

SHELTER CLUSTER

2021 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN



Mozambique Shelter Cluster
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

OVERVIEW



Shelter Cluster Response Plan

People in need	691K
People targeted	572K
Requirements (US\$)	28.4M
# of partners	12 partners (2 UN agencies, 7 INGOs and 3 NNGOs)
Cluster objective 1: Relates to SO1 and SO3	Provide shelter and non-food items life-saving assistance responding to the immediate needs of most vulnerable crisis affected population.
Cluster objective 2: Relates to SO1, SO2 and SO3	Provide sustainable shelter and essential non-food items support promoting links between emergency and early-recovery solutions and also with access to livelihoods for most vulnerable crisis affected population.
Cluster objective 3: Relates to SO1, SO2 and SO3	Strengthen the Shelter and NFIs assessment, analysis and implementation capacity through community participatory approaches, to support quality emergency and early recovery response, and reinforce the Accountability to Affected Population.
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NEEDS & TARGETS



Key gaps and humanitarian needs:

- More than 90% of IDPs are hosted by family and friends, whose living conditions are very precarious as most of their shelter needs have not been met yet (residual needs). The other 10% of IDPs are staying in temporary sites established in schools where they are totally overcrowded.
- The lack of access to safe shelter for IDPs is causing overcrowding in both host communities and temporary sites, contributing to health and protection risks specially for women and children.
- Limited Information Management and Shelter/NFI assessments

Provide life-saving and life-sustaining Shelter/NFI assistance through new strategies, with mobile and static teams, including participatory and holistic approaches, improving assessment exercises, to be able to optimize time and resources, increase affected population's resilience, and at the same time, tailor the humanitarian response to each targeted population group, considering all shelter needs and the principle "do not harm".

People in need targeted

- Most vulnerable IDPs in temporary sites
- Most vulnerable IDPs in resettlement sites
- Most vulnerable IDPs in Host Communities
- Most vulnerable families hosting IDPs with residual needs from Cyclone Kenneth.

NEEDS & TARGETS



	By status			By sex and age	
	Overall	IDPs	Host communities	% female, male	% children, adult, elderly
People in need	691,312	355,809	335,503	45% Male, 55% Female	59% Children, 36% Adult, 5% Elderly
People Targeted	572,000	355,809	216,191	45% Male, 55% Female	59% Children, 36% Adult, 5% Elderly

STRATEGY, OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS



Provide immediate life-saving Shelter/NFI assistance, with mobile and static teams, while promoting more sustainable interventions using a people-centered approach to increase local and support capacity, and at the same time, reduce the environmental impact commonly associated to the humanitarian sector.

More holistic approaches are being considered, with designs based on different phases, merging emergency and early-recovery solutions, and common strategies between Shelter/NFIs, CCCM, WASH, Health, Protection and Livelihoods.

“Build Back Better” principles will be applied to meet the massive shelter needs, not only for the crisis new shelter generated need, also for the new COVID19 Infection Prevention Control measures that need to be considered, and of course, keeping in mind that it is substantial to improve shelter resilience in Mozambique, considering that it is highly exposed to natural disasters.

STRATEGY, OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS



<p>Shelter Cluster objective 1:</p> <p>(Relates to SO1 and SO3)</p>	<p>Provide shelter and non-food items life-saving assistance responding to the immediate needs of most vulnerable crisis affected population.</p>
<p>Indicators O1</p>	<p># IDPs and host communities affected by the crisis served with life-saving shelter and non-food items assistance</p> <p>% of responses conducted within 20 days after the first alert</p>

STRATEGY, OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS



<p>Shelter Cluster objective 2: (Relates to SO1, SO2 and SO3)</p>	<p>Provide sustainable shelter and essential non-food items support promoting links between emergency and early-recovery solutions and also with access to livelihoods for most vulnerable crisis affected population.</p>
<p>Indicators O2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # IDPs and host communities affected by the crisis served with sustainable shelter and/or essential non-food items assistance # IDPs and host communities affected by the crisis served with cash-based sustainable shelter and/or essential non-food items assistance # IDPs and host communities affected by the crisis served with sustainable shelter and/or essential non-food items assistance where resilience is mainstreamed % IDPs and host communities affected by the crisis served with sustainable shelter where resilience is mainstreamed that report an increase of technical capacity for sustainable construction % IDPs and host communities affected by the crisis served with shelter and/or NFI assistance where resilience is mainstreamed that report an improvement of their access to livelihoods

STRATEGY, OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS



<p>Shelter Cluster objective 3: (Relates to S01, S02 and S03)</p>	<p>Strengthen the Shelter and NFIs assessment, analysis and implementation capacity through community participatory approaches, to support quality emergency and early recovery response, and reinforce the Accountability to Affected Population.</p>
	<p>% of IDPs and host communities affected by the crisis served with shelter and/or NFIs reporting that assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible and participatory manner</p> <p>% of IDPs and host communities affected by the crisis served with shelter and/or NFIs assistance reporting that it has contributed to respond their main urgent needs</p> <p># of special measures established to ensure access to humanitarian aid by people with specific needs, including age, gender and diversity</p> <p># of tools and materials developed to collect, analyse and share information for improvement of quality emergency and early recovery response</p>

