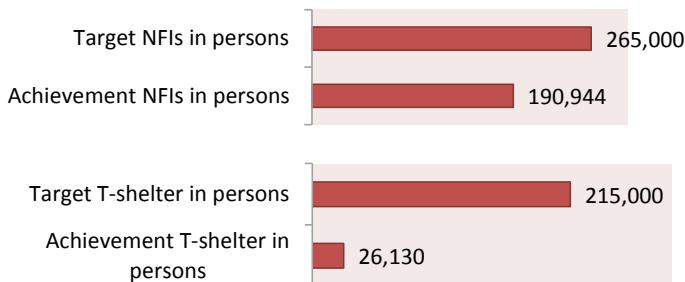
KEY FIGURES

937,000

Total affected population

467,000

Cluster target population



KEY DATES

Crises: Floods, Clan conflicts, Military offensive, Drought, Fire and evictions
 Activation of Cluster: 2006

CLUSTER TEAM - Contacts

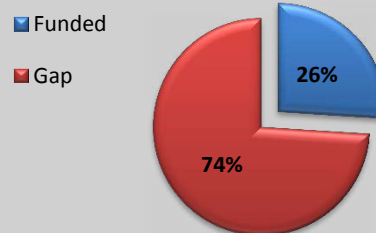
Cluster lead agency : UNHCR
 Co-lead: UNHABITAT
 Cluster coordinator : Martijn Goddeeris
 Email: Goddeeri@unhcr.org
 Telephone: +254 731 560 447

KEY DOCUMENTS - Hyperlinks

Shelter Cluster Somalia
 Somalia Cluster Maps
 Somalia Cluster Projects

SRP FUNDING - Shelter Cluster

\$ 44 million requested

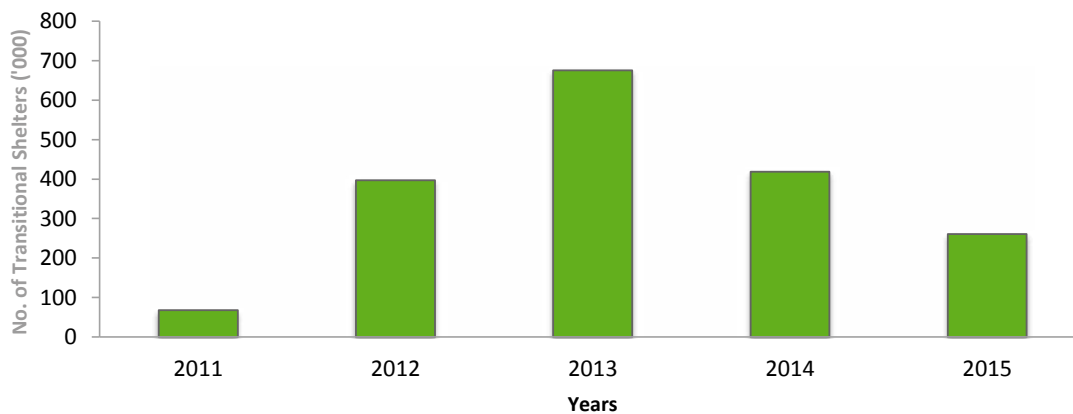


Focus story: A Summary of Shelter Activities in 2015

In summary, with 26 per cent funding received, the shelter cluster reached 190,944 out of 265,000 people (72 per cent) with the provision of emergency assistance packages. Of 215,000 people targeted with transitional shelter solutions, only 26,130 (12.2 per cent) people were reached; whereas less than 2.6 per cent of the 250,000 IDPs targeted with permanent shelter were supported. The key funding gaps were evident in the provision of transitional and permanent shelters.

Capacity building projects to improve accountability also remain underfunded. The impact is that the majority of IDPs still lack adequate shelters and continue to live in inappropriate and hazardous environs. Without higher levels of funding in 2016, it will be impossible to achieve the resilience-strengthening objectives of cluster which aims at finding durable solutions for displaced persons in Somalia.

Transitional Shelter Trends 2011 -2015



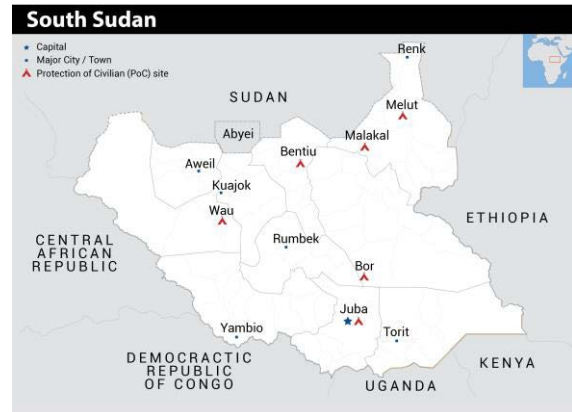
Cluster Challenges

- Lack of consistent reporting by cluster partners hampers the visibility of shelter cluster and effective/efficient coordination.
- Decreasing funding of shelter activities has grossly affected the capacity of cluster partners to respond whilst shelter needs have increased significantly due to forced evictions, conflicts and flooding.
- Restricted humanitarian access due to insecurity continues to affect the provision of assistance to the affected people in some parts of south and central Somalia.
- Emergency Shelter/NFI stocks need to be replenished to allow for further contingencies.
- IJA authorities need to finalize solutions for issuance of land since it has affected the shelter cluster interventions

Key Links : Who is doing what where in Shelter

Shelter maps: <https://www.sheltercluster.org/library/somalia-maps>

Shelter projects: <http://www.unhcr-nairobi-hub.org/toolkit/>



NEED ANALYSIS

- 1.6 million people, mostly in deep field locations and hard to reach areas of the country, have been unable to provide basic shelter and household items for themselves due to: continued and repeat displacement, national and local conflict, deteriorating markets, rapid inflation, failed harvests, and extreme weather;
- As IDPs in densely congested Protection of Civilian sites in UN peacekeeping bases are unable to leave the base to collect materials for shelter construction and have limited livelihood opportunities, nearly 200,000 people here require continuous support for shelter repair and maintenance.

