



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS CLUSTER

FORM 2: REVISED CLUSTER STRATEGY AND REVISED CASELOAD

CLUSTER SNAPSHOT

Basic information

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| People in Need | (change to the revised number as of midyear) |
| People targeted | (changed to the revised number as of midyear) |
| Funds required | xxx |
| Funds per person | xxx |
| Projects | xxx |
| Cluster Lead agency | International Organisation for Migration (IOM) World Vision International (WVI) |
| Government counter part | Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, Relief and Rehabilitation Commission |
| Contact information | Margo Baars, mbaars@iom.int , 0922406720 Erisa Yzeiraj, erisa_yzeiraj@wvi.org , 0927331948 |

All rows marked xxx to be completed by OCHA after project revisions and submission of new

A. Revised/revalidated cluster strategy (500 words):

- i. Please describe the revalidated (or revised) cluster strategy for July – December 2014, based on your cluster's needs analysis presented in part E of Form I competed earlier, and the new most-likely scenario in the Concept Paper. Please ensure you describe any significant changes to the cluster objectives and strategic approach, and targets (if any) also making reference to information in Form 1 and discussions with your cluster partners.

The cluster will focus on delivery of life-saving NFI and emergency shelter materials to conflict displaced populations in need.

The cluster will ensure sufficient supply and transport for response and repositioning of standard packages of emergency shelter and NFI. The common Emergency Shelter and NFI pipeline, managed by IOM with contribution of supplies from UNHCR, will procure, transport and store stock in hubs; and will transport stock to partner warehouses for immediate response and/or storage in field locations. In the worst affected states, where deep field storage and transport capacity is limited, Juba and Rumbek will be the key logistics hubs. The cluster will reposition in available

secure storage in the worst affected states, and will also preposition in the greater Bahr el Ghazal and Equatorial regions in preparedness for potential escalation and new displacement patterns.

Given increased reliance on air access with the coming rains and continued insecurity, the cluster will bolster its ability to airlift, but expects to be reliant on Logistics Cluster for areas that are helicopter access only (estimated 60%). Given the cost of air transport, light kits designed for airlift or for unstable areas with highly mobile populations will be delivered. These kits have been developed by the cluster Technical Working Group to be the core essential items as life-saving. The cluster-defined kits will inform planning and procurement: the exact content of kits distributed in response will be tweaked as necessary based on needs assessments and coordination with contributions from other agencies (WASH and health partners who may be providing NFI in specific locations).

| | NFI | Emergency Shelter |
|---|---|--|
| Standard ➤ For stable areas accessible by road/river¹ | 1 plastic sheet 2 blankets 2 mosquito nets 2 sleeping mats 2 buckets 1 kitchen set 2 bars of soap (800gm) 2 kangas 1 plastic sack | 2 plastic sheets 6 wooden poles 20 bamboo poles 30m nylon rope Rubber binding rope 36 sandbags 1 hoe per 10 HH |
| Light ➤ For unstable areas or areas accessible by air only | 1 plastic sheet 2 blankets 2 sleeping mats 1 kitchen set per 2 HH 1 mosquito net | 2 plastic sheets 30m nylon rope 6 pegs 1 hoe per 10 HH |

The cluster will continue to improve its ability to deliver flexible rapid response to meet acute need. Strengthened mobile response teams based in Juba will cover displacement sites where no partner is on the ground, and/or provide surge capacity for partners in the field where necessary and where security allows. Response will be inclusive of beneficiary communities based on vulnerability, and alert to gender dynamics. In particular, this will include continuing to count households on the basis of wives/mothers, rather than husbands/fathers. The cluster will attempt to address the needs of large families (those with 3 or more children under 5) and extremely vulnerable individuals with additional services/material support wherever possible. It may also include increased awareness of the risks of GBV, and potential mechanisms to mitigate risk through inclusion of items such as lanterns, whistles, torches, or other items if assessed as appropriate in distributions (solar lamps were procured in 2013, and have so far been distributed in Awerial and Bentiu POC).