PROPOSED ENVELOPE & PRIORITISATION



- HRP 1st revision (Nov 2018-June 2019): 1M PiN, 661K targeted = 23.8 M
- HRP 2nd revision (Nov 2018-May 2020): 620K PiN, 574K targeted = 56.7 M
- RRP Cabo Delgado (May-Dec 2020): 311K PiN, 125K targeted = 5 M required
- Flash Appeal COVID19 (May-Dec 2020): 7.4M PiN, 3.69K Targeted = 8.6 M required

HRP 2021 -New paradigm
691K PiN, 572K targeted = 28.4 M required

PROPOSED ENVELOPE & PRIORITISATION



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Factors and key Activities	Targeted population Geographic locations	Overall Budget	Cost per benef
<p>Provide life-saving and life-sustaining Shelter/NFI Assistance while increasing resilience and accountability to affected population.</p> <p>Prioritization:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Life-saving Shelter/NFI assistance 2. Life-sustaining Shelter/NFI assistance <p>Key activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cluster Coordination and IM -Shelter and NFI needs assessment for IDPs and HCs to support beneficiary lists verification. -Strengthen Pipeline system -Establish mobile and static teams -Provide essential non-food items to most vulnerable IDPs. -Provide shelter construction materials and technical assistance to IDPs in resettlement sites, affected population by natural disasters, or highly vulnerable HC -Promote CBI approaches -Support access to livelihoods activities around newly established shelter environment -Strengthen AAP strategy and PDMs 	<p>Most vulnerable crisis affected IDPs and HCs in: Ancuabe, Cidade de Nampula, Cidade de Pemba, Montepuez, Pemba, Ibo, Balama, Namuno, Mecufi, Chiuri, Mueda and Nampula.</p>	<p>28,401,963</p>	<p>49,65 USD</p>

SYNERGIES / COMPLEMENTARITIES / BOUNDARIES



Shelter/NFI humanitarian needs in Mozambique requires new approaches that promote synergies with different Clusters, applying previous emergencies lessons learnt and taking advantage of development capacity built in the country during the past years:

- Synergies between Shelter and CCCM for relocation sites, applying urban planning concepts.
- Coordination between WASH, Protection and Health Cluster to avoid duplications for NFIs distributions.
- Synergies between Shelter, WASH and Livelihoods for the promotion of self-sustaining housing solutions.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Accountability to affected population

- Conduct project activities through a community-based approach, including community sensitization around participant registration, cross-verification of eligibility per vulnerability criteria, accountability and feedback collection, house-to-house visits, and ongoing vendor monitoring.
- Community Feedback and Response Mechanism (CFRM) will be in place to ensure that beneficiaries concerns and feedback are heard and addressed, and receive recommendations which will feed real-time adjustments and review processes.

Gender-sensitive response

- Prioritization of households with single mothers, disabled women, women with chronic diseases (HIV and AIDS), women under social assistance, women caring for other people's children and elderly people.
- Increase the inclusion of women in decision taking process and implementation activities – gender segregated FGDs with women staff chairing discussions to ensure that specific needs are considered
- Cultural aspects considered to ensure that roles during construction/harvesting process are respected.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Centrality of Protection

- Work with both IDPs and host communities to not exacerbate inter-communal tensions as part of Do-No-Harm approach and a mainstreamed conflict sensitivity approach
- HLP support to solve issues related to access to land for IDPs.

Disability inclusion

- Technical support offered to the vulnerable families will take into account the special needs of people with disabilities, conceiving the shelter structures accordingly to the evaluation of the specific situation.
- People with disabilities included in all decision taking processes, and adapted inclusion and empowerment during implementation

Environment

- Reduce using plastic sheeting and when used, apply techniques to increase its life-span.
- Promote using sustainable construction materials and improve harvest practices.
- Reduce the use of wood and promote the appropriate use of bamboo.
- During distributions activities, promotion of proper solid waste management, reutilization and recycling techniques.

ASSUMPTIONS, RISKS and MITIGATION MEASURES



- Government collaboration with humanitarian community will improve
- International procurement limitations
 - Limit international items to Pipeline, and promote local materials
- More movements of population are expected, and in consequence, more people in need of shelter and NFIs assistance
 - Joint inter-sectoral strategies required to adapt responses
- Access limitation (insecurity) compromise the provision of humanitarian assistance
 - Strategies for NFIs immediate assistance in hard-to-reach areas to be established (Survival kits).
- Residual needs from cyclone Kenneth will continue during 2021 and may increase with the risk of new cyclones
 - Build back better approaches
- Immediate assistance for reconstruction/rehabilitation of shelters in host communities will increase during the rainy season and seasonal floods
 - Emergency Shelter and Reconstruction strategy adapted
- During the rainy season, the lack of access to adequate shelter for IDPs will contribute to the overcrowded situation, as people will stay longer indoors. The lack of space and proper ventilation will contribute to the exposure of COVID19, and the lack of access to NFIs like mosquito nets will contribute to the propagation of malaria and dengue.
 - Improve coordination between clusters
 - Apply build back better approaches in emergency shelter response