



Nargis Shelter Key Messages

450,000 Destroyed Houses
 350,000 Partially Damaged Houses

Funding Required

US\$ 60 mn

- 2009 -

Pre-Monsoon April US\$ 10.2 mn

Response so far

- The emergency shelter response 'overall' was 'adequate' and has now reached more than 90% of affected families, though less than 10% of those with destroyed houses now have shelter that meets SPHERE standards
- Most affected families received some emergency materials or cash to build a temporary shelter or repair their house. Communal tool kits, clothes, hygiene kits have also been provided in some areas
- Agencies have committed to build 30,000 new strong shelters/houses, average cost US\$ 500 in 2009 – 2010
- International agencies and local NGOs have so far built 7,000 houses and repaired an estimated 30,000
- The government and Private Sector partners have pledged to build 18,000 houses and are completing 6,000
- Self recovery: Materials provision and cash grants, have enabled families to erect simple shelters, though many of these will need to be replaced/upgraded before the next monsoon season - June 2009
- Funds Raised: US\$26mn raised in the Flash Appeal, US\$ 23mn spent and committed



Challenges

- Coordination is extremely complex in a challenging operating environment
- Implementation is complex in difficult physical environment i.e. poor reliability of boats in constant use
- Road transport slow unreliable and often non-existent
- Currently there are less than 10 international agencies with shelter provision experience
- Capacity constraints within local NGOs.
- Capacity constraints amongst local artisans/craftsman

Vulnerability & Dignity

- The storm season that brought Nargis last year will return again not later than June 2009 causing more vulnerability
- Less than 10% of families have received shelter support to construct a shelter that would meet basic SPHERE standards.
- Communal Cyclone Shelters and strengthening of existing communal buildings is an urgent priority (US\$ 13mn)
- Dignity and vulnerability issues affect all the families, but primarily women and children around sanitation, GBV, boys and girls sleeping in close proximity etc.
- A recent survey showed that 60% of villages are hosting IDPs

