



Global Shelter Cluster
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter



ANNEX | 2017 FACTSHEETS



Mamen Sanchez / IFRC / Peru (2017)

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 Photo credit back page: Carolina Cordero-Scales / UNHCR / Iraq (2017)



NEEDS

- The Cluster made significant efforts in accessing and responding to more needs during the fourth quarter. Throughout 2017, the Cluster assessed a total of 886,686 individuals (126,669 families) across 177 districts in all 34 Provinces within the Country. The results revealed that most families lacked basic household items particularly kitchen sets, some expressed fear of imminent eviction due to lack of secured tenure, others lived in overcrowded shelter conditions exposing women and girls to protection risks while some families lived in makeshift or damaged shelters which provides minimal protection from the harsh weather conditions and exposed them to health risks. The lack of livelihood opportunities for sustainability was the major concern that came across all families assessed.
- Additionally, one nationwide winterization household level assessment was conducted and 90,747 vulnerable families (635,229 individuals) were identify in need of winterization assistance.

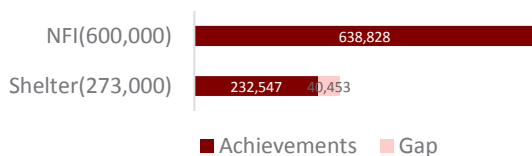
RESPONSE

- A total of 871,375 individuals including 21% women, 31% girls, 29% boys, 20% men were provided with various shelters and NFIs assistance through in-kind and cash modalities in 2017 beyond the targets planned. This is attributed to improve reporting during the last quarter of the year. Approximately, 315,661 individuals received additional shelter and NFIs assistance of which 269,785 vulnerable individuals were supported through the winterization response.
 - 638,828 individuals supported with NFIs above the 600,000 targets for 2017 as more needs were covered
 - 81,321 individuals received emergency shelter while 151,226 vulnerable individuals received a variety of shelter support including the construction of transitional and permanent shelters and others were supported to upgrade existing makeshift or damaged shelters.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Access to land still remains a substantial concern and impediment to access adequate shelter.
- The lack of consistent follow up by Post Distribution Monitoring after emergency assistance coupled with limited livelihood opportunities often puts the population at risk of developing further negative coping strategy.
- The financial report of \$27 million does not reflect the total funding level as some agencies are restricted to report financial contributions to the clusters due to their internal process.

REACHED POPULATION AGAINST TARGETS¹



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Provisional focal point agency:
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KEY DATES

Activation of Cluster: March 2008

KEY DOCUMENTS

Cluster Strategy 2017: [English](#) / [Dari](#) / [Pashtu](#)
[Technical Guidelines 2017](#)

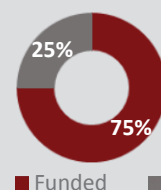
KEY LINKS

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

KEY FIGURES

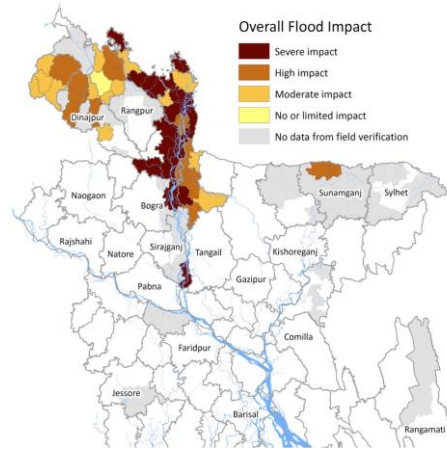
51 Cluster partners
1.1 M People in need
0.6 M Targeted
0.6 M Reached

FUNDING



Total funding required:
36 M

¹ Given the low trends of displacement and returns as compare to 2016, the overall HRP during the mid-year review was revised. Accordingly the ESNFI targets and budgetary requirements were also revised. Hence, the new target for NFIs is 600,000 people and the Shelter 273,000 people. The total budgetary requirement, therefore reduced from \$ 38 m to \$36 m as of July to December 2017.



NEED ANALYSIS

According to Bangladesh government data:

- More than **8 million people** have been affected,
- More than **140 people** are confirmed dead,
- More than **100,000 houses** have been fully damaged,
- More than **600,000 houses** have been partially damaged,
- More than **300,000 people** were displaced, living in temporary shelters, on embankments, or in the open.
- There has been major loss of crops, livestock, infrastructure, water sources.

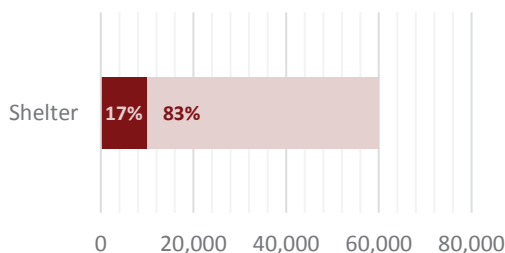
RESPONSE

- Agencies are responding with NFI kits, including tarpaulins, rope, tools.
- Some agencies are focusing on shelter recovery, delivering CGI and training on construction principles, especially plinths.
- Multi-purpose cash grants, of which 18% is estimated to be spent on sheltering.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- There are relatively few humanitarian responders to the floods.
- Funding remains weak, at around 30% of total needs.
- Emergency response and recovery for floods affected communities has been overshadowed by the Rohingya refugee crisis, also in Bangladesh.

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)



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KEY DATES

Activation of cluster: August 2017

KEY DOCUMENTS

www.sheltercluster.org/bangladesh-monsoon-floods-2017/documents/shelter-strategy-draft

KEY LINKS

www.sheltercluster.org/response/bangladesh-monsoon-floods-2017

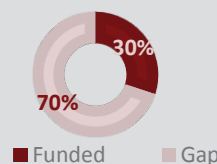
reliefweb.int/country/bgd

KEY FIGURES

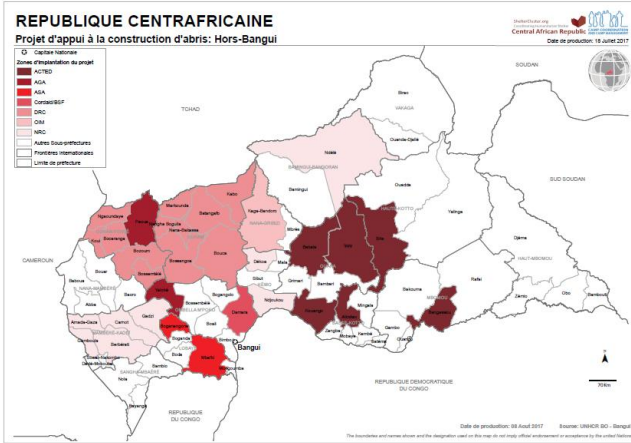
10 **410/320**

Cluster partners People in need / targeted (000s)

FUNDING (source: Bangladesh Floods Shelter Cluster)



Total funding required:
3 M



NEED ANALYSIS

- The relative stability that was experienced in most of the provinces in 2016, has completely transformed into violent attacks and killings of the rural population who caught in the cross-fire of multiple armed groups. The renewed conflict and violence which started at the beginning of 2017 has caused thousands of people to abandon their villages to seek refuge in host communities and spontaneous sites. The hitherto calm locality of Paoua in Ouham Pende province has become a new hotspot since December where some 76,000 newly displaced are in dire need of shelter and NFI assistance. These needs have increased as a result of the increasing displaced population. Some 688 000 people are displaced in the country as of December 2017, a 42% increase compared to 2016.
- In some areas the situation is exacerbated as homes have been damaged, destroyed and looted. Shelter rehabilitation or reconstruction is urgently needed to help them return to their villages.

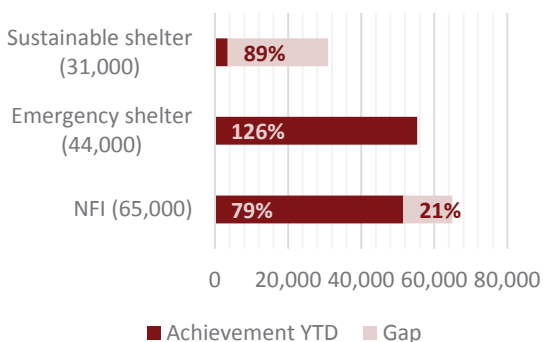
RESPONSE

- 51,522HHs have been assisted with NFI while 55,311 HHs benefited from emergency shelter.
- Only some 3449HHs have been provided with durable shelter solutions.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Presence of many armed groups is a continuous challenge for humanitarian access. Delivery of assistance is inefficient and costly due to logistical problems in the provinces.
- Some armed groups have infiltrated IDPs sites demanding for NFI assistance.
- Homes and villages have been completely burnt down in most localities and funding for sustainable shelter to support IDPs return is limited.

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)



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KEY DATES

Merged with CCCM Cluster in January 2015

KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Considérations liées au genre dans la réponse abris](#)
- [Cartographies projets abris \(Bangui\)](#)
- [Cartographies projets abris \(hors-Bangui\)](#)

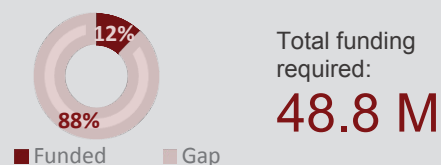
KEY LINKS

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

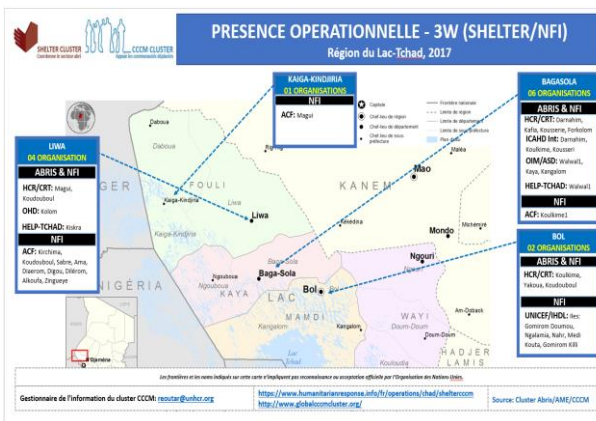
KEY FIGURES

55 Cluster partners **1.2 M / 0.9 M** People in need / targeted

FUNDING (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)



Note: figures on partners and funding are for the merged cluster (shelter/NFI/CCCM)



NEED ANALYSIS

- The ongoing and deadly BOKO Haram attacks on Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon and Chad have provoked displacements in Chad evaluated at **157,734** people in Lake Chad region according to the DTM estimation of December 2017. Due to the recent withdrawal of the Chadian army from Niger, a new wave of Chadians in Niger returned back to Chad for fear of increased insecurity in areas evacuated by the Chadian army. They live since then in displacement sites. These people are often with few possessions and in need of assistance in food, water and sanitation, health services, shelter NFIs and protection. The Human development index in Lake Chad region is the lowest in Chad and is below the country's average. These displacements put therefore pressure on an already dire situation of host communities that have to share the meagre resources.
- The 2013 conflict in Central African Republic between members of the military, anti Balaka (Christians) and Seleka (Muslims) prompted a massive return to Chad that continued in 2016. The returned chadians are estimated **101,724** people. All these people returned with nothing and were in acute need of shelter, and NFIs, and there is no long lasting solution in place in sight.

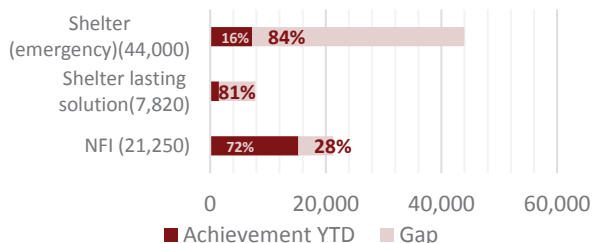
RESPONSE

- 15,217 IDP's households and returnees were provided with NFIs assistance.
- 7,258 IDP's households received emergency shelter assistance
- 1,487 IDP's households have benefited from long term shelter support

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Resource mobilization for shelter assistance is a challenge and shelter partners have limited funds for long term shelter support.
- IDPs' sites and villages spread on a wide geographical area coupled by security issues in some parts of the region makes logistics and information sharing difficult
- Environmental challenges related to lack of woods/ timber in the Sahel region, and a sandy soil that prevent the use of bricks.

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)



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KEY DATES

Activation of cluster: Mai 2015 as a combination of Shelter/NFI/CCCM cluster

KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Documents](#)
- [Maps](#)

KEY LINKS

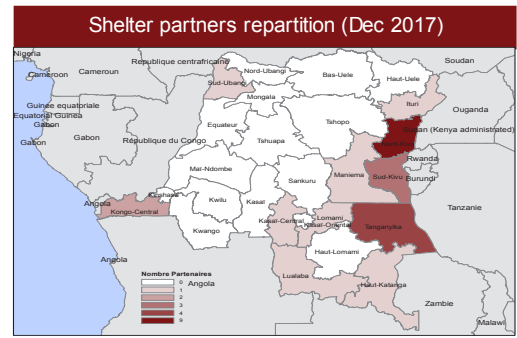
- [Country page on: www.humanitarianresponse.info/fr/operations/cha/d/sheltercccm](http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/fr/operations/cha/d/sheltercccm)

KEY FIGURES

22 Cluster partners **399,158/105,424** People in need / targeted

FUNDING (source: OCHA)





NEED ANALYSIS

- There are more internally displaced persons in DRC than any other country in Africa. Provinces in eastern, southern, and central DRC are subject to complex episodes of violence and conflict between government forces and different militia groups. Continuous cycles of new acute crises displace hundreds of thousands of families, often leaving them with little access to basic shelter and essential household and personal non-food items (NFI).
- With over 79% of displaced families living with host families, needs for shelter and NFI are often equally acute among some of the host families; in recovering and stabilizing areas, returning families often face significant needs in rebuilding homes and accessing household and personal assets.
- The 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) estimated that 2.2 million people would be in need of some form of NFI and/or shelter assistance this year, but this figure has risen dramatically with the escalation of the conflict in Tanganyika and Sud-Kivu provinces and the new crisis in the central Kasai provinces where OCHA estimates 1.4 million people are displaced.

