



Global Shelter Cluster
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter



2018 ACHIEVEMENTS REPORT



2018 - Ukraine - NRC - Armid Askerov

GLOBAL SHELTER CLUSTER (GSC)

Co-led by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, **the GSC is a platform of shelter and settlement partners**. Its mission is to support crisis-affected people to live in safe, dignified and appropriate shelter and settlements. The GSC and country Shelter Clusters work collectively with national response actors to support people affected by natural disasters and conflict with timely, effective and predictable shelter and settlement responses.

Since the Cluster Approach was rolled out in 2006 the GSC has worked with an ever-growing range of partners. There is growing recognition that **shelter and settlement responses not only provide physical dwellings but also stable foundations to rebuild lives and support a range of multi-sectoral outcomes**. Building on its commitment to partnership, the GSC – under the guidance of its Strategic Advisory Group and the Global Shelter Cluster lead agencies – has formulated its new strategy collaboratively with many other actors. This strategy has been informed by findings from a formal evaluation of the 2013-2017 strategy.

During the year 2018 GSC partners supported 10.6 million persons with shelter and NFI assistance. These efforts including support to the GSC governing structures, working groups, communities of practice, the GSC website as well as introducing innovative approaches and capacities as part of the Grand Bargain and HABITAT III commitments were possible thanks to the support of ACTED, Canadian Government, Candian RedCross, Catholic Relief Services, DG ECHO, IFRC, Habitat for Humanity, Impact Initiatives/REACH, IOM, NORCAP, NRC, Save the Children, SDC, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, USAID/OFDA and all partners whose contribution have made GSC activities more sustainable.

Global Shelter Cluster Strategy 2018 - 2022

AIM

STRENGTHENED SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS RESPONSES THAT BUILD RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

1



COORDINATION

Coordination contributes to a localised, predictable, effective and timely response

1.1 PREDICTABLE, TIMELY, EFFECTIVE
Support and services for Shelter Clusters

1.2 LOCALISED & AREA-BASED
Strengthening area-based coordination and promoting settlement approaches

1.3 TRANSITION TO RECOVERY
Facilitating transition to recovery coordination, enhancing engagement with governments and development actors

1.4 INTEGRATED RESPONSE
Effective inter-cluster coordination and joint response planning approaches

2



ADVOCACY

Increased recognition of shelter and settlement in humanitarian response and recovery

2.1 IMPORTANCE OF SHELTER & SETTLEMENT
Strengthened understanding of shelter and settlement's critical multi-sector impact

2.2 ENGAGEMENT
Increased donor and agency engagement and support for shelter and settlements sector

2.3 RESPONSE FUNDING
Critical funding and response gaps are monitored, communicated and supported

2.4 INFLUENCING
Engaging others: appropriate urban assistance, cash and markets-based programming, area-based approaches

3



EVIDENCE-BASED RESPONSE

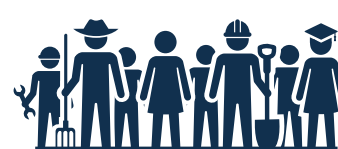
Shelter response informed by evidence, best practice and learning

3.1 AVAILABLE & USED
Evidence available and used to inform planning, coordination and decision-making

3.2 EVIDENCE GAPS FILLED
Key shelter and settlement evidence gaps filled

3.3 CAPITALISATION
Knowledge management systems in place to capitalise on lessons learned as well as best practice in order to bring about change in sector policy and practice