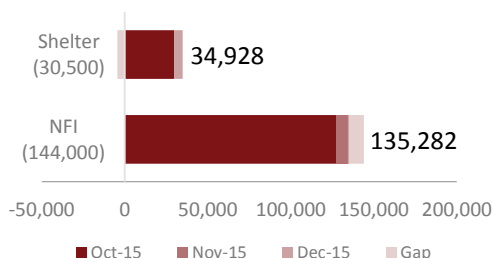
RESPONSE

- In 2016, the Cluster reached 675,000 people with NFI and 175,000 with shelter assistance;
- In UN bases, the Cluster has provided robust shelters and NFI kits to new arrivals, and shelter reinforcement and repair materials every 6-12 months as displacement protracts;
- In deep field locations, the Cluster provides flexible, light-weight kits to populations cut off from markets and who are often still on the move searching for safety;
- This year, the Cluster began facilitating the rapid delivery of multi-sectoral 'survival kits' on behalf of several Clusters in areas known to have high needs but where access to humanitarians has been cut off or denied for long periods of time.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Limited financial, logistical and human resources relative to South Sudan's extremely high needs and difficult operating environment has meant some people in need have not been assisted, and often those who are assisted are only given some of the materials they require;
- Humanitarian access in some areas where needs are critical continues to be either denied or unfeasible due to conflict, flooding and the South Sudan's lack of road and transport infrastructure.

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HHs)



CLUSTER TEAM

National Coordinator

Laura Jones (International Organization for Migration)
Ljones@iom.int / +211922405712

National Co-Lead

Persiana Kamberaj (World Vision International)
snficlustercoordinator@gmail.com / +211925022398

Information Management Officer

IMade Anombawa (International Organization for Migration)
manombawa@iom.int / +211920885982

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 - 2015](#)
- [Response coverage maps](#)

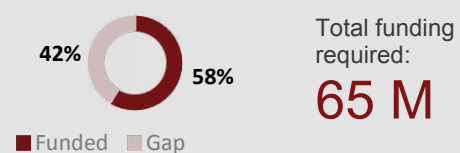
KEY LINKS

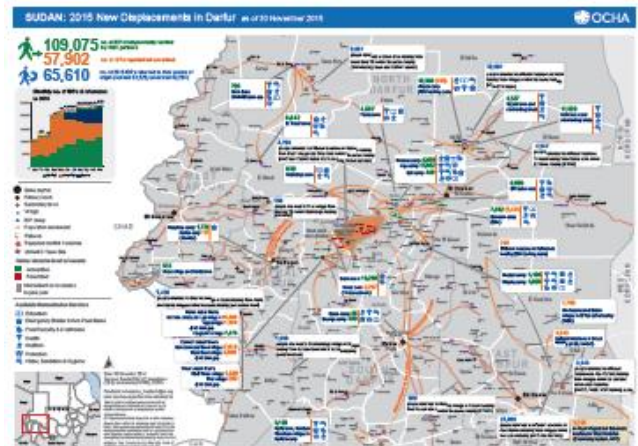
- Sheltersouthsudan.org
- sheltercluster.org/response/south-sudan
- reliefweb.int/country/ssd

KEY FIGURES

16 Cluster partners **1.6 M / 0.9 M** People in need / targeted

FUNDING





NEED ANALYSIS

- In 2015, some 3 million people are estimated to be internally displaced in Sudan, most of them now living in a protracted IDP situation in camps or rural communities.
- The sector estimates some 1,000,000 most vulnerable people newly displaced by conflict and disaster, returnees, protracted IDPs and refugees required life-saving ES/NFI assistance in 2016
- Some 2000 families- returnees and vulnerable protracted IDPs in rural areas are estimated to be in need of transitional shelters and livelihood opportunities.

RESPONSE

- In November, the sector provided emergency shelter (plastic sheet) and NFI assistance to some 21,000 internally displaced people in Darfur and 7,500 new arrivals from South Sudan in South Kordofan state.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- As of end November the ES/NFI sector was only 24 per cent funded. T-shelter projects have not been implemented as planned due to lack of funding. Access restrictions have caused delays in assessments and verifications and consequent response in some states despite the availability of stocks. Bureaucratic impediments have delayed the delivery of stock and consequently the distribution of renewal NFIs to vulnerable protracted IDPs in Darfur.

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)

- Since the beginning of the year, the sector has responded to the emergency shelter, transitional shelter and essential non-food items needs of 582,135 people (116,427 families). Of these, 16.5 % are newly displaced, 32% are people living in protracted displacement, 21% are South Sudanese, 8% are people affected by disaster, 2% are returnees, 1.5% received T- shelters
- The sector supported the construction of 10 communal shelters in North Darfur in locations of new displacement as an immediate first response to newly displaced people awaiting verification.
- Over 3,000 newly displaced families (15,000 people) in areas which lack shelter construction material were provided with bamboo sticks and rope to support the plastic sheet provided.
- Over 1,700 protracted vulnerable and or returnee families in Darfur received T-shelters, with capacity building to promote self-sustainability.

CLUSTER TEAM

National Coordinator
Nevins Saeed (UNHCR)
nsaeed@unhcr.org/ +249912534153

Reports Officer (UNHCR) khalidr@unhcr.org

KEY DATES

Darfur Crises erupted: 2003
UNJLC established: 2004
Sector established: 2008
New arrivals influx to Sudan from South Sudan conflict: Dec 2013
National Elections: April 2015

KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Shelter/NFI Cluster Strategy](#)
- [ES/NFI Sector Response Plan 2015](#)
- [ES/NFI Sector CHF strategy 2015](#)

KEY LINKS

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

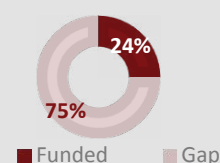
ES/NFI Basket per family of five:

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

KEY FIGURES

35 Cluster partners **3. M / 1. M** People in need / targeted

FUNDING



Total funding required:
26.3 M



Highlights

◆ NFI

- In 2015 a total number of **3,755,703** beneficiaries have been supported with **11,828,521** Non Food Items [16.1 Items per family in average].
- The Sector endorsed its Monitoring Format and reviewed the mapping of contingency stock/pipeline as well as the NFIs catalogue.
- Based on the information gathered from partners, it is expected that the Sector will reach approximately 1.9 million people in need with winterized kits during the 2015/2016 winter period. The main contributors are UNHCR, UNICEF and DRC as well as PU, GOPA and IOM. The extra winterized items include high thermal blankets and winter clothes for children and adults and will be distributed to all governorates.

