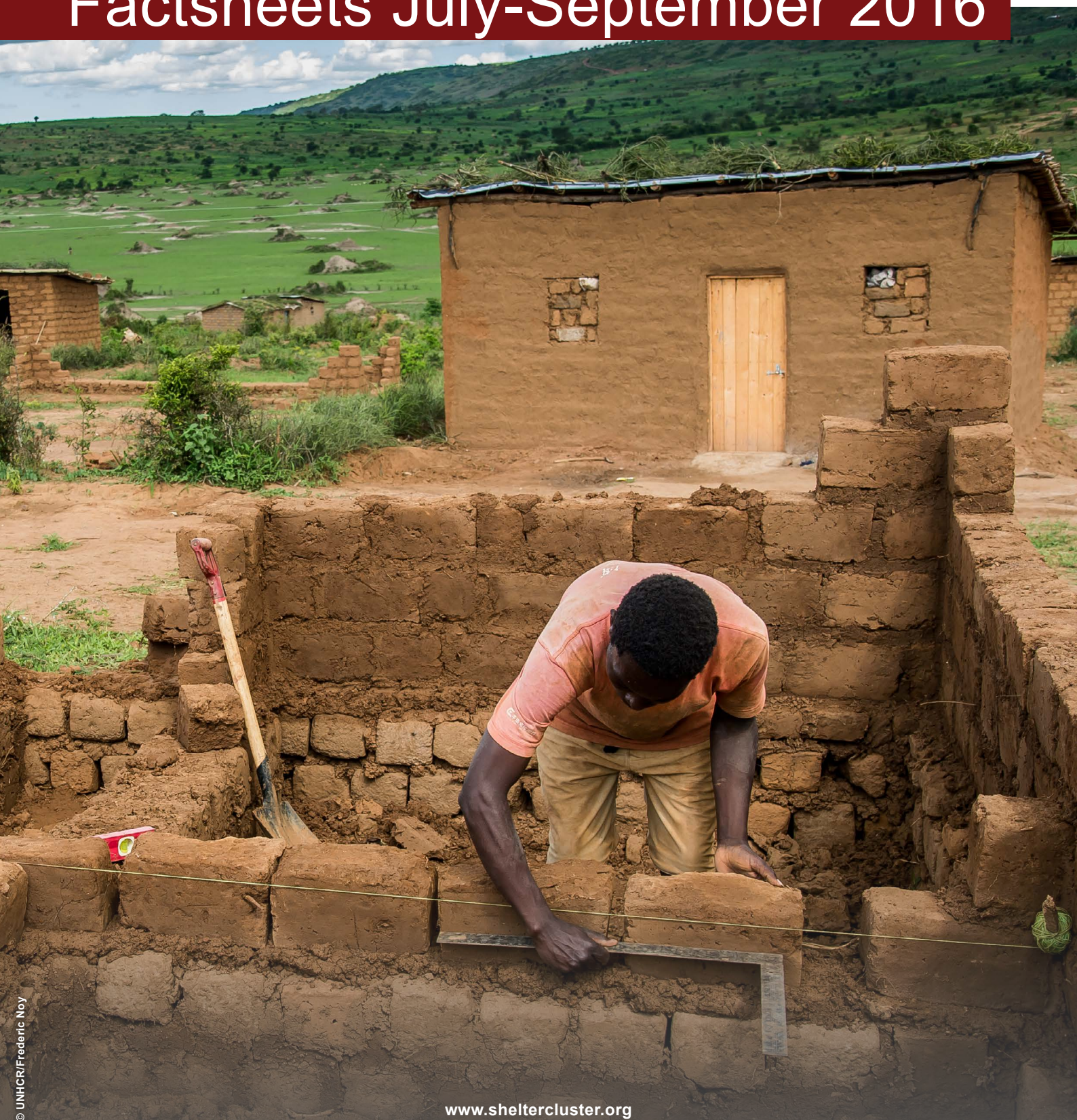


# Global Shelter Cluster

## Factsheets July-September 2016







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\* This factsheet was also included in the GSC Mid-Year Report publication



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

 NRC NORWEGIAN  
REFUGEE COUNCIL

 UNHCR  
The UN Refugee Agency

 ACTED

 IOM • CIM



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

## RESPONSE

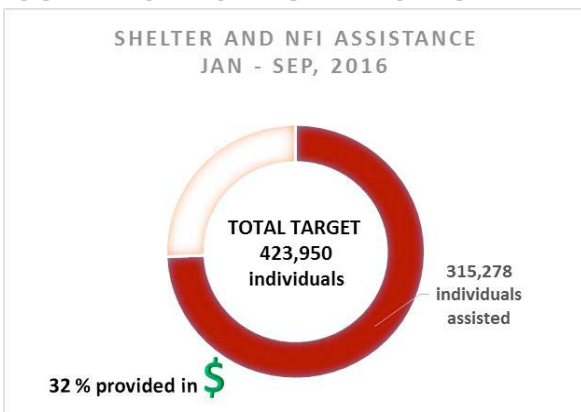
Partners assisted 64,000 individual with ES/NFI activities in the third quarter of 2016 in response to the increasingly large reports of conflict throughout the country. All of Afghanistan's 34 provinces have been affected by disaster this year and all of them are currently hosting either IDPs from internal conflict within the province or from ongoing conflicts in neighbouring provinces. Absorption capacity of hosting communities decrease as resources and coping mechanisms are depleted resulting in a very low level of resilience not only in IDPs but also in host communities. As a result, the need for humanitarian assistance remains high.

## GAPS / CHALLENGES

The humanitarian crisis caused by the sharp increase in returns from Pakistan has caused a gap in shelter and NFI solutions for an expected caseload of 500,000 individuals, out of which 40 % are anticipated to be in need of NFI assistance, and 60 % of both undocumented returnees and documented returnees are in need of an emergency shelter solution. Moreover, the fall of the strategic city of Kunduz caused massive displacement for 34,000 families who were in immediate need of emergency shelter and NFIs. Assistance is ongoing for both groups.

Information gap from the common emergency assessment tool still remain, with coordination mechanisms without capacity to facilitate the consolidation of all relevant data collected in the field for needs and gap analysis as well as informing HNO and HRP processes. The majority of data still remain with partners.

## COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS



## CLUSTER TEAM

### National Coordinator

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## KEY DATES

Activation of cluster: March 2008

## KEY DOCUMENTS

[Shelter/NFI Cluster Strategy](#)

[Technical guidelines](#)

[NFI and Emergency Shelter Standard Kit](#)

## KEY LINKS

[Country page on ShelterCluster.org](#)

## KEY FIGURES

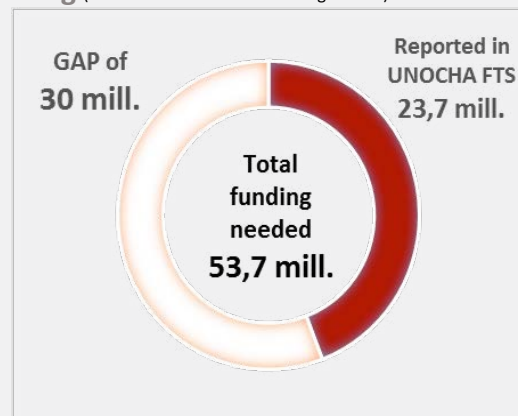
**39**

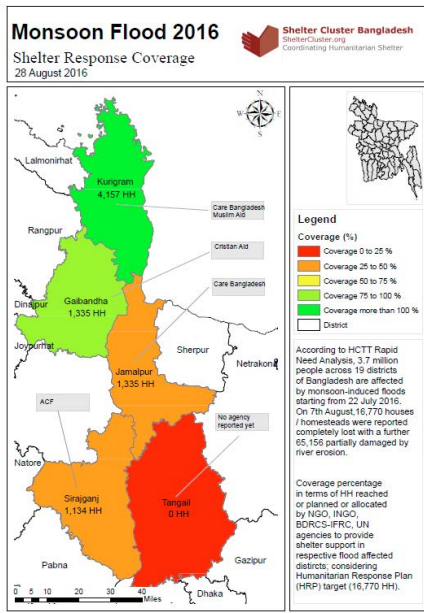
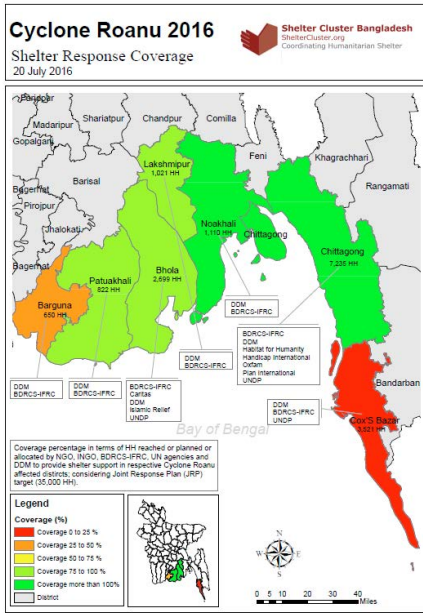
Cluster partners

**0.8 M / 0.7 M**

People in need / Targeted

## Funding (source: OCHA financial tracking service)





## CLUSTER TEAM

Cluster lead agency  
Emergency: IFRC  
Preparedness and Recovery: UNDP

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## KEY DATES

- 21<sup>st</sup> of May Cyclone Roanu made landfall in the southern coastal region of Bangladesh.
- Start of floods around 19<sup>th</sup> of July
- Release of HCTT Multi-sector Rapid Needs Analysis report 8<sup>th</sup> of August.
- Publication of Humanitarian Response Plan 15<sup>th</sup> of August.

## KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Technical guidance](#)

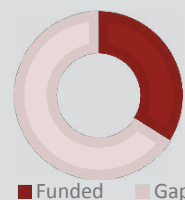
## KEY LINKS

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

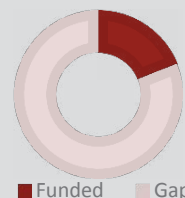
## KEY FIGURES

**15** Cluster partners      **3,7 m / 0,13 M** People in need / targeted

## FUNDING



**Cyclone Roanu**  
Total funding required:  
**3.5 M**



**Monsoon Flood**  
Total funding required:  
**1.6 M**

## NEED ANALYSIS

### Cyclone Roanu

- Joint response plan of HCTT targeted 35,000 HHs to provide support in terms of emergency shelter and NFIs.

### Monsoon Flood

- People displaced by floods are staying on the nearest high ground to their houses. This includes roof tops, roads, and embankments as well as in flood shelters and schools.
- Over 250,000 houses have been damaged or completely destroyed.
- 16,770 houses have been washed away due to river erosion and over 65,000 houses/ homesteads have been damaged due to erosion.

## RESPONSE

### Cyclone Roanu

- 13,333 HHs have been supported with emergency shelter items and 10,860 HHs have been supported with NFIs.

### Monsoon Flood

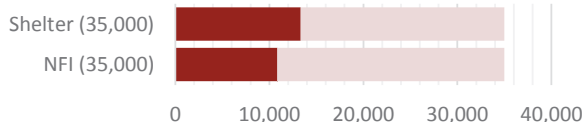
- 12,661 HHs have been supported with emergency shelter (mostly tarpaulins) but some HHs have also received cash grants.
- 10,220 HHs have been supported with NFI items.

## GAPS / CHALLENGES

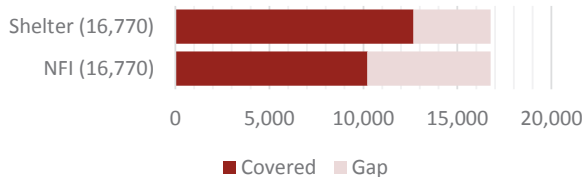
- Limited options for supporting HHs affected by river erosion when house and homestead fully washed away.
- Limited funding available for shelter and NFI support.

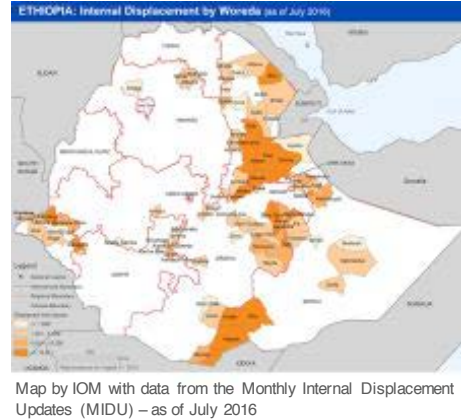
## COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)

### Cyclone Roanu



### Monsoon Flood





## NEED ANALYSIS

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

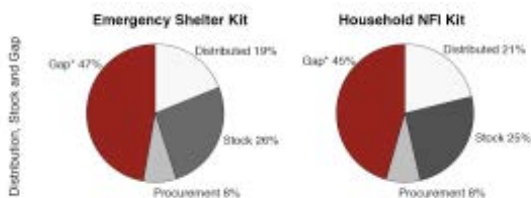
## RESPONSE

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

## GAPS / CHALLENGES

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

## COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)



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

## CLUSTER TEAM

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## KEY DATES

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

## KEY DOCUMENTS

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

## KEY LINKS

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

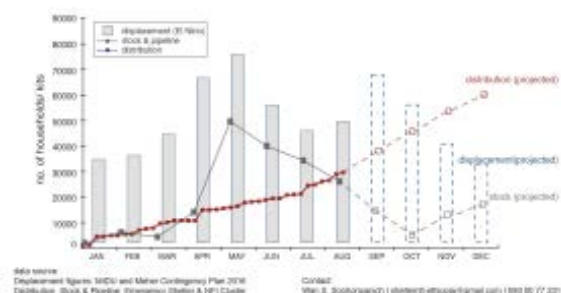
## KEY FIGURES

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

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

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

## STOCK AND PIPELINE (HH)



SHS source: Displacement, Shelter, SDC and Market Contingency Plan 2016  
Distribution, Stock & Pipeline: Emergency Shelter & NFI Cluster  
COMBAT: Wan S. Sophonpanich | dsophon@iomm.com | 180 30 77 231



## NEEDS ANALYSIS

- As per the IOM-led DTM report, 3.3 million IDPs (total displaced at present) and 0.9 million Returnees have been identified across the country, from January 2014 to date.
- The number of IDPs in Camps keeps increasing (from 10% of 3.3 million in Jan.'16 to 14% of 3.3 million to date);
- 86% of the 3.3 million IDPs are currently residing in out-of-camp settings. Of these, 45% are still in rental solutions and 22% are staying with host families. 17% remain in "critical shelter arrangements", being unfinished/abandoned buildings, school/religious buildings and informal settlements. 2% are in other unspecified shelter types.
- 91% of the returnees are in their habitual residence while 5% remains in critical shelter arrangement and 4% in private settings.
- Shelter assistance remains a primary need to facilitate the return process, especially in assessed areas. Damage levels vary depending on whether areas were targeted during the conflict.

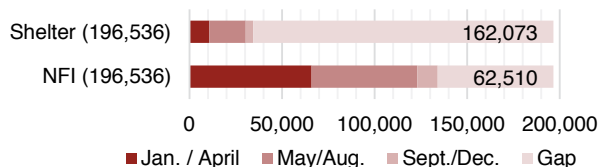
## CURRENT CLUSTER INTERVENTIONS

- Since January 2016, **34,463** households (206,778 individuals) have benefited from shelter interventions. This includes **2,141** returned households who have benefited from family house repair (costing above US \$1,000 per family). This covers **18%** of the cluster target. **134,026** households (804,156 individuals) have been assisted with full basic NFI kits, which cover **68%** of the cluster target.
- In additional **3,469** households have benefited from conditional cash assistance in out-of-camps settings for both shelter and NFIs.
- Since early August the Cluster Coordination Team has been undertaking a preparedness process with its partners for the Mosul Response. The planning has revolved around ensuring that Partners agree on the planned response options, areas of interventions and asset / stock mapping
- More than 42 cluster partners are on alert to respond to urgent needs as they arise.

## GAPS / CHALLENGES

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

## COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)



## CLUSTER TEAM

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## KEY DATES

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

Activation of cluster: January 2014

## KEY DOCUMENTS

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

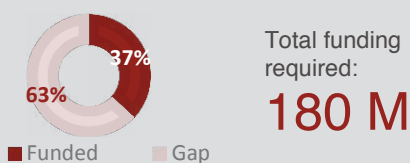
## KEY LINKS

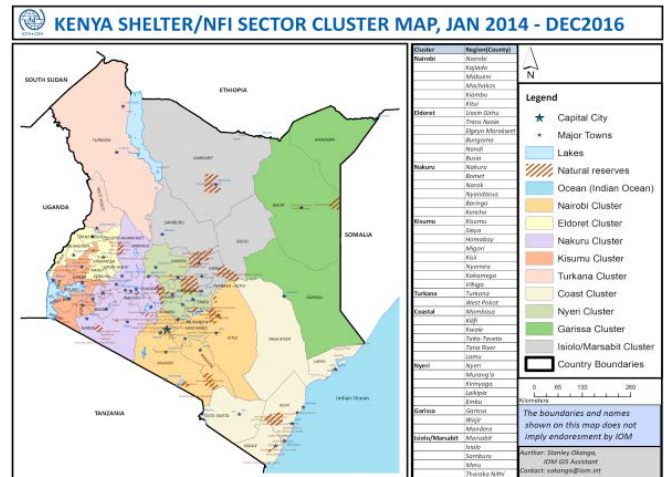
- [Country page on ShelterCluster.org](#)
- [Country page on HumanitarianResponse.info](#)
- [Country page on ReliefWeb](#)

## KEY FIGURES in 2016

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

## FUNDING (as of September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2016)





## NEED ANALYSIS

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

## RESPONSE

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

## GAPS / CHALLENGES

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

## CLUSTER TEAM

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## KEY DOCUMENTS

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

## KEY LINKS

- [IOM website](#)

## KEY FIGURES

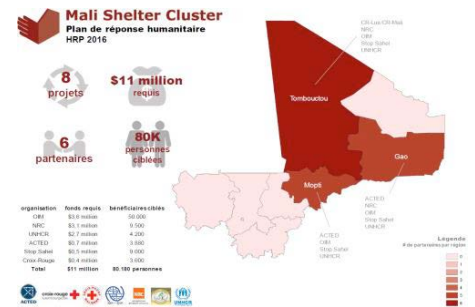
**21** Cluster partners      **911,000 / 2.8M** People in need / targeted

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

No Shelter and NFI funding at the moment

Total funding required:

**86.9 M**



### NEED ANALYSIS

- ✓ Despite the security situation in northern Mali, which is still volatile, the total number of Malian who fled the conflict during 2012 has continued to decrease since the signing of peace agreements. According to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), in September 2016, the number of IDPs nationwide is estimated at 33,042 (13% less than the number reported in June 2016). This figure has decreased from a peak of 350,000 internally displaced people (IDP's) in June 2012.
- ✓ The trend can be attributed to the improvement of the security situation in some of the areas in the northern regions and the signing of the peace agreement in June 2015, which has been the main reason for people to return home.
- ✓ To respond to the need, in the HRP 2016 (Humanitarian response plan), the shelter cluster estimates 450, 000 people in needs of NFI and 167, 000 people in need of shelter assistance. The cluster has targeted 91,000 persons to receive NFI assistance and 17, 000 vulnerable persons to receive shelter assistance.