The cluster will improve the quality of assessment and targeting. The cluster has piloted a systematic monitoring tool for the concentrated sites, in order to better inform analysis of needs over time, and to guide ongoing response. The cluster will collaboratively develop a 'good enough' guide for each stage of the response cycle in acute emergency and provide technical support to partners on

¹ May also include areas accessible by large cargo plane such as Malakal.

methodologies for assessment, verification, targeting and distribution, and post-distribution monitoring to measure the quality of interventions.

The cluster will continue to strengthen state and field level coordination, and to secure dedicated and skilled staff for shelter/NFI programming and delivery. This will include establishing field/county level coordination structures where and when necessary. While surge has been a critical element of the operation so far, longer term experienced and qualified staff will be encouraged wherever possible.

The cluster will develop further shelter/NFI technical capacity, through enhanced technical leadership, and the application of locally appropriate technical standards. The cluster will retain and strengthen its technical support capacity, including site planners. The cluster will continue to develop consensus on appropriate standards for shelter interventions through Technical Working Groups; and share best practices. Building on the information management and reporting systems established in the first months of the crisis, the cluster will continue to improve and strengthen its information management.

The cluster will support flood affected populations with a basic NFI kit, only in cases of severe flooding which generate widespread displacement of vulnerable populations. The basic flood kit will contain 1 plastic sheet, 1 blanket, 1 sleeping mat, 1 mosquito net. Where flood displacement interfaces with conflict displacement, populations with assets already depleted will be more vulnerable and therefore the cluster expects delivery to focus on those populations (conflict displacement is currently concentrated along the Nile and Sobat rivers), though preparation for response in the greater Bahr el Ghazal will also be undertaken.

In concentrated sites, the cluster will deliver fuel efficient cooking stoves and/or cooking fuel where market access is completely blocked by conflict or protection concerns. The need for cooking fuel is clear in Bor POC on the basis of protection concerns, and the issue is likely to arise in other sites. In collaboration with other actors such as FS&L, CCCM, and partners on the ground, the cluster will find most appropriate solutions within the constraints, to provide fuel efficient stoves and/or cooking fuel to IDPs on a monthly basis. Local market dynamics and environmental hazards will be taken into serious consideration for all proposed solutions.

The cluster will program for shelter maintenance in the concentrated sites. The cluster is already prepared to deliver shelter upgrades in the concentrated sites, a process delayed alongside decongestion efforts. Beyond this, the cluster will prepare for consistent on-site shelter monitoring and maintenance which will include awareness raising on proper use of materials for longevity, and where needed, targeted provision of specific materials and construction support.

The cluster will support shelter needs in return and transition where needed and appropriate. Given the deterioration of the situation and the resulting continued priority on immediate emergency needs for basic shelter provision, transition and return planning remain unfeasible in many locations. However, the cluster will provide standard emergency (total approximate cost including supply and implementation, USD 600) or transitional shelter (total approximate cost including supply and implementation, USD 1,950) in the following scenarios where required and appropriate:

- People returning, with the expressed intention to stay, to destroyed or damaged homes and property in stable areas.
- Longer term settlement in relocation sites – potential ‘resettlement’ of people who have fled to areas of origin or ethnic affiliation in areas of relative stability, and with easy access.

The cluster will develop links to early recovery and livelihoods. In South Sudan, cash transfer programming (CTP), including cash, vouchers, and cash for work, has been piloted but not thus far embraced. There are a number of key constraints, including agency capacity, access for monitoring, security, protection risks, and access to markets and market capacity, all of which have increased since the crisis. However, because key shelter materials in use throughout South Sudan are harvested locally, local markets for the requisite materials (for example poles, grass bundles and mats) can be observed in most parts of South Sudan in the correct seasons, and the entrepreneurship of local merchants should be supported, rather than underestimated. In the latter half of 2014, the cluster will explore possible links with local livelihoods as an alternative to in-kind provision of materials, where this can be more cost effective and supportive of local economies.

The cluster will increase engagement with national NGOs where appropriate, in order to expand coverage for emergency response, and to explore appropriate, innovative local shelter and NFI interventions. This will involve development of local partnerships, identifying NNGOs and CBOs with the ability to deliver, shelter and NFI within their communities. The cluster will provide technical support where required and advocate for funding on behalf of these partners.

