



# Afghanistan Shelter / NFI Cluster

14<sup>th</sup> October 2020



**Afghanistan Shelter Cluster**  
ShelterCluster.org  
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

# Presentation Overview

- **Coordination Structure**
- **Context / Population**
- **Standard responses**
- **Highlights**
- **Challenges / Gaps**

# Coordination Structure

- Activated in March 2008 with UNHCR as the lead agency and IOM as the co-chair.
- IOM is the first responder for natural disasters, UNHCR to conflict displacement and provider of last resort.
- Has 8 subnational clusters (N / NE / C / CH / W / S / E / SE Region).
- National and regional representation by UNHCR and IOM.
- 34 provincial focal points (operational partners) to support the regional coordination mechanism.
- OCHA leads the inter-cluster coordination mechanism at national level through ICCT.
- OCHA leads the inter-cluster coordination mechanism at regional level through the Humanitarian Response Team (HRT) and at provincial level through the Operational Coordination Team (OCT) for returnees and conflict related response.
- The Government (ANDMA) leads the Provincial Disaster Management Committee (PDMC) related to natural disaster response at the Provincial levels.
- 38 partners across the country.
- SAG constitutes of 10 members; 2 observers.

# Context / Population groups

## Context

- Conflict displacement
- Natural disasters
- Effects of protracted displacement
- Covid 19
- Insecurity
- Access

## Population Groups

- Newly displaced populations
- Internal displacement due to conflict and natural disasters
- Cross-border returnees (undocumented returnees & refugees returnees from Iran and Pakistan)
- Shock-affected non-displaced people
- Refugees & asylum seekers
- Vulnerable people with humanitarian needs



# HRP Overview

PEOPLE IN NEED OF A SOCIAL SAFETY NET	PEOPLE IN HUMANITARIAN NEED	HRP PLANNED REACH	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
35M	14M	11.1M COVID-19: 5.8M NON-COVID-19: 8M	1.1B COVID-19: 396M NON-COVID-19: 735M

## 3.2 Emergency Shelter and NFI

PEOPLE IN NEED	PLANNED REACH	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
5.3M	1.4M	\$122.9M

### Financial Requirements by Sector

SECTOR	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Education in Emergencies	\$68.1 M
Emergency Shelter and NFI	\$122.9 M
Food Security and Agriculture	\$370.3 M
Health	\$171.1 M
Nutrition	\$114.6 M
Protection	\$91.9 M
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	\$152.2 M
Aviation	\$25 M
Coordination	\$14.9 M
TOTAL	\$1.1 B

### Emergency Shelter and NFI

ACTIVITY/OUTPUT	NON-COVID-19 RESPONSE			COVID-19 RESPONSE		
	PLANNED REACH	UNIT COST (US\$)	TOTAL ACTIVITY COST (US\$)	PLANNED REACH	UNIT COST (US\$)	TOTAL ACTIVITY COST (US\$)
Emergency shelter assistance (tent+ 2 pcs tarpaulin)	31,183	500	2,227,364	31,183	500	2,227,364
Emergency shelter assistance (tent+ reconstruction toolkit)	4,475	565	361,158	10,441	565	842,701
Emergency shelter assistance (cash for rent)	113,846	293	4,757,118	113,846	293	4,757,118
Support to construct transitional shelter	74,749	1,625	17,352,342	74,749	1,625	17,352,342
Shelter repair / reconstruction	66,328	390	3,695,429	154,766	390	8,622,669
Non-food items assistance	346,846	137	6,763,489	346,846	137	6,763,489
Assistance to cover energy needs (winterisation)	546,158	260	20,285,857	723,976	260	26,890,555
Total	694 K	87.99	55.4 M	694 K	87.99	67.5M



# Key Figures

**208,611** displaced by conflict in 2020

**30** out of 34 provinces affected.

**219** natural disaster incidents reported throughout the country.

**13** Provinces affected.

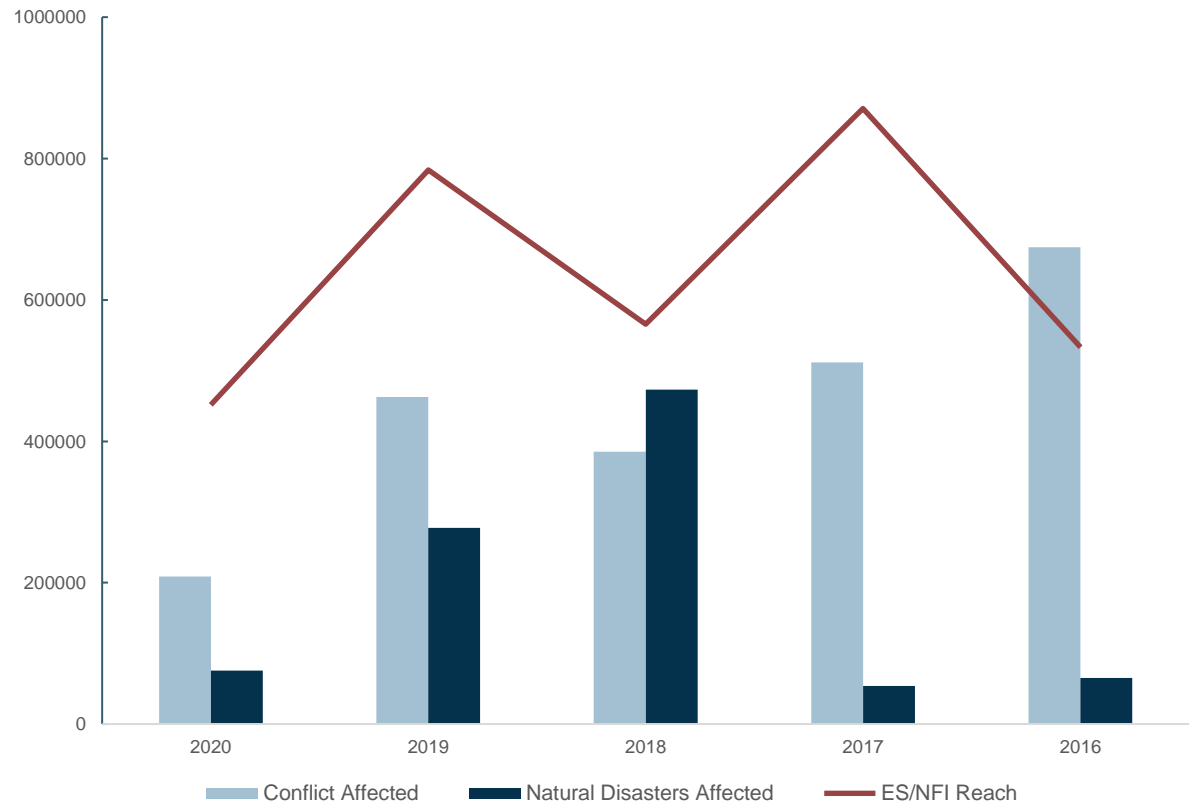
**264** killed and **291** injured.

**10,757 families** affected by ND

**1999 houses** destroyed and **8422 houses** damaged

**10% of funds** received to date.

ES/NFI Trends Year 2016 to 2020  
(Needs vs. Reach)