### RESPONSE

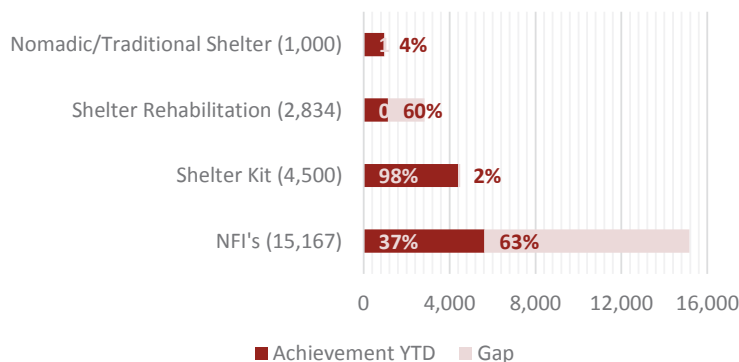
The shelter response focuses on three main topics:

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

### GAPS / CHALLENGES

- ✓ Limited capacity of cluster partners to respond to the need of IDPs and returnees.
- ✓ Limited number of active shelter actors and donors;
- ✓ Humanitarian access still remains a challenge due to the security situation in some areas;
- ✓ Lack of Information management for the cluster.

### COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH) \* including ICRC



### CLUSTER TEAM

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- ✓ **Subnational Cluster coordinator of Gao**: Daouda Diallo | [diallod@unhcr.org](mailto:diallod@unhcr.org) | 22366811219

### KEY DATES

- Activation of cluster: December 2012
- Launch of the Mali HRP 2017 Process: August 2017

### KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Shelter/NFI Cluster Strategy](#)
- [2015 Shelter Action Plan](#)
- [Shelter Mali Leaflet](#)
- [Shelter Remote Monitoring Strategy](#)
- [NFI distribution :SOP](#)

### KEY LINKS

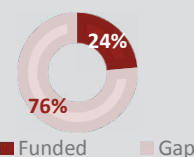
- <https://www.sheltercluster.org/response/mali>
- <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/fr/operations/mali/emergency-shelter-and-nfi>

### KEY FIGURES

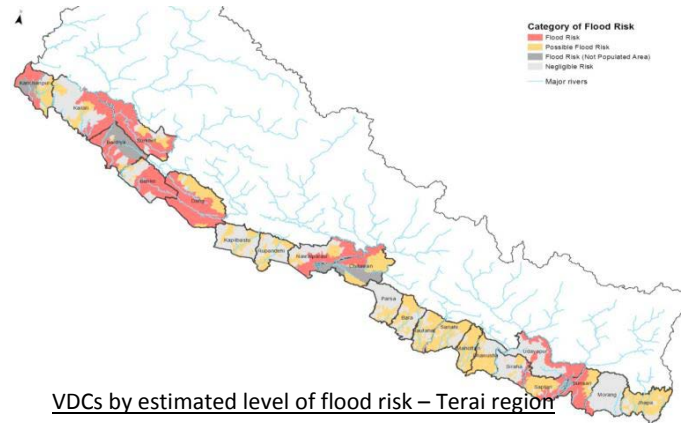
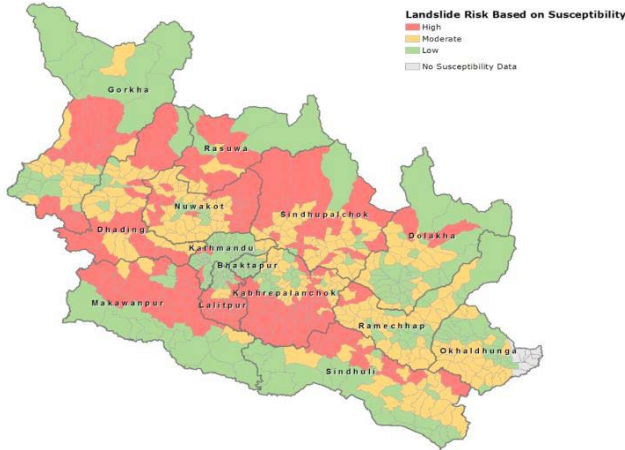
**07** **450K / 91K**

Cluster partners      People in need / targeted

### FUNDING (FTS)



Total funding required:  
**11 M**



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

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

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

**NEED ANALYSIS**

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

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS**

**Key achievement includes**

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

**GAPS/CHALLENGES**

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

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

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

**KEY FACTS & FIGURES**

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

**Plan of Action**

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

**Cluster Team**

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**Key documents**

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



## KEY FACTS

At the end of September, the Shelter Cluster response was **25% funded**. **9/15** partners and **13/24** projects included in the HRP have received partial funding.

### West Bank/East Jerusalem

#### Demolition response

|  |            |   |
|--|------------|---|
| Demolished structures:<br>(Jan-Sep 2016) | <b>890</b> | of which <b>385</b> are residential, <b>275</b> inhabited<br>displacing <b>1,365</b> individuals, including <b>638</b> children |
| Donor-funded structures:                 | <b>246</b> | of which <b>146</b> are residential   |

**382\*** households have received a shelter response in 2016, **47** responses are ongoing.

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

Demolition or confiscations of all structures have affected **5,824** people so far in 2016. **71 communities** in Area C and EJ have been impacted. In **18** incidents **most or all** of the structures in the community were destroyed.

About **13,800 people** in **89 communities** in EJ periphery, South Hebron Hills and Northern Jordan Valley are at increased threat of demolition and forcible transfer.

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

#### Upgrading and consolidation

In 2016, partners have assisted **336** households in Area C and EJ. **2,940** shelters in **83 communities** are in poor conditions and **require rehabilitation**. There is an urgent need to increase the consolidation of inadequate structures **to reduce risk of displacement**.

### Gaza

#### IDP response

Over **11,200 families** (about 58,000 individuals) remain displaced after the 2014 conflict.

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

#### Repairs and reconstruction

|                    | # units        | Completed     | In progress   | Funded       | Gap           |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Totally destroyed: | <b>11,000</b>  | 1,308         | 3,205         | 2,494        | <b>3,993</b>  |
| Severe damage:     | <b>6,800</b>   | 4,791         | 1,608         | 120          | <b>281</b>    |
| Major damage:      | <b>5,700</b>   | 740           | 1,831         | 500          | <b>2,629</b>  |
| Minor damage:      | <b>147,500</b> | 79,024        | 11,954        | 0            | <b>56,522</b> |
| <b>Total:</b>      | <b>171,000</b> | <b>85,863</b> | <b>18,598</b> | <b>3,114</b> | <b>63,425</b> |

There is still a **funding gap** for almost **4,000** destroyed and over **59,400** damaged units.