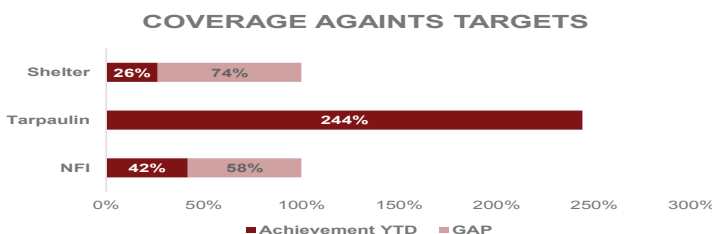
RESPONSE

- The DRC response strategy is based on pre-positioned, flexible response capacity; vulnerability-based targeting that also considers needs of vulnerable host families; the use of vouchers and cash-based approaches; and the promotion of innovative shelter solutions based on local building culture.
- From January–December 2017, 26 humanitarian actors (including ICRC and MSF who operates outside of the HRP) provided 700,020 people (129,701 families) with access to essential NFI (42.00% of the HRP target); 56.7% were assisted via voucher fairs; 43.3%, through direct distributions.
- Of the NFI beneficiary families to date, 64.7% were displaced; 21.7%, returnees; 9.5%, host families; 2.4% other vulnerable families; and 1.7% victims of natural disasters.
- 16 organizations reached 393,992 people (42,791 families) with shelter reinforcement materials (tarpaulin) – 244.0% of the HRP target; the cluster strategy is to promote more robust emergency shelter interventions, not just tarpaulin distributions, this is why the target is low and the results exceed the targets.
- 9 organizations reached 65,737 (17,379 families) people with emergency shelter (30,502) and transitional shelter (35,235) – 26.0% of the HRP target. The Shelter working Group has worked on strong advocacy to boost the response and to increase the shelter sector visibility.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- The gaps in assistance in NFI and Shelter are significantly high and it is one of the underfunded sectors. Based on the 2017 HRP targets, gaps for NFI are at 58%, and emergency and transitional shelter are at 74%
- The major gap in emergency shelters and transitional shelters exists in all affected provinces and few actors and donors are engaged in this critical sector. Crises in Kasai, South Kivu and Tanganyika add needs in the sector.

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS



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KEY DATES

In 2006, DRC was chosen as one of the first countries for piloting the Cluster Leadership Approach. As the majority of activities and coordination needs were in NFI and UNICEF had large NFI programmes, UNICEF was asked to lead the Cluster and has continued to do so since that time, leading the NFI and Shelter cluster at national and provincial levels. In 2009, HCR and UNICEF collaborated to create a shelter working group or area of responsibility within the cluster to provide better provide support to and coordination of shelter actors.
Activation of cluster: January 2006

KEY DOCUMENTS

- [HRP 2017 NFI and Shelter Cluster Strategic guidelines](#)
- [Chart of 18 Core Commitments in NFI and Shelter](#)
- [Commitments on Accountability to Affected Population](#)
- [Commitments on Gender](#)
- [Protection Checklist](#)

KEY LINKS

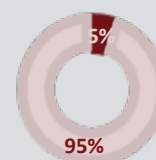
- <http://www.sheltercluster.org/response/democratic-republic-congo>
- <https://reliefweb.int/country/cod>

KEY FIGURES

56 Cluster partners
(Includes those with no activity yet in 2017)

2.2 M / 1.7 M People in need / targeted
(not including the Kasais)

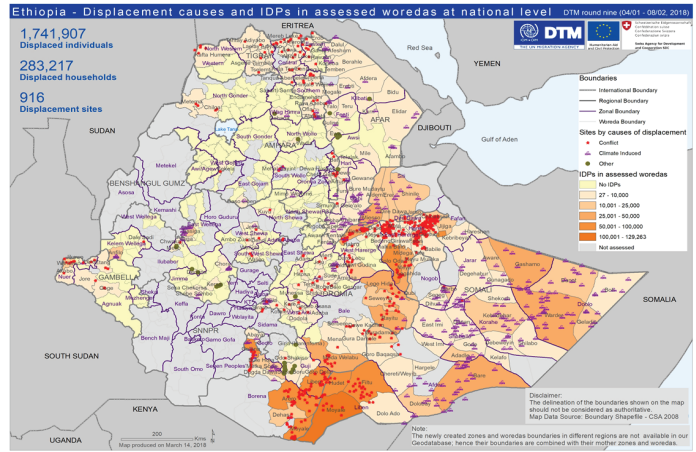
FUNDING *(source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service) **
Many NFI and Shelter activities are part of multi-sectoral programmes which are not recorded under sectoral FTS categories. The Cluster estimates that funding is over 20%.



Total funding required:
68.4 M



Dolo Adu, Somali Region. Photo Credit: IOM, 2017



NEED ANALYSIS

The humanitarian situation in Ethiopia has been exacerbated by an upsurge in conflict around the border areas of Oromia and Somali regions since early September 2017. This has seen an increase in the number of families in need of SNFI assistance from 131,500 households in the HRD-MYR to 256,000 households.

The source of the most recent figure is the SNFI prioritisation conducted in November 2017 and based on DTM round 8, partners and government assessments, as well as requests for assistance. Households in need were categorised into three priority groups as follows:

- Priority 1 - 66,000 HH in 37 woredas in 2 regions/
- Priority 2 - 100,000 HH in need in 80 woredas in 9 regions/
- Priority 3 - 90,000 HH in 128 woredas in 7 regions

The following criteria were employed during the exercise: a. drivers (conflict-induced IDP's prioritized over people who were displaced for other reasons); b. Drought IDP's were categorized based on the duration of their displacement (less or more than 6 months); c. sites with a majority of women and children were prioritized and d. IDPs hosted in rural areas prioritized over those hosted in urban areas.

RESPONSE

By the end of 2017, the cluster had reached some 85,316 households with full emergency shelter and non-food item kits in six regions. Further 12,986 households were supported through cash grants and vouchers in Gambela, Oromia and Somali. 2,800 kits were being distributed during the reporting period.

GAPS/CHALLENGES

The cluster is facing a severe funding gap to cover all reported needs for shelter/NFI assistance, not only for the conflict response but for all reported needs in the country. As per latest updates by December 2017, for the conflict response, there is a need of 8.4 MUS\$ and for the overall response across the country 28 MUS\$, as per the MYR.

Besides funding limitations, a lack of prepositioned stocks impairs an immediate response in some areas and particularly in the Somali region. The present lack of access to some areas in both Oromia and Somali region also represents a significant problem.

KEY DATES

- Activation of Cluster: 2007 IOM and UNICEF as cluster co-leads
- 2010 IOM as cluster lead
- Designated Government Counterpart : July 2010
- Mid-Year Review HRD: August 2017

Cluster's Cash and Technical Working Group Established: September 2017

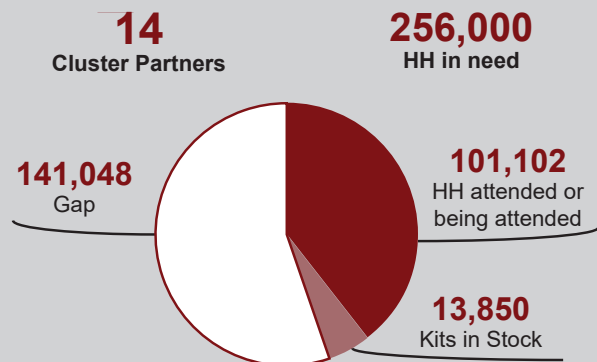
KEY DOCUMENTS

- Federal Dashboard
- September 2017 ESNFI Advocacy Note on Oromia-Somali Border Conflict
- ESNFI Cluster- November 2017 Prioritisation Exercise
- Minimum Standard in Kit Composition

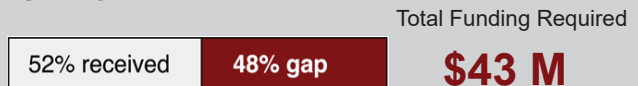
KEY LINKS

- <https://www.sheltercluster.org/response/ethiopia/>
- <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/ethiopia>
- <https://reliefweb.int/country/eth>

KEY FIGURES



FUNDING



CLUSTER TEAM

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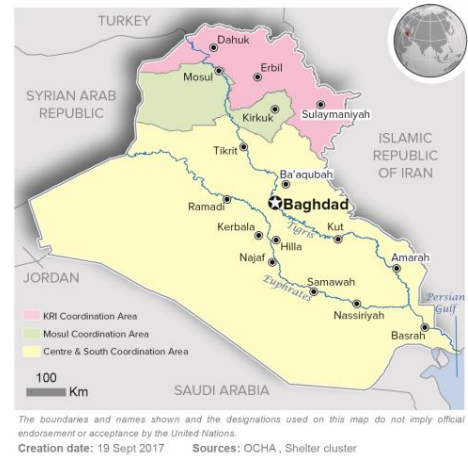
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NEEDS ANALYSIS

As per the IOM-led DTM report, **2.61 million IDPs** and **3.22 million Returnees** have been identified across the country, from January 2014 to 31st December 2017.

- 26% of the 2.61 million IDPs are in **Camps**, while 50% are currently in **private settings** (in rentals and in host families); 11% remain in **critical shelter** arrangements (unfinished/abandoned building; school/religious buildings and informal settlements) and 13% in other **unspecified shelter** types.
- Ninewa, Anbar, Salah-al Din, Kirkuk, Diyala, Baghdad, Erbil and Dahuk governorates have so far registered returnees, which number has significantly increased (from 1.4 million beginning of Jan.'17 to 3.22 million, end of Dec.'17); 96% of the returnees are in their **habitual residence** while 4% remains in **rented accommodations** and **critical shelter arrangement** such as informal settlements, unfinished and abandoned buildings, schools, religious structures, and in **private settings**.
- Most of the **highly vulnerable families**, who have returned, remain in need of shelter support.

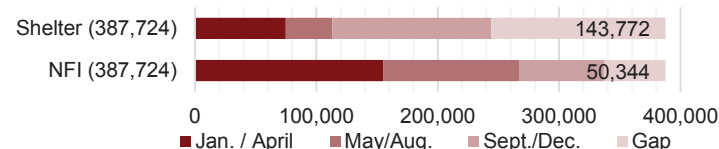
CURRENT CLUSTER INTERVENTIONS (1st Jan. – 31st Dec. 2017)

- Out of the overall target of 2.3 million, **2,024,280** people have been assisted with **NFI kits**; **1,463,712** of which have also benefited from **shelter interventions**. The coverage for NFI kits stands at **87% of the cluster target**; and the coverage for shelter stands at **63% of the cluster target**. From the total reached beneficiaries, **1,910,490** of vulnerable people were provided with safe and appropriate critical life-saving NFI kits, **1,064,658** of which benefited from appropriate emergency shelter interventions in **first line response**. In **second line response**, **384,432** people were assisted with shelter upgrade and basic repair interventions including **113,790** people with critical life-saving NFI kits replenishment and **14,622** people were assisted in **full cluster response**, in order to expand safe, dignified shelter and housing options in accordance with the cluster agreed standards.
- In addition, **1,147,992** vulnerable people were provided with **customized NFI items**, which are based on the household specific needs.
- Cluster partners have been supporting infrastructures maintenance activities in more than 19 camps and 4 emergency sites such as construction of communal shading, kitchen; rehabilitation of fences, road, maintenance of drainage channels and electricity network
- Winter programmes keep ongoing all out across the country in and out of camps.

GAPS / Constraints and Key Critical Issue

- 2017 HRP funding covered around **53% of NFI overall achievements** and **48% of Shelter overall achievements**.
- While many IDPs have started returning and the camps are being consolidated or even closed, lack of adequate housing in their areas of origin is one of the important factors that slows down a safe and durable return process.

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)



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KEY DATES

The outbreak of violence between Iraqi security forces and armed groups in January 2014 triggered **eight significant waves of displacement**: pre-June 2014, June-July 2014, August 2014, post September 2014, post April 2015, post March 2016, post 17 Oct. 2016 and July 2017.

Activation of cluster: January 2014

KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Technical Support and Design "guidances"](#)
- [Information Management Products & related Datasets](#)
- [Assessments datasets and reports](#)
- [Meetings minutes and related presentations](#)

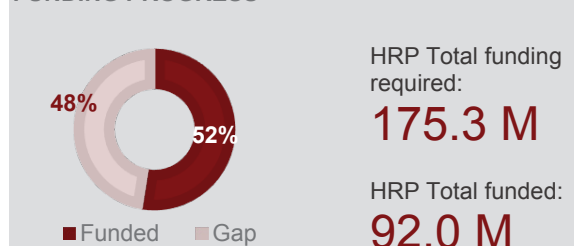
KEY LINKS

- [Country page on ShelterCluster.org](#)
- [Country page on HumanitarianResponse.info](#)
- [Emergency Response](#): Situation Reports, Factsheets, Infographics and Tools
- [Country page on ReliefWeb](#)

KEY FIGURES

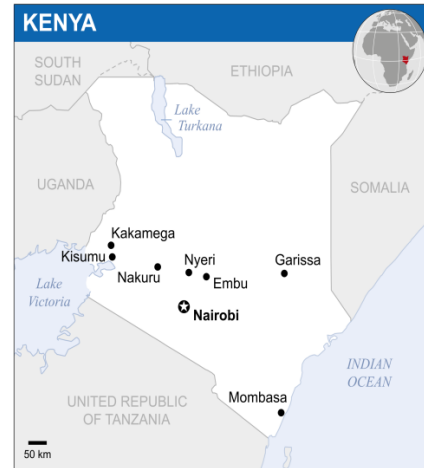
43 Operational Presence **3.9 M / 2.3 M** People in need / targeted

FUNDING PROGRESS





Aerial view of Kakuma Camp



NEED ANALYSIS

- Shelter and NFI support is required to individuals and communities affected by flooding caused by heavy rains being experienced in the country.
- Shelter and NFI needs assistance is also required for individuals and communities affected by conflict experienced in urban areas during the electioneering period, in addition to protracted inter- community conflict experienced in northern Kenya including, Baringo, Marsabit and Pokot counties among others.

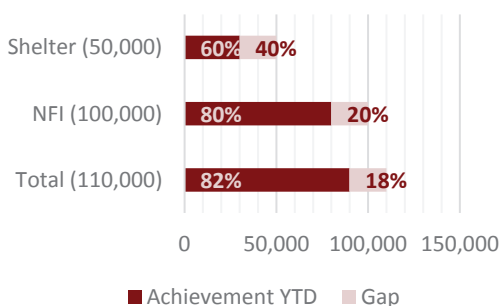
RESPONSE

- Shelter and NFI response was provided to communities displaced by inter- community conflict based on disputed election results in the country.
- Response has been provided to the flood response in the country more so Central Kenya and the Rift Valley region

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Lack of adequate funding for shelter and NFI activities in the country. Most organizations have had to greatly down scale shelter and NFI operations due to funding constraints.

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)



CLUSTER TEAM

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National Coordinator
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National Co- Chair
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KEY DATES

The Shelter and NFI cluster in Kenya was activated in October 2012 with IOM appointed by the UNCT as co- lead with Kenya Red Cross Society. This was in preparation for the 2013 general elections and the natural and conflict disasters experienced in the country causing displacement.

Activation of cluster: October 2012

KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Shelter/NFI Cluster Strategy](#)
- [Technical guidance](#)
- [Maps](#)

KEY LINKS

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

XX page views in Month Year

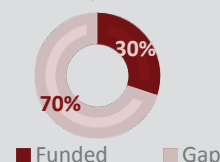
- [Country page on HumanitarianResponse.info](#)
- [Country page on ReliefWeb](#)

KEY FIGURES

17

Cluster partners

FUNDING (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)



Total funding required:



Map Sources: ESRI, UNCS.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep 2013.