# ES/NFI Floods Needs



**613**  
JAT



**1,999**  
Houses destroyed

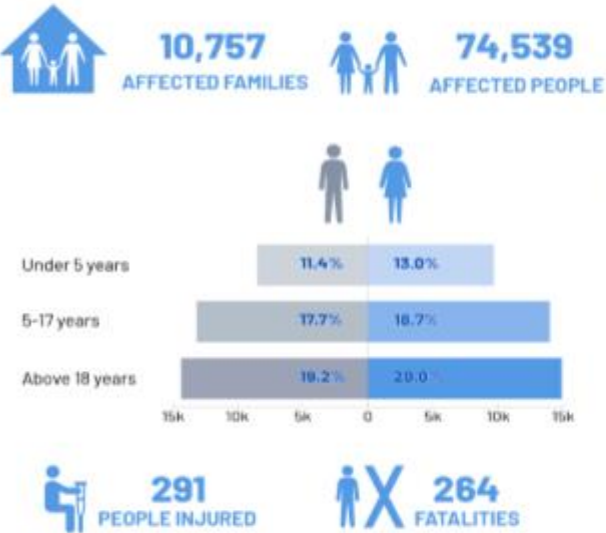


**7,298**  
Severely damaged



**1,124**  
Moderately damaged

## Affected Population



Under 5 years	11.4%	13.0%
5-17 years	17.7%	16.7%
Above 18 years	19.2%	20.0%



**291**  
PEOPLE INJURED

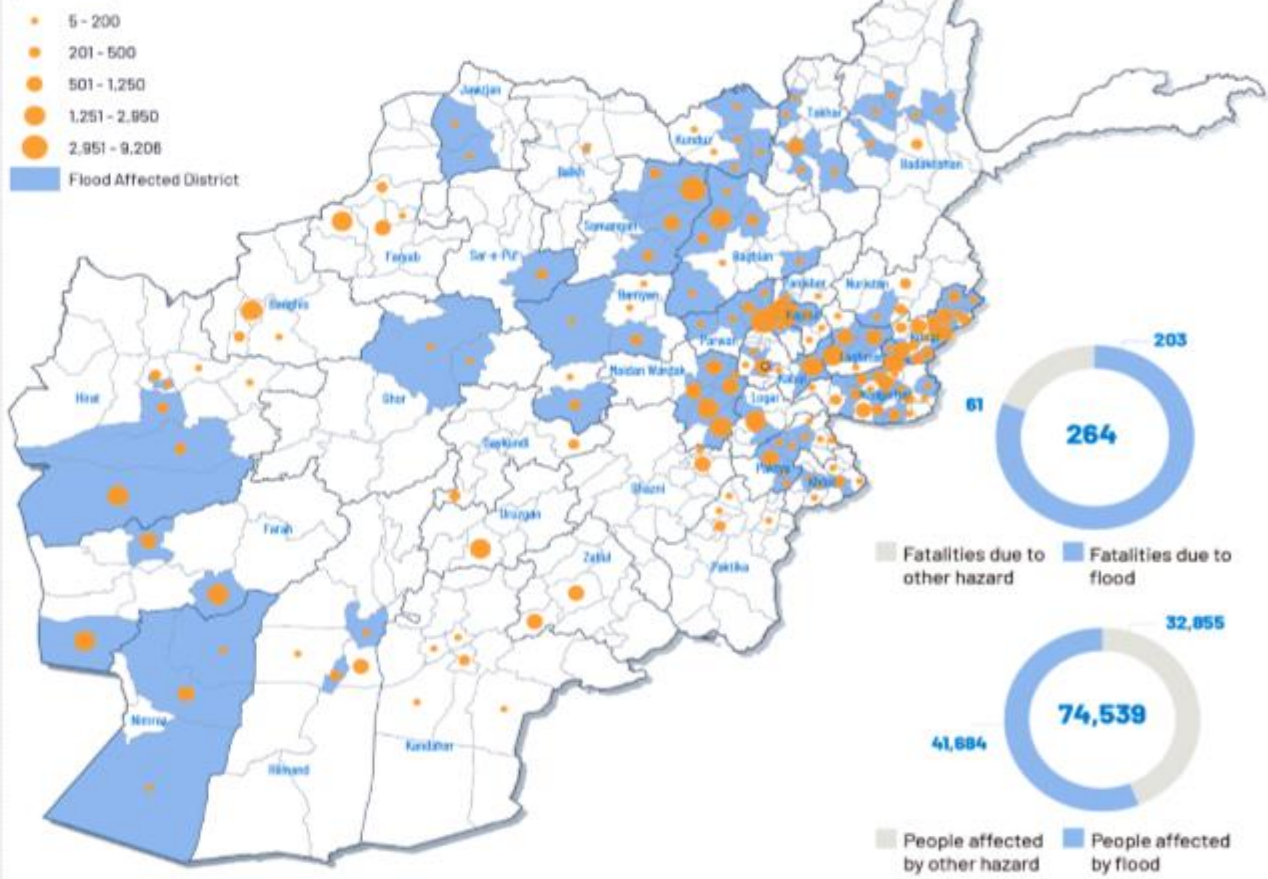


**264**  
FATALITIES

## Shelter\*Condition



Number of Affected People by District (All Disasters)



## Critical drivers for shelter needs

*Overcrowded  
shelters*

*Open air*

*Damaged  
shelters*

*Lack of basic  
household items*

*Makeshift  
shelters*

*Substandard  
rented  
accommodation*

*Fear of eviction*

*Lack of privacy  
for women and  
girls*

*Lack of  
livelihood*

*Lack of land and  
security of  
tenure*

*Increase in  
rental market*

*Increase of  
informal  
settlements*





## Shelter needs at a glance...

Shelter needs cited as their **second highest priority** need after food (77 % cited food, 72% cited shelter)

**1.4 million** people displaced for more than six months reside in poor shelter conditions

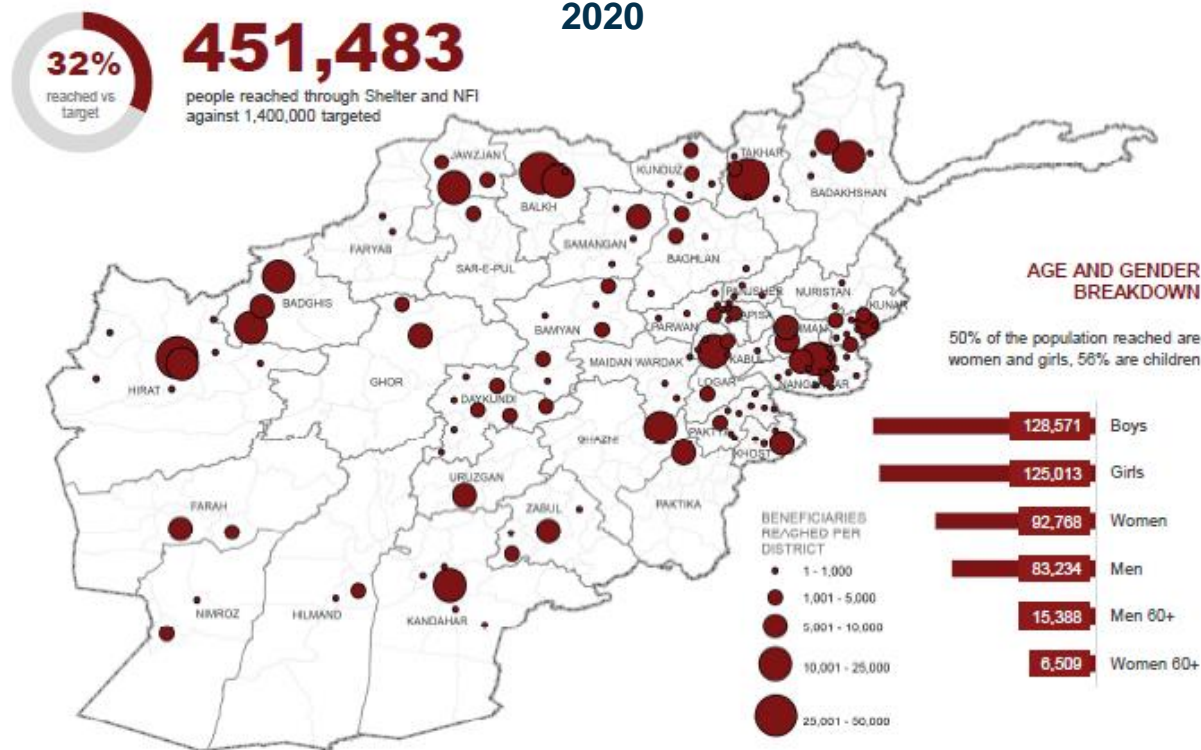
**65 per cent of IDPs** using waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.) for heating.

**63 per cent of IDPs** have <1 blanket per person.

**4.1 million** displaced since 2012 remain in urban and rural settlements residing in sub-standard shelters.

**Majority (80 per cent)** unable to repairs their own shelters due to high repair costs, in turn serving as the main reason for taking on debt.