- ii. Please note any new approaches such as new operational models which will enable the response to scale up in the conflict affected areas

In order to adequately respond to the highly volatile and complex emergency situation, this year, the cluster has and will continue to strengthen its mobile response teams which can respond flexibly in coordination with other sectors and operational partners (both other mobile response teams, and partners on the ground), and have the technical expertise needed in both shelter and NFIs. This team will fill in key gaps in the response where other partners are not present or require surge, and/or the situation is very fragile and requires a higher expertise on the ground.

- iii. If your strategy has significantly changed, please list here the key changes in your strategy and justifications for the changes.

Given the continued deterioration of the situation, the complexity of the operating environment, and based on assessment and distribution reports prepared by cluster partners, the cluster will continue to prioritise meeting immediate life-saving emergency shelter and NFI need as rapidly and efficiently as possible – this does not reflect any major change in strategy. The cluster will focus on improving the quality and efficiency of its emergency response at all phases of the response cycle, including assessment, targeting and registration, distribution and post-distribution monitoring.

The addition of flood displaced populations anticipates the coming seasonal floods.

The addition of cooking fuel as a cluster priority is informed by Protection Cluster assessments of conditions in Bor (the need has been temporarily met by CCCM Cluster, but a longer term solution must be found, as well as preparations for similar needs arising in other locations).

B. Annual cluster CRP caseload for 2014 at midyear review.

- i. Based on the most likely scenario and planning figures to be provided in the Concept Paper and the results of the IPC to be released at the end of April, complete Table I below, providing the revised annual caseload for 2014 as of mid year review and broken down by state and category of beneficiaries (Abyei conflict affected, Internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees and

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|--|
| affected communities). |
| ii. Briefly describe the approach your cluster has taken to identify and estimate the revised annual caseload as of mid year review. |
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Table I: Revised annual cluster caseload for Jan-December by state and beneficiary category based revised caseload of people in need and people targeted as of mid year.

| State | People in Need Jan- December 2014 | | | People targeted Jan- December 2014 | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total ² |
| Central Equatoria | 64,008 | 69,342 | 133,350 | 29,400 | 36,400 | 70,000 |
| Eastern Equatoria | 27,432 | 29,718 | 57,150 | 14,400 | 15,600 | 30,000 |
| Jonglei | 182,880 | 198,120 | 381,000 | 96,000 | 104,000 | 200,000 |
| Lakes | 91,440 | 99,060 | 190,500 | 48,000 | 52,000 | 100,000 |
| Northern | 27,432 | 29,718 | 57,150 | 14,400 | 15,600 | 30,000 |
| Unity | 219,456 | 237,744 | 457,200 | 115,200 | 124,800 | 240,000 |
| Upper Nile | 182,880 | 198,120 | 381,000 | 96,000 | 104,000 | 200,000 |
| Warrap | 64,008 | 69,342 | 133,350 | 29,400 | 36,400 | 70,000 |
| Western Bahr El Ghazal | 27,432 | 29,718 | 57,150 | 14,400 | 15,600 | 30,000 |
| Western Equatoria | 27,432 | 29,718 | 57,150 | 14,400 | 15,600 | 30,000 |
| Total | 914,400 | 990,600 | 1,905,000 | 480,000 | 520,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Abyei conflict affected | 57,600 | 62,400 | 120,000 ³ | 26,400 | 28,600 | 55,000 |
| Internally displaced persons | 662,400 | 717,600 | 1,380,000 ⁴ | 304,800 | 330,200 | 635,000 ⁵ |
| Returnees | 4,800 | 5,200 | 10,000 ⁶ | 4,800 | 5,200 | 10,000 ⁷ |
| Refugees | | | - | | | - |
| Affected communities | 189,600 | 205,400 | 395,000 ⁸ | 144,000 | 156,000 | 300,000 ⁹ |

² 24% Unity; 20% Jonglei; 20% Upper Nile; 10% Lakes; 7% Warrap (includes Abyei); 7% Central Equatoria; 3% Western Bahr el Ghazal; 3% Western Equatoria; 3% Northern Bahr el Ghazal; 3% Eastern Equatoria. Note this is based largely on current displacement patterns and known displacement areas that have not yet been reached. Significant changes in context will require revision. The strategy focuses on operational flexibility to enable this.