CHIFFRES CLÉS DE LA CRISE (Source: Croix-Rouge Malagasy)



ANALYSE DES BESOINS

- Apporter une aide à 20 000 familles vulnérables pour réparer ou reconstruire leurs maisons endommagées avec des techniques adaptés pour être mieux être préparé aux futures catastrophes.

RÉPONSE

- couvrir les besoins en abris d'urgence et article-non-alimentaire (ANA) de 11 000 Familles :
 - Bâches et outils pour la réparation.
 - Sensibilisation et formation en construction sûre.
 - Article non alimentaire.
- couvrir les besoins en abris plus robustes de 9 000 Familles :
 - Matériaux et outils pour la construction.
 - Formation en construction sûre.



LACUNES / DÉFIS

- L'impact sur l'environnement, notamment l'utilisation du bois pour la reconstruction doit être minimisé tout en favorisant l'emploi de techniques et matériaux locaux.
- Augmentation des prix des matériaux de construction.
- Peu d'intervenants et difficultés d'avoir des retours des données.
- Majorité d'habitat rural dispersées et difficilement accessible entraîne une possible concentration et des aides sur les zones les plus faciles.

ÉQUIPE DE COORDINATION

Coordonnateur national (Croix-Rouge Malagasy)
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Michael Ratsimbazafy
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Coordonnateur technique
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Chargé de la gestion de l'information
Guido Pizzini (IFRC)
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DATES CLÉS

6 au 10 mars 2017 : état d'alerte d'urgence « rouge » déclaré par le Gouvernement.

7 mars 2017 : Le Cyclone Enawo, catégorie 4, rentre sur Madagascar au nord-est dans la région de Sava.

9 mars 2017 : La tempête tropicale modérée Enawo est sortie du territoire malgache.

14 mars 2017 : La déclaration de sinistre nationale est émise par le Gouvernement.

23 mars 2017 : Le « Flash appeal » a été lancé.

DOCUMENTS CLÉS

1. Cartes
2. Flash Appeal

LIENS UTILES

3. Page de l'opération sur ShelterCluster.org
4. Page de l'opération sur ReliefWeb

CHIFFRES DE PLANIFICATION

11 000 ménages ciblés dans le l'appel éclair

5 000 ménages ciblés dans l'appel de IFRC

4 000 ménages ciblés à travers autres partenaires

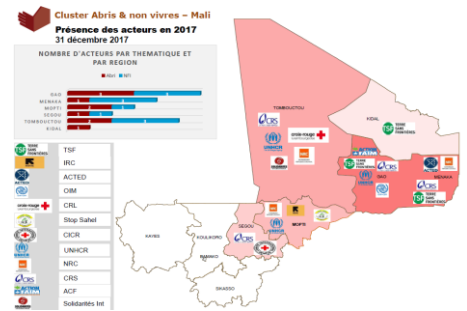
FINANCEMENT DU CLUSTER

Appel Éclair



\$3,4 millions demandés
6.2% financé

Source : OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS)



ANALYSE DES BESOINS

- ✓ L'environnement de sécurité au Mali reste instable, le pays continue d'éprouver des problèmes de sécurité, en particulier dans le Nord. Malgré cette insécurité, les personnes déplacées retournent chez elles. L'augmentation des conflits inter et extra-communautaires ont engendré beaucoup de déplacements internes.
- ✓ La population qui est revenue du déplacement est confrontée à de nombreuses questions concernant l'accès aux besoins de base, y compris l'abri et les NFIs, ces biens ayant été détruits ou perdus.

Pour répondre à ce besoin, dans le HRP 2017 (Plan de réponse humanitaire), le programme d'hébergement estime à 326 000 le nombre de personnes en besoins. Le pôle a visé 95 000 personnes pour être assistées en NFI et 16 500 personnes vulnérables recevront une aide au logement

RESPONSE

À la suite de la stratégie HCT, la réponse du cluster est basée sur la vulnérabilité de la population affectée, et non sur le statut des bénéficiaires. La réponse du Shelter se concentre sur trois sujets principaux:

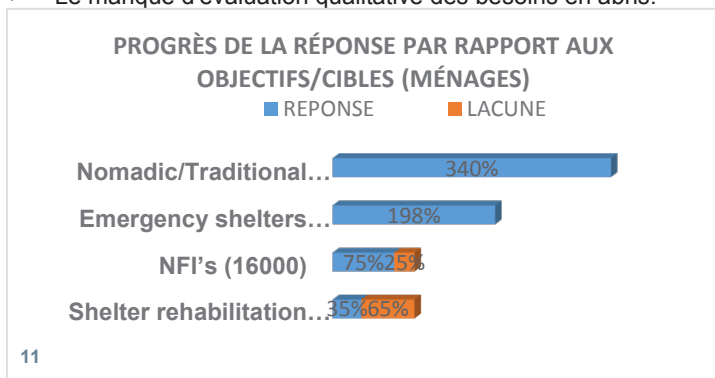
- ✓ NFI: distribution de NFI pour les personnes vulnérables vivant dans la zone de retour,
- ✓ Logement permanent: construction ou réhabilitation de maisons endommagées pour les personnes qui rentrent dans leur région d'origine.
- ✓ Abri nomadique: fournissez un abri traditionnel à travers des trousse d'hébergement, composée d'une trousse d'outils et d'un kit de matériaux de construction.

Ce qui suit est un rapide coup d'œil de la réponse des partenaires du groupe (Sans le CICR) au 31 Décembre 2017:

| | Prévu (HH) | Couvert (HH) |
|------------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| NFI's | 16 000 | 11921 |
| Emergency shelters | 1500 | 2973 |
| Shelter rehabilitation | 1950 | 682 |
| Nomadic/Traditional shelter | 850 | 2886 |

LACUNES / DEFIS

- ✓ En comparant la cible et la population dans le besoin, seulement 18% des personnes vulnérables seront atteintes,
- ✓ Nombre limité d'acteurs actifs du Shelter,
- ✓ L'accès humanitaire reste un défi en raison de l'insécurité dans certaines régions.
- ✓ Le manque d'évaluation qualitative des besoins en abris.



CLUSTER TEAM

ÉQUIPE DE COORDINATION

- ✓ **Cluster lead agency:** UNHCR

✓ **Coordonnateur national**

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Coordonnateur sous-national Gao

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Coordonnateur sous-national Tombouctou

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Chargé de la gestion de l'information

Prénom, Nom de famille (organisation)

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Coordonnateur technique

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KEY DATES

- Activation of cluster: December 2012
- Launch of the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan for Mali: 02 February 2016

KEY DOCUMENTS

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

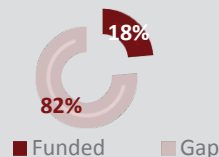
KEY LINKS

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

KEY FIGURES

10 Cluster partners 320K / 95K People in need / targeted

FUNDING



Total funding required:

13 M



Rakhine



Kachin/Northern Shan



NEED ANALYSIS

Rakhine: approximately 129,000+ IDPs across 36 camps/camp-like settings.

Kachin/Northern Shan: 98,000+ IDPs mostly dispersed across 165 camps/camp-like settings but around 10,000 with host families.

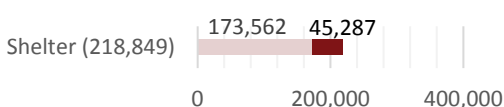
RESPONSE

- **Rakhine:** Emergency shelter response in 2012/13 and temporary shelter response in 2013 for 140,000+ IDPs. Care and maintenance in 2014/15. Owner-driven housing solutions in places of origin/relocation in 2015 for 26,800 IDPs, reducing number of camps from 67 to 36. Government plan to assist with individual housing in 2016, which combined with 2015 progress, could have benefitted in total 40,000-50,000 IDPs, stalled. This meant major repair/maintenance of temporary shelters in 2016-2017. 12 month camp profiling covering Sittwe Township camps completed June/July 2017.
- **Kachin/NS:** Main contribution was local-faith based NGOs in 2011/12. Cluster focus has been to enhance technical capacity, including greater awareness of and adherence to minimum standards. Five rounds of camp profiling covering 130 sites completed, sixth underway. NFI coverage only needed for vulnerable IDPs, new displacement or winter items.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Prone to natural disasters, **Rakhine** remains potentially volatile context where underlying social, political and economic causes cannot be solved simply with humanitarian response. Solutions must avoid ethnic segregation and support communities to become self-reliant. However, elections, lengthy period of transition and major instability in northern Rakhine State continues to inhibit long-term planning thus perpetual cycle of repairing/replacing temporary shelters.
- Belated international engagement in **Kachin/NS** required huge information gathering/operational to address shortfalls. Protracted nature means perpetual cycle of repairing and replacing temporary shelters. Significant variations for quality and quantity of assistance provided partly due to very limited access to non-government controlled areas.

COVERAGE OF NEEDS (INDIVIDUALS)



CLUSTER TEAM

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Act. Kachin/NS Sub-national Shelter/NFI/CCCM Coordinator
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KEY DATES – Activated in January 2013

Rakhine

2012: Violence and burning of houses in June and October lead to displacement of 140,000 people.

2014: Suspension of humanitarian activities due to violence and ransacking of 33 UN and INGO offices.

2015: Cyclone Komen and flooding in August caused damage to over 13,000 houses.

2016-17: Violence/displacement in northern Rakhine State.

2017: Cyclone Mora causes serious damage to temporary shelters in central Rakhine State.

Kachin/Northern Shan

2011/12: Conflict in Kachin lead to tens of thousands displaced

2013: Conflict spreads to Northern Shan State.

2014-17: Conflict continues, with increasing severity in some areas, notably northern Shan.

KEY DOCUMENTS

[Humanitarian Needs Overview/Response Plan 2017/8](#)

[Cluster Analysis Reports 2013 – 2017](#)

[Camp Site Profiles & Camp Profiling](#)

KEY LINKS

www.shelternfi-cccmmyanmar.org

<http://www.sheltercluster.org/rakhine-and-kachinshan-shelter-nfi-cccm-cluster/library/national-cluster-meeting-minutes-2017>

www.sheltercluster.org/rakhine-and-kachinshan-shelter-nfi-cccm-cluster/library/national-cluster-meeting-minutes-2016

KEY FIGURES

17

Cluster partners

(includes some CCCM partners who are also shelter and/or NFI partners)

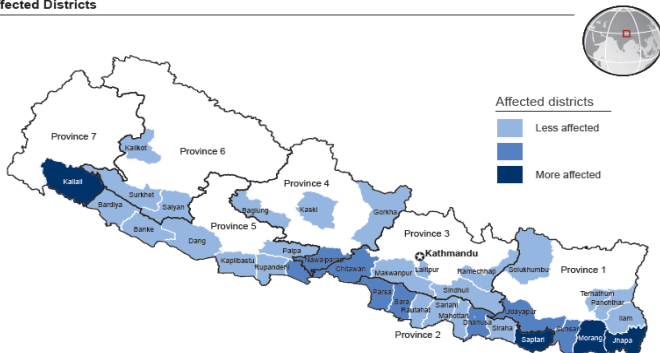
FUNDING

\$10 M / \$5.5 M / \$4.4 M

Total funding required / received / gap

(includes NFI needs but **excludes** CCCM)

Affected Districts



Monsoon 2017 : Districts affected by floods and landslides

Overview: Nepal is at high risk from several natural hazards such as floods, landslides, earthquakes, fires, thunder/hailstorms, and drought. An inventory of past disasters (from 1971-2008) highlights landslides, floods, flash floods and urban and rural fires as the principle hazards in terms of extent and frequency. The 25 April and 12 May 2015 events have proven that earthquakes remain a large-scale hazard with the country located on an active seismic belt combined with haphazard urbanization creating new risks each day.

This year, Nepal has experienced an increase of monsoon precipitations. The torrential rain continued between 11 and 14 August 2017 causing massive floods and several landslides affecting 20% of the population of Nepal. As of the National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC), MOHA, some 41,893 HHs were fully and 158,758 HHs were partially damaged. MOHA requested all clusters to activate and coordinate the response. Since the emergency was not declared, there was a huge gap in funding. IFRC launched the DREF of 3.5 million.

In the context of this response, more than 100,000 families received at least one type of roofing item (includes Tarps/Shelter kits/NFI sets/Tents/CGI sheets) which is almost 58% of fully and partially damaged households. The agencies followed the one door policy and went through DDRC for support. The Government tarpaulin distribution was supported thoroughly with the agency's shelter support (NFIs/Toolkits/Tarps). The TWG activated after the response will sit on regular basis to prepare a further response plan and make recommendations for early recovery, simultaneously going back to the preparedness activities.

NEEDS ANALYSIS

- Shelter Cluster Contingency plan for coordination needs to be updated.
- Revision of Emergency Shelter Models and Shelter kit Incorporating a cash component.
- Need of establishing private sector platform, well connected with the Shelter Cluster Nepal.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS

Key achievements include:

- Various meetings were held at National and District levels to produce a national monsoon contingency plan and cold wave preparedness plans for shelter coordination in 4 districts.
- Conducted a Shelter Cluster coordination training for 28 participants from the government, (I)NGOs and private sectors.
- Shelter cluster TWG is formed under the leadership of the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction, co-led and coordinated by IFRC, including 7 shelter partners as TWG members. The TWG will carry out the Shelter Cluster preparedness plan 2017/18.
- Shelter Cluster focal points in 4 DPDRR supported districts (Dang, Banke, Bardiya and Kailali) were identified.

GAPS/CHALLENGES

- Monsoon response was affected/postponed because of the 2nd phase of provincial/parliamentary election.
- Huge funding gap during the 2017 monsoon response.
- With the current process of state restructuring, the cluster modality needs to be reformed to adopt to the present situation.

KEY FACTS & FIGURES

The latest crisis: August 2017
 Activation of Cluster: Koshi floods 2008
 Frequency of Cluster meeting: Once a week during emergency and as required during preparedness.

Cluster Team

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Supported by:

Mr. Tom Bamforth, Global Focal Point, Shelter Coordination
 Mr. Neil Bauman, Global Focal Point, Information Management
 Ms. Cecilia Braedt, Global Focal Point, Technical Coordinator

Key documents:

- Monsoon Contingency Plan 2017 National and District level preparedness plans for Dang, Banke, Bardiya and Kailali districts (Project supported by ECHO with DIPECHO (2016/17) and DPDRR (2017/18))
- 4W matrix for monsoon response 2017
- Winter Preparedness Plan 2017
- 4W matrix for winterisation 2017
- Winter Guidance 2017

Preparedness Plan 2018

- Update Shelter Cluster Nepal Contingency Plan for the coordination of national-level preparedness and response, and update the district contingency plans for 4 DPDRR supported districts.
- Hazard based IEC materials to be prepared, agreed and circulated among all clusters.
- Establish a National Private Sector Platform linking to the Shelter Cluster Nepal.
- Recommend and finalise emergency shelter models and a shelter kit with a cash component.
- Conduct Shelter Cluster coordination orientation/trainings at National/Regional/District levels.
- Regularly liaise and coordinate with the government and other clusters.