## CLUSTER TEAM

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## KEY DOCUMENTS

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

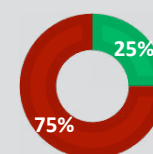
## KEY LINKS

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

## KEY FIGURES

**15** Cluster partners      **0.2m/1m** Targeted/people in need

## FUNDING



■ Funded      ■ Gap

**\$112m**  
requested in the HRP

## GRM update

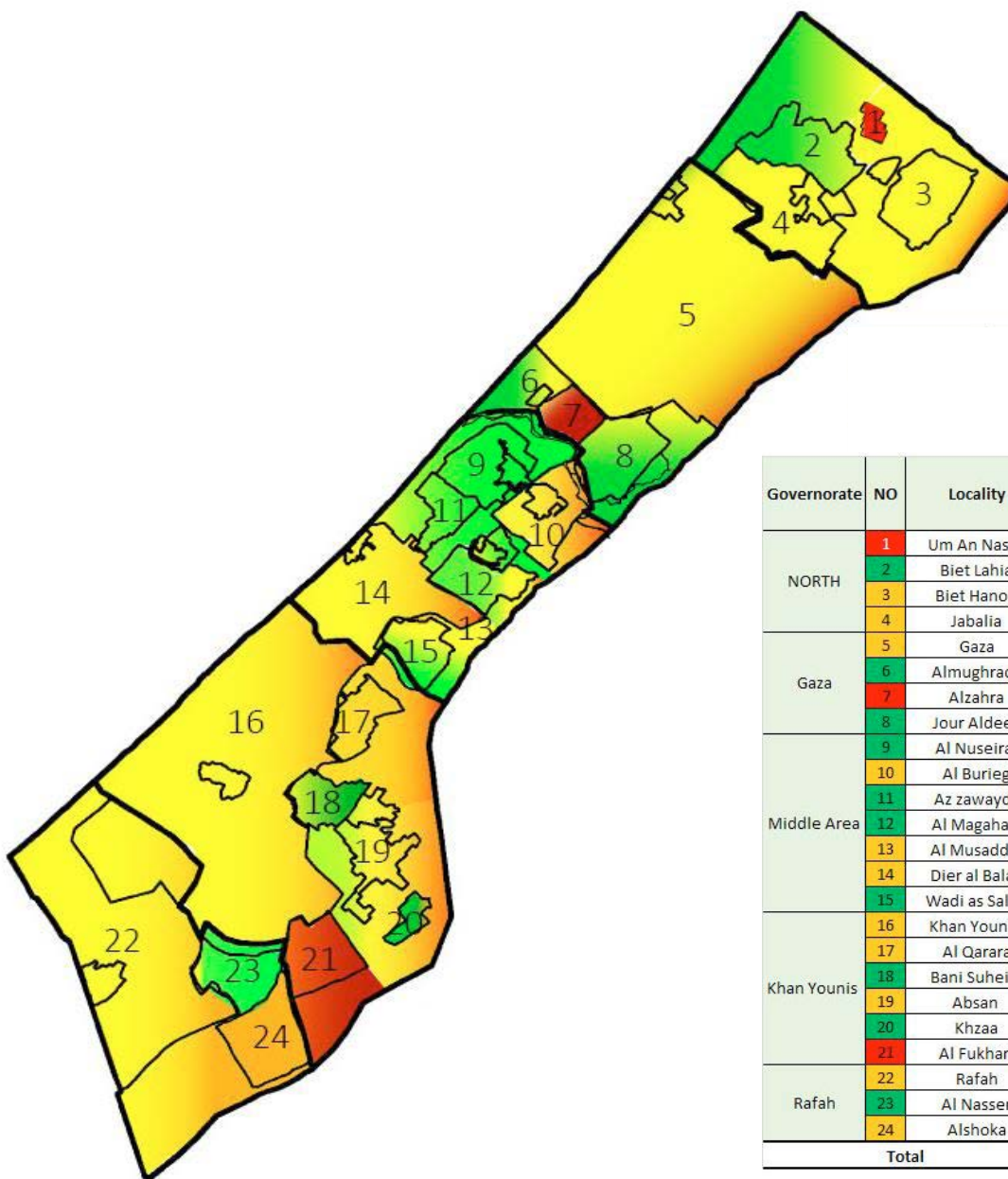
Since September 2014, **1.6m** tonnes of construction materials have entered Gaza through the GRM.

This includes about **64%** of the total BC materials needed for the 2014 housing reconstruction caseload. A very small amount of material continues to be purchased through the Shelter Stream for ongoing repairs. Of the **130,669** beneficiaries in the Shelter Stream, **77%** (**101,995**) have accessed full or partial amounts of their allocated materials, **25,168** approved beneficiaries have yet to purchase materials and **3,506** applications require review.

Of **15,466** beneficiaries in the Residential Stream, **6,074 (39%)** are for reconstruction. **4,319** beneficiaries have accessed full or partial quantities of their materials, while **444** households are approved but yet to purchase materials.

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

## Heat map showing progress in reconstruction of totally destroyed homes.

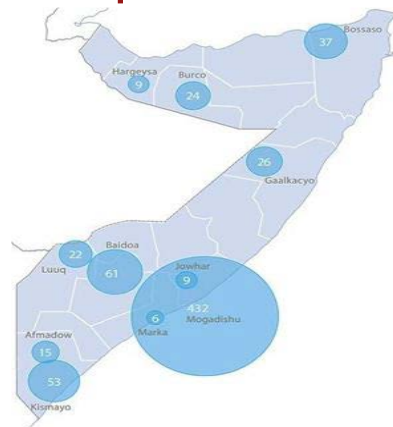


| Governorate  | NO | Locality      | # Housing Units Totally Destroyed | Percentage of pending case for reconstruction |
|--------------|----|---------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| NORTH        | 1  | Um An Naser   | 169                               | 69%   |
|              | 2  | Biet Lahia    | 429                               | 34%   |
|              | 3  | Biet Hanon    | 1682                              | 41%   |
|              | 4  | Jabalia       | 585                               | 41%   |
| Gaza         | 5  | Gaza          | 3481                              | 45%   |
|              | 6  | Almughraqa    | 38                                | 39%   |
|              | 7  | Alzahra       | 7                                 | 71%   |
|              | 8  | Jour Aldeek   | 440                               | 32%   |
| Middle Area  | 9  | Al Nuseirat   | 226                               | 34%   |
|              | 10 | Al Buriieg    | 218                               | 41%   |
|              | 11 | Az zawayda    | 89                                | 33%   |
|              | 12 | Al Magahazi   | 97                                | 33%   |
|              | 13 | Al Musaddar   | 125                               | 40%   |
|              | 14 | Dier al Balah | 354                               | 47%   |
| Khan Younis  | 15 | Wadi as Salqa | 154                               | 36%   |
|              | 16 | Khan Younis   | 327                               | 49%   |
|              | 17 | Al Qarara     | 345                               | 47%   |
|              | 18 | Bani Suheila  | 261                               | 39%   |
|              | 19 | Absan         | 441                               | 41%   |
|              | 20 | Khzaa         | 427                               | 37%   |
| Rafah        | 21 | Al Fukhari    | 107                               | 51%   |
|              | 22 | Rafah         | 588                               | 41%   |
|              | 23 | Al Nasser     | 39                                | 33%   |
|              | 24 | Alshoka       | 371                               | 47%   |
| <b>Total</b> |    |               | <b>11000</b>                      |   |

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



New relocation site in Kismaayo © Omar Khayre IOM | October 2016.



## CLUSTER SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Keeping in view the Cluster Objectives, UNHCR Somalia aims to contribute to the protection of displaced people, including those affected by natural hazards through the provision of NFIs and Emergency shelter and to Improve the living conditions of the protected internally displaced persons (T-shelters, permanent shelter and improved land tenures).

## NEEDS ANALYSIS

- Galkayo conflict affected displaced community is in urgent need of shelter assistance.
- There are still needs uncovered from the drought in Puntland and Somaliland
- Advocacy for longer-term land tenure is key to ensuring adequate shelter support.
- Eviction is still a major hurdle in the provision of sustainable solutions in most parts of Somalia.
- There is need for shelter assistance response and stocks to be positioned for refugee returns coming back from Kenya and Yemen

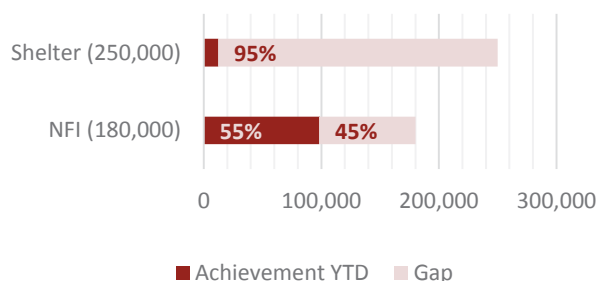
## GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Lack of systematic data hampers shelter cluster response to the refugee returns situation.
- Restricted humanitarian accessibility continues to affect the provision of assistance to affected people in some parts of south and central Somalia.
- Decreasing funding of shelter activities has exceptionally affected the capacity of cluster partners. The resulting gaps are aggravated by the sharp increase in emergency shelter needs.

## RESPONSE

- 4800 persons have received emergency assistance packages.
- 1740 persons have received emergency shelter kits and tents.
- 4740 persons were supported with transitional shelter solutions.

## COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)



## SHELTER CLUSTER CONTACTS

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## KEY DOCUMENTS

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

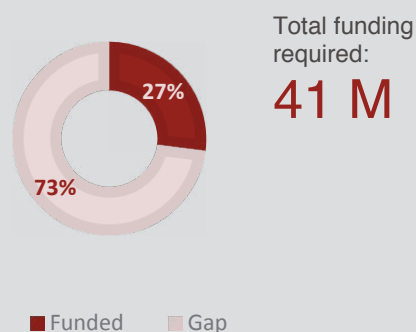
## KEY LINKS

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

## KEY FIGURES

**22** Cluster partners      **0.9M / 0.4M** People in need / targeted

## FUNDING (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)



## Focus story:

### KISMAYO, A STOP OVER FOR DADAAB REFUGEE RETURNEES?

In November 2013, a Tripartite Agreement was signed between UNHCR, the Kenyan and Somali governments which created a legal framework for the voluntary return of about 280,000 Somali refugees from Kenya. However, on 6th May 2016, the Kenyan government, announced that it intended to close Dadaab's five camps by the 30<sup>th</sup> of November 2016, citing economic, security and environmental burdens. UNHCR in collaboration with WFP responded by introducing an enhanced return package in the reintegration support package in July 2016. The package comprised of a one-time unconditional return grant of USD200 per person, unconditional monthly subsistence allowance of USD200 per family for health care assistance and other needs and six months food ration vouchers. They also received up to USD25 education assistance per child for one school year, non-food items and up to \$1,000 conditional shelter package per family, including livelihood and community-based project support.