## ESNFI Reach as at August 2020

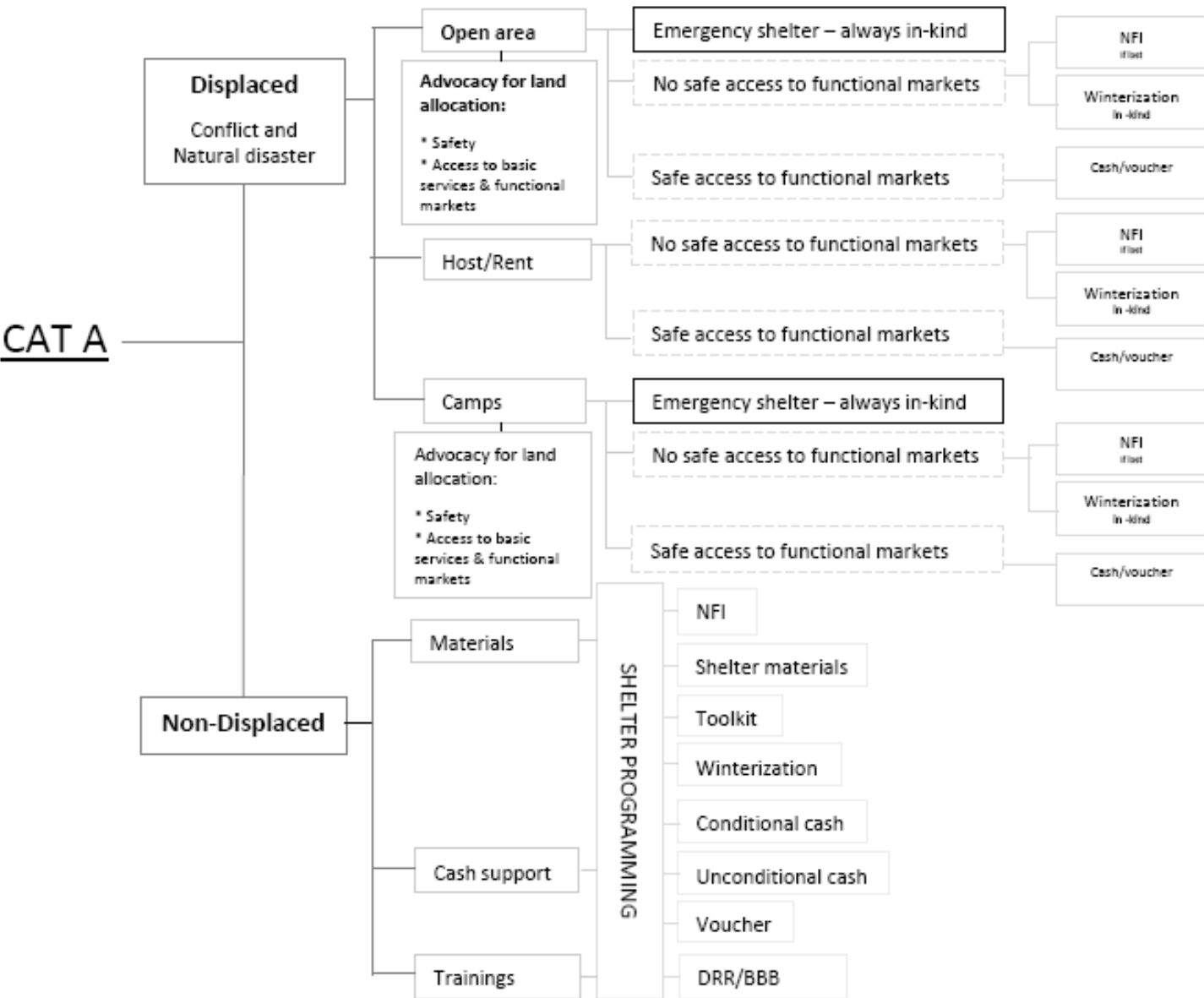


- **26,090 people** were provided with emergency shelter assistance including rental support.
- **133,356 people** received basic household items
- **59,480 people** received support to reconstruct or repair their homes.
- **297,478 vulnerable individuals** received winter assistance
- **19,083 people** received support to construct transitional shelter



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# Standard Responses



# Cluster Standards

## Emergency Solutions

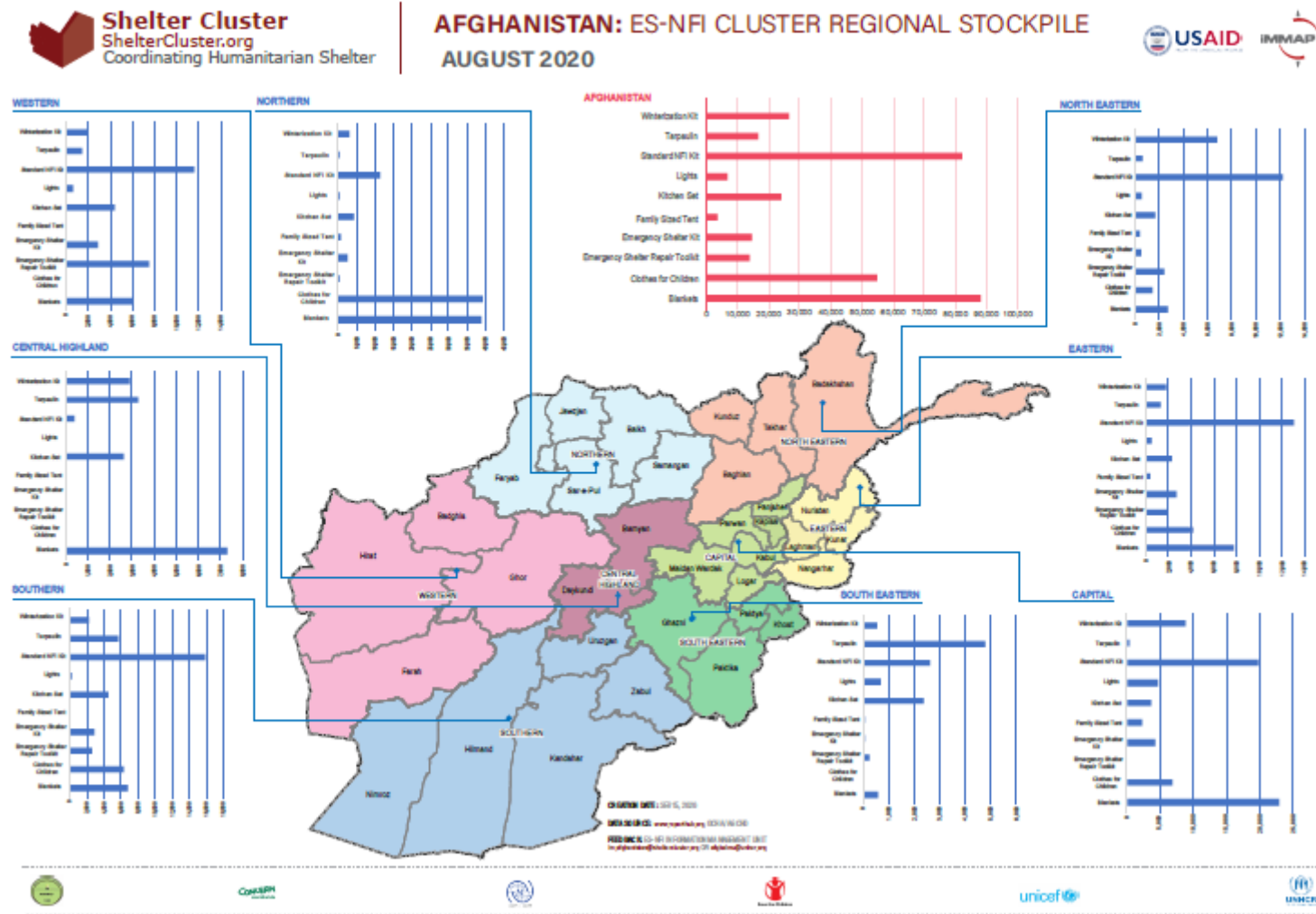
- Standard Emergency Shelter Kit (*Family Sized -Tent + 2 Pcs of Plastic Tarpaulin*)
- Standard Emergency NFI Kit – In kind (*Blankets, Solar panel, Cooking Pots, Kitchen items, Jerry can, Mat, Clothing*)
- Standard Emergency NFI Kit - In cash (Equivalent to USD \$ 105 )
- Emergency Shelter Self-Construction/Repair Tool Kit (*Rope, Hoe, Shovel, Axe, Trowel, Hammer, Wheelbarrow etc.*) Equivalent to USD\$ 50
- Winterization Package In cash (Gas Cylinder + Fuel @ USD \$ 200) | Gas Cylinder USD \$20 + cash voucher for gas USD \$ 180)
- Cash for Rental Assistance – Equivalent to USD\$ 75 maximum per month for 3 months
- Shelter Upgrade / Repair – CAT B (Equivalent to USD\$ 500), CAT C (Equivalent to USD\$ 300)
- Winter clothes (Equivalent to USD\$ 65); Blankets package (Equivalent to USD\$ 40)

## Transitional Solutions

- T- Shelter Design – One room shelter with corridor 825 x 400 | Stone Masonry Foundation | Mud Brick Walling | Brick and Chawka Plates for Roof
- Transitional shelter (in cash) – Equivalent to USD \$ 1250 Plus technical support on quality material and construction, monitoring, WASH integration

## ES/NFI Highlight 1: Establishment of pipeline

- Scaled up our pipelines activities.
- 8 regional piles.
- Pipeline partners – UNHCR and IOM
- Prepositioning of NFIs, ESK, and re construction toolkits.
- Available to cover the needs for approx. 20,000 families.
- SoPs for provision of stocks to operational partners to respond /distribute in locations where the two agencies are not present.