³ Assumed to be included in Internally Displaced Persons.

⁴ 100% of conflict displaced (1,500,000) assumed to be in some form of NFI and/or shelter need given rising vulnerability.

⁵ Target of 45% of people in need based on capacity and access limitations.

⁶ IOM estimates 20,000 returnees in total over 2014; assumed 50% in need of shelter and/or NFI assistance.

⁷ Returnees in need assumed to be accessible and concentrated in relatively stable areas, so 100% coverage of people in need assumed.

⁸ Includes flood affected (245,000) and communities hosting conflict IDPs (150,000, assumed target 10% of number of displaced).

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Total | 914,400 | 990,600 | 1,905,000 | 480,000 | 520,000 | 1,000,000 |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|

Reminder: People in need comprise those who require humanitarian aid in some form.
People targeted comprise all people the cluster is trying to assist. They will likely be a sub group of people in need.
People reached/covered are all people that have received assistance by the cluster as of the midyear review.
Provide age disaggregated data where it's needed but please ensure that there is no possibility of double counting.

Note: OCHA considers the caseload of people displaced by conflict to be a subgroup of the affected community. When aggregating you the total, please subtract the displaced caseload from the total to avoid double counting.

Table II: Updated Matrix on Cluster Objectives and Key outputs for January to December 2014

The strategic objective of the cluster is to ensure that displaced people, returnees and host communities have inclusive¹⁰ access to appropriate¹¹ shelter solutions, including essential NFI.

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|---|--|
| Cluster Objective 1 | Ensure sufficient supply, transport and prepositioning of standard packages of emergency shelter and NFI. |
| Cluster Objective 2 | Ensure timely, targeted, and accountable delivery of basic NFI and emergency shelter materials in acute emergency (including assessment, distribution and post-distribution monitoring). |
| Cluster Objective 3 | Deliver locally appropriate emergency and transitional shelter solutions (including site planning, construction support and shelter maintenance where appropriate). |
| Expected Outputs | Target for Jan-Dec 2014 |
| Households in need supported with NFI | 200,000 |
| Households in need supported with Emergency Shelter | 90,000 |
| Households in need supported with Transitional Shelter | 500 |

Table IIa: Breakdown of NFI and Shelter Targets

| | TOTAL TARGET (HH) | Light | Standard | Flood |
|------------|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| NFI | 200,000 | 70,000 | 100,000 | 30,000 |

⁹ Assumed that 60% flood affected will be reached due to access and capacity constraints. Communities hosting conflict IDPs are included at 150,000, assumed 10% of number of displaced. Host communities will be included where IDP numbers overwhelm host, or where a convincing case can be made on the basis of conflict mitigation.

¹⁰ Inclusive of women, girls, men, boys, people with disabilities, and any marginalised groups.

¹¹ Appropriate to local context and needs, including relevant links to DRR, early recovery and livelihoods.

Submit to OCHA by Wednesday 07 May cob
lebeux@un.org, weylera@un.org)

(email: howard1@un.org, cc: lakot@un.org,

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------|--------|---|
| Emergency Shelter | 90,000 | 60,000 | 30,000 | - |
| Transitional Shelter | 500 | | | |

Table IIb: Breakdown of Targets by Caseload and Kit

| Caseload | Target Population (individuals) | Target Population (HH) | Standard NFI | Flood NFI | Light NFI | Standard ES | Light ES | T-Shelter |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Conflict IDPs | 690,000 | 138,000 | 83,000 | - | 55,000 | 28,000 | 52,000 | 500 |
| Flood IDPs | 150,000 | 30,000 | - | 30,000 | - | - | - | |
| Returnees | 10,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | |
| Host Community | 150,000 | 30,000 | 15,000 | - | 15,000 | 2,000 | 8,000 | |
| TOTAL | 1,000,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 | 30,000 | 70,000 | 30,000 | 60,000 | 500 |