4



CAPACITY

Shelter sector capacity to address ongoing and emerging challenges

4.1 SKILLS
Increased and localised shelter response capacity

4.2 PREPAREDNESS
Country workshops and HLP

4.3 UTILISING CASH & MARKETS
Shelter responders apply cash and markets modalities appropriately

4.4 FUTURE OF SHELTER & SETTLEMENT
Analysis of sector future response needs and capacity

28

ACTIVE CLUSTERS

664

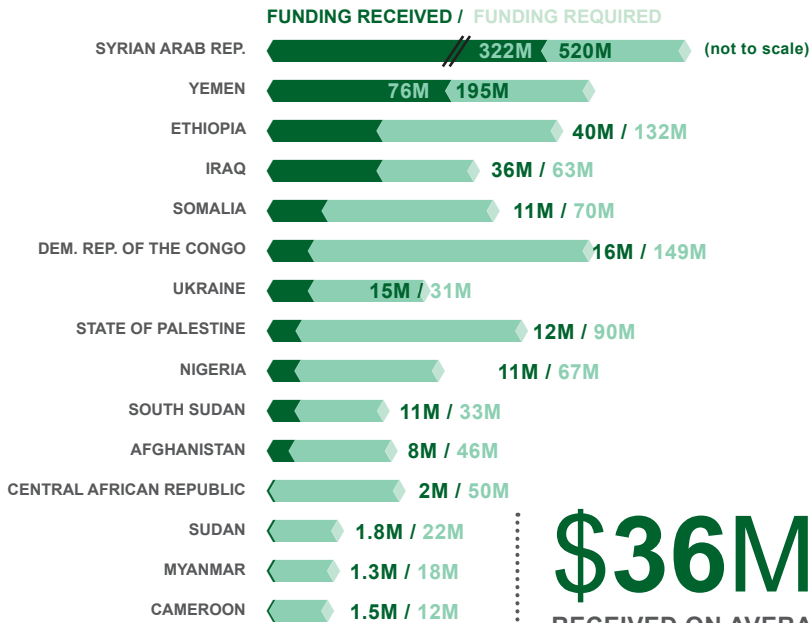
CLUSTER PARTNERS*

\$577M

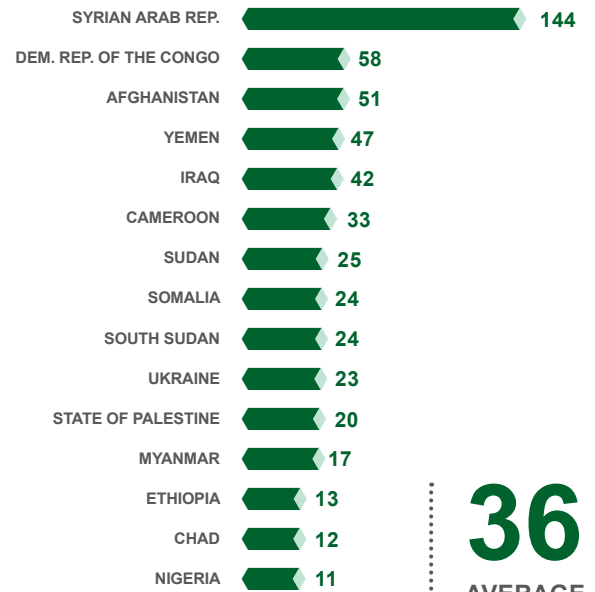
FUNDING RECEIVED



CLUSTER FUNDING ANALYSIS***



CLUSTER PARTNERS



* The number of cluster partners is based on the number reported by the cluster in its factsheet. This number does not include clusters in preparedness mode.

** The data presented here has been made available to the Global Shelter Cluster through factsheets. Achievements are from all cluster partners (not just the lead agency). Any form of shelter and/or NFI assistance is counted (except for distribution of single items).

To avoid overlap, this is based on the highest number of beneficiaries for either NFI or shelter per country (if no total figure has been provided for the number of people reached).

*** Based on factsheets submitted by clusters and OCHA's Financial Tracking Service, all amounts are in USD. Funding is received by cluster partners.

10.6M

PEOPLE SUPPORTED



3.5M

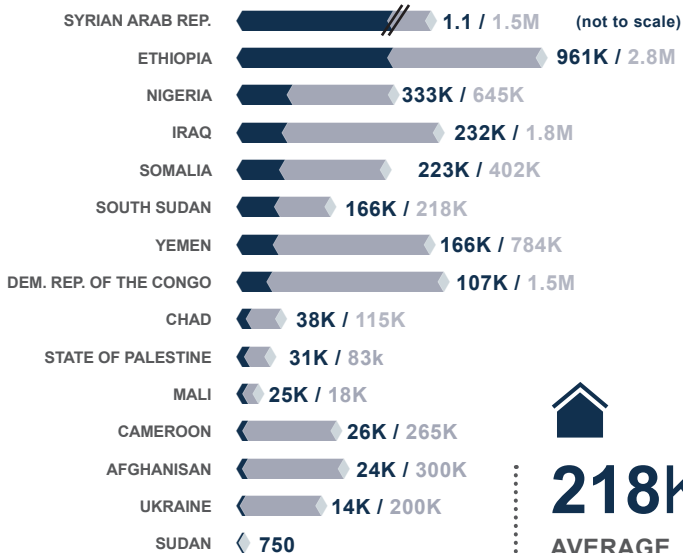
PEOPLE SUPPORTED WITH SHELTER INTERVENTIONS



8.7M

PEOPLE SUPPORTED WITH NFI INTERVENTIONS

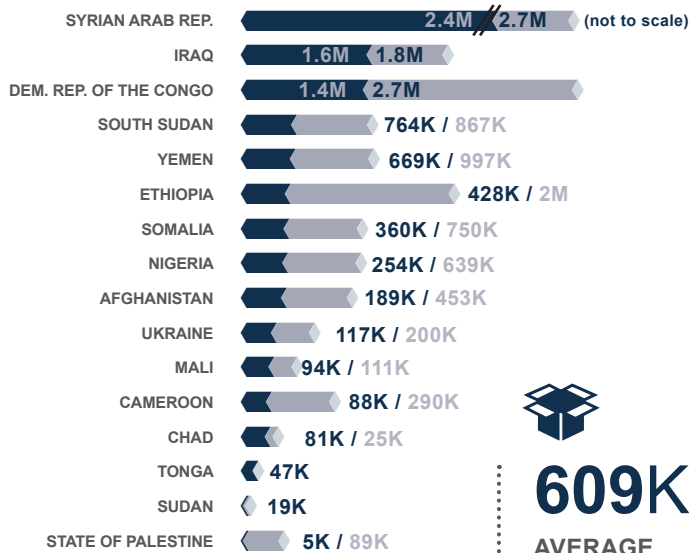
NUMBER OF PEOPLE SUPPORTED / TARGET



218K

AVERAGE