## ES/NFI Highlight 2: Results of shelter/NFI assessment

The ES/NFI assessment, conducted by REACH in partnership with the Shelter Cluster, was conducted to contribute towards the development of a **comprehensive and evidence-based strategy for the Emergency Shelter ES/NFI Cluster in Afghanistan**. To do so, it built on the 2019 Whole of Afghanistan Assessment (WoAA)<sup>1</sup> sector-specific findings with a view to providing a more nuanced understanding of the reported shelter and basic NFI needs of crisis-affected populations.

There were four objectives:

- 1) To provide a comprehensive evidence base of **ES/NFI priority needs** in key provinces in Afghanistan
- 2) To provide an in-depth understanding of the **key challenges and coping strategies** related to ES/NFI in four provinces of interest in Afghanistan
- 3) To investigate **preference in modalities of aid provision** related to the ES/NFI response
- 4) To provide an understanding of how these needs, challenges and coping strategies distribute and **inter-relate across different population groups**, so to inform a more targeted response

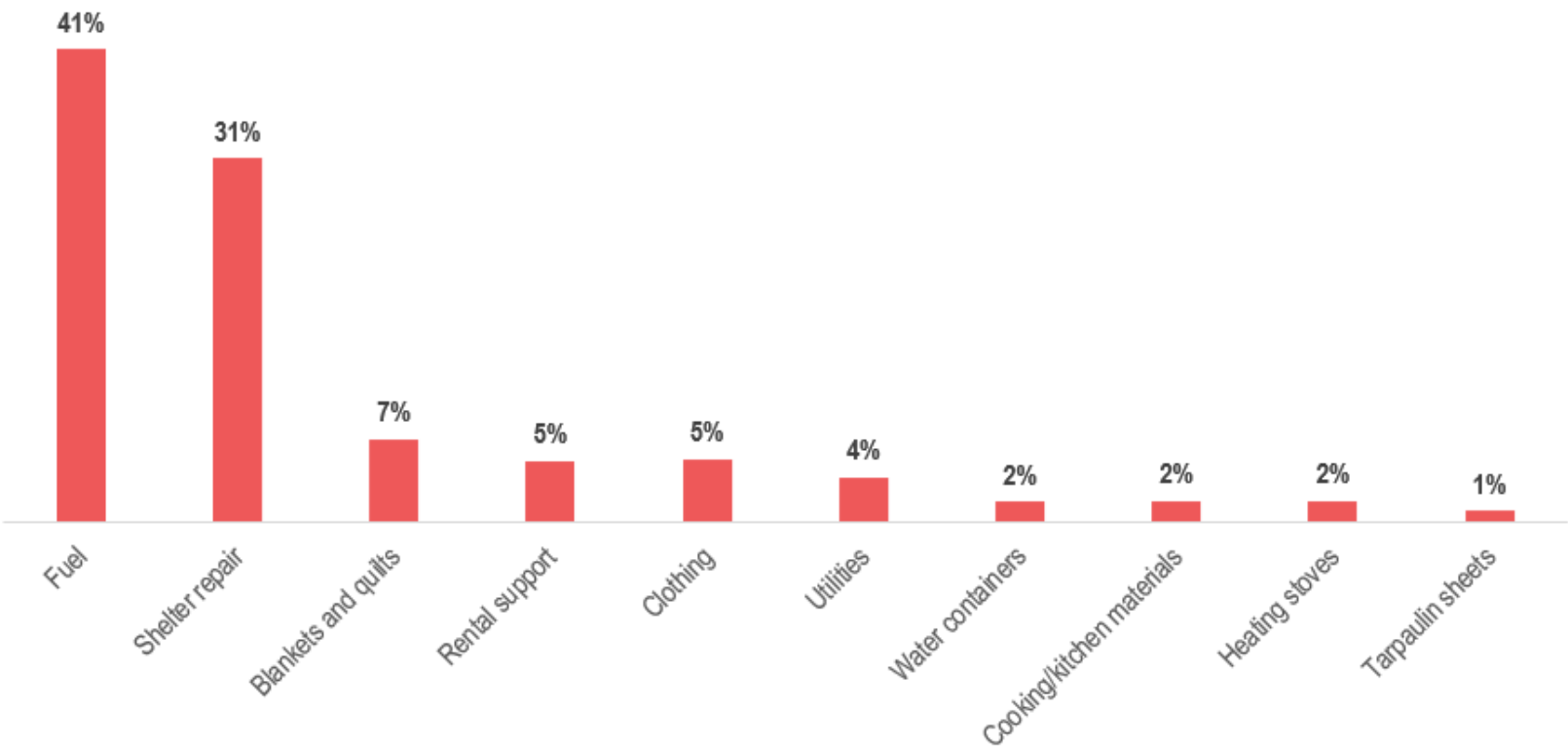
To meet these objectives, data was collected through both household surveys and focus group discussions.

*NB. Final report, maps, factsheet and dataset available for download.*



# Shelter /NFI Assessment: Priority needs

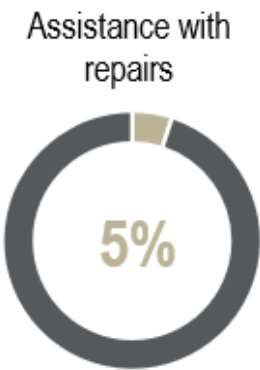
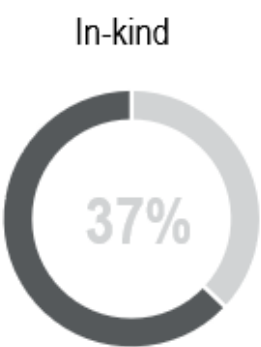
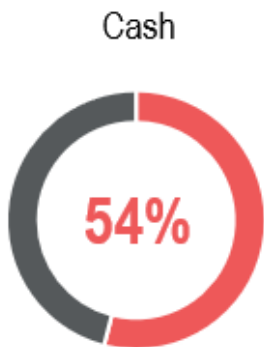
% of households reporting first priority ES/NFI need



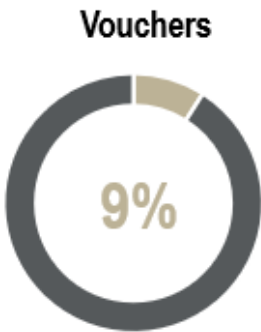
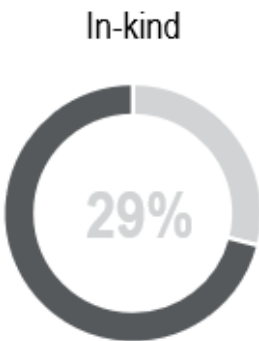
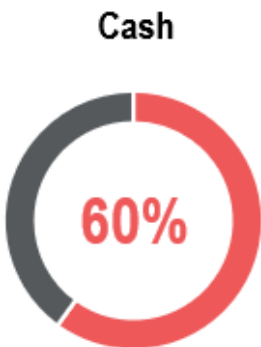


# Shelter /NFI Assessment: Priority Modalities

% of households reporting preferred forms of **shelter** assistance<sup>1</sup>



% of households reporting preferred forms of **winterization** assistance<sup>2</sup>



1. Top 3 answers shown  
2. Top 3 answers shown

## Shelter /NFI Assessment: General Conclusions



Cash-based programming was a preferred and appreciated form of support, more so than in-kind distributions. Markets are present in most communities and supply chains are robust, but most households are unable to afford the goods that they need.