• ◆ Shelter

- In 2015 the shelter response reached **129,645** beneficiaries using various shelter solutions, mainly through upgrading public and private collective shelters for **66,985** IDPs and distributing shelter kits and materials for **35,108** individuals, in addition to supporting the management and maintenance of shelters which accommodate **12,797** Palestinian refugees while 2,860 people are covered via owner-oriented shelter support, and **11895** via Establishment and support of O&M unites.
- Beside the classical shelter interventions, the Sector is launching new types of shelter assistance, stressing community empowerment and utilizing its capacity. The Sector is promoting pilot projects for owner-/tenant based assistance through cash for work programmes and support for access to essential building material. Furthermore, the Sector supports governorates' technical departments for Operation and Maintenance programmes in public collective shelters to be carried out through dedicated units in collaboration with IDP communities.
- New shelter projects are initiated in empty public or industrial complexes, as comprehensive intervention, combining components of several sectors into one comprehensive response, benefiting high numbers of people through different services.
- In summary, the protraction and complexity of the crisis in Syria requires further efforts to develop emergency response into a more sustainable resilience oriented response. The Sector has therefore promoted support to IDPs' self-help based initiatives.

Sector Strategy and Objectives

◆ NFI

- Increase provision of appropriate life-saving emergency services and relief supplies for the affected people in Syria.
- Ensure adequate levels of preparedness to respond to further emerging humanitarian needs.
- To this end, the following strategies were followed:
 - Focus on newly displaced population and host communities.
 - Procure/stockpile standard NFIs to enable urgent distributions.
 - Support market-led interventions to strengthen people coping mechanisms and building resilience.
 - Follow a decentralized approach for agencies to be closer to beneficiaries, to enhance rapid response, outreach and monitoring capacity and to have more flexibility if the security situation worsens.
 - Build capacities of local partners involved in the distribution process, in particular the main partner SARC.

◆ Shelter

- Respond to sudden emergencies, as well as provide more substantial solutions.
- Ensure adequate contingency planning, this includes stockpiling of tents or other emergency facilities, and pre-identification of other sites/structures and response options.
- Develop shelter response options and variations for emergency contexts and transitional purposes as well as for durability-oriented perspectives.
- Develop alternative shelter options to enhance outreach and efficiency while maintaining the current shelter response options of collective shelter rehabilitation and private shelter upgrade.
- Formulate the Strategic Objectives:
 - Support life sustaining of IDPs through shelter response both levels: emergency level based on set contingency plan, mainly through tents and shelter kits, and sustainable level through various shelter response activities according to location, context and capacity.
 - Promote clusters or shelters in large structures, to create living environments with comprehensive assistance "packages". This is achieved through constant and intensive cooperation and coordination among related sectors.
 - Provide owners and tenant support to promote empowerment of host communities and IDPs through cash for work and provide support to building material assistance programmes.
 - Further emphasize coordination efforts, through creation and maintenance of efficient coordination mechanism at all levels, e.g. within the sector, inter-sectors and inter-agency, in addition to continued interaction with other relevant parties such as governmental counterparts, SARC and ICRC. Coordination is also strengthened at the sub-national level by establishing local SWG, and extending to the regional coverage through WoS approach.
 - Build capacity of all shelter stakeholders through supporting Operation and Maintenance schemes in the Governorates.

Coordinators:

- **Shelter:** Henri Stalder / stalder@unhcr.org
- **NFI:** Joel Andersson / anderssj@unhcr.org

Context and Response

◆ NFI

- IDPs are typically compelled to leave behind many of their assets. This heightens their vulnerability and exposure to a range of risks. Host communities and displaced persons have resorted to negative coping mechanisms such as children's drop out of school, consuming low quality and quantity of food, residing in crowded and unclean shelters, begging, child labor and many other risky income-generating activities.
- Following the Security Council Resolution (SCR) 2165, in 2015 a total of 47 cross-border convoys took place: 28 through the Bab Al Hawa crossing in Turkey and 19 through the Ramtha crossing in Jordan. These missions provided CRIs for **468,750** individuals in the Daraa, Quneitra, Hama, Idlib and Aleppo governorates.

◆ Shelter

- The number of IDPs presently stands at over 6.5 million. However, only limited data or records are available about their distribution over areas, their shelter options, specific needs and vulnerabilities. Hence, as much as shelter response is need-oriented, it is also opportunity dependent.
- Inaccessibility to some areas due to the increased volatility in the political environment and power shifts, hence the whole operational context. By its nature, shelter response is location-bound; therefore it is difficult to adjust in case of changing conditions in the planned intervention areas. Consequently, planning for assumed emergencies as well as with regard to recovery and sustainability prove to be extremely challenging.
- Continued interaction with the line Ministry of Local Administration, and the Ministry's cooperativeness has substantially promoted simplification of a number of procedures for project approvals, agreements and implantation modalities. Yet, the general administrative framework and procedural requirements, also in the context of international agencies' regulations still represent major obstacles for quick response.
- Under its four strategic objectives, the Sector:
 - Implemented the 2015 shelter response in view of specific locations and contexts, adequacy of solutions, accessibility of areas, impact and reach-out to various target groups.
 - Moved toward more clustered shelter settlements, in order to provide comprehensive packages of services.
 - Enabled and empowered owners to receive shelter support in the premises to which they return.
 - Further simplified administrative procedures for project identification, planning and implementation.
 - Ensured transparency and accountability for processes at each stage.
 - Linked in with other sectors, in particular WASH and Protection to comprehensively cover needs beyond shelter and to actively address concerns of beneficiaries' safety, security and well-being.
 - Actively contributed to the enhancement of cooperation between stakeholders at national and local levels, but also within the WoS framework.

Challenges

◆ NFI

- Funding gaps and delays in authorities' approval of assistance delivery delaying winter-specific assistance efforts.
- Security concerns for humanitarian personnel hindering the delivery of emergency assistance to those who are in need.
- Shifting lines of crisis, numerous checkpoints, bureaucratic procedures and proliferation of armed groups preventing the delivery of timely, needs-based humanitarian assistance within Syria.
- Limited number of NGOs permitted to operate in Syria as well as their limited operational capacity.
- Insufficient profiling and disaggregated data on the displaced population and host communities hampering effective planning and advocacy.
- Unilateral economic and financial sanctions impeding procurement of essential humanitarian supplies from outside Syria.
- Inflation on both NFIs and Fuel having negative impact on the displaced population

◆ Shelter

- Suddenness and unpredictability of displacements following tensions and conflict.
- Implementing partners' capacity, in terms of quantifiable resources, outreach, number of partners, but also in regards of technical, management and monitoring capacity. This situation was aggravated by the fact that one major implementing partner is currently not allowed to implement major programmes, in particular in the Shelter Sector.
- Funding shortfall and donors' reluctance to invest in shelter response within Syria which strongly impacts the 2015 shelter response planning.
- Complicated interaction between stakeholders in the WoS framework.
- Requirement of considerable monitoring capacity and high flexibility to adjust interventions due to the frequently changing conditions including the security situation.
- Suddenly imposed emergencies, forcing partners to develop immediate response impacting agencies' capacity, funding and other resources.
- Unpredictability of the political and social context in Syria and the greater regional context, as well as politicized humanitarian assistance.