Monsoon response 2017

of Tarps distributed: 88,729 in 23 affected districts among which 60,202 was distributed by the Government of Nepal
of NFI sets distributed: 19,056 in 23 affected districts
of Temporary shelters to be distributed: 24,393 in 9 affected districts

There were 33 active partners reporting to the Shelter Cluster Nepal.

Winter Response 2017/18

As of 15 Jan 2018

of Blankets distributed: 17,335 in 16 districts
of Tarps distributed: 17,120 in 6 districts
of NPR 10,000 cash vouchers distributed: 160 in 1 district
of Total districts assisted with winter items = 16
There are 5 active partners reporting on winter support
 *The Government decided to distribute NPR 15,000 as relief support in addition to NPR 10,000 as winter support to HHs with fully damaged houses.
 * Shelter Cluster agreed to prioritise the monsoon affected HHs and HHs living in temporary shelters in EQ affected districts for winter support.



Families in collective shelters at Pulka's Transit site



Aerial view of Government Secondary School (GSS) camp in Gwoza town

Overview:

In 2017, the North East Nigeria emergency needs continued to increase as humanitarian assistance and access scale-up considerably. The DTM Rd XX identified **1,702,680** persons in displacement including **665,931** in camps and camp-like settings, **1,036,749** people displaced in host communities and an additional **1,329,428** returnees. Despite continuous limited access by road, the increased number of helicopter flights greatly improved mobility of humanitarian partners to deliver needed shelter/NFI and camp management support outside Maiduguri MC. In addition, the scale-up of rapid response capacities led to improved response time, in particular in terms of delivery of NFI core items and emergency shelter solutions.

The sector action plan for 2017 included the development of multi-sectorial framework for camp improvement, concerted site planning initiatives, strengthened shelter and NFI guidelines, gaps analysis as well as roll-out of the reception management strategy and toward the development of NFI pipeline mechanisms. In a bid to improve rapid response following sudden displacement of populations, the overall humanitarian response was enriched with the initialization of the RRM operational framework, Emergency Tracking Tool - tracking alerts and sudden movements of population in Borno and Northern Adamawa on a weekly basis - as well as the OCHA-supported Local Coordination Mechanisms to improve operational coordination in hard-to-reach areas. In addition, 2017 saw improvements in advocacy towards humanitarian assistance through the establishment of the Humanitarian Pool Fund (HPF), with a total of USD **5.7M** allocated to sector partners for the humanitarian response.

As a result of the improvement of access, coordination and capacities, including resources, the number of partners increased from **15** partners in 2016 to **19** collaborating partners in 2017. These partners were ACF, OXFAM, ICR, NRC, IOM, CRS, UNHCR, COOPI, DRC, Nigerian Red Cross and ICRC, Mercy Corps, ACTED, Secours Islamique France, UNICEF, Solidarites Internationale, HARAF, CECEED, INTERSOS, GREENCODE.

Response:

Camp Coordination and Camp Management capacities largely scaled-up in 2017 in view of greater access and capacities. From **37** sites supported by site management activities in December 2016, the network of site facilitation was extended to **128** camps at the end of 2017, with an increase of site management partners, from **2** to **5** partners. **362** people, including camp managers, IDPs and partners, were reached through CCCM trainings through direct and on-the job training modalities.

The sector developed gap analysis and prioritization and played a key role in the effectiveness of the response on the ground as well as development of camp improvement framework. This assisted in the concerted improvement of **16** large sites with drainage, site planning or multisectoral coordinated assistance, such as in Bama, Ngala, Dikwa, Mafa, Gwoza, Muna corridor, among other locations out of the **59** camp assessed and prioritized based on flood-prone conditions, congestion and risks, as part of the sector contingency planning and operational preparedness exercise. In line with the emergency needs, the response delivery was highest in Borno State, followed by Adamawa State and Yobe State.

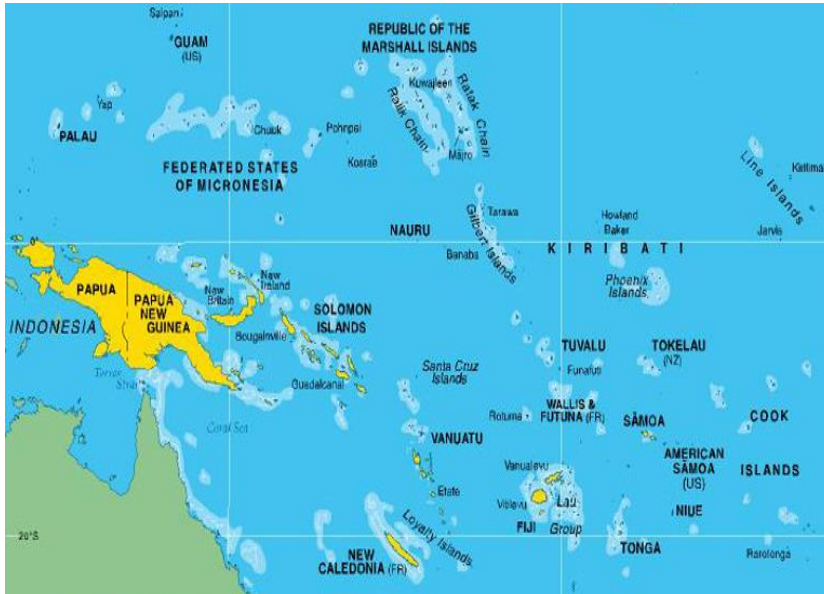
Key figures (HRP 2017)

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Population in Need: | 2,300,000 |
| Shelter sector target population: | 1,040,000 |
| Funding Required: | \$70.3 Million |
| People reached by Shelter-NFI Interventions: | 537,200 |
| DMS/CCCM sector target population: | 800,000 |
| Funding Required: | \$11.6 Million |
| People supported through DMS/CCCM Interventions: | 817,200 |

Sector Partners



*Sources: Shelter & DMS/CCCM sector 5W, Financial Tracking Service (FTS) December, 2017 and DTM Rd XX.
 Websites: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/shelter-and-nfi>



OVERVIEW

The objective of the Pacific Shelter Cluster is to support a coherent and effective humanitarian shelter response following disaster events in Pacific island countries, underpinned by a sustained focus on preparedness initiatives. Much of this support is provided to national Governments who are responsible for humanitarian response in their countries.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the lead agency of the Pacific Shelter Cluster, in accordance with its global shelter mandate, within the [Pacific Humanitarian Team](#) (PHT) coordination framework.

The Pacific Shelter Cluster is a grouping of partners that have an operational interest in assisting affected populations in the recovery of their shelter after natural disasters, and currently includes national Governments, NGOs, INGOs, United Nations organisations, regional bodies, Red Cross, faith-based organizations, academic institutions and the private sector.

NEEDS ANALYSIS

- The Pacific region is highly disaster prone, and its populations are particularly vulnerable to natural hazards.
- The impacts of climate change affect livelihoods, coastal settlements, infrastructure, ecosystems and economic stability in the region. Rise in sea level poses an increasing threat to low-lying coastal areas.
- Specific shelter vulnerability factors include growing urbanization and the growth of informal settlements, which often result in substandard housing and infrastructure, compounded by social and economic marginalization.
- Since 1950 extreme events have affected approximately 9.2 million people in the Pacific region, causing 9,811 deaths and damage of around US\$3.2 billion (World Bank Report)

KEY FACTS & FIGURES

Establishment of Pacific Shelter Cluster: 2012, Fiji: 2012, Solomon Islands: 2014, Vanuatu: 2014, Tonga, Samoa, Marshall Islands: in process

Recent activations: Feb 2016 TC Winston in Fiji, March 2015 TC Pam in Vanuatu. Recent national responses with regional support and number of people reached with emergency shelter:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Dec 2016 Makira EQ/tsunami in Solomon Islands | 5,004 |
| May 2017 TC Donna in Vanuatu | 2,564 |
| Sept 2017 Ambae Mass Evacuation in Vanuatu. | 9,184 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| # of national shelter clusters or shelter cluster-like mechanisms present | 6 |
| # of countries under PHT | 14 |
| # shelter cluster personnel PASSA trained | 98 |
| # shelter cluster personnel Shelter Kit trained | 65 |
| # shelter cluster personnel attended National Shelter Cluster Coordination Workshop | 38 |
| # shelter cluster personnel completed Humanitarian Shelter Coordination Training | 11 |

FOCAL POINTS

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Telephone: +679 999 0185

KEY INFORMATION

- [Pacific Shelter Cluster](#)
- [Pacific Humanitarian Team](#)
- [Pacific Emergency Shelter and NFI Pre-positioned Stocks](#)

PREPAREDNESS

In 2017, national shelter clusters in the region worked on a range of preparedness initiatives at national and sub-national levels including development of terms of reference and standard operating procedures, dissemination of seasonal cyclone forecasts, alerts, and key messages, response capacity mapping (emergency stock and trained human resource), production of guidance notes such as [minimum emergency shelter and NFI relief package](#), promotion of common standards between agencies for key emergency shelter items, input into national disaster management and [humanitarian policy](#), facilitation of best practice and lessons learned workshops following responses, and participation in various working groups including build back safer, building supply chain, cash, assessment, green response, and preparedness.

At the regional level, the Pacific Shelter Cluster, as part of the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT), fed in to the Country Preparedness Package (CPP) process for [Vanuatu](#), Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands, and Cook Islands. The CPP is a joint initiative of Pacific National Governments and the PHT, intended to strengthen collaboration between national and international actors in disaster preparedness and response.

Capacity building opportunities have helped to further strengthen local capacity of national shelter clusters in 2017. The co-lead of Fiji Shelter Cluster, Habitat for Humanity Fiji, was supported to attend the global masters-level accredited short course in Humanitarian Shelter Coordination in Switzerland, and Solomon Islands Red Cross was endorsed by partners to co-lead the Solomon Islands Shelter Sub-Committee for Preparedness. During the Ambae mass evacuation response in Vanuatu, 48 shelter responders participated in a one-day workshop on emergency shelter.

RESPONSE

In 2017 there were three small-to-medium scale responses in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, which were managed by national authorities and led by the respective national shelter sector focal point. Regional support was requested for TC Donna, as well as the Ambae Mass Evacuation response in Vanuatu in September, after Monaro Volcano reached a moderate eruption state, triggering the declaration of a state of emergency and the mass evacuation of the entire population of Ambae to neighbouring islands. Vanuatu Shelter Cluster worked with provincial authorities and community organisations to assist almost 11,000 people with emergency shelter and non-food items during the evacuation and repatriation operations.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Long-term funding gap to support preparedness initiatives.
- Integration of the cluster system, or similar emergency shelter coordination mechanism into National Disaster Management policy across the Pacific is an ongoing process. Current lack of dedicated in-country resourcing within Governmental Shelter Cluster Lead Agencies, results in low priority given to shelter cluster activities particularly for preparedness.

SPECIAL CONGRATULATIONS

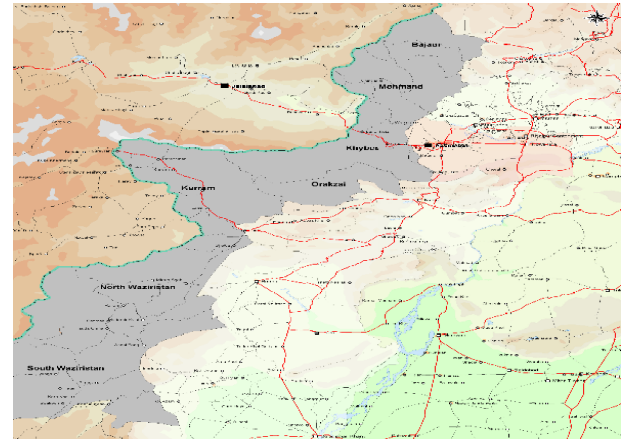
Pacific Shelter Cluster congratulates **Habitat for Humanity Fiji**, recipient of the [2017 Sasakawa award for Disaster Reduction](#), awarded a certificate of merit for their post-Tropical Cyclone Winston Build Back Safer program in Fiji.



*Eruption of Monaro Volcano on Ambae, Vanuatu.
Photo: Dan McGarry, Vanuatu Daily Post*



*Evacuees take refuge in a community building which has been adapted with shelter kits and locally available materials.
Luganville, Santo, Vanuatu. Photo: Vanuatu Shelter Cluster*



NEED ANALYSIS

- The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan, from where the majority of IDPs originate, with an estimated population of 8 million inhabitants. Since 2008, more than 5 million people have been displaced from the FATA and the Malakand Division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Returns were most significant in 2015-16 during which **230,168** (1.4 million individuals) IDPs families returned to their area of origin. From January to December 2017, **46,940** families returned while **29,059** families are still in displaced areas.
- Shelter support interventions continue to be critical need in return areas. Under PHPF (UNOCHA) funding 2,455 HH most vulnerable families have been provided with Cash assistance for the repair and reconstruction of 1 room shelter. 1,150 Transitional shelters to North Waziristan agency under USAID/OFDA were provided.
- UNHCR as the Cluster Lead agency provided 4,964 tents, 7,000 CRIs, 522 tool kits and 8,000 plastic sheets to the most vulnerable IDP returnee families.
- 2,129 families have been provided with Training to enhance capacities on shelter construction related to DRR with distribution of Information materials (IEC)

RESPONSE

- The Shelter Cluster plans to assist remaining displaced population by providing tents, transitional shelters and CRIs on need bases, however in return areas it's recommend permanent solution therefore encourage one room permanent shelter in shape of conditional cash grant or shelter kit or roofing kit materials. By this Shelter Cluster incorporating the early recovery and development response in their Humanitarian strategic plan.
- Shelter Cluster is in process of transition alongside other clusters in the Country.
- The targeted HH for shelter is 37,221 and NFI/CRI is 20,379.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Access to the return area is still a challenge both for monitoring of ongoing projects and implementation of new projects. This year shelter cluster have lost 0.3M \$ due to non-availability of Project NOCs from concerned departments.
- The major projection by Shelter & NFI cluster in KP/FATA is around 24 M \$ in 2017.

CLUSTER TEAM

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KEY DATES

In Pakistan, the cluster approach governed for the first time followed by the 2005 Earthquake. The Shelter cluster for complex crises activated in KP/FATA in 2009.

KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Shelter/NFI Cluster Strategy](#)
- [Technical guidance](#)
- [Maps](#)

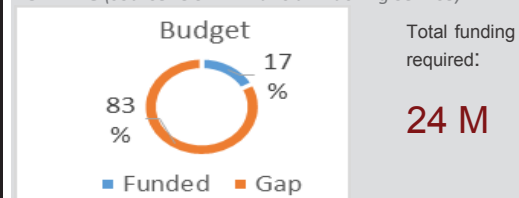
KEY LINKS

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

KEY FIGURE

20 Cluster partners 0.55 M/0.345M People in need / targeted

FUNDING (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)



COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH) 2017

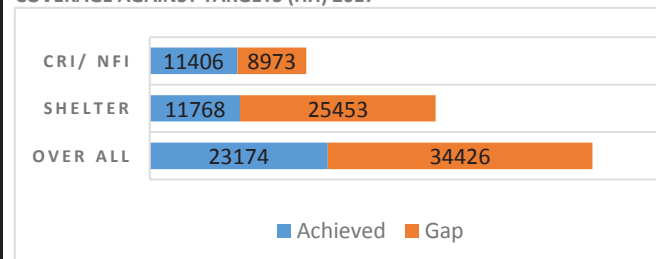




Photo credit: Shelter Cluster



KEY FIGURES

At the end of Dec **7/18** partners (2 UN, 5 INGO) and **9/31** HRP projects are funded.

West Bank/East Jerusalem

Demolition response

| | | |
|--|------------|--|
| Demolished structures: (Jan-Dec. 2017) | 423 | of which 180 (43%) are residential, 106 inhabited displacing 664 individuals, including 368 children |
| Donor-funded structures: | 104 | of which 39 are residential |

95 households have received a shelter response in 2017; **5** responses underway; **6** cases are pending further legal advice.

Demolition or confiscations of all structures have affected **7,285** people during 2017.

During 2017 **302** Shelters have been rehabilitated to the minimum standards in **7** communities in area C.

Gaza

IDP response

Over **4,450** families (about **23,500** individuals) remain displaced after the 2014 conflict. An **urgent gap in assistance** exists for **548** non-refugee IDP families requiring cash support.

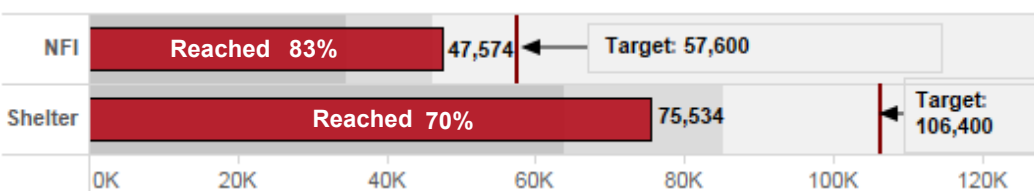
Repairs and reconstruction

| | # units | Completed | In progress | Funded | Gap |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Totally destroyed: | 11,000 | 5,827 | 829 | 1,105 | 3,239 |
| Severe damage: | 6,800 | 6,800 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Major damage: | 5,700 | 2,396 | 838 | 0 | 2,466 |
| Minor damage: | 147,500 | 84,675 | 8,893 | 0 | 53,932 |
| Total: | 171,000 | 99,698 | 10,560 | 1,105 | 59,637 |

There is still a **funding gap** for about **3,200** destroyed and over **56,400** damaged units,

Progress towards HRP 2017 Indicators

Total number of people reached



Further details and previous months Factsheets can be found at www.sheltercluster.org/response/palestine

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KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Shelter/NFI Cluster Factsheet November 2017](#)
- [HRP 2017 occupied Palestinian Territory](#)
- [Quantitative outcome evaluation of Gaza Shelter Response Report](#)

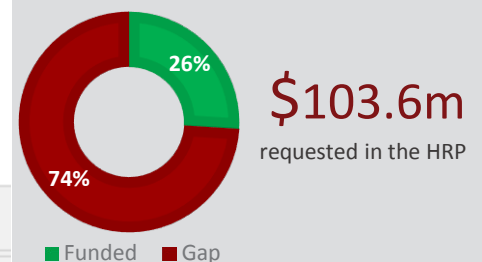
KEY LINKS

- [Global Shelter Cluster](#)

KEY FIGURES

18 Cluster Partners **0.16m/0.3m** Targeted/people in need

FUNDING





La Colorada (Mórrope, Lambayeque) / CARE Perú, 2017



ANÁLISIS DE NECESIDADES

- Información sobre la delimitación de áreas de riesgo no mitigable; así como de los proyectos de mitigación en otras áreas.
- Claridad sobre la planificación de instalación de módulos temporales de vivienda (MTV) por parte del MVCS (cuántos en cada lugar, en qué lugares, cuándo, etc.), especialmente en la respuestas a familias que vivían en zona de riesgo no mitigable y particularmente en el caso del departamento de Piura.
- Acompañamiento de solución de saneamiento, a todas las soluciones de alojamiento, ya sea temporal o definitivo.
- Claridad sobre las opciones del MVCS a las que las personas sin títulos de propiedad o certificado de posesión puedan optar.
- Acompañamiento legal y jurídico a las municipalidades afectadas en la gestión de la propiedad del terreno.
- La población afectada transmite la necesidad de conocer el criterio de asignación de los MTV del Ministerio de Vivienda, Construcción y Saneamiento (MVCS), así como de planes de alojamiento definitivo y reubicaciones.

RESPUESTA

- El MVCS reporta haber adquirido ya 2,300 módulos de un total de 29.000 que serán instalados en Piura, Lambayeque, La Libertad, Áncash y Tumbes. Ha comenzado la instalación en terreno propio y sólo en La Libertad y Lambayeque también en asentamientos temporales en grupos de 15 con un módulo de servicios higiénicos compartidos.
- Los demás socios del sector también están iniciando la construcción de módulos. Se han construido más de 100 entre Lima Este, La Libertad y Lambayeque, en las áreas periurbanas y rurales.

BRECHAS / DESAFÍOS

- La discriminación de los datos de los censos de personas desplazadas está resultando una tarea compleja. Se carece de un registro único de damnificados.
- La respuesta de MTV en sitio propio del MVCS -la más numerosa- no contempla solución de saneamiento.

COBERTURA VS POBLACIÓN META

- Alojamiento: 35.710 personas cuentan con alojamiento de emergencia y 535 personas con MTV, de un total de 123.000 (población meta FA)
- NFI: 14. 705 personas de un total de 123.000 (población meta FA)

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DATOS SECTOR

El sector de alojamiento se activó en abril de 2017 en respuesta a las lluvias e inundaciones relacionadas con el fenómeno El Niño costero, experimentado en el norte de Perú desde inicio del año.

DOCUMENTOS CLAVE

- Estrategia del sector Alojamiento
- Documentos de asesoramiento técnico (*technical guidance*): Especificaciones técnicas de los materiales, Composición de kits de herramientas, kits de materiales para mejoramiento de condiciones de alojamiento en albergues y kits de materiales de reparación.
- Criterios de priorización de la ayuda de alojamiento en base a la vulnerabilidad
- Mapas

LINKS CLAVE

<http://www.sheltercluster.org/response/peru-floods-2017>
<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/peru>
<http://reliefweb.int/country/per>

CIFRAS CLAVE

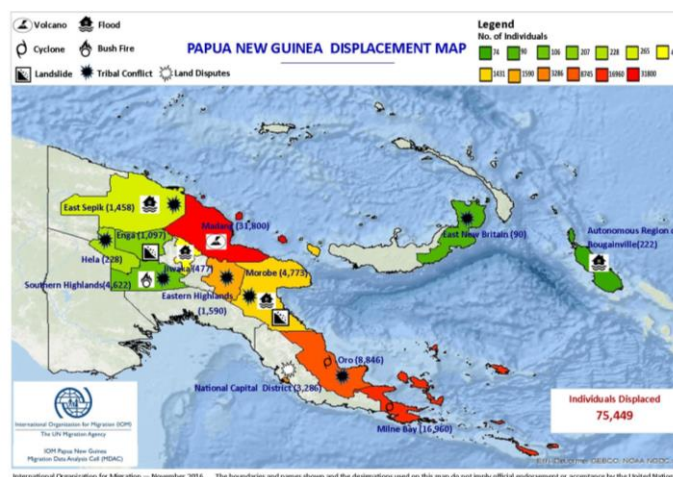
21 más de **1.6 M** / **123.000** / más de **59.000**
Socios del sector Personas damnificadas Población meta afectadas Viviendas colapsadas

31,645 viv. colapsadas / 28,087 viv. inhabitables / 327,394 afectadas (INDECI, 26 mayo)

FINANCIACIÓN (Fuente: OCHA)

770.000 USD (16,4%) de 4.7 USD

Recibido Pedido Flash Appeal



NEED ANALYSIS

- Displacement in PNG concerns approximately 75,449 individuals. More than 14,200 homes including shelters are being destroyed by natural disasters. There is a possibility of more destruction in the coming months based on the PNG National Weather Service outlook predictions' on the upcoming of La Nina.
- Shelter cluster lead is conducting a joint shelter assessment with the lead government agencies and cluster members in 5 disaster's prone provinces.
- The shelter cluster PNG is working on a policy to incorporate Disaster Risk Reduction into the Government Building Codes in PNG to achieve disaster proof construction.

RESPONSE

Key Achievements:

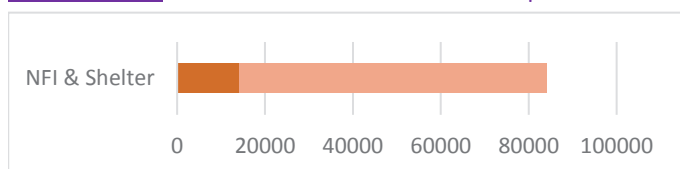
- Shelter cluster teams have completed shelter assessment in 5 disaster's prone provinces, targeting 13 communities, vulnerable to natural disasters.
- Shelter cluster teams have designed a local vernacular safe shelter construction tips to assist local communities in constructing strong structures to withstand the impact of disaster.
- Shelter cluster lead is setting up a dialogue with the lead government agency to incorporate a disaster proofing policy in the building codes of the country.
- Cluster leader is mobilizing partners and cluster member in 4W matrix and pre-positioning of shelter kits in strategic provinces for upcoming disaster response.
- Team have distributed 2300 emergency shelter NFI till date.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Critical funding needed for Pre-positioning of NFI and shelter kits in strategic locations in the country as well as for awareness raising in vulnerable communities.
- National Framework to incorporate DRR in the National Building Code of the Country.
- Need more participation of cluster members in meetings and updates on the 4W matrix.
- Limited manpower and technical expertise in affected areas.

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)

Shelter & NFI: 1000 hh in 30 communities in 12 provinces.



CLUSTER TEAM

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Cluster Core-Lead: Department of Public Works
Focal Person: Vagi Gairowagga
Email:

KEY DATES

Provide a short description of the key events and dates before and/or after cluster activation.

Activation of cluster: Month Year

KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Shelter/NFI Cluster Strategy](#)
- [Technical guidance](#)
- [Maps](#)
- [2017 shelter Action Plan](#)

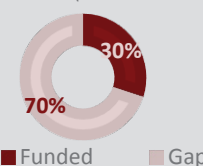
KEY LINKS

- <https://png.iom.int/>
- http://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/gscfactsheet_pacific_sc_preparedness_june_2016_v1.pdf

KEY FIGURES

13 Cluster partners **0.07 M / 0.01 M** People in need / targeted

FUNDING (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)



Total funding required:
100 M



Permanent shelters constructed for returnees in Baidoa by World Vision – Marion Aluoch - WVI

CLUSTER SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- SO1: Contribute to the protection of newly displaced people and those affected by natural hazards. (NFIs, ESKs)
- SO2: Improve the living conditions of the protracted internally displaced persons (Transitional shelters, NFIs)
- SO3: Facilitate access to durable solutions for IDPs that are willing to locally integrate or return (Permanent shelters)

NEEDS ANALYSIS

- More than 1 million Somalis displaced by drought and conflict in 2017, with most settling in the peri urban areas of Baidoa and Mogadisho. Half of these (500,000) are in serious need of Shelter/NFI assistance.
 - Prior to 2017, close to 1.1 million protracted Internally Displaced people existed countrywide.
 - Forced evictions are on the increase, due to a weak protective environment, leading to secondary displacement of IDPs.
- Shelter and Household NFIs are necessary to providing physical protection against the elements, safety and security and healthy living spaces that afford privacy and human dignity to the displaced.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

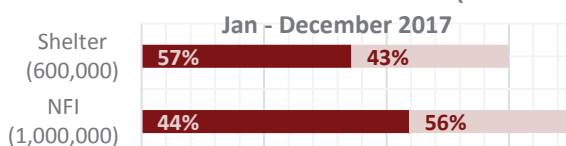
- Adequate secure land for the settlement of new or protracted IDPs. Most IDPs cannot afford the rent demanded by private land owners and have to use part of the humanitarian assistance as payment for rent.
- Limited resources, and competing priorities affecting the ability of partners to deliver priority shelter needs.
- Access limitations, due to road inaccessibility, checkpoints and insecurity, affecting the transportation of supplies
- Depletion of emergency stockpiles, limiting the ability of partners to respond to sudden displacements.