As IDPs tend to remain in transitional and emergency shelters for longer than intended, adjusting programming to providing transitional shelters, of durable and high quality materials, will support households in having safer shelter for the medium-term



Households seem to rely on the support of INGOs to prepare for harsh winters, in particular with heating of shelters – fuel and blankets. Winterization distributions which occur well before the temperature drops are a consistent and urgent need



Households are eager for long-term solutions so shelter maintenance is no longer a burden.

*NB. Final report, maps, factsheet and dataset available for download.*



## ES/NFI Highlight 3: Evaluation on winterization response

Between November 2019 and March 2020, the ES/NFI Cluster and its partners, in coordination with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GoIRA), provided the following winterization response:

- **Scope:** 71,405 (out of 95,350) vulnerable households in all 34 Provinces across Afghanistan
- **Funding:** \$19.2 million from the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund and bilateral donors, and \$2.4 million from GoIRA for heating/fuel, shelter, and warm clothing expenses
- **Assistance Provided:** Minimum winterization package (\$200 USD per household)
  - **Modalities:** Restricted Cash, Unrestricted Cash, In-kind, Vouchers
  - Assistance was meant to provide the equivalent of **one** of the following:
    - One gas cylinder with 5kg capacity and 60kg of gas per month (x3 months)
    - One bukhari stove and 200kg of wood per month (x3 months)

Good could be provided in single or multiple instalments of restricted or unrestricted cash, vouchers, directly as in-kind, or a mixture of different modalities totalling \$200 USD.

*NB. Final report, preliminary findings note, factsheet and dataset available for download.*



## Evaluation on winterization response: Methodology

### Household Survey

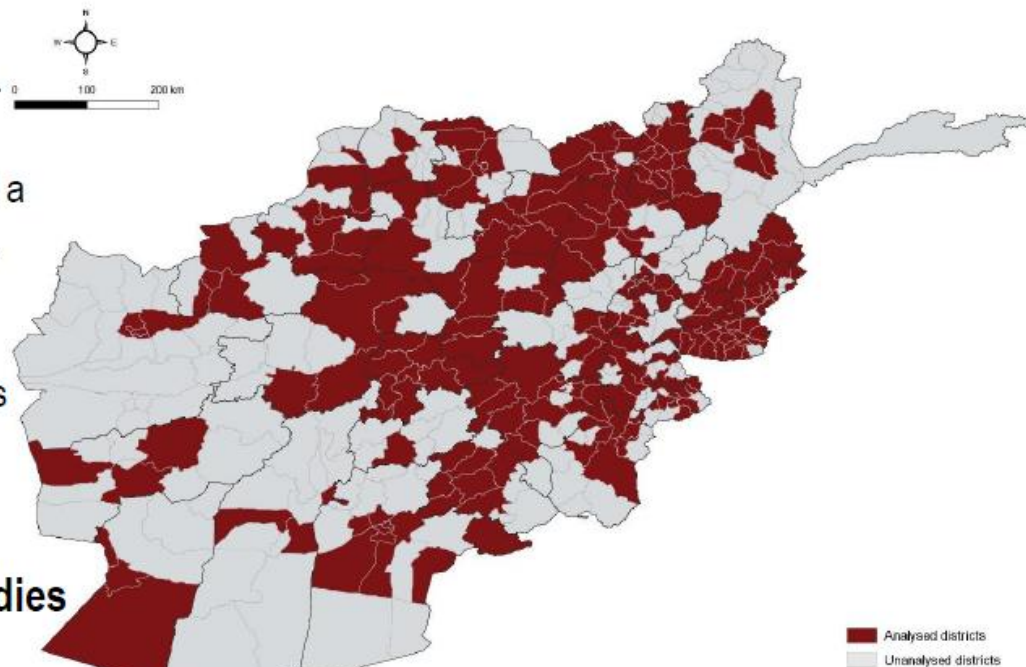
- 4,899 HH interviews with beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.
- Statistically significant at the regional level, with a 95% confidence level and a 7% margin of error.

### Key Informant Interviews – Organisations

- 44 key informant interviews with representatives of 20 implementing organisations.
- 32 programme staff & 12 M&E staff.

### Key Informant Interviews – Coordinating Bodies

- 31 key informant interviews with national and regional Clusters, OCHA, MORR and ANDMA.

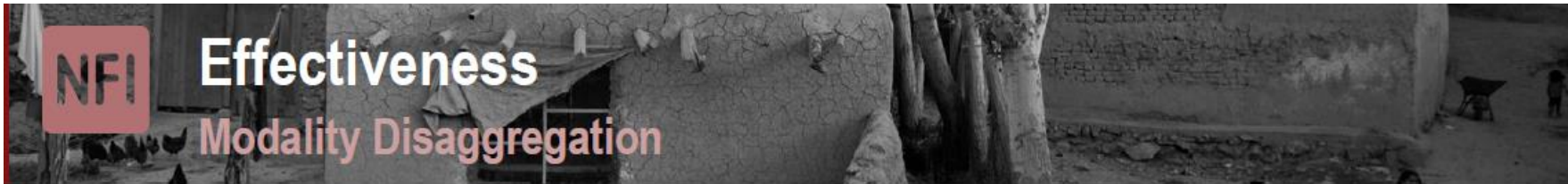


*NB. Final report, maps, factsheet and dataset available for download.*

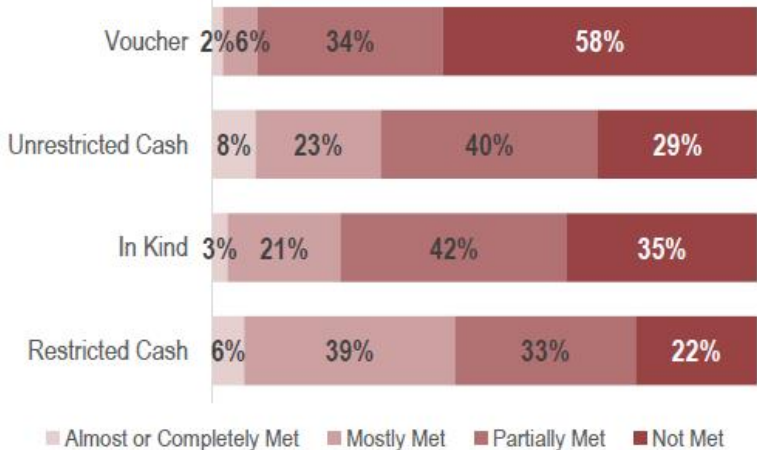


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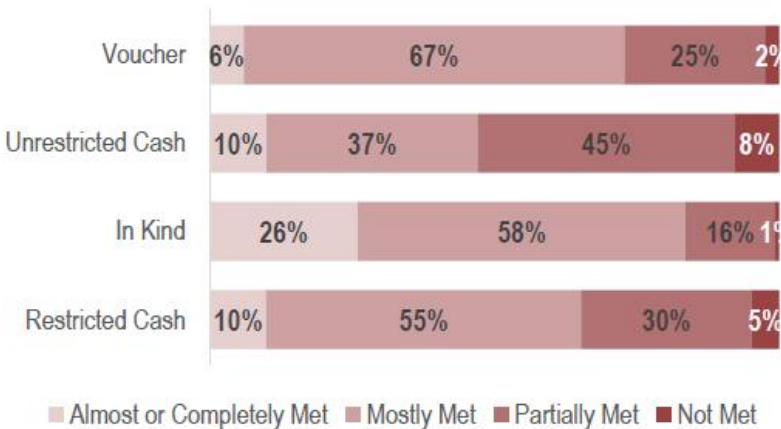
# Evaluation of winterization response: effectiveness of each modality



% of households by reported level of meeting their three most critical shelter needs for the past winter, by aid modality\*



% of households by reported level of meeting their three most critical NFI needs for the past winter, by aid modality\*



- **31%** of beneficiary households reported that they had received winterization aid from more than one organization during the winter period.\*
- **39%** of beneficiary households reported that they had received assistance other than shelter, NFIs, or heating materials during the winter period.\*