Sector Leader

Partners of the Shelter and NFI Sector



SOUTHERN TURKEY - SYRIA

SHELTER/NFI CLUSTER NOVEMBER UPDATE

DECEMBER 2015

Shelter/NFI Cluster
X-Border Operation - Turkey Hub
 ShelterCluster.org, Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

KEY FIGURES

Shelter/NFI Cluster has
 27 members: 7 SNGOs, 1 UN Agency, 19 INGOs
 Area of Operation: Aleppo, Hama, Idlib, Ar-Raqqa, Al-Hasakeh, Lattakia, Damascus, Homs, Rural Damascus, Deir-ez-Zor

***4,252,352**

Individuals target for 2015 Shelter/NFI

65 %

Progress of individuals assisted with Shelter/NFI activities (Jan to November 2015)

2,635,716

Individuals assisted with NFI activities in 2015

125,716

Individuals assisted with Shelter activities in 2015

275,719

Individuals assisted with completed NFI activities in November

40,345

Individuals assisted with completed Shelter activities in November

22

Members reported activities in November

18

Members implementing NFI activities in November

11

Members implementing Shelter activities in November

31

Sub-districts covered by Shelter/NFI activities in November

Humanitarian Response Plan 2016:

https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/2016_hrp_syrian_arab_republic.pdf

Humanitarian Need Overview 2016:

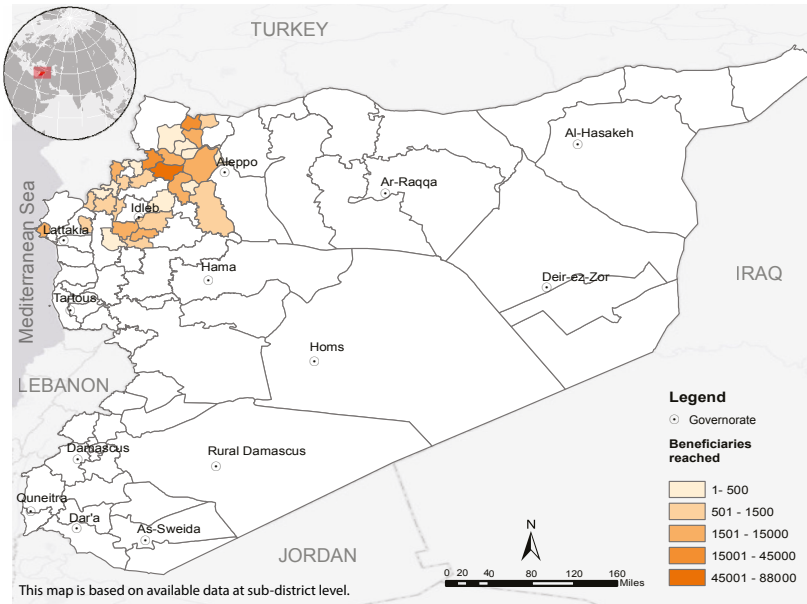
https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/2016_hno_syrian_arab_republic.pdf

***Strategic Response Plan 2015 :**

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/syria/document/2015-syrian-arab-republic-strategic-response-plan>

Humanitarian Needs Overview 2015:

<http://publiccampaign.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/2015-Humanitarian-Needs-Overview.pdf>



Highlights

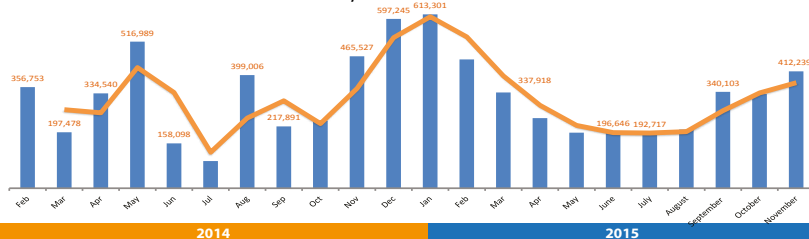
- The Shelter/NFI Cluster is responding to the winter needs in the Northern Governorates. The winter response have consisted so far of distribution of fuel, charcoal, heaters, thermal blankets, winter clothes, weatherization/shelter kits and tents. The Total Target for the winter season (OCTOBER 2015 – MARCH 2016) is 1,842,500 Individuals. The budget required is 73,7 M USD\$. Cluster members have already secured 18 USD\$ (24 %) to assist 430,000 individuals. The Cluster is advocating in order to raise sensitiveness about the gap in the winter response registered at the moment.
- The first Shelter/NFI Technical Working Group has been held by Global Communities. The topics discussed were the shelter kit standard and guideline. The outcome expected is the endorsement of the Emergency Shelter Kit minimum/expanded content and a common understating on the context/caseloads where Emergency Shelter kit has to be prioritized as shelter solution. The next TWIG will be held in mid-January and will be focusing on the NFI Kit standard and guideline.
- The Cash Based Response TWG started monitoring NFI winter items prices. The data has been collected by 10 agencies from 30 sub-districts across 6 governorates (Aleppo, Hama, Idlib, Ar-Raqqa, Al-Hasakeh, Lattakia). The items selected are : winter clothes (complete set), thermal blankets, mattress and battery-powered torch/flashlight. The Cash Based Response TWG will continue monitoring the same items price and availability throughout the winter season. Shelter/NFI Cluster members have proposed to add few items from the emergency shelter kit such as: plastic sheeting and wood elements for construction. Cluster members will provide the enumerators with technical specification for the next round monitoring.

Key Advocacy Messages

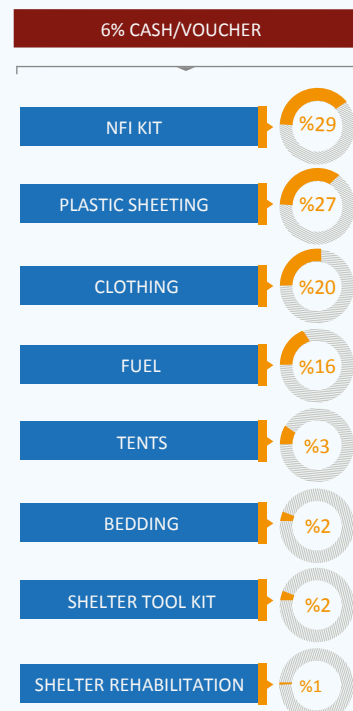
- Due to increased instability higher displacements have occurred mainly in Southern Aleppo, Idlib, Hama, Homs, and Lattakia. Although the Shelter/NFI Cluster members reach has been timely and extensive still some gaps have been registered due to access challenges and proximity to active frontlines.
- The winterization distributions are ongoing. 13 Member Organizations (50% of the total active Cluster membership) have funds secured for the 2015-2016 winter season. HPF (standard and emergency allocation) represents the 16% of the funds secured so far. In order to ensure the same coverage and performance as per 2014-2015 season, still 55,7 M USD \$ are needed to protect 1,4 M of people from harsh weather conditions.