Somali refugees awaiting to board buses headed to Somalia after the Kenyan government announced the closure of the Dadaab Refugee Camps. © Laetitia Bader/Human Rights Watch | September 2016

This enhanced package has however put refugees in a difficult position as they have to choose between accepting the assistance and return to areas that they might not necessarily wish to go back to or stay put and face an uncertain future. The efforts put in place for the return of refugees raises questions whether the protection of the refugees being repatriated is prioritized, and also whether attention is being put on sustaining those returns, to prevent those returning from becoming internally displaced, or returning as undocumented refugees back to Kenya.

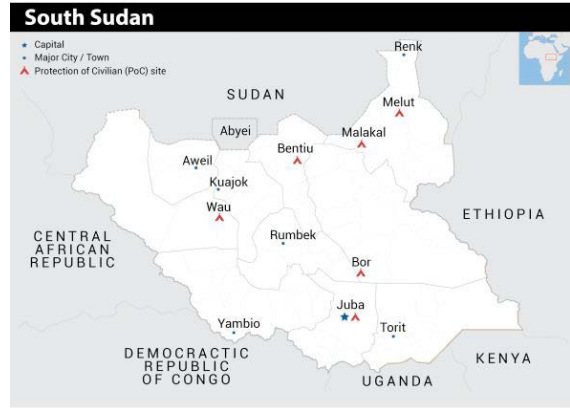
Another concern is the absorption capacity of Somalia, with regards to its capacity to cater to the needs of the vulnerable returnees for effective reintegration looking at pre and post arrival services in existing communities. According to Jubaland State authorities, it is/was these concerns that led to the blockage and suspension of return assistance in August.

The weekly update of UNHCR on voluntary repatriation from Kenya since the beginning of 2016 till September shows that in total 21,694 individuals arrived back to Somalia of which 4,873 individuals had indicated intention to return back to Kismaayo seeking either urban or rural resettlement. However, a recent survey by the UNHCR in Kismaayo indicated that more than 80 per cent of the returnees from Dadaab to Jubaland have remained in Kismaayo, while the rest have crossed to other areas or joined IDP settlements. 375HH refugee returns are stranded in Kismaayo town waiting for their scope cards. The refugee returnees are currently staying in Farjano, Fanole, Alanley, Shaqallaha and Guul Wade sub-districts. Most of the needs of the returnees are the same as those faced by the 230,000 locals living in Kismaayo.

Post arrival needs are immense and as return packages become exhausted, the concerns of the returnees increase. For most refugees, especially those from rural areas, the prospects of return are predicated on their ability to reclaim their land, or gain access to land. Forced evictions present a great threat to the returns process. Unless the issue of land and property rights is addressed, the insecurity of tenure will most likely lead to a steady decline in returns and may eventually result in secondary or internal displacement, or the revolving door phenomenon.



Construction of communal shelter in Wau PoC, IOM 2016



## NEEDS ANALYSIS

- Thousands of people fled when the fighting broke out in central Unity State on July this year. Many of them are sheltering on the swamps or seeking refuge in the bush. The displaced population ends up living in very poor conditions with limited access to basic live-saving items. The cluster leads a multi-sectorial intervention through the Survival Kits modality, which not only includes non-food items but also supplies from WASH and Nutrition cluster that temporarily mitigates the dire conditions of the displaced population.
- The IDP population has stabilized since the conflict in sparked again in July. Wau PoC, as well as other collective sites around Wau Town, lost an average of 25% of the IDP population. UN House PoC in Juba saw the population increased due to the relocation in Tomping. Shelter partners are working on both sites to match the balance of shelters missing to be able to accommodate the new arrivals received over the last two months.
- New significant displacement as a result of the recent fighting in various areas of South Sudan, specifically in Greater Equatoria Regions, Unity and Upper Nile State. Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan have a total South Sudanese refugee population of 1 million people.

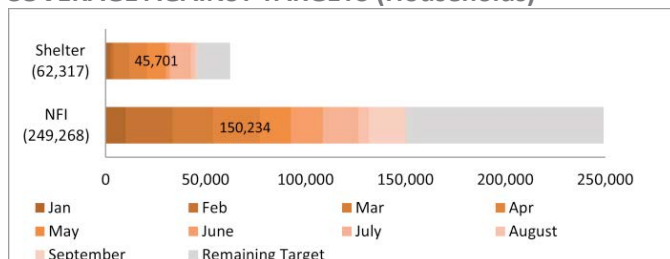
## RESPONSE

- In 2016, Cluster partners have reached **150,234 households** with NFI and **45,701 households** with shelter materials. These represent **60%** and **73%** of respective target in Revised Cluster Response Plan (CRP) 2016.
- The partners have distributed 1,000 Survival Kits to people who are displaced due to the recent fighting in Unity State. In 2016, a total of 15,555 Survival Kits have been distributed in Unity and Eastern Equatoria states.
- Partners continue to respond to new waves of displacement in Greater Bahr el Ghazal and Equatoria through a combination of mobile teams and static presence to provide S/NFI assistance.

## GAPS & CHALLENGES

- Access continues being the main challenge humanitarian partners have to face in South Sudan. Key locations like areas around Yei and Wau Town as well as some counties in Eastern Equatoria and Western Barh el Gazal remain to be out of reach due to political reasons.

## COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (Households)



## CLUSTER TEAM

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## KEY DATES

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

Activation of cluster: 2011

## KEY DOCUMENTS

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

## KEY LINKS

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

## KEY FIGURES

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

## FUNDING (Source: OCHA Funds Tracking System)





NFI distributions in AllahKareem, Kordofan



## NEED ANALYSIS

- Between 159,000 and 194,000 people estimated to be displaced by conflicts in Jebel Marra beginning January 2016. Returns have been reported following stabilization in some parts but not verified due to lack of access.
- An inter-sector mission assessed the needs of some 3,000 newly displaced persons reported to be in need of shelter and NFI assistance in West Kordofan State, following hostilities between the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North and the Sudan Armed Forces.
- Heavy rains and flash floods beginning July 2016, affected various parts of Sudan including parts of Darfur, Blue Nile, Kassala, Khartoum, North Darfur, Northern, Sennar, White Nile and South and West Kordofan states affecting some 204,000 people.

## RESPONSE

- Humanitarian actors continue to assess needs and provide assistance to thousands of IDPs, returnees and other affected communities as a result of Jebel Marra hostilities. The ES/NFI sector has assisted some 100,296 people in North, Central and South Darfur, with additional response on-going in Tawilla Locality in North Darfur.
- The ES/NFI sector has responded to 71,680 flood-affected people in Darfur and other surrounding states Kassala Sennar, Kordofan, and White Nile States

## GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Lack of access is limiting verification of the actual number of displaced in the various locations in Jebel Marra that were affected and more importantly, reports of civilians inside Jebel Marra, who did not flee and may be in need of humanitarian assistance and protection.
- Difficulties in conducting post distribution monitoring in locations affected by the Jebel Marra conflict due to access

## COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)

| Emergency shelter and Non-food items delivered<br>Jan to September 2016  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Total NFIs (blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, kitchen sets) delivered | <b>178,102</b> |
| No of beneficiaries assisted   | <b>433165</b>  |
| No of plastic sheets (ES) delivered                                      | <b>86,663</b>  |
| No of HHs received ES construction material (bamboo sticks and rope)     | <b>44592</b>   |
| Transitional shelters  | <b>279</b>     |

## CLUSTER TEAM

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## KEY DATES

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

## KEY DOCUMENTS

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

## KEY LINKS

- [Country page on ShelterCluster.org](#)
- [Country page on HumanitarianResponse.info](#)
- [reliefweb.int/country/sdn](http://reliefweb.int/country/sdn)

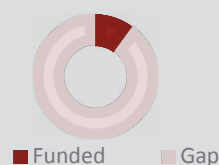
## ES/NFI Basket per family of five:

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

## KEY FIGURES

**35** Cluster partners      **1.2M / 0.7M** People in need / targeted

## FUNDING – 11% funded (3.3m)



Total funding required:  
**29.4 M**

# NFI MONTHLY

September 2016, Issue No. 09



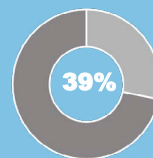
© UNHCR Syria / B. Diab

**BRINGING HOPE TO VULNERABLE PEOPLE** Providing NFIs as life-saving items remains essential to ease the suffering of people with dire needs in hard-to-reach and besieged location.