RESPONSE

In December 2017 the Cluster coordinated the following assistance;

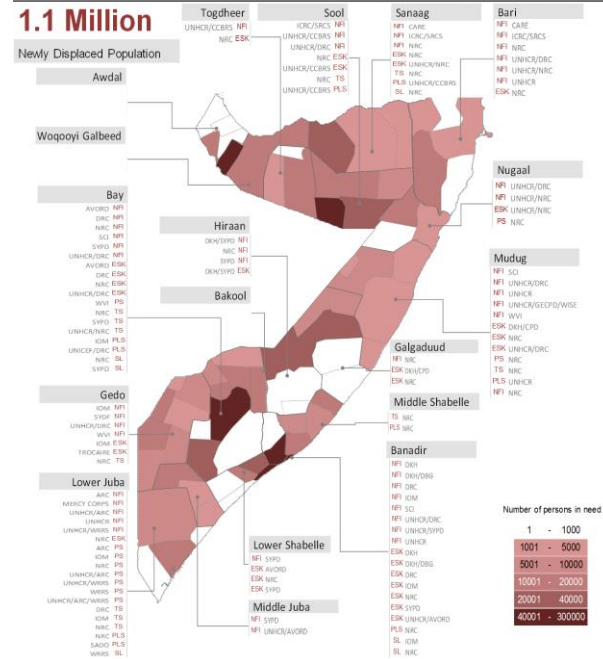
- 39,594 persons with non-food items (NFIs)
- 106,302 persons with emergency shelter kits (ESKs)
- 6,306 persons with plastic sheeting
- 3,570 persons with transitional shelter
- 3,744 persons with permanent shelter
- 1,500 persons with solar lamps

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (Individuals)



SOMALIA
Shelter Activities - Who is doing What Where (3W)
Jan - Dec 2017

Shelter Cluster
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating humanitarian Shelter



SHELTER CLUSTER CONTACTS

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- Shelter Cluster Support Associate
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KEY DOCUMENTS

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

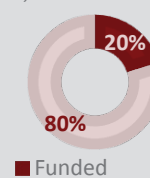
KEY LINKS

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

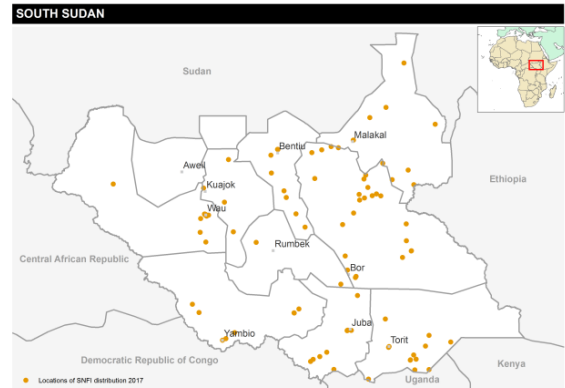
KEY FIGURES

22 Cluster partners **1.8M / 0.7M** People in need / targeted

FUNDING (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)



Total funding required:
74 M



NEEDS ANALYSIS

- About 1.9 million people were internally displaced as the results of recurrent conflict in various locations in South Sudan, while other hundreds of thousands of people fled to the neighbouring country (i.e. Uganda, Kenya, DRC, CAR and Ethiopia) seeking for refugee in 2017. The situation in South Sudan remains dire, people are unable to meet their basic needs and still relying on humanitarian assistance. The situation worsened when famine was declared in some parts of Unity State, on top of an ongoing cholera outbreak throughout the year in all regions of South Sudan.
- Some locations, such as Maiwut, Kajo-Keji and Yei, high, ongoing S/NFI needs remained, but were not accessible. Partners worked closely with UN OCHA trying to regain access to these locations to enable them to provide humanitarian assistance to the displaced populations.
- After months of negotiations, partners finally gained access to provide humanitarian assistance in Baggari area, Wau County.

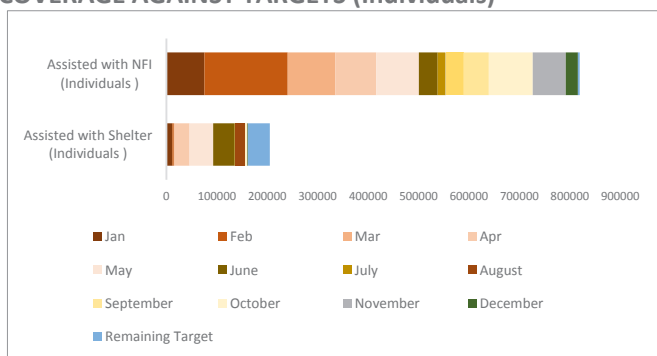
RESPONSE

- In 2017, cluster partners reached **174,632 Households (815,834 individuals)** with NFIs and **39,154 households (162,164 individuals)** with shelter assistance.
- The core pipeline managed to dispatch **2,931 MT** of stock from central workhouse in Juba to the field locations for response.
- A total of 148 needs assessments/verifications and 133 distributions carried out in 2017.

GAPS & CHALLENGES

- Access and insecurity remain the key challenges for the humanitarian actors in South Sudan. Active hostilities and violence against humanitarian personnel continued hampering the humanitarian operations particularly in conflicted areas.

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (Individuals)



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 civil war began in December 2013, the S-NFI Cluster has drastically scaled up to meet shelter and NFI needs that continue to increase.

Activation of cluster: 2011

KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Shelter/NFI Cluster Strategy - 2017](#)
- [Methodology for Response](#)
- [Cluster Snapshot](#)
- [Pipeline Snapshot](#)

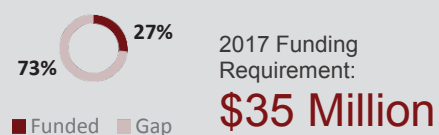
KEY LINKS

- Sheltersouthsudan.org
- sheltercluster.org/response/south-sudan

KEY FIGURES

23 Cluster partners **1.63 M / 1.02 M** People in need / targeted

FUNDING (Source: OCHA Funds Tracking System)





Newly displaced IDP family in North Darfur settled with an emergency shelter and domestic items

NEED ANALYSIS

In 2017, Sudan developed a Multi-Year Humanitarian Strategy to provide an overall framework for 2017-2019. Based on severity of needs identified in the 2017 HNO, an estimated 1.5 million people across Sudan were identified as likely to be in need of ES/NFI assistance. The HRP (Humanitarian Response Plan) included the operational plans and funding requests for humanitarian activities in the first year of the MYHS. ES/NFI sector partners planned projects interventions for 300,000 newly displaced due to conflict/disaster; 150,000 most vulnerable protracted IDPs and 200,000 returnees/reintegrated people.

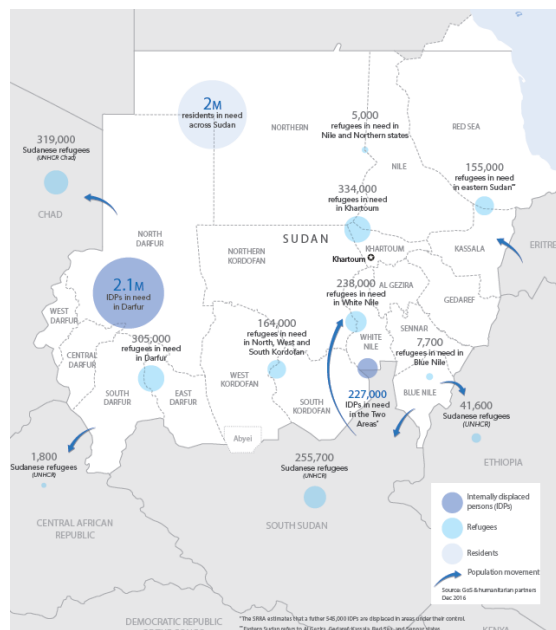
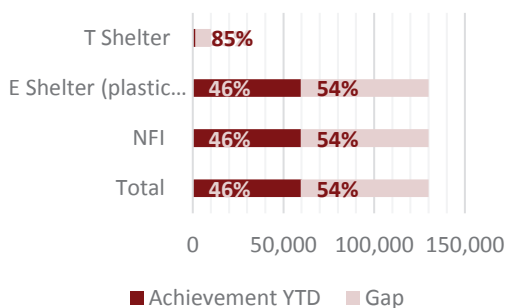
RESPONSE

New displacements in 2017 were well below the planning figure due to the relative stability in many parts of Darfur. Whilst the number of returnees increased slowly, they did not reach the expected figure. The sector assisted almost 300,000 people out of the planning figure of 650,000. Of these, 6% were newly displaced due to conflict, 12% were returnees, 35% were people living in protracted displacement, 24% were people affected by disaster, and 19% were refugees. Assistance included emergency shelters (plastic sheet, bamboo sticks, grass mats, rope), and essential NFIs (kitchen sets, sleeping mats, blankets and jerry-cans). In addition, some 7,500 long-term IDPs and returnees received transitional shelter and were trained on construction techniques and other IG activities.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

Lack of funding for the NFI Common Pipeline resulted in a shortage of stock to cover the planned renewals for the most vulnerable of the protracted IDPs. Carry-over stock ensured rapid response where necessary and allowed for some gap coverage. Partners with bilateral funding were also able to cover some needs, but a large gap remained. National partners who rely largely on the NFI CP for stocks were unable to complete their planned interventions. Lack of funds also affected the implementation of planned transitional shelter projects.

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)



Sudan HNO Nov 2017 _ UNOCHA

CLUSTER TEAM

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Reports Officer (UNHCR)
Rami Khalid / khalidr@unhcr.org
No. of Sector Partners – 35 (NNGO, INGOs, UN)

KEY DATES

- 2003: Darfur Crises erupted
- 2009: Activation of cluster
- Dec 2013: Beginning of influx to Sudan from South Sudan conflict
- Jan 2017: New Government Directives and Procedures or Humanitarian Action: leading to easing of access restrictions in parts of Darfur
- Jan, 2017: The US announces the easing of sanctions against Sudan for 6 months. Humanitarian access is one area being monitored by the US.
- May 2017: SLM-MM and JEM declare unilateral ceasefire in Darfur for 6 months
- Jul 2017: the Government of Sudan extends its unilateral cessation of hostilities for 4 months.
- October 2017: The US announces permanent lifting of sanctions against Sudan. Hopes are high

KEY DOCUMENTS

- Shelter/NFI Cluster Strategy
- Sector coordination/TGWs – meeting minutes
- Examples of CBI in ES/NFI in Sudan

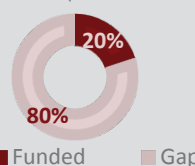
KEY LINKS

- sheltercluster.org/response/Sudan
- humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/sudan

KEY FIGURES

35 Cluster partners
1.5 M / 650K People in need / targeted

FUNDING (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)



Total funding required:
US\$20.1M

YEAR—END REPORT

2017

Syria. Sector partners continue to help Syrians get back on their feet

Six years since the onset of the crisis, sector partners remain at the disposal of the most vulnerable members of the population and continue to provide life-saving and life-sustaining non-food items support. This child from eastern Homs governorate is among the thousands of people with specific needs whom the sector continued to target and prioritize in 2017.



© Aoun / M. Sibai

Life Saving and Sustaining Support

For more than six years now, the sector has been responding to the needs of the displaced, hosting and other affected population inside Syria. In 2017, it was estimated that around 5.8 million of the Syrian population is still in need of non-food item (NFI) support as they continue to suffer the effects of prolonged insecurity and displacement.

Collectively, sector partners continue to provide life-saving and sustaining assistance in flexible and targeted approach while adhering to appropriate standards of humanitarian support. As of December 2017, around 7.5 million people were reached with at least one NFI. Of this figure, around 2.2 million people were considered adequately served with core and supplementary items. As the sector aims to shift from the usual blanket approach of distribution to tailored support targeting the most vulnerable members of the Syrian population, the 2.2 million adequately served people is 37% lower than the 2016 overall reach which is around 3.5 million. While the people reach had reduced, the distribution ratio of item per person has increased from an average of 2 in 2016 to 3 in 2017 ensuring that the basic NFI needs of Syrians have been adequately addressed. The reduced reach can also be attributed to a reduced number of communities being covered given the fact that sector partners have started to increase its support to returning population to their habitual residences. Out of the 295 reached communities, 94 (31%) are communities with returnees. Lastly, the declining number of sector partners who provide NFI assistance can also be considered a contributory factor of this year's overall reach.

Apart from the sector regular programming, the delivery of NFI support to hard-to-reach and

besieged communities through inter-agency convoy continued. Of the estimated 2.2 million assisted people, around 766,000 (34%) were located in 70 out of the 2,701 hard-to-reach communities and around 51,000 people (2%) were from 9 out of the 34 besieged communities. Constant advocacy to improve access and open new land routes (i.e. M5 highway) enabled partners to reach more beneficiaries in these communities in 2017.

Along with the provision of regular NFI support, seasonal support continues with a focus on locations affected by severe weather conditions. In 2017, around 1.2 million people who are mostly located in Aleppo, Homs, and Rural Damascus governorates were served with basic winter support. This is 201% of the 825,000 total target people of winterization assistance. Collectively, partners distributed around 2.2 million winter items most of which are high thermal blankets and winter clothing kit.

Cash and voucher programming also continued as part of the assistance shift toward more sustainable solutions that support the resilience and early recovery of affected communities. In 2017, around 293,000 displaced persons received cash-based assistance from ICMC and UNRWA.

The sector has also ensured an adequate and effective contingency planning to respond to sudden and cyclical displacements. Stock and pipeline monitoring have been strengthened to address acute and chronic needs and enable a tailored flexible response. By the end of 2017, the sector members prepositioned stocks of 4.6 million NFIs to respond to any eventualities.

Information Management Support

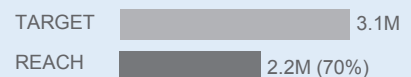
The sector continues to ensure to operate in an evidence-manner by maintaining an effective information management systems. In 2017, the IM Strategy Plan was developed and implemented in close coordination with partners' reporting / IM focal points. Also, the year marked the formation of the IM Support Group that serves as a dedicated venue to address data management – related issues. Among its concrete outputs include the development of an interactive assessment registry which allows partners to assess available and

missing data related to NFI and interactive dashboards that provide partners with a detailed view of their respective responses at the community level. Capacity building effort to improve the understanding of sector partners on information management is also among the highlights of the year. A total of 20 reporting / IM focal points were trained on Humanitarian Information Management in July. Lastly, IM capacity in the field has continued to be given priority.

KEY FIGURES



Estimate number of people inside Syria who were adequately served with both core and supplementary / seasonal items

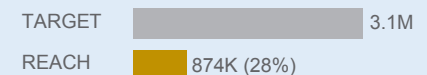


Total core and supplementary NFIs distributed

CORE NFIS BENEFICIARIES



Estimate number of people whose core NFI needs were met for receiving 4+ items



SUPPLEMENTARY NFIS BENEFICIARIES



Estimate number of people whose seasonal assistance needs were met



Sector Coordination

The sector continues to serve as a platform for humanitarian actors who are providing NFI assistance to engage and collectively address the pressing NFI needs of the Syrian population. Through its lead agency, UNHCR, the sector ensures at all times an efficient and effective coordination mechanism at all levels. Within the sector, strategic and action-oriented meetings have continued to be held on regular basis. In 2017, partners collectively updated the Strategy Plan which serves as a framework for the operational presence of the sector inside Syria. Inter-sector and inter-agency coordination also continue to play a significant role in advancing the agenda of the sector. Coordination with OCHA and with other hubs through the Whole of Syria approach continues to take place. In terms of field coordination, the sector continues to benefit from the establishment of the Sub-National Working Groups in six (6) governorates. As of this report, a total of 56 partners composed of local and international

non-government organizations as well as UN agencies have contributed to the overall response of the sector. Among the major highlights of the sector coordination in the field include;

- Rapid provision of assistance to population affected by emergencies (i.e. skirmish between non-state and state armed actors in northern rural Hama, emergency response to Foa'a & Kafrya evacuees) and to population in newly-accessible areas in Aleppo, Damascus, and Sweida governorates;
- Improved facilitation of cross-line mission to hard-to-reach communities in Aleppo governorate with the International Committee of the Red Cross;
- Better assessment of NFI needs enable better targeting and improves response. Among the outputs of the assessment include the

introduction of new items (i.e. foldable sofas and in-house solar systems) in Aleppo City to meet the needs of the most vulnerable members of the returning population, distribution of better quality mattress in Rural Damascus, increased distribution of highly consumable items to prevent beneficiaries from exchanging NFIs for cash to afford these types of items, planning of customized supplementary items in Sweida to better meet the emerging needs of families especially the returning population.