Major Gaps

- More shelter units and more adequate shelter space need to be provided. The Syrian population is the largest provider of shelter. Increased support has to be directed towards host communities in order to safe guard coping mechanisms and improve the standard and availability of shelter stock.
- Plan and increase the contingency stockpiles in order to face big displacement and severe weather condition.
- Consensus on a field level coordination system



of total individuals covered by all activities (completed, ongoing, planned)



Lead Agency: UNHCR. Francesca Lubrano di Giunno
 lubrano@unhcr.org

The Data Source: 4Ws Shelter/NFI Cluster Matrix



© Dmitriy Antipov/ Danish Refugee Council | Starohnativka, December 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

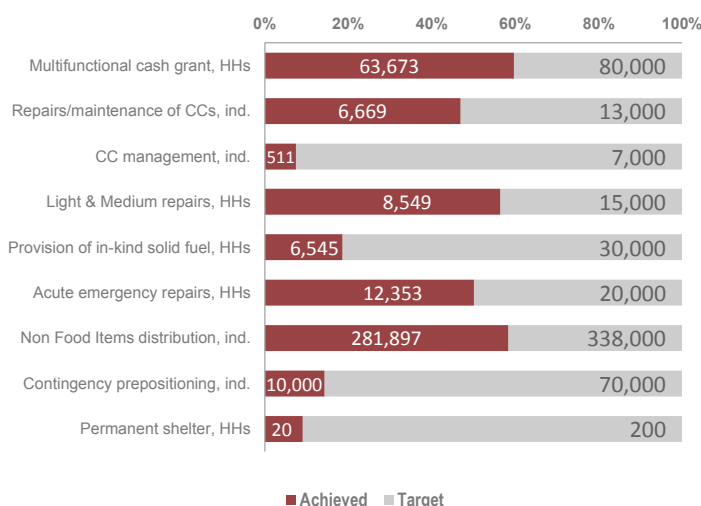
- Weather conditions beginning and middle December have been favourable for partners to continue repairs implementation. However, last week of December temperature has fallen tremendously fast to 20 degrees below zero putting vulnerable population groups at risk. Responding to this, State Emergency Service of Ukraine in cooperation with local authorities has deployed heating points in key locations. In **Donetsk** and **Luhansk** only there were 180 of those established.

- Winterization campaign continues with partners delivering winterization assistance despite many contains: delays and refusals at checkpoints, restrictions on operations in NGCA and simple inaccessibility of some villages after snowfalls. So far, partners have provided 4,251 winterization cash grants, 1,130 HHs have received insulation for their houses, coal and firewood was delivered for the 6,545 households.

- In 2015 Cluster partners have provided NFIs to 281,897 individuals, provided plastic sheeting for quick fix in immediate aftermath of shelling for 12,353 households and repaired houses (light and medium repairs) for 8,549 HHs. In addition to this, with pilot projects, 20 houses were reconstructed after being nearly completely destroyed. Some 63,673 households have received multipurpose cash grants. This was possible with huge effort on the side of partners despite numerous challenges faced with access constrains and restrictions on operations in NGCA.

- Integration as durable solution for IDPs in Ukraine becomes on agenda of the Government with the adoption by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on 16 December 2015 the Comprehensive State Programme for Support, Social Adaptation and Reintegration of Citizens of Ukraine Internally Displaced from the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine and Regions of Anti-Terrorist Operation Conduct to Other Regions of Ukraine for period until 2017 and the Action Plan to operationalize the Programme ([see here in Ukrainian](#)).

- Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) meeting took place on 21st December 2015 to summaries practices in 2015 and set direction for next year: Cluster will increase field presence and focus on work with national and local authorities. Durable shelter solutions will become top priority for 2016. See minutes and key decisions available [here](#).



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. Despite Minsk II ceasefire agreement, the security pressure is still not released, the conflict still be active on low intensity and recovery not engaged.

Activation of Cluster: December 2014

CLUSTER TEAM

Cluster lead agency: [UNHCR](#)

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

Cluster Coordinator

Igor Chantefort | coord.ukraine@sheltercluster.org

Cluster Co-Chair & Sub-National Coordinator

tbc | coord1.ukraine@sheltercluster.org

Shelter Associate

Andrii Mazurenko | im.ukraine@sheltercluster.org

Sub-National Assistant

Darya Zhagina | assist.ukraine@sheltercluster.org

Information Management Associate (mapping)

Katerina Carmina | gis.ukraine@sheltercluster.org

KEY DOCUMENTS

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

[Technical Working Groups](#)

Shelter Assessment report [ENG UKR](#)

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

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

Humanitarian Response Plan 2015 [ENG UKR](#)

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

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

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

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

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

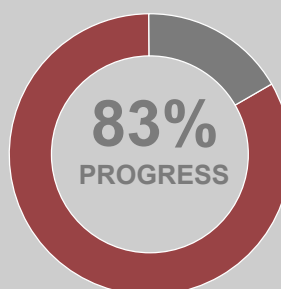
Matrix of activities for 2016 [ENG RUS](#)

KEY LINKS

[3W online submission form](#)

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

Humanitarian Response Plan update



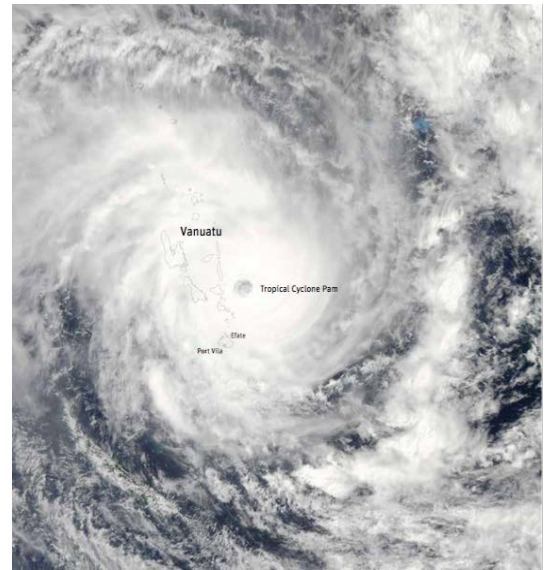
1,398,000
Total people in need

473,000
Cluster target population

32
Cluster partners

■ Achieved ■ Gap

Source: HRP Ukraine 2015, 3W reports from partners
Note: total HRP progress is calculated with no activities overlap to avoid double-counting



