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Shelter Cluster Structure

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Shelter Cluster Strategy

Situation	<p>The humanitarian situation in South Sudan has deteriorated sharply since 15 December 2013, when violence erupted in the capital Juba and quickly spread to over 20 locations across five states, with fighting between Government and opposition forces. Large-scale displacement and increased humanitarian needs have been reported and it is expected that needs will escalate further in the coming weeks.</p> <p>Aid agencies estimate that up to 400,000 people displaced may need emergency shelter and household items in the coming months, including people displaced into UN peacekeeping bases, and those seeking refuge in other locations. With rapid displacement and high concentrations of people, lack of shelter and basic items such as blankets and mosquito nets will contribute to high rates of malaria and other diseases as well as severe protection concerns in displaced persons sites. The wide-spread violence has also led to significant destruction of homes and property in several key population centres, including Juba, Bor, Bentiu and Malakal, with abandonment raising the possibility of secondary occupation. Procuring, delivering and pre-positioning shelter and NFI supplies will be key for the immediate humanitarian response.</p>
Country Strategic Response Plan (SRP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure timely provision of emergency shelter and basic NFI materials for displaced populations in acute emergencies (including supply, prepositioning, distribution); - Deliver additional shelter options, as needed, for IDPs able to return to their homes using



Objectives	where possible sustainable locally adapted solutions.
Cluster Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Delivery of NFI kits to 350,000 people in need of assistance.• Support the establishment of secure settlement solutions for displaced populations in all affected areas.• Support the shelter needs of returning populations when it is safe to do so.
Key Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited humanitarian access to affected populations.• Severe logistics constraints preventing movement of staff and materials.• Shortage of sufficient, appropriate, secure sites for affected populations to settle in.• Excessive density in IDP sites in UNMISS bases, preventing erection of basic shelters such as tents.
Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 19 December - UNMISS Compounds Juba (IRNA)• 31 December – Awerial, Lakes State (IRNA)
Monitoring and Evaluation	<i>Agencies report to cluster on shelter and NFI delivery. The cluster will collate data on affected population numbers, locations and needs, as well of distribution of core shelter items and NFI. Evaluations will be carried out on coordination and response.</i>

Response Plan

Target Groups		Estimated Total Caseload	Emergency Activities (up to 6 weeks – if applicable)		Targets/ Assumptions/Notes
			Target #HH	Approved Interventions and Standards	
Displacement sites	People located in UNMISS bases	90,000 (existing estimate 60,000; possible influx 30,000)	18,000	INT1: Basic NFI distribution including plastic sheets (where framing material is available)	NFI kit content to be based on needs assessment per site. Standard NFI kit for South Sudan includes: 2 blankets, 2 sleeping mats, 1 kitchen set, 2 mosquito nets, 2 buckets, 2 800gm bars of soap, 1 plastic sheet, 2 kangas (cotton cloth). Assessments so far have confirmed that populations have an existing level of NFI possession, leading to minimal kit distribution with focus on WASH items in the Juba bases (1 sleeping mat, 1 blanket, 1 mosquito net, soap, 2 buckets, 1 jerry can, 1 kitchen set for family size 1 – 6; 2 kits for family size 7 up). For Bor, Bentiu and Malakal, logistics considerations are also paramount, likely to remain air access only.
				INT2: Communal shade for dense sites - 6 by 12m tents or longhouses (plastic sheet, poles)	
				INT3: Family tents (pending allocation of sufficient space, and where logistics allows)	Negotiations on sufficient allocation of space are ongoing. Provision of tents is possible only where logistics allows – only Juba and Malakal have significant airstrips.
	Informal settlements of internally displaced	310,000	52,000	INT1: Basic NFI distribution	NFI kit content to be based on needs assessment per site.
				INT2: Emergency shelter kit - plastic sheets and framing material (locally sourced)	Logistics and access considerations (security, availability of transport assets) demand local sourcing of poles/bamboo where necessary and possible. Monitoring of host community/local authority permissions and tensions to be monitored.
SUBTOTAL		400,000	70,000		
In community	Host community		5,200	INT1: Basic NFI distribution	Based on 10% of total delivery. NFI kit content to be based on needs assessment per site.
	Families returning to damaged destroyed houses	-	-	INT1: Assessments to be conducted on extent and type of damage to shelter and property; patterns of secondary occupation, etc.	Access to affected areas has been constrained due to security. Assessment findings will inform return strategy.
	SUBTOTAL			5,200	
TOTAL CASELOAD		400,000	75,200		



Technical Standards and Intervention Types

INT#	Intervention Name	Description/Specification	Notes
INT1	Basic NFI distribution including plastic sheets	Standard NFI kit for South Sudan includes: 2 blankets, 2 sleeping mats, 1 kitchen set, 2 mosquito nets, 2 buckets, 2 800gm bars of soap, 1 plastic sheet, 2 kangas (cotton cloth)	
INT2	Communal shade	6 by 12 m tent and/or simple open-walled longhouse constructed of poles/plastic sheet rolls	
INT3	Family tents	UNHCR/IFRC specification http://procurement.ifrc.org/catalogue/detail.aspx?volume=1&groupcode=111&familycode=111001&categorycode=TENT&productcode=HSKETENT01	
INT4	Emergency shelter kit: plastic sheets and framing material (locally sourced)	Standard emergency shelter kit for South Sudan includes: 6 wooden poles, 2 bundles of bamboo, 2 plastic sheets	Logistics constraints will require local sourcing of wooden poles/bamboo as far as possible. Securing sufficient quantities for large populations is likely to remain challenging. For Juba, large numbers would likely need to be sourced from Uganda, with a lack of clarity on sustainability (as well as security of movement and access to sufficient transport assets). As poles and bamboo are perishable large scale stockpiling has not been undertaken.

Intercluster issues

Cluster	Lead-Agency	Comments
Coordination	OCHA	Siterps, shelter advocacy, intercluster coordination, advocacy with Government
CCCM	IOM/UNHCR	NFI and shelter needs in displacement sites; registration
Food security	WFP/FAO	Distribution points of food relevant for shelter NFIs? Information on beneficiary groups and vulnerabilities
Health	WHO	Incidence of disease that can be avoided by provision of appropriate shelter and NFI. Use of Mosquito nets
Logistics	WFP	Transportation, storage, supply chain, customs clearance, security of movement and humanitarian access
Protection	UNHCR/NRC	HLP, GBV, female and child headed households, elderly and disabled, vulnerability data, relocations and evictions, security, displacement sites and support with specific needs identification
WASH	UNICEF/Medair	Ensure shelter sites have WASH facilities. Work closely with WASH on site planning; distribution of WASH related NFI.

Annex material: (to be included in “Detailed Shelter Strategy”)

1. Guiding Principles and Policies
2. Gender, disability, age, GBV, HIV/AIDS Guidance
3. Environment Guidance
4. Landmines
5. HLP checklist