- **Beneficiaries reported an overall greater ability to meet their shelter and NFI needs than non-beneficiaries.** But they did not fare better across more inter-sectoral need indicators, reporting gaps in cross-cutting indicators including food security and healthcare.
- **In-kind and voucher programmes** were found to be **more successful at addressing specific NFI winterization gaps**, but not as successful **at closing shelter and non-ES/NFI related winterization gaps.**
- **Lack of overall resilience** was suggested by coordination and household data. A **majority of both beneficiary and non-beneficiary households** reported cutting food and healthcare expenses in order to close shelter, NFI, and heating gaps.
- Both restricted and unrestricted cash recipients reported spending money on things other than shelter and winterization items. Recipients of both cash modalities reported spending similar amounts of money on the same items, suggesting that the **restrictiveness of cash didn't have a strong effect on how it was spent.**





## ES/NFI Highlights 4: Release of the joint winterization strategy

- Strategy informed and **reviewed by TWIG** established in February 2020 constituting of humanitarian partners, MORR, and ANDMA.
- Strategy informed by the **evaluation of winterization responses 2020** undertaken by REACH.
- Outlines **inter-cluster response** efforts to the winter season.
- **Living document** - will inevitably need to be revised as the situation evolves.
- **Timeline for assistance** (3 - 4 months depending on the region ) November to February 2021.
- The target is based on the **severity** of climatic conditions and **vulnerabilities** associated with exposure to the elements.
- Population **targets per province** coordinated with regional clusters, DORR and informed by need indicators in collaboration with REACH.
- In **collaboration with iMMAP** - a review of IM tools to improve assessment and reporting.
- **Inclusion of host community** to mitigate vulnerabilities associated with covid 19.
- Plan primarily focuses on **emergency humanitarian** efforts. Development actors can contribute to build the country's resilience to winter season.

# Critical drivers of need

*Poor shelter conditions and insufficient access to warm clothing*

*70% of Afghanistan is predominantly mountainous*

*Impact of covid-19 on livelihoods*

*Weak health system*

*Possibility of movement restrictions.*

*Protracted displacement.*

*Possibility of catch-up classes in winter season*

*People with specific needs and vulnerabilities.*

*Economy and reliance on seasonal agriculture*

*Infrastructure and access to services.*

*Environmental health.*

*Increase in debt, negative coping mechanisms*



# Resource Mapping

 **4.85M**  
PEOPLE IN NEED

 **2.5M**  
PLANNED REACH

 **136.9M**  
FUNDING NEEDS

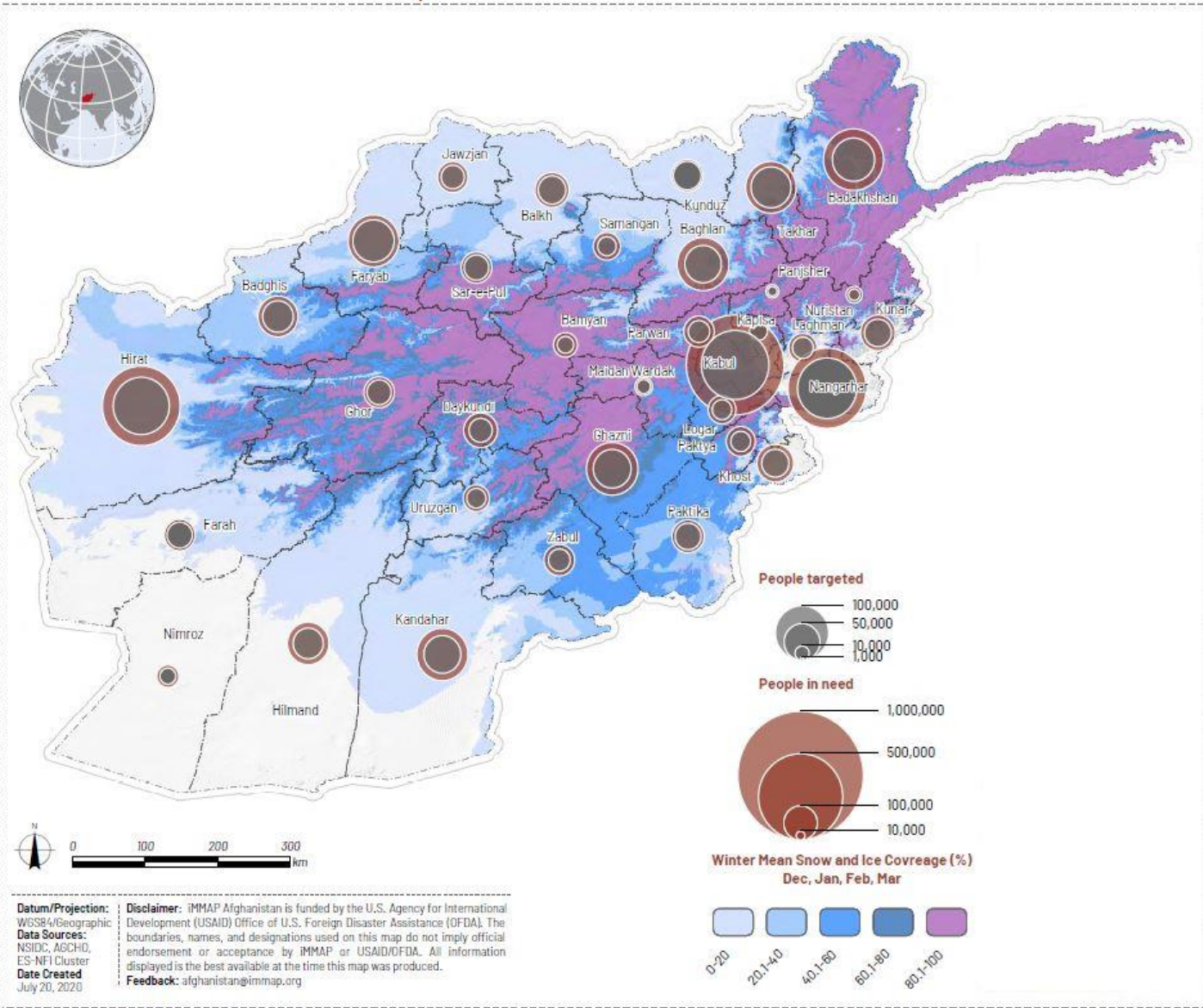
 **49.6M**  
FUNDING AVAILABLE

 **87.3M**  
FUNDING GAPS



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**ES-NFI CLUSTER WINTERIZATION PLAN (DEC 2020 - MAR 2021)**  
**COMPARED TO HISTORICAL SNOW COVERAGE**



## Standard Response Package

Food Security	Health	Nutrition	ES-NFI	WASH	Protection	Education
4 months food assistance	Emergency health services through mobile & static health clinics.	Treatment of SAM and MAM Winterization kit for PLWs Winter clothing kit	Heating / fuel assistance  Blanket package  Standard winter clothing package  <i>If required:</i> Shelter Repair / Upgrade  Rental assistance, Winterised kit as appropriate.	WASH package  WASH NFI  Family hygiene kit  <i>If required:</i> Safe drinking water by tankering or water treatment kits  Emergency latrines and bathing spaces	Referral of protection/PSNs cases  GBV screening and referral  Dignity kit distribution  Identification of children with specific needs(PSN)  Winterization kit for children with specific needs.	Heating of classrooms.  Winter clothes for school aged children.





# AFGHANISTAN: 2020/21 INTER-CLUSTER WINTERISATION STRATEGY

## AUGUST 2020



### AFFECTED POPULATION



**4.8M**

people in need of winterisation response



**2.5M**

people to be reached with the winterisation response



### FUNDING STATUS

**Required**

**\$136.9M**

**Available**

**\$46.7M**

**Gap**

**\$90.2M**

### KEY MESSAGES

1. Winterisation provides **life-saving support** to the most vulnerable individuals, protecting them from harsh weather conditions and preventing mortalities, especially for children and the elderly.
2. This strategy utilises an **integrated approach** and **enhanced coordination** between clusters to address cross-cutting needs brought on by the harsh winter season.
3. **Early identification of funds** will enable partners to plan ahead, procure and preposition winter items. This is crucial in light of possible delays due to COVID-19.
4. A **timely winterization response** will alleviate the adoption of negative coping mechanisms, lessen the occurrence of respiratory infections, U-5 mortalities, hypothermia and in some cases even death, especially among the elderly, women and children.



### EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES WORKING GROUP

**\$4.8M**

**\$176,705**

**\$4.6M**

Planned reach (people): **300,000**

Current capacity to reach (people): **0**

**Response package:** Heating for classrooms, winter clothes for school-aged children.



### EMERGENCY SHELTER/ NON-FOOD ITEMS CLUSTER

**\$57.5M**

**\$8.6M**

**\$49M**

Planned reach (people): **1,359,792**

Current capacity to reach (people): **160,755**

**Response package:** Blankets, heaters and fuel support, winter clothes.

*As required: Shelter repair/ upgrade, rental assistance, emergency shelter winterisation kit.*



### FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

**\$54.45M**

**\$34.47M**

**\$20M**

Planned reach (people): **1,694,456**

Current capacity to reach (people): **1,073,832**

**Response package:** 4 months food assistance, livestock protection assistance.



### HEALTH CLUSTER

**\$6M**

**\$1.5M**

**\$4.5M**

Planned reach (people): **2,500,000**

Current capacity to reach (people): **600,000**

**Response package:** Emergency health services through mobile and static health clinics.

*As required: IEKH supplementary kits, respiratory infection medicines.*



### NUTRITION CLUSTER

**\$3.37M**

**\$2M**

**\$1.3M**

Planned reach (people): **63,603**

Current capacity to reach (people): **38,603**

**Response package:** Treatment of SAM and MAM cases, winter clothing for Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs).



### PROTECTION CLUSTER

**\$6.9M**

**\$0**

**\$6.9M**

Planned reach (people): **402,564**

Current capacity to reach (people): **0**

**Response package:** Referral of protection cases, GBV screening and referral, dignity kit distribution, identification of children with specific needs (PSN), winterization kit for children with specific needs.



### WASH CLUSTER

**\$3.9M**

**\$0**

**\$3.9M**

Planned reach (people): **100,000**

Current capacity to reach (people): **0**

**Response package:** WASH package, WASH NFI, family hygiene kit.

*As required: Safe drinking water through trucking or water treatment kits, emergency latrines and bathing spaces.*

CREATION DATE: AUGUST 2020

FEEDBACK: US AID RESPONSE FOR MANAGEMENT UNIT  
[usaidresponse@state.gov](mailto:usaidresponse@state.gov) or [afghanistan@usaid.gov](mailto:afghanistan@usaid.gov)



# ESNFI Response Modalities

**Shelter:** Immediate shelter assistance prior to winter: a) replacement of damaged tents, b) provision of materials, tools for upgrade / repair existing shelters c) winterized emergency shelter kit as appropriate to those living in open space d) undertake rental market assessments

Immediate shelter assistance during winter: a) in kind / cash assistance for fuel / heating b) in kind / cash assistance for rent subsidy for populations in urban centers c) provision of standard emergency winter clothing and blankets d) Provision of winterized kits for households residing in tents

Priority Activity	Household Targeted	Unit Cost	Total Cost (USD)
Blankets	114,061	39	4,448,379
Winter clothing kit	86,046	85	7,313,911
Heating / Fuel	172,092	230	39,581,165
Shelter repair for insulation	12,006	390	4,682,504
Rental Subsidy	6003	259	1,553,331
			57,579,288



# ES/NFI Highlights 5: Local Architecture Study & Shelter Catalogue

## Context



3.69 million people in Afghanistan are in need of ES/NFI Assistance in December 2019.<sup>1</sup> This increased to 5.3 million following the June 2020 HRP revision.<sup>2</sup>



Of these, 1.3 million have acute shelter needs, and almost 80% of shock affected households are reported to be unable to make repairs.<sup>3</sup>



Many shelter concerns are linked to broader socioeconomic issues; poor households are less likely to be able to rebuild or replace shelters without going into extreme debt.<sup>4</sup>



Need to provide more durable and longer term shelter solutions that build population resilience.



Conduct a technical assessment on local architecture and transitional shelter designs to tailor response to local needs.

1. UNOCHA, *Humanitarian Needs Overview: Afghanistan 2020*, November 2019.
2. UNOCHA, *Humanitarian Response Plan: Afghanistan, 2018-2021, 2020 Mid-Year Revision*, June 2020.
3. REACH, *Whole of Afghanistan: Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, Round II Assessment Report*, July-September 2019
4. REACH, *ES/NFI Assessment: An In-depth analysis of Emergency Shelter, Non-Food Item and Winterization Needs*, December 2019.



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## Objectives

### General Objective:

Conduct a detailed review of vernacular architecture types and construction methods across Afghanistan, and compare to transitional and emergency shelter designs by humanitarian and government partners in Afghanistan. This comparison will be made in order to better align shelter responses, to make use of local materials, building designs, and construction methodologies.

### Specific Objectives:

- 1) Build an understanding of vernacular architecture, including designs, associated material and skill-related costs, and methods required to construct them for all shelter types across Afghanistan.
- 2) Understand differences in shelter construction, materials, and repair and resilience strategies for different vernacular architecture types across all regions of Afghanistan, as well as humanitarian shelter responses.
- 3) Understand how organizations providing emergency and transitional shelter responses intend for responses to evolve over time from emergency to transitional and longer-term support.
- 4) Identify how current shelter response strategies intersect with vernacular shelter needs and building techniques, and identify how the gap between vernacular shelter needs and humanitarian shelter responses can be better met through an improved shelter response.

## Research Questions

### Research Questions:

- 1) What are the different shelter typologies and their associated material and skill-related construction costs across Afghanistan?
- 2) What differences exist in shelter type, materials, methods of construction, maintenance, and repair by communities by region across Afghanistan?
- 3) What are the current shelter designs and associated costs for transitional shelters across Afghanistan?
- 4) What are the current humanitarian response strategies for shelter organizations and how have they evolved over the last ten years to meet changing needs?
- 5) How do current transitional shelter designs address regional nuances in shelter design and needs across Afghanistan?



*Copyright Szabo and Barfield, 1991*





# Local Architecture study

## Local Architecture Assessment:

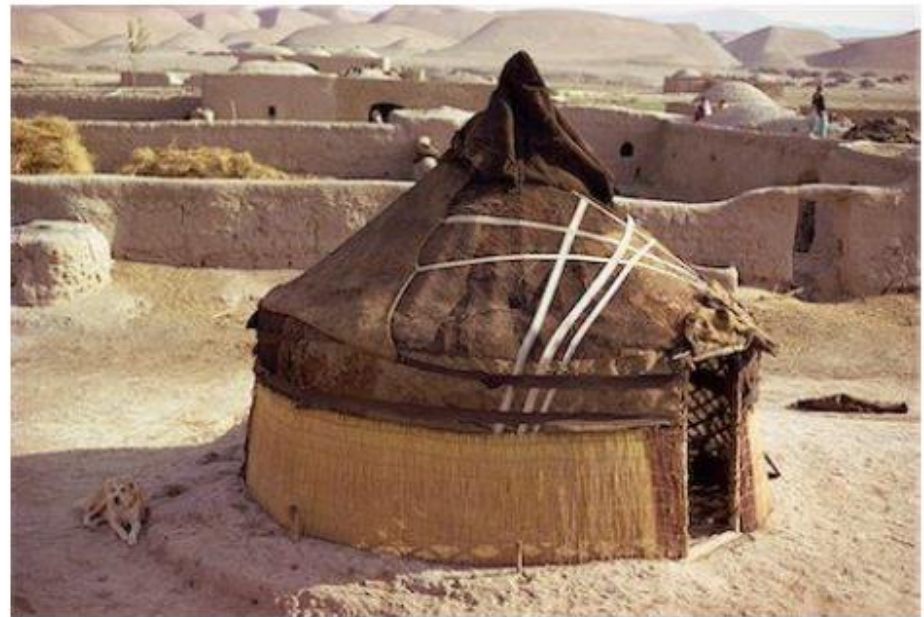
- Shelter Design (Direct Observation)
- BoQs and Shelter Conditions (KII)
- DRR, Shelter maintenance and repair (FGD/KII)

## Shelter types in Afghanistan:

- **Black tent:** Collapsible tents made of woven goat hair panels, sometimes supported by woven reed mat walls.
- **Cotton Tent:** Canvas tents, either pre-manufactured or made by stitching pieces of cloth together and supported with poles.
- **Yurt:** Mobile shelter made of cloth or animal hide stretched over a wooden frame of interlocking wood pieces.
- **Curved-Roof Permanent:** Permanent shelters made of packed mud or bricks. The roof of the shelter is made of bricks and is shaped like a dome or arch.
- **Flat-Roof Permanent:** Permanent shelter with mud, brick, or stone walls, and wood-supported flat roof.

## Emergency and Transitional Shelter Response

- Emergency and Transitional Shelter Designs and BoQs (Provided by Partners)
- Shelter Strategy and Response (KII)



*Copyright Jack Johnson*



**Afghanistan Shelter Cluster**  
ShelterCluster.org  
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

# Methodology – Secondary Data Review

Local Architecture Review:

- [Szabo & Barfield, Afghanistan: An atlas of indigenous domestic architecture, 1991. University of Texas Press, Austin.](#)
- Oliver, Encyclopaedia of Vernacular Architecture of the World. Cambridge University Press, 1998
- [EERI World Housing Encyclopaedia](#)
- [Encyclopaedia Iranica](#)

Emergency and Transitional Shelter Response:

- [Afghanistan ES/NFI Cluster](#)



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Regional shelter types and variations in Afghanistan (Szabo & Barfield 1991;Oliver 1998)

Shelter Types	# of variations	East	South East	South	West	North	North East	Central
Black tents	5	1	1	3	3	1	1	2
Cotton tents	2					1		1
Yurts	3				1	2	1	
Huts	10	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Curved-roof permanent	4			4	1	1		
Flat-roof permanent	5	4	3	2	2	2	4	4
Total	28	6	5	10	8	8	9	10



# Methodology – Secondary Data Review

Local Architecture Review:

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# ES/NFI Highlights: Regional Overview

CONICAL - FIROZ KAH



YURTS

CONICAL - FIROZ KAH



HUTS

CIRCULAR: LACHAQ



FLAT-ROOF CONSTRUCTION

BRICK & WOOD FRAME WALLS (KABULI HOUSE)



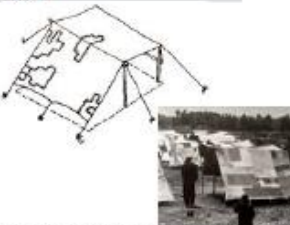
CURVED-ROOF CONSTRUCTION

TAMARISK OR REED VAULT



COTTON TENTS

JUGI



HUTS

OVATE-OBLONG: KAPA



CIRCULAR: KAPA-I-CHAMSHI



TIMBER AND STONE WALLS



BRICK OR PAKHSA WALLS (RURAL)



FIRE BRICK VAULTS AND RIBS

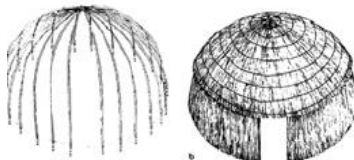


YURTS

DOMICAL: SINGLE-TIER LATTICE



CIRCULAR: CHAPARI w/o CENTREPOLE



BRICK OR PAKHSA WALLS (URBAN)



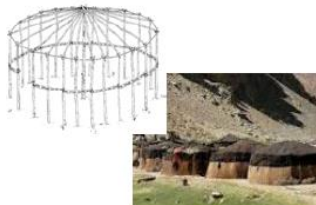
SUN-DRIED BRICK AND VAULTS



DOMICAL: DOUBLE-TIER LATTICE



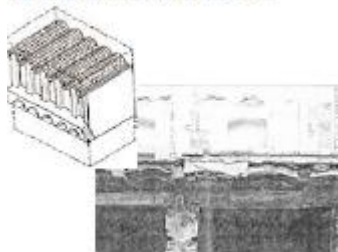
OVATE-OBLONG: KODIK



MASSIVE STONE WALLS



FIRE BRICK VAULTS & TIMBER BEAMS

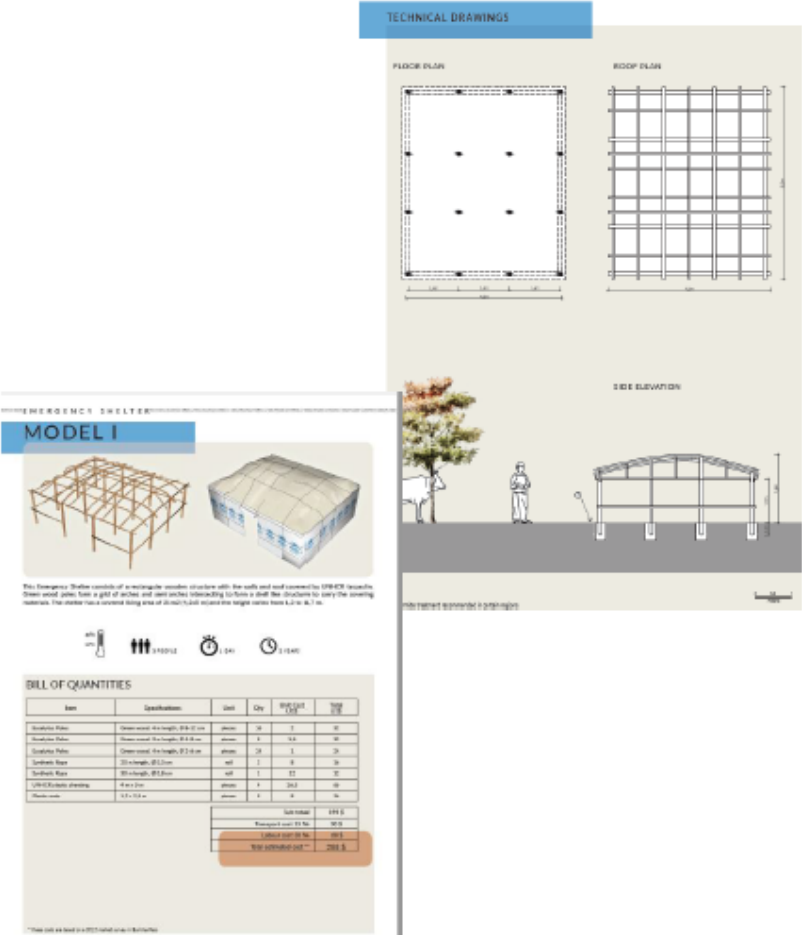


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# Planned outputs

## Planned Outputs

Assessment	Product	Information
Local Architecture Review	Local Shelter Design Catalogue	Shelter Designs
		BoQs
		Shelter Conditions
		Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Shelter maintenance and repair
	CAD Designs and BoQs	Shelter Designs
		BoQs
Emergency and Transitional Shelter Response	Emergency and Transitional Shelter Design Catalogue	Emergency and Transitional Shelter Designs
		Shelter Strategy and response
	CAD Designs and BoQs	Shelter Designs
		BoQs



## ES/NFI Highlights 6: Strengthen Coordination and IM

- Production of monthly static national and regional dashboards (x8)
- Production of monthly static operational presence map - a monthly update on the presence of cluster partners and their activities at province level.
- Production of static monthly stockpiles dashboard - a monthly update showing the cluster's stockpiles at regional level
- Design of advocacy dashboards – floods, winterization etc.
- Development of interactive dashboards:
  1. Link to [ES-NFI Operational Presence 2020 Interactive Dashboard](#)
  2. Link to [ES-NFI Stock Pile 2020 Interactive Dashboard](#)

**Staffing:** IOM secured funding for 8 fully dedicated regional co-chairs and 2 information management officers for subnational clusters. Currently all regional coordinators & co chairs are double hatting.

**In cash/kind assistance:** 38% of the cluster response is done via cash, 62% via in kind. Cash was predominantly used in shelter repair, rental support and winterization programs; in kind was used predominantly for emergency, transitional shelter, and NFI programs.

# Gaps / Challenges

- General (not tailored) NFI assistance and limited cash assistance
- Expansion of transitional shelter solutions and repairs incl. rental assistance
- Transitional shelter solutions for protracted displacement.
- Reconstruction / repairs for the destroyed and severely damaged houses.
- Sustainable sources of funding to replenish pipeline.
- Integrated (multi-sector) response.
- Land allocation by government for communities in flood zones or displaced.
- Access to hard to reach area and /or areas under the non-state armed groups (NSAG).
- More than 111,580 people are still living in displacement sites in WR remain in urgent need of shelter. The lack of durable solutions remains a key barrier to recovery.
- The cluster remains heavily underfunded having received 10% of its annual requirements. This particularly concerning given the disparity in funding levels and notably, the scale of need.
- Transportation constraints (terrain) during winter.
- Lack of hydrological analysis, for the flood prone locations.