- Increased participation of local non-government organizations which strengthen the collective efforts of field-based sector partners;

Challenges and Gaps

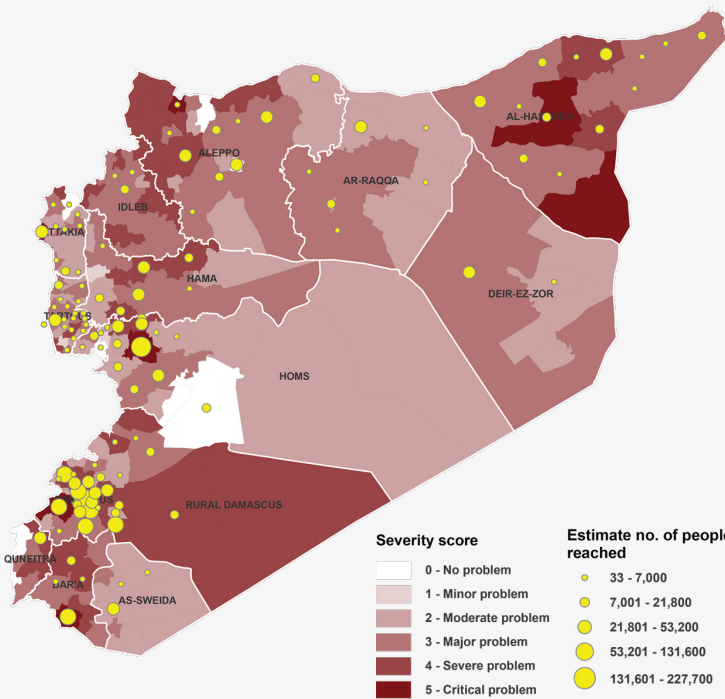
While efforts were made to address the pressing NFI needs of the most vulnerable population, there are still challenges and gaps that remain to be addressed.

Prolonged displacement as a result of sporadic yet persistent skirmishes across the country continues to confront the Syrian population finding themselves in constant need of repeated and regular NFI assistance. Similarly, the population in hard-to-reach and besieged communities are still in need of adequate NFI support. The year ended with 30

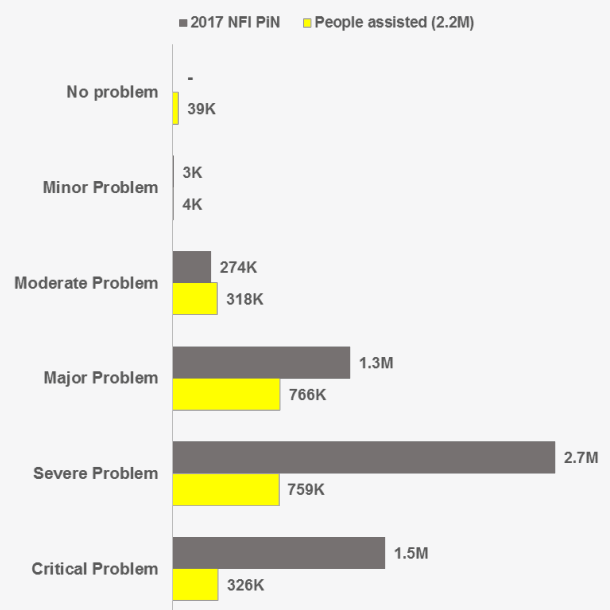
besieged communities with around 400,000 people in need and 1,194 hard-to-reach communities with around 2.6 million people in need.

Gaps remain huge and yet the opportunity to address these gaps remains narrow. Due to ongoing insecurity, humanitarian actors continue to have restricted movement and this has limited the extent of humanitarian response. This year's cessation of crisis through local reconciliation efforts did not fully transform into an opportunity to fully access the people in need and alleviate their

suffering. Other factors that affected rapid response include the rigorous bureaucratic and approval procedures, logistical constraints, and challenging physical access. Compounding these are the absence of age and gender disaggregated information of population in need, and the decreasing funding support to the sector and the number of local NGO partners who are active on the ground.



Estimate number of people assisted with core and supplementary items per severity type



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YEAR-END REPORT

2017

Shelter support increases as return movements take place

ALEPPO: Elderly returnee couple repairs their home by themselves in rural east Aleppo. They are among the 90 families (around 540 persons) who recently returned to Al Dreisiyeh. Return movement has continued to be reported in various governorates especially in Aleppo and the challenge to ensure that displaced families attain durable solutions still remains a huge undertaking.



© UNHCR / Hameed Maarouf

Emergency Shelter Support

As Syrian population continue to be uprooted from their homes, the need to provide them with safe and decent accommodation in a dignified manner remains a major undertaking. In 2017, more than 4.0 million people were estimated to be in need of shelter support of which 1.9 million people had acute shelter needs.

Shelter Sector partners have continued to collectively provide need-based shelter responses ranging from provision of emergency shelter to durable shelter supports. Emergency shelter support as part of the sector's life-saving shelter assistance, consists of shelter kit distribution, rehabilitation/upgrading of emergency shelter spaces in collective shelters and unfinished buildings, provision of transitional outdoor spaces, and shelter and infrastructure supports in transit camps and spontaneous settlements.

Shelter Kits Distribution: In 2017, more than 45,000 individuals have benefitted from shelter kits distribution and installation that includes winter shelter support (i.e. provision of stoves, expansion foam and extra heavy-duty plastic sheets).

Emergency shelter kits commonly consist of light closure materials that are designed to provide temporary and immediate shelter solutions.

Emergency Settlement Support: The largest number of beneficiaries in 2017 were reached through emergency settlement support. More than 309,000 displaced individuals were provided with shelter and infrastructure supports in transit camps and spontaneous settlements. Other settlement support includes construction of the communal kitchen, fencing, and installation of camp lighting.

Public Shelter Repair / Rehabilitation: The sector continues to support the rehabilitation of public buildings that are used as short to mid-term shelters to ensure a protective environment for the displaced population. In 2017, more than 15,000 displaced persons benefitted from this shelter solution.

Private Shelter Upgrade: In 2017, more than 23,000 individuals benefitted from private shelter upgrade mostly in Aleppo and Rural Damascus governorates.

Sustainable Shelter Support

The sector in close coordination with state institutions and other sectors continues to provide shelter solutions that contribute towards the resilience and cohesion of communities. Among its resilience-based shelter efforts include sustainable repair/rehabilitation of housing and related community/public infrastructure and facilities, capacity building of local stakeholders, and advocacy to address housing, land and property issues.

Rehabilitation of Partially Damaged Houses: Sector partners continue to support owners and tenants to rehabilitate their partially damaged houses in their places of origin to ensure adequate living conditions. There was an increased focus on this activity in 2017 by the shelter sector partners. More than 24,000 individuals have benefitted in 2017 compared to 12,000 in 2016. Most of the beneficiaries are located in Homs governorate where return movement has taken place significantly.

Rehabilitation of Community/ Public Infrastructures: To complement the durable shelter supports, partners continued to provide assistance to rehabilitate basic community/public infrastructure to ensure access to essential infrastructure services. In close coordination with other sectors, partners were able to reach more than 92,000 individuals in 2017 in Aleppo and Rural Damascus governorates.

Capacity Building Support: To empower local stakeholders and ensure sustainability of shelter interventions, capacity building efforts continued. In 2017, a total of 171 technical / engineering staff from 8 governorates received training on damage building assessment. The training was a joint effort of the Ministry of Local Administration and Environment and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Another 56 participants who are mostly reporting or IM focal points were trained on Humanitarian Information Management training in Damascus City.

OVERALL FIGURES



Total no. of people covered with emergency and durable shelter support in Syria in 2017



NUMBER OF PEOPLE COVERED WITH VARIOUS SHELTER SUPPORTS

SHELTER KIT PROVISION



IDP SETTLEMENT SUPPORT



DURABLE SHELTER & INFRASTRUCTURE



TRANSITIONAL SHELTER SOLUTION



CAPACITY BUILDING





Challenges and Gaps

While efforts were made to address the pressing shelter needs of the most vulnerable population, there are still challenges and gaps that remain to be addressed.

- Access and safety are the key challenges in many parts of the country as well as partner capacity and heavy processes along with funding constraints;
- Increasing needs, diminishing coping capaci-

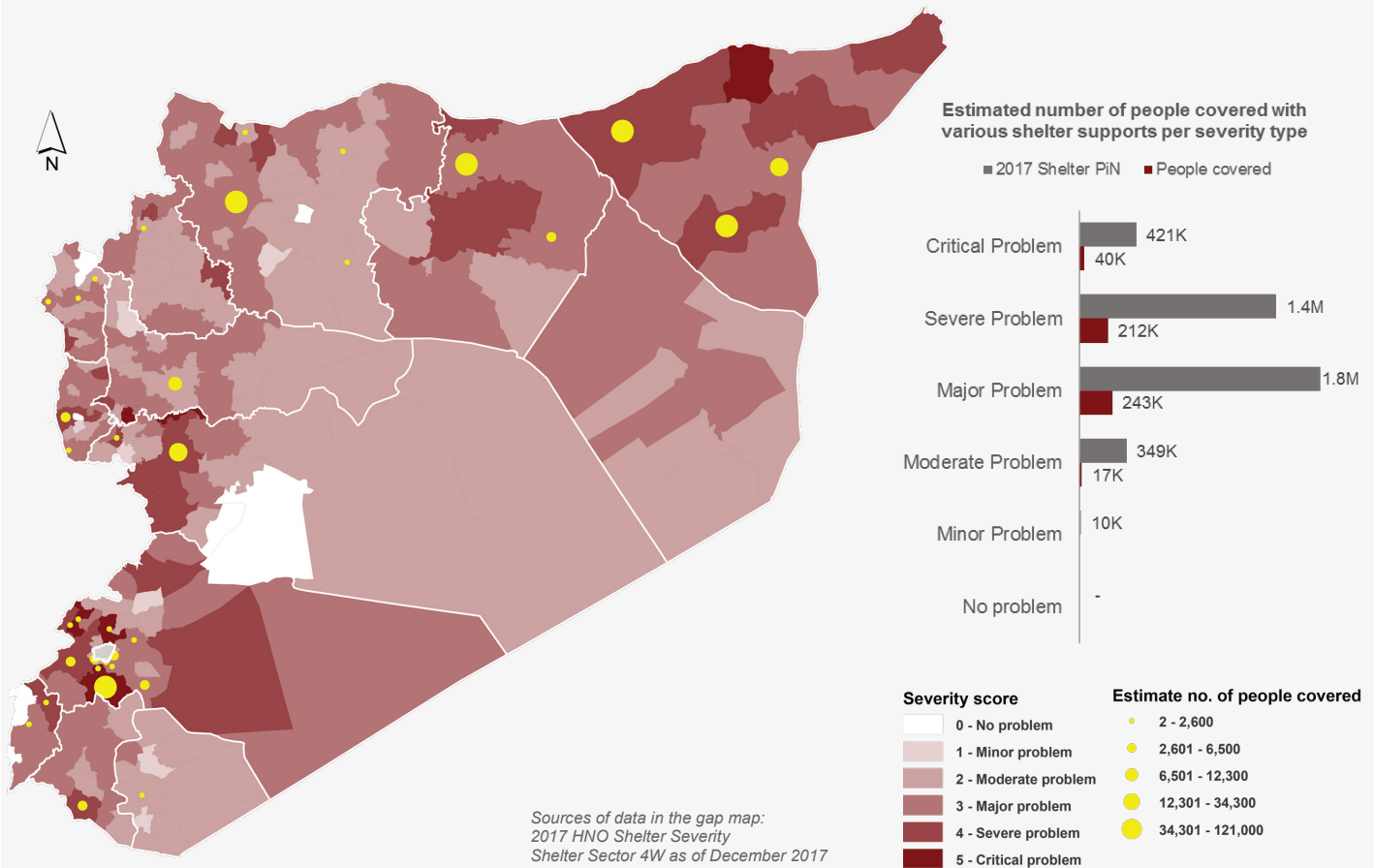
ties of both the IDPs and host communities, and limited financial resources of the government to provide shelter compensation require sector partners to scale up operational presence;

- Shelter and infrastructure needs are huge and the Shelter Sector partners collectively do not have the capacity to meet all the needs;
- Issue related to the loss of occupancy documents deprived some population of accessing

shelter supports;

- Shelter rehabilitation supports in the informal settlements is limited due to related HLP issues.
- Opportunities for systematic field-based data collection remain very limited due to access or authorization restrictions, resulting in incomplete needs analysis in some areas.

SYRIA: Shelter Sector Response Gap Map, January - December 2017



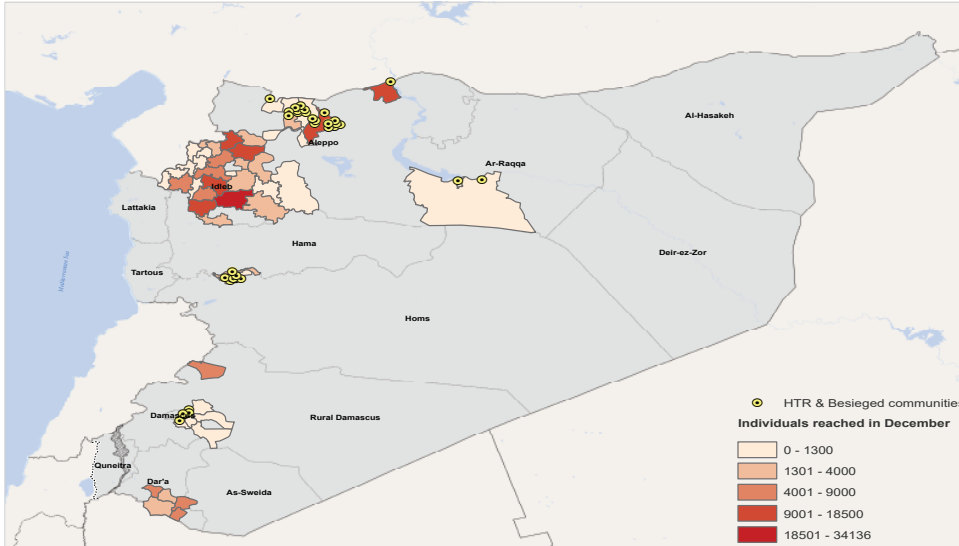
CRISIS BACKGROUND: The crisis in Syrian Arab Republic that started in March 2011 has transformed into a complex emergency that has displaced around 6.3 million people and forced around 4.8 million people out of the country to seek asylum (2017 Humanitarian Response Plan). As per the 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview, around 13.5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance of which around 4.3 million people are desperate to receive adequate shelter support and other multi-sectorial assistance as they continue to struggle in an unsafe and uncertain environment. Due to the protracted nature of the crisis, many of both displaced and host communities become more vulnerable and their ability to cope and find safe and durable shelter solutions have been greatly affected. The humanitarian community has been challenged to both provide emergency and life-saving shelter solutions while building back community cohesion and resilience through provision of sustainable shelter assistance.