## KEY POINTS

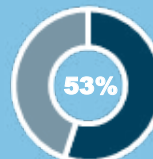
- In September, the humanitarian convoy to Urum al-Kubra (Big Orem), northwest of Aleppo city was attacked. According to several sources from UN agencies and ICRC more than 10 casualties were reported (including 6 truck drivers and SARC volunteers were killed) as they were unloading trucks carrying vital humanitarian aid. Most of the aid was destroyed. Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Mr. Stephen O'Brien strongly condemned the attack that affected delivering humanitarian aid to vulnerable people in Big Orem area. He further emphasized that international humanitarian law plainly set out the basic responsibilities of warring parties to ensure the necessary protection of all humanitarian organizations, including personnel, facilities and other relief assets. Mr. O'Brien noted that despite very difficult and dangerous conditions, humanitarian aid organizations remain committed to continuing their work and reaching all those in need.
- NFI sector members managed to deliver relief items and NFI supplies for around 12,000 families (estimated 60,000 persons) in besieged city of Moadamiyeh in Rural Damascus governorate and to residents of Al-Waer and Talbisah in Homs governorate.
- As winter is fast approaching, the sector Partners started distributing Winterization NFIs to make sure that the acute needs of the affected population are met to the highest extent possible. The total Winterization target of the sector members in 2016-2017 is to reach around 22 million population in need in 12 governorates including hard-to-reach and besieged areas with funding requirement amounting to around 66 million USD. In September, NFI sector member has distributed 52,000 winter clothing kits and high thermal blankets benefiting around 200,000 individuals
- This month, UNICEF's summer program was completed and through their e-voucher system, they have reached around 27,860 vulnerable children (12,486 girls and 15,374 boys) living in urban areas. The agency plans to continue to expand this in governorates of Damascus, Homs, Latakia, Tartous, and Quamishli. On the other hand, preparations are ongoing to reach more children during winter by using the same voucher modality which provides parents with more choices to respond to the specific needs of their children. Along with this, UNICEF has started to deliver winter kits in hard-to-reach areas through inter-agency convoys to ensure that children are protected against weather hazards. The agency distributed 5,000 kits in Al'waer in Homs governorate and 3,090 kits in Madaya in Rural Damascus governorate.

## KEY DIGITS



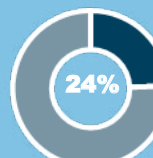
**5.3 million** people in need of NFI

Estimate number of people in Syria in need of basic non-food items (39% of the estimated 13.5 million people in need of humanitarian support in 2016)



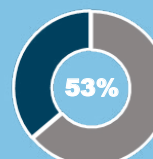
**2.8 million** people received at least 1 item

Estimate number of people who received at least one NFI item from January to September 2016 (53% of the total 5.3 million people in need of NFI).



**1.2 million** people received more than 4 items

Estimate people who were considered adequately served for receiving more than 4 NFI items from January to September 2016 (24% of the total 5.3 million people in need of NFI).



**145** reached sub-districts

Total number of sub-districts reached from January to September 2016 (53% of the total 272 sub-districts in Syria).



**7.0 million** NFI items distributed

Total number of NFI items distributed from January to September 2016

**3.2 million** stocked NFI items

Estimate number of stocked NFI items from September to October 2016

## GAPS AND CHALLENGES

- Widespread insecurity, challenging physical access and rigorous bureaucratic procedures and approval limit provision of adequate and regular humanitarian assistance especially to those who have been trapped in besieged and hard-to-reach areas;
- Absence of age and gender disaggregated information of population in need unable the sector to accommodate and target specific needs;
- Logistical constraints especially during inter-agency convoy such as, road blockage, presence of checkpoints, and presence of threats continue to hamper rapid distribution;
- Lack of actual data on distribution recipients prevent the sector to better measure the actual reached and served beneficiaries;
- Limited and irregular monitoring of distribution due to insecurity and sensitivities compromise the ability of the sector to assess the impact of its assistance and better inform future planning;
- Absence of clear and effective feedback mechanism from population in need due to information gathering sensitivities unable the sector to better determine the efficacy of its effort;
- Lack of income generating activities to provide the necessary financial means continues to hamper access to basic household items among the most vulnerable population in need;
- Diminishing active participation among sector members affects coordination and the overall sectorial reach;
- Inexact coordination structure impacts the level of efficiency in coordinating sectorial response for inter-agency convoys.
- Lack of reliable consolidated information for inter-agency convoy reach affects the sector's ability to determine the extent and impact of its convoy contribution

**CRISIS BACKGROUND:** *The civil unrest in Syrian Arab Republic that started in March 2011 has transformed into a multi-sided armed conflict that displaced around 6.5 million people and forced around 4.2 million people out of the country to seek asylum. As per the Humanitarian Needs Overview in 2016, around 13.5 million people are in need of humanitarian support of which around 5.3 million people are desperate to receive emergency shelter, essential household items and other multi-sectorial assistance as they continue to struggle in insecure areas. The degree of resilience and positive coping mechanism of the affected population have reduced due to the protracted nature of the conflict. Purchasing power and the ability to provide for their basic household needs have decreased due to economic recession that left thousands of Syrian people unemployed and the prospect of accessing essential household items has also declined due to closure of essential service providers.*



## PARTNER IN FOCUS

### Danish Refugee Council



The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) is a humanitarian, non-governmental, non-profit organization founded in 1956 that works in more than 30 countries throughout the world.

DRC fulfils its mandate by providing direct assistance to conflict-affected populations – refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs) and host communities in the conflict areas of the world; and by advocating on behalf of conflict-affected populations internationally, and in Denmark, on the basis of humanitarian principles and the Human Rights Declaration.

Within the Syrian Arab Republic, the Danish Refugee Council has responded to the Iraqi refugee crisis since 2008. In 2012 DRC expanded its mandate to assist Syrian IDPs in its main areas of operation: Rural Damascus /Damascus, Homs, Hama, Dara'a and Aleppo. Aside from these areas, DRC addresses emergency needs, as they arise, in other areas throughout Syria. DRC's emergency response focuses on provision of NFIs and communal shelter rehabilitation with a strong WASH component.

Since 2014 DRC has distributed 2.4 million NFIs covering 1.5 million people in need across Syria.

#### NFI Sector Coordination Team

Joel Andersson, Senior NFI Sector Coordinator ([anderssj@unhcr.org](mailto:anderssj@unhcr.org))

Jinan Ramadan, NFI Sector Field Associate ([ramadanji@unhcr.org](mailto:ramadanji@unhcr.org))

Muhammad Shazad, IM Officer ([shahzadm@unhcr.org](mailto:shahzadm@unhcr.org))

Corazon C. Lagamayo, IM Officer ([lagamayo@unhcr.org](mailto:lagamayo@unhcr.org))

Maha Shaban, IM Associate ([shabanm@unhcr.org](mailto:shabanm@unhcr.org))

# SHELTER MONTHLY

Sep - Oct 2016, Issue No. 09

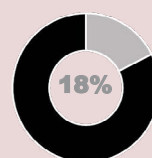
**REBUILDING THE LIVES OF THOSE HARD TO REACH, A MUST:** Grandmother, Aisha, with her daughters and grandchildren has been living in an unfinished building in Qudsaya, a hard-to-reach and formerly besieged town in Rural Damascus. They are among the 30,000 people in this town needing urgent shelter support.



## MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS

- To better understand the situation of the population in need on the ground and strengthen the sector's humanitarian response plan for 2017, the sector, co-led by UNCHR and MoLA, organized a Governorates Needs Identification Workshop on 17th-18th of October 2016. The activity also served as an opportunity to enhance communication and collaboration amongst all shelter actors on the national and sub-national level. Overall, Governorate (local authorities) representatives expressed the need for more durable shelter options along with emergency shelter support. This has validated the planned response of the sector for 2017, which focuses more on a resilient-oriented type of assistance. 16 shelter partners participated in the workshop, as well as representatives from 10 Governorates in Syria.
- In line with its current focus on a resilient-oriented approach, the sector gathered shelter partners on 12th of October 2016 in order to highlight lessons learned in implementing Owner-Oriented Shelter Projects. The outcome will serve to improve the set of guidelines that has been developed to harmonize the response. In addition to Homs city, where Owner-Oriented projects were launched and still represent the main focus, Dara'a and Rural Damascus have been identified as potential geographic areas to implement such an activity.
- The sector has also started designing a winterization shelter kit, to be tested this winter and included in the 2017 shelter response.
- Collective shelter rehabilitations and upgrades have been ongoing in both public and private buildings. In September, UNHCR in partnership with Première Urgence Internationale (PUI) successfully completed four (4) shelters in Tartous and one (1) shelter in Lattakia. Al-Karnak relocation project is still in the preparation phase with no major developments.
- The sector contributed to the finalization of the 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview.