Highlights

- As raised by the Shelter & Settlement Vulnerability Assessment, realized from 15 April to 1 May, 81% of households reported that their shelter had sustained some level of damage as a result of the cyclone.
- Twenty three partners partially achieved the Shelter Cluster’s first objective within the Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) timeframe, with 26,304 households reached with tarpaulins and 13,420 with access to toolkit (for a target of 18,000)

Cluster HAP Objectives

(1) Provide emergency shelter and non-food items for people whose houses have been partially damaged or destroyed. (2) Assist affected people with repair and reconstruction of houses, water and sanitation facilities.(3)Investment in safer community buildings.

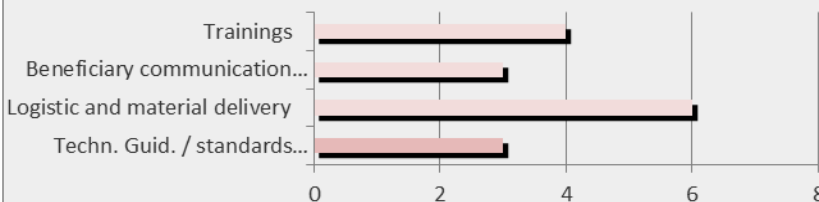
Government of Vanuatu decided to reduce the HAP timeframe from 6 to 3 months, and request to partners to focus on first strategic and clusters’ objectives

Context and Response

•72% of households reported that they had completed substantial repairs or reconstruction work on their shelter at the time of the assessment.The primary goal of the shelter cluster was to support self-recovery through the provision of appropriate tools, materials, and technical assistance. TWiG main technical focus has been on building on Building Back Safer shelter awareness and training framework.

•15 fully funded shelter & settlements recovery projects have been submitted to the Housing Sector Working Group for a total of 5,8 M USD which will support at least 12,240 households. 11 projects have started within HAP timeframe.

According to Shelter Cluster agencies, these are the most critical technical issues they may face in their shelter recovery programming:



Key figures

Total affected population:	188,000 people
Cluster target:	18,000 HH
Total houses destroyed:	8,101 HH
Total houses damaged:	8,155 HH

Funding needs (USD):	2,805,842
Funds available (USD):	2,340,841 (83%)

Emergency Shelter	(HH)	Target	%
Tarpaulin	26,304	18,000	146 %
Shelter Tool Kits	13,420	18,000	75 %
Kitchen Sets	10,029	8,500	118 %

Support for Self-Recovery (HH)	Target	%
Safe Shelter Awareness	8,215	46 %
Fixing Kits	6,783	38 %

Cluster:
 Cluster Lead: **Public Work Department (Gov)**
 Co-Lead: **IFRC**
 No. of HAP cluster partners: **6/23 in total**
 No. of staff dedicated to the cluster: **3**
 No. of sub-national clusters: **N/A**

Key Dates

Crises : 13th March 2015
 Activation of Cluster : February 2015 (pre-crisis)
 Deployment : 15th March 2015
 Handover : 1st August 2015
 GLIDE: TC-2015-00020-VUT

Contact Details: PWD Cluster focal point:
 Dick ABEL
 Email : dabel@vanuatu.gov.vu

Pacific Humanitarian Team focal point:
 Peter LAWOTHER
 Email: peter.lawther@ifrc.org

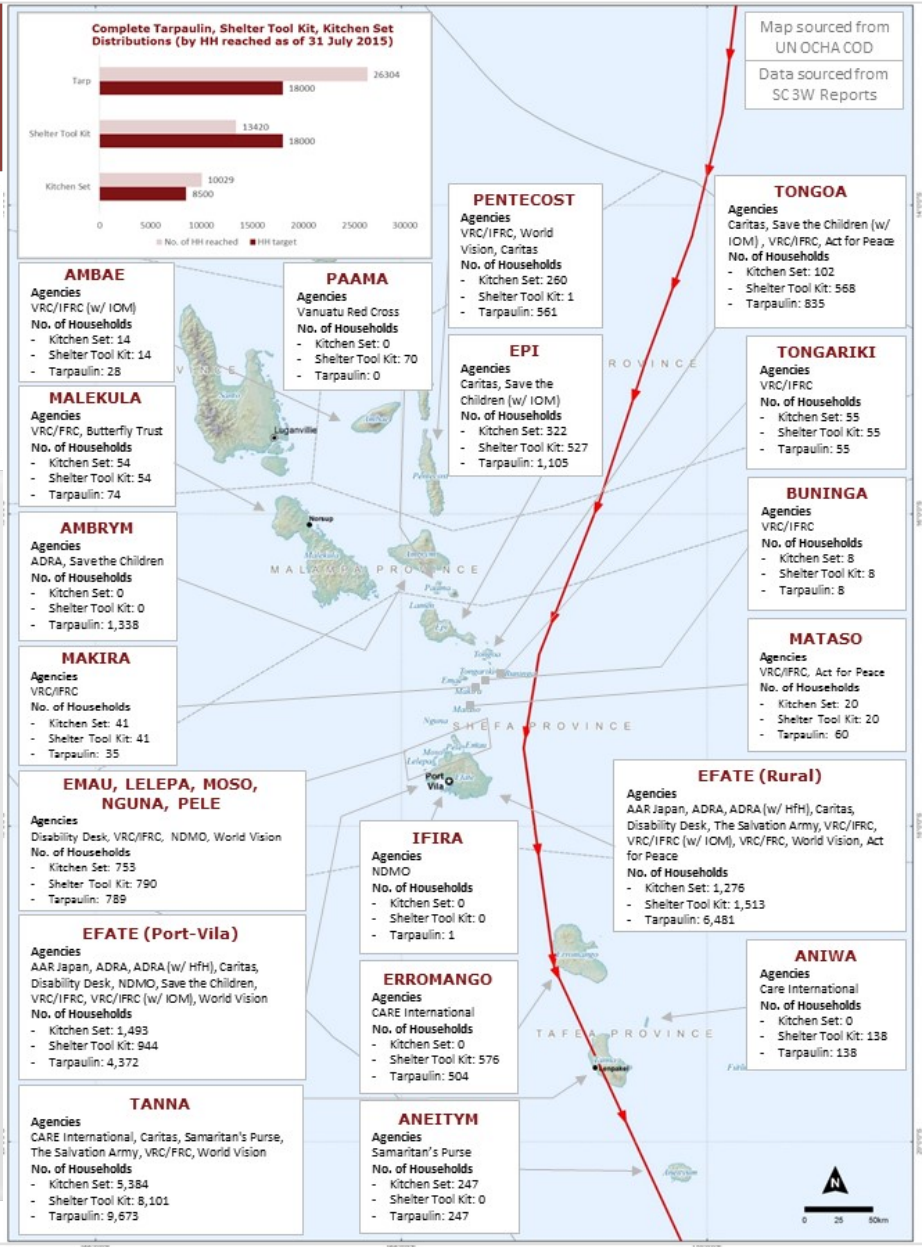
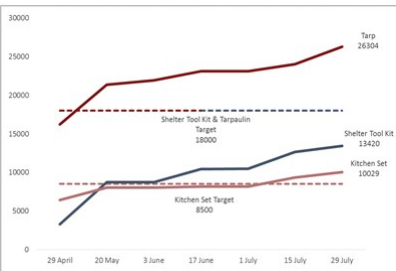
Global Cluster Coordinator:
 Graham SAUNDERS
 Email: graham.saunders@ifrc.org