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The Shelter and NFIs Cluster, led by UNHCR and co-led by Global Communities, coordinates the efforts of 69 member organizations. The Cluster addresses the coordination of 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.

Highlights

Cluster Info:

- On 19th December, the Security Council under the resolution 2393 (2017) renewed the authorization for cross-border and cross-conflict-line humanitarian access to Syria for a further 12 months, until 10 January 2019.
- The REACH SNFI July Assessment report has now been completed and the final version has been approved. The report will be shared shortly.
- The Emergency HF Stock mechanism has now been updated to an online version. Starting 1 December, requests will only be accepted through the online system.
- The SNFI Cluster together with 20 cluster members participated on the OHCHR Advocacy Training and special procedures on 6-7-8 December.

Displacement from Northern Hama and Southern Idleb:

- Due to the deteriorating security situation in northern Hama and southern Idleb, large displacements continued to take place in North West Syria. According to the CCCM Cluster, 60,310 displacements were recorded only in November and December 2017.
- In order to address the NFIs needs of the newly displaced population, SNFI Cluster requested one of the partners to do an urgent transshipment of 1,200 NFI emergency kits, which are now prepositioned in two warehouses inside Syria. Further, one of the SNFI Cluster diverted part of the winterization HF stock to assist some newly arrived IDPs in Sanjar.
- According to a Multi-sectorial Rapid Need Assessment conducted by a CCCM and SNFI Cluster member, the top needs of the new IDPs for SNFI are winter clothing kit and fuel.
- Out of the total number of beneficiaries assisted in December, 40,900 (16% of the total) were IDPs coming from North-East Hama/South Idleb. Specifically, 24,708 of them received core NFIs and 16,192 seasonal/winter NFIs;
- Finally, as contingency, the SNFI Cluster submitted to UNHCR a request of support to provide NFI emergency assistance to 20,000 individuals through its emergency stock.

Winterization 2017-2018:

- The SNFI Team has also been working in coordinating the resolution of overlaps in the winter response plan.
- All the HF procured stocks for winterization were transhipped into Syria by the 28th Dec. Distributions are ongoing as well as the PDMs. The winterization is planned to be concluded during the first half of January 2018.

Cluster Priorities

- Coordinate the Cluster members' interventions in order to avoid gaps and overlaps.
- Harmonize to the maximum extent feasible the Shelter and NFIs assistance across the Cluster members.
- Respond to ongoing displacements specifically within the host communities in coordination with Damascus and Jordan hubs.
- Ensure continued assistance to besieged areas.
- Increase access to Shelter and improve the standards of the Shelter stocks.
- Advocate for the centralization and pre-positioning of the stocks.
- Consolidate the emergency SNFI contingency plans and coordinating the SNFIs emergency response.
- Update the NFI guidelines and include PDM tools
- Develop Shelter Rehabilitation Technical Guidelines by March 2018.
- Continued work and development of Idleb and Eastern Ghouta response and contingency plans.

Challenges/Gaps

- Continued assistance to besieged areas.
- Limited funding for winter activities and poor access to fuel or heating resources and possible weather-related delays of winter activities.
- Possible interference of armed groups on the implementation of shelter and NFI activities.
- Insufficient contingency stock to address the needs of the newly arrived IDPs from Idleb.

SNFI Cluster Interactive Dashboard:

<https://goo.gl/pKJ7Lu>

Shelter NFI Whole of Syria page:

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/whole-of-syria/shelternfi>

Shelter NFI Cluster website on GSC:

<http://sheltercluster.org/response/x-border-operation-turkey-hub>

Humanitarian Response Plan 2017:

http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/syr_wos_operational_plan_hr_p_2017.pdf

Humanitarian Need Overview 2017:

http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2017_Syria_hno_161205.pdf

Shelter NFI Cluster public Dropbox link:

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/hn27h79mh7han22v/AAAsF1Wcl-rpg6R8Xc2vCpCna?dl=0>

Lead agency: UNHCR
Cluster coordinator:
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Co-lead agency: Global Communities
Cluster co-coordinator:
 Dave Wemyss, dwemyss@globalcommunities.org

Data source: Shelter/NFI Cluster 4W matrix, HRP

Creation date: 11 January 2018

Key progress indicators



4.3M
People in need

5.8M NFI

5.6M

People targeted

0.7M

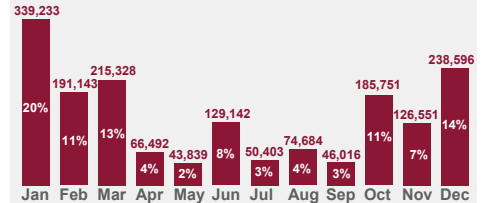
4.9M NFI

1,707,178

People reached (Jan - Dec)

332,999

1,374,179 NFI



238,596

49% 51%

People reached from Turkey hub in December 2017

199,538 NFI

39,058

42,638

Beneficiaries reached with cash / voucher in December

36

Members reported activities in December

35 Members implemented NFI activities

11 Members implemented Shelter activities

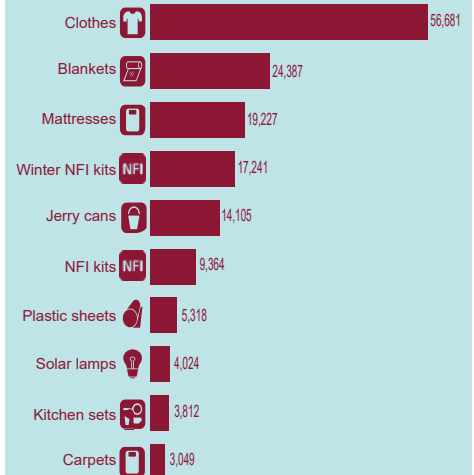
51

Sub-districts reached in December in 6 governorates

48 Sub-districts reached with NFI activities

22 Sub-districts reached with Shelter activities

NFI: Items distributed in December



NFI: Fuel distributed in December

1,154,450 KG (Solid)

98,101 Liters (Liquid)

Shelter: Items distributed in December

Shelter kits 2,592

Tents 267

Compared to the previous month, in December the response increased by 124%.

Compared to the same period of last year (Jan-Dec 2016), in 2017 the response increased by 24%.

* SNFI Cluster beneficiary counting methodology changed in Jan 2017.



Figure 1- Coal distribution in NGCA @ UNHCR

KEY DATES

Sixty-five new damages to houses were reported in November. A steady increase in the new damages may be correlated with the presence of military within residential areas during the colder months of the year. November was the first sign of durable snow, which impacted homes that had been recently damaged. Thanks to the work of Shelter/NFI agencies, acute emergency materials were on hand to preserve the structure of the homes.

Activation of Cluster: December 2014

CLUSTER TEAM

Cluster lead agency: [UNHCR](#)

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

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KEY DOCUMENTS

Shelter/NFI Cluster strategy [ENG](#)

Monetization in the Shelter and NFI Sector in Ukraine [ENG](#)
UKR

Shelter Cluster Annual Report 2016 [ENG](#)

Recommendations on Winterization 2017-2018 [ENG](#) RUS

Guidance on structural repairs and reconstruction [ENG](#) UKR

Technical Essay on Housing Situation in Ukraine [ENG](#)

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

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

Evaluation of the Shelter and NFI Cluster in Ukraine [ENG](#) UKR

KEY LINKS

[3W online submission form](#)

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

[Who is doing what where and when interactive dashboard](#)

[Housing, Land and Property TWIG](#)

[Permanent Shelter Solutions and linkage to integration](#)

CLUSTER ACHIEVEMENTS 2017 The Shelter Cluster's "2017 Annual Report" has been issued and includes the yearly achievements against 3 core Cluster objectives:

Objective 1 - To provide acute emergency response to newly damaged homes and life-saving winterization support. Target = 102,200 indiv Achieved = 118,589 indiv (116%)

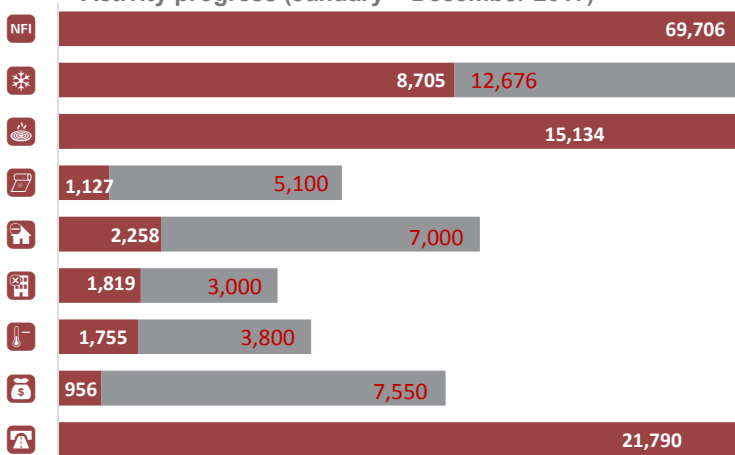
Objective 2 - To provide light and medium repairs and adequate housing support for IDPs through rent or winterized collective center support. Target = 21,350 HHs. Achieved = 6,815 HHs (32%)

Objective 3 - To provide permanent shelter through structural repairs/reconstruction and community infrastructure repairs. Target = 14,670 HHs. Achieved = 22,125 HHs (151%)

NEW DAMAGES In May 2017, in connection with the flare up of military activities in many villages along the contact line, the projection regarding the expected number of newly damaged houses throughout the year had to be increased by four times, to 1,000 units. The count at the end of the year - 1,052 - has confirmed the reliability of the projection. The breakdown by type of damage confirms the distribution observed in the previous years: 56% light damage (part of the roof; some windows); 27% medium damage (whole roof, several windows); 14% heavy damage (structural parts of the house); 3% total destruction.

WINTERIZATION In light of an expected lower commitment in the response, the Shelter Cluster advised in August to restrict the target from "severe" to "critical" needs. Since summer, when the first winterization activities started, 16,222 households (62% in GCA, 38% in NGCA) have received heating material - solid fuel, stoves - and 28,865 individuals (60% in GCA and 40% in NGCA) have received support for the purchase of winter clothes and blankets. The Shelter/NFI Cluster has flagged since the beginning of the winterization response a decline in the coverage compared to the previous year, in particular NGCA communities lacking fuel and heaters, and IDPs in GCA in need of assistance to purchase basic winter items.

Activity progress (January – December 2017)



NFI - NFI; ❄️ - cash assist. for winterization; 🔥 - solid fuel; 📄 - acute emergency repairs; 🏠 - light repairs; 🛠️ - medium repairs; 💰 - cash assistance for rent; 📡 - Communal infrastructure basic repairs; 🧊 - Collective Center winterization\isolation

December at a glance

NFI

69,706 HHs
received NFIs

600,000
Total people
in need



21,790 HHs
received communal
infrastructure basic
repairs

300,000
Cluster target
population



4,104 HHs
received light and
medium repairs

25
Cluster
partners

Source: HRP Ukraine 2017, 3W reports from partners. Cumulated figures for 2017
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



Training program on the setup and installation of the new Enhanced Emergency Shelter Kit (EESK) in Sa'adah, Yemen. © UNHCR/ Abdullah Thawabah

Shelter/NFI Response

In November, both the tightening of the blockade on Yemen ports and airports implemented by the SLC (Saudi Led Coalition) and the suspension of Humanitarian (UNHAS) flights into and out of Sanaa' severely affected the capacity of the Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster to reach beneficiaries with lifesaving assistance, resulting in further deterioration of the humanitarian situation.

The Cluster finalised and disseminated its winterisation Strategy and Plan for 2017/2018. 34,000 families out of a targeted 95,000 families representing 30% of those living in locations that are experiencing harsh winter conditions are prioritized to receive winter (cash or in kind) assistance. 974 families were provided with winter support in Q4.

The Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster supported its Partners with a strategy and guidelines for the submission of the Yemen Humanitarian Pooled Fund (YHPF) Second standard allocations 2017 in September and the HNO and HRP (Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan) in December.

The Sub-National Clusters in Al-Hudaydah and Sa'adah hubs organized training sessions that were facilitated by UNHCR Engineer for Cluster Partners technical staff on the setup and installation of the new Enhanced Emergency Shelter Kits (EESK). The trainings comprised both theoretical and practical sessions during which Participants constructed a sample EESK for an IDP family.

The Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster held a two day working session for Cluster Partners targeting some 70 new National NGOs, to discuss the Cluster approach, its roles and responsibilities and to better understand their challenges and priorities. The Cluster priorities for the HRP (Humanitarian Response Plan) 2018 were also discussed and agreed and WASH and Protection Clusters presented on how to better engage and collaborate.

A training session was organised by the Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster facilitated by two experienced National NGOs, on project proposal writing and Monitoring and Evaluation in which some 30 participants were trained a follow up training is planned due to the significant interest generated.

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KEY DATES

Insurgency in Yemen - 2004–2014
Establishment of Sector - August 2009
Sector Merged – February 2010
Activation of Cluster – March 2010
Latest insurgency - March 2015
No-camp policy adopted - June 2015

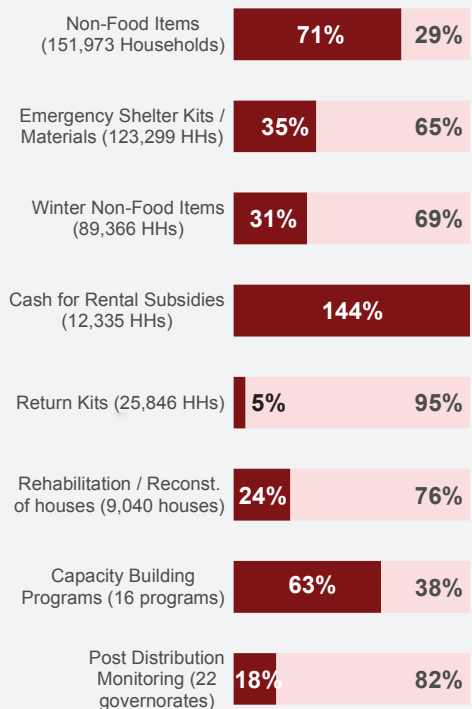
KEY FIGURES (Individuals)

4.5 Million People in Need
3.9 Million People Acute in Need
2.2 Million Target 2017
0.89 Million Assisted as @ Dec 2017

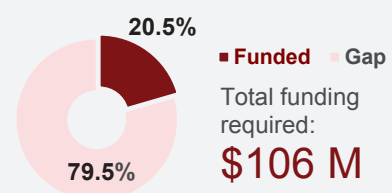
40% reached out of the total population targeted by the Cluster in 2017.

140 Cluster Partners

Activity (Target) ■ Achievements □ Gaps



FUNDING (USD)



Source: FTS



Global Shelter Cluster
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter



SCAN TO DOWNLOAD