## KEY DIGITS



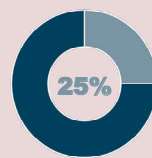
**2.4 million** people in need (PiN) of shelter

Estimate number of people in Syria in need of shelter (18% of the estimated 13.5 million total people in need of humanitarian support in 2016)



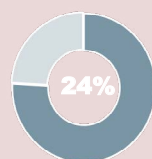
**1.2 million** PiN targeted entire Syria in 2016

Estimate number of targeted people in Syria in need of shelter (50% of the estimated 2.4 million people in need of shelter in 2016)



**300,000** PiN targeted by Syria Hub in 2016

Estimated number of targeted people in need of shelter by Syria Hub (25% of the estimated 1.2 million targeted people in need in Syria in 2016)



**72,000** People assisted

Total beneficiaries assisted by shelter projects as of October 2016 (24% of 300,000 targeted people in need by Syria Hub)



**147** shelter projects implemented

Total number of shelter projects implemented from Jan– Oct 2016



**20** shelter sector partners

Number of active shelter sector partners with operational presence



## GAPS AND CHALLENGES

- **Continued influx of displaced population** has increased the number of IDPs seeking shelters and overstretches the capacity of authorities and host communities to provide adequate shelter solutions (i.e. As-Sweida);
- **Limited or no access to population in need in hard-to-reach and besieged areas and lack of long-term access** is an impediment for partners to provide proper shelter support;
- **Difficulties in gaining approval for private properties and from unfinished building owners** affect the ability of the sector to better address the population in need (i.e. Baniyas and Jableh in Tartous governorate);
- **Limited availability of potential shelter sites and structures** for implementation of transitional solutions, is a real challenge especially when in need of temporary solution for newly displaced people;
- **Lack of income – generating opportunities** ensuring the necessary financial means continues to hamper the access to basic shelter materials among the most vulnerable population;
- **Persistent shortage of electricity, water and sanitation** compels the sector to coordinate better with other sectors to address these, in order to better alleviate the suffering of the population in need;
- **Weak community-based shelter management skills** and lack of community participation reduce the sense of ownership among the population of concern and therefore affects the implementation quality of shelter projects;
- **Rigorous bureaucratic and approval procedures** affect the timeliness and effectiveness of shelter assistance;
- **Limited operational capacity** hampers the sector to extend the scope and impact of shelter support interventions;
- **Weak coordination with the field** due to lack of dedicated coordinators affects the complementarity of shelter projects among international and local humanitarian agencies;
- **Absence of age and gender disaggregated information** of population in need impedes the sector to accommodate and target specific needs;
- **Limited and irregular monitoring and evaluation** due to insecurity and sensitivities compromise the ability of the sector to assess the efficiency of shelter response and better inform future planning;
- **Absence of clear and effective feedback mechanism** for the population in need, due to information gathering and needs assessment sensitivities, hinders the sector to better determine the adequacy of its effort;
- **Limited stocks and lack of warehouse capacity** affect the extent of shelter contingency planning.

**CRISIS BACKGROUND:** *The crisis in Syrian Arab Republic that started in March 2011 has transformed into a multi-sided armed conflict that displaced around 6.5 million people and forced around 4.2 million people out of the country to seek asylum. According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview in 2016, around 13.5 million people are in need of humanitarian support of which around 5.3 million people are desperate to receive emergency shelter, essential household items and other multi-sectoral assistance as they continue to struggle in insecure areas. The degree of resilience and positive coping mechanism of the affected population have reduced due to the protracted nature of the conflict. Purchasing power and the ability to provide for their basic household needs have decreased due to economic recession that left thousands of Syrian people unemployed and the prospect of accessing essential household items has also declined due to closure of essential service providers.*



## PARTNER IN FOCUS



Première Urgence Internationale (PUI) or First International Emergency is an international non-profit, apolitical and secular organization. Globally, PUI aims to provide comprehensive response to address the basic needs of population affected by humanitarian crises.

PUI is one of the first international non-government organizations registered in Syria in 2008, conducting education projects for Iraqi refugees. Since then, PUI has been working closely with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC), the Ministry of Education (MoE), the Ministry of Local Administration (MoLA), international NGOs, and United Nations agencies in government-controlled areas.

PUI has been recognized in Syria with expertise on post-emergency and early recovery. With the outbursts of the crisis in 2011, the scale and diversity of needs led PUI to continue emergency distribution (i.e. hygiene kits, winter kits, kitchen sets, stoves, drinking water), help improve housing conditions of internally displaced persons (i.e. rehabilitation of individual and collective shelters), rehabilitate and revive the activities of a primary health centers, and support the education of displaced students (i.e. additional classes construction, teacher training, and vocational training).

PUI team is operating in Syria with 102 staff. To know more about PUI, visit their website at [www.premiere-urgence.org](http://www.premiere-urgence.org)

### Shelter Sector Coordination Team

Nadia Carlevaro, Shelter Sector Coordinator ([carlevar@unhcr.org](mailto:carlevar@unhcr.org))  
Bareaa Alkafre, Asst. Sector Officer ([alkafre@unhcr.org](mailto:alkafre@unhcr.org))  
Muhammad Shazad, IM Officer ([shahzadm@unhcr.org](mailto:shahzadm@unhcr.org))  
Corazon C. Lagamayo, IM Officer ([lagamayo@unhcr.org](mailto:lagamayo@unhcr.org))  
Maha Shaaban, IM Associate ([shabanm@unhcr.org](mailto:shabanm@unhcr.org))

# PROFILE SHEET

AS OF  
OCTOBER  
2016

**Shelter Sector**  
Syria Hub  
Sheltercluster.org  
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

## ABOUT US

### We Collaborate

**We coordinate for the common good.**

The Shelter Sector in Syria is one of the activated sectors to respond to the civil war that erupted in 2011. The sector values the need to collectively address gaps, ensure complementarity and strengthen accountability to the people it aims to help. Activated in 2012, the sector has been co-led by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) with the Ministry of Local Administration (MoLA) in Syria.

### We Share Information

**We process data to better decide.**

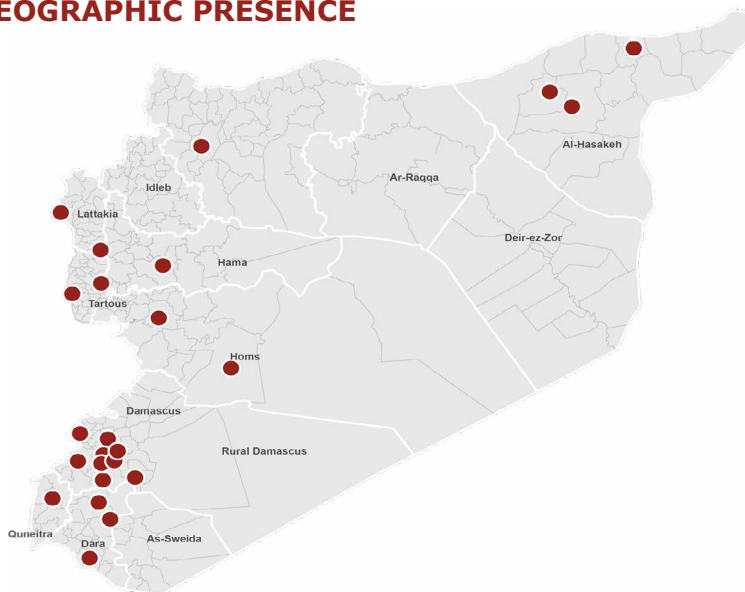
The sector functions using evidence-based approach. It treats information as support to better protect the displaced people it aims to assist. With information management, the sector is able to identify the most vulnerable, deliver appropriate response, and monitor its impact. The sector recognizes the need to provide the right information to the right people at the right time using the right channels.

### We Rebuild Lives

**We rebuild homes to alleviate suffering.**

More than rehabilitating shelters, the sector provides hope to vulnerable displaced people. In every shelter project the sector provides, it helps these people get back on their feet. Ranging from live-saving shelter support to resilient-oriented shelter assistance, the sector has been committed to provide durable and long-term shelter solutions to all affected population in Syria.

## GEOGRAPHIC PRESENCE



**20** SHELTER  
SECTOR  
PARTNERS

**74** ACTIVE  
SECTOR  
MEMBERS

**30** COVERED  
SUB-DISTRICTS  
OUT OF 272

**147** SHELTER  
PROJECTS  
OCTOBER 2016

## SECTOR PARTNERS

### Co-Lead Agencies



### Local NGOs

AL BIRR

AOUN

CHILD  
CARE  
SOCIETY

AL INSHAAT

GOPA

SSSD

SYRIA  
TRUST

TAALOUF

### International NGOs



NORWEGIAN  
REFUGEE COUNCIL



SECOURS  
ISLAMIQUE  
FRANCE

### UN



## CONTACT US

### Shelter Sector Coordination Team

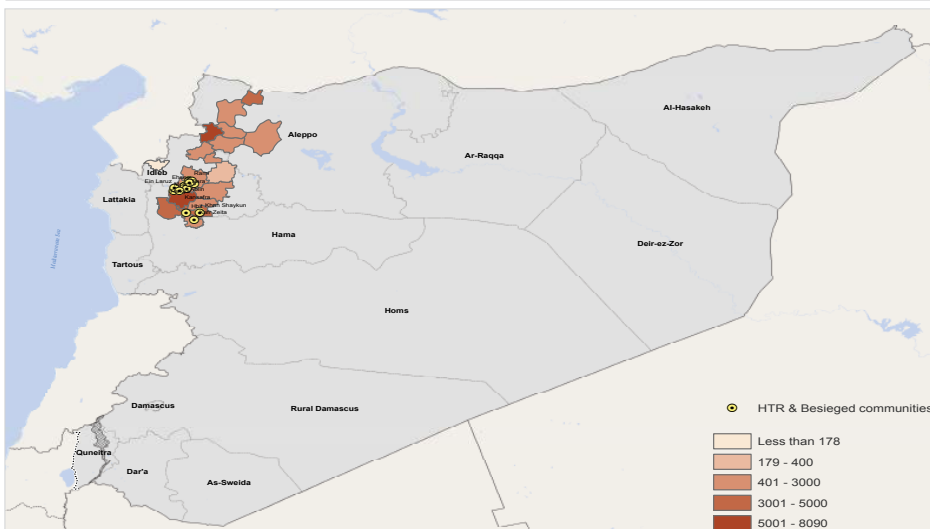
Nadia Carlevaro, Sector Coordinator ([carlevar@unhcr.org](mailto:carlevar@unhcr.org))  
Bareaa Alkafre, Asst. Shelter Officer ([alkafre@unhcr.org](mailto:alkafre@unhcr.org))  
Muhammad Shazad, IM Officer ([shahzadm@unhcr.org](mailto:shahzadm@unhcr.org))  
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Maha Shaaban, IM Associate ([shabanm@unhcr.org](mailto:shabanm@unhcr.org))