Shelter response evaluation

* The Global Shelter Cluster deployed an assessment team in order to lead the implementation of a detailed shelter and settlements vulnerability assessment (data gathered from 15/04 to 01/05). The Shelter Cluster redeployed the baseline assessment team to conduct a detailed evaluation of the shelter response (data gathered from 17/08 to 04/09).

Displacement	35%	of households reported that they were hosting at least one other displaced family member or friend in their shelter at the time of assessment, <i>an increase of 6 percentage points since the baseline.</i>
Shelter Assistance	68%	of households reported that they had received some kind of assistance since the launch of humanitarian operations , <i>an increase of 14 percentage points since the baseline</i> ; a proportion which matches beneficiary numbers reported by partners in the shelter cluster 3W.
Recovery	85%	of households reported that they had completed substantial repairs or rebuilding to their shelter at the time of assessment, <i>an increase of 13 percentage points since the baseline.</i>
Disaster Risk Reduction	60%	of households reported they had made changes to their building techniques as a result of the Cyclone; including general strengthening, changes to the foundation, and the addition of bracing.
Remaining Recovery Needs	81%	of households reported that they had remaining needs to facilitate full shelter recovery . Of this population 79% reported that they required fixing and nails, 53% milled timber, and 22% chainsaws & accessories.
Preparedness	66%	of households reported that they had taken measures to ensure that their shelter was safer in the event of another crisis

HAP Objective 1 Response 1 May to 31 July 2015 Map & timeline



23 Shelter Cluster partners

- AAR Japan
- Act for Peace
- ADRA Vanuatu
- Butterfly Trust
- Care International
- Caritas
- Disability Desk
- Habitat for Humanity Australia
- Habitat for Humanity New Zealand
- IOM
- Liberty for the Nation
- NDMO
- Samaritan's Purse
- Save the Children
- The Salvation Army
- ShelterBox
- Vanuatu Christian Council
- Vanuatu Red Cross, with the support of Australian Red Cross, French Red Cross & IFRC
- Vanuatu Society for People with Disability (VSDP)
- World Vision

Shelter Cluster Vanuatu Leads:



Please visit the Shelter Cluster Vanuatu website for more information:
<https://www.sheltercluster.org/response/vanuatu-cyclone-pam-2015>



Republic of Yemen

December 2015



© Distribution of NFIs in Amanat AlAsimah, ZOA/NFDHR/LMMPO, 2015.



© Transportation of NFIs in Ibb, UNHCR/ACTED, 2015.

NEED ANALYSIS

The humanitarian situation remains volatile with continued multiple internal displacement in addition to a prolonged emergency which has deepened existing vulnerabilities, and depleted the coping mechanisms of both IDP and host community households whereas 2.8 million people are in critical need for Shelter, CCCM and NFIs interventions.

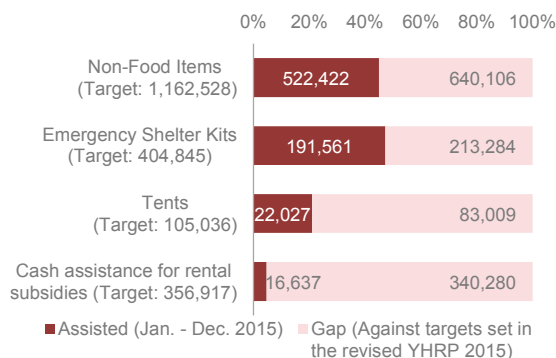
RESPONSE

In December, 118,151 individuals received NFIs (in Hadramaut, Amanat Al Asimah, Amran, Socotra, Ibb and nine other governorates); the cluster distributed emergency shelter materials to 32,888 individuals (in Socotra, Hadramaut and four other governorates); 9,421 individuals assisted with tents (in Hadramaut, AlMaharah, AlHudaydah, Shabwah, Aden and Marib); 2,712 individual received cash assistance for rental subsidies in Hadramaut, Taizz, Aden and Abyan.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Lack of funding for the cluster response plan including the winterization plan.
- Limited access to cooking fuel in the local market has increased the risks facing the affected population during the collection and consumption of firewood.
- Shortage of fuel supply and commodities in the local market has led to a huge increase in commodity prices, including lifesaving materials, and the cost of transportation.

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (Individuals)



CLUSTER TEAM

National Coordinator
Nasir Abel Fernandes (UNHCR)
Fernandn@unhcr.org / (+967) 712225049

Senior Cluster Associate (also covering IM)
Monir AISobari (UNHCR)
AISobari@unhcr.org / (+967) 712225045

National Co-Chair
Stefano Pes (IOM)
spes@iom.int / (+967) 734000385

Sub-National Co-Chair in Aden
Marwa Khalid (NRC)
marwa.khaled@nrc.no / (+967) 775355466

KEY DATES

Activation of cluster: 2009
Conflict: 26 March 2015
(Escalation of Hostilities)
Natural disasters: October – November 2015
(Cyclones Chapala and Megh)

KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Shelter/CCCM/NFI Cluster Strategy](#)
- [Cluster Dashboard](#)
- [Map of Collective Centers and Settlements](#)
- [3Ws \(Who Does What Where\) Map](#)
- [Map of partners presence](#)

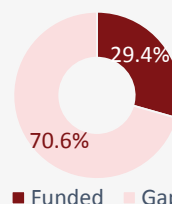
KEY LINKS

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

KEY FIGURES

37 Key Cluster partners
1.2 M / 1.2 M People in need / targeted in the revised YHRP 2015

FUNDING



Total funding required:
159.4 M

Background

The GSC Factsheet has been designed to give a snapshot overview of a country where a cluster has been activated, this information is both useful for partners arriving newly in-country as well as relevant stakeholders at regional and global level. The factsheet should be completed every month, but since most information that is requested can be taken from existing sources it should be relatively easy to produce.


Guidance

Please submit your factsheet to your Global Focal Points. For clusters in preparedness mode there is a separate template (see next page).

Replace "Country" and "Month Year" with the relevant information, please do not change the format.

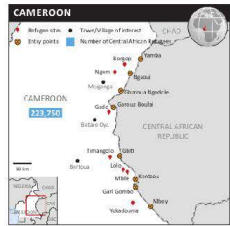
Include a recent map, preferably one that is designed for use as an inset. Go to maps.unhcr.org for support if needed. For IFRC-led clusters write to shirin.narymbaeva@ifrc.org.

Include a relevant high-quality photo, do not forget to include the source and add a description if possible. The size used in the template is 5*10cm.



Photographer / Organisation, Year

Country



Month Year

NEED ANALYSIS

- Provide a short overview of the key needs in terms of shelter and NFI, this can for instance be based on the cluster strategy, recent assessments or submissions for OCHA situation reports.
- Provide a short overview of the key needs in terms of shelter and NFI, this can for instance be based on the cluster strategy, recent assessments or submissions for OCHA situation reports.

RESPONSE

- Provide a short overview of the response in terms of shelter and NFI, this can for instance be based on the cluster 4W, post-distribution monitoring reports or submissions for OCHA situation reports.
- Provide a short overview of the response in terms of shelter and NFI, this can for instance be based on the cluster 4W, post-distribution monitoring reports or submissions for OCHA situation reports.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Provide a short overview of the gaps and/or challenges in terms of shelter and NFI, this can for instance be based on the cluster gap analysis, partner feedback or submissions for OCHA situation reports.
- Provide a short overview of the gaps and/or challenges in terms of shelter and NFI, this can for instance be based on the cluster gap analysis, partner feedback or submissions for OCHA situation reports.

CLUSTER TEAM

National Coordinator
First name Last name (organisation)
function.country@sheltercluster.org / +1234567890

National Co-Chair
First name Last name (organisation)
function.country@sheltercluster.org / +1234567890

Sub-National Coordinator
First name Last name (organisation)
function.country@sheltercluster.org / +1234567890

Information Management Officer
First name Last name (organisation)
function.country@sheltercluster.org / +1234567890

Technical Coordinator
First name Last name (organisation)
function.country@sheltercluster.org / +1234567890

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

- [Country page on ShelterCluster.org](#)
- XX page views in 2015
- [Country page on HumanitarianResponse.info](#)
- [Country page on ReliefWeb](#)

KEY FIGURES

XX Cluster partners X.X M / X.X M People in need / targeted

FUNDING (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)

Total funding required: **100 M**


70% Funded 30% Gap

Provide links to key documents and websites (write to hurkmans@unhcr.org or shirin.narymbaeva@ifrc.org to request Shelter Cluster e-mail addresses if needed).

Provide information on the progress against targets based on your cluster strategy and 4W data. You can change the Excel table that feeds the graph by right-clicking on the graph and choosing "Edit Data". Please report on the progress for the year to date. Under NFI, only count the equivalent of a standard kit. Under shelter, only count interventions if they do not overlap and provide emergency shelter (no single items) or support transitional shelter.

Provide information on the funding status based on your cluster appeal and OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (if you include other sources do not forget to mention them). Please enter your own data in the Excel table that feeds the graph by right-clicking on the graph and choosing "Edit Data".

Coverage Against Targets (HH)



Category	Target	Achievement YTD	Gap
Shelter	50,000	60%	40%
NFI	100,000	80%	20%

When describing challenges, please start with a keyword (funding, access, capacity, data, security etc.) to facilitate analysis.

Country/Region

August 2016



A political, or another relevant map of the country/region

OVERVIEW

Provide a short overview of:

- country's risk profile (anticipated risks to country/ies, populations & operations ranked by impact and likelihood: low, medium, high) and identify the type of hazards: seasonal or static.
- country's vulnerability profile (socio-economic and demographic).

NEED ANALYSIS

Provide a short overview of possible key needs in terms of shelter and NFI, this can, for instance, be based on contingency plans or risk assessments.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS

Provide a short overview of emergency response preparedness, elaborating on:

- coordination structures reinforced, working relations with the national authorities and other international and local partners established.
- roles and responsibilities of members of the humanitarian community clarified: operational capacity & arrangements to deliver relief and protection, IM, assessments, response monitoring arrangements and etc.
- Contact lists of relevant agencies (agencies with permanent presence in the country, national authorities) maintained and regularly updated.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

Provide a short overview of the key gaps and/or challenges vis-à-vis [APA](#) or [MPA checklists](#).

ASSESSMENT PREPAREDNESS

- Baseline data compiled and stored (census data disaggregated by existing vulnerabilities), key indicator sets populated.
- A list of trained staff (contacts) maintained.
- A common inter-agency assessment format agreed (at least within Shelter & NFIs sector)
- A price list for CGI & tarps maintained. Top 5 producers & suppliers identified.
- An overview of country's housing typologies maintained.

KEY FACTS & FIGURES

The Latest Crises: November 2015
Activation of Cluster: 11 December 2015

Cluster management arrangements: for example working groups etc.

Frequency of cluster meetings:

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

CLUSTER TEAM - Contacts

Cluster lead agency: IFRC
Co-lead: ACTED
Cluster coordinator:
Email:
Telephone:

Information Management Officer:
Email:
Telephone:

KEY DOCUMENTS (hyperlinks)

Shelter cluster contingency plan
Technical guidance
IM products
Contact lists of cluster partners, including national authorities

KEY LINKS

Country page on sheltercluster.org
XX visitors in August

Country page on humanitarianresponse.info
Country page on relief.web

INFORMATION ON STOCKS

- Amount and whereabouts
- Main warehouse locations
- Main supply chains



Global Shelter Cluster
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