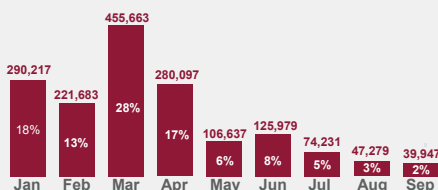
[sydashltr@unhcr.org](mailto:sydashltr@unhcr.org)



[www.sheltercluster.org/response/syria-hub](http://www.sheltercluster.org/response/syria-hub)



## Key progress indicators



The Shelter and NFIs Cluster, led by UNHCR and co-led by Global Communities, coordinates the efforts of 45 member organizations. The Cluster addresses emergency shelter and NFI needs and promotes household and community resilience. The Cluster supports people in need within displaced, hosting and non-displaced populations by ensuring that the different modalities of interventions (in-kind, non-conditional/conditional cash or voucher) abide by the do-not-harm principle. A Technical Working Group chaired by Global Communities provides member organizations with guidance on Shelter and NFI standards.

### Highlights

- Winter Plans:** According to the gap analysis conducted by the IM Unit, 232,209 individuals will not receive winter assistance in the Northern Governorates in Syria in 2016/2017.
- Eastern Aleppo City:** During the onset of the emergency in EAC, the S/NFIs Cluster Coordinator attended the ICCG in order to support the coordination of the emergency response; and a list of compiled NFIs stocks for EAC was drafted with inputs from the S/NFIs Cluster members;
- HRP 2017:** The SNFI Cluster held a workshop on the HRP 2017. The sector objectives/activities and indicators were reviewed and discussed with the membership. The protection risks analysis concept was presented and its integration in the HRP project submission was explained. The protection risks analysis will be consolidated at hub level and sent to the WOS Secretariat.
- Humanitarian Funds:** The Cluster Review Committee met to review the projects for the first technical review of the Humanitarian Fund Standard allocation.
- Rapid needs assessment:** The S/NFIs Cluster Coordination Unit provided feedback on the Shelter & NFI questions of the Rapid Needs assessment tool developed by OCHA and planned to be conducted in Aleppo.
- Global Shelter Cluster Meeting:** The Turkey XB S/NFIs Cluster Coordinator Unit was represented during the Global Shelter Cluster Meeting that took place in Geneva on the 5th and 6th October. During the 'market place' session, the info-graphs, dashboards, guidance notes and other S/NFIs Cluster products were presented to and shared with the participants.
- North Syria S/NFIs Assessment:** The S/NFIs Cluster Coordination Unit is providing technical guidance on the development of a S/NFIs assessment funded by UNHCR and implemented by REACH in North Syria

### Cluster Priorities

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

### Challenges/Gaps

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

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

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

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

**Shelter NFI Cluster public Dropbox link:**  
<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/1n27n7mht7han22w/AAAsF1Wcl-rpgSRX8c2VcPcna?dl=0>

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

Lead agency: UNHCR  
 Cluster coordinator: Francesca Lubrano di Giunno, [lubrano@unhcr.org](mailto:lubrano@unhcr.org)

Co-lead agency: Global Communities

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

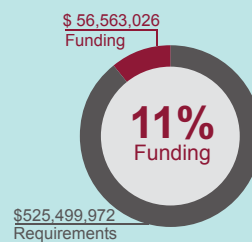
Creation Date: 12 October 2016



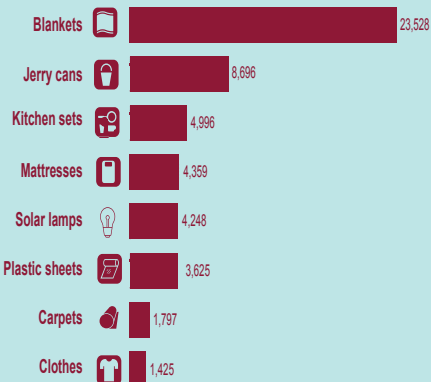
6,119 Beneficiaries reached by cash / voucher in September

11 Members reported activities in September  
 9 Members implemented NFI activities  
 5 Members implemented Shelter activities

18 Sub-districts reached in September in 3 governorates  
 16 Sub-districts reached by NFI activities  
 7 Sub-districts reached by Shelter activities



### NFI: Items distributed in September



### Shelter: Items distributed in September



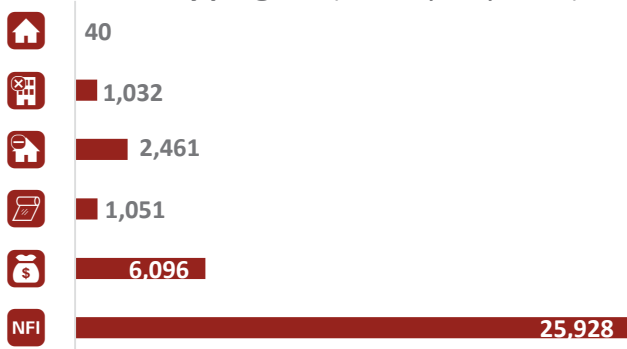
Figure 1-Category 4 damaged homes along contact where vulnerable and elderly still reside as they have no other housing solutions. Credit: A. Meyer



## HIGHLIGHTS

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

## Activity progress (January-July 2016)



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

## KEY DATES

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

Activation of Cluster: December 2014

## CLUSTER TEAM

Cluster lead agency: [UNHCR](#)  
 Co-Chair (Northern Donbas): [People in Need](#)  
 Cluster Coordinator  
 Igor Chantefort | [coord.ukraine@sheltercluster.org](mailto:coord.ukraine@sheltercluster.org)  
 Cluster Co-Chair & Sub-National Coordinator  
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 Cluster Assistant  
 Angelina Anegdenko | [anegdenk@unhcr.org](mailto:anegdenk@unhcr.org)  
 Sub-National Assistant  
 Darya Zhagina | [assist.ukraine@sheltercluster.org](mailto:assist.ukraine@sheltercluster.org)

## KEY DOCUMENTS

Shelter/NFI Cluster strategy [ENG UKR](#)  
[Technical Working Groups](#)  
 Shelter Assessment report [ENG UKR](#)  
 Recommendations on Winterization 2015/16 [ENG RUS](#)  
[Recommendations on Cash for Rent in Ukraine](#)  
 Guidance on structural repairs and reconstruction [ENG UKR](#)  
[Cash assistance post-distribution monitoring report \(2015\)](#)  
 Common cash PDM core questions [ENG RUS UKR](#)  
[3W for Ukraine \(December 2015\)](#)  
[Regional 3W map as of December \(by district\)](#)  
[3W raw data \(January\)](#)  
 Matrix of activities for 2016 [ENG RUS](#)  
 Evaluation of the Shelter and NFI Cluster in Ukraine [ENG UKR](#)

## KEY LINKS

[3W online submission form](#)  
[Warehouses for contingency Inter-Cluster update form](#)

## July at glance

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
|  | <b>25,928 HHs</b><br>received NFIs                        | <b>900,000</b><br>Total people in need      |
|  | <b>6,096 HHs</b><br>received shelter monetized assistance | <b>300,000</b><br>Cluster target population |
|  | <b>3,493</b> light and medium repairs                     | <b>40</b><br>Cluster partners               |

Source: HRP Ukraine 2016, 3W reports from partners  
 Note: number of Cluster partners is calculated monthly based on 3W reports which indicates number of humanitarian actors reporting to Cluster and operating in Ukraine in a particular month

## August 2016



### OVERVIEW

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

### NEED ANALYSIS

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

### EMERGENCY RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS

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

### GAPS / CHALLENGES

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

### KEY FACTS & FIGURES

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

Cluster management arrangements:  
Strategic Advisory Group

Frequency of cluster meetings: MONTHLY

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

### CLUSTER TEAM - Contacts

Cluster lead agency:  
Vanuatu Public Works Department  
Co-lead: IFRC  
Cluster coordinator: Luke Johnston  
Email: coord1.vanuatu@sheltercluster.org  
Telephone: +(678) 7744917

Information Management Officer: N/A

### KEY DOCUMENTS (hyperlinks)

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

### KEY LINKS

[Vanuatu page on sheltercluster.org](#)

[Vanuatu page on humanitarianresponse.info](#)

[Vanuatu page on relief.web](#)



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



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

## OVERVIEW OF STRATEGIC AND TIME CRITICAL ACTIVITIES

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

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

## KEY FIGURES (HHs)

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

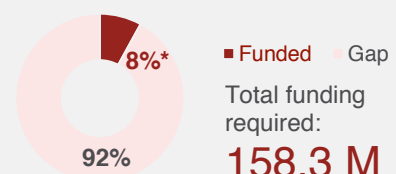
\*It represents 25% of the number of households planned to be assisted in 2016 by the Cluster.

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

■ Assisted (January - August 2016)

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

## FUNDING (USD)



\*Source : FTS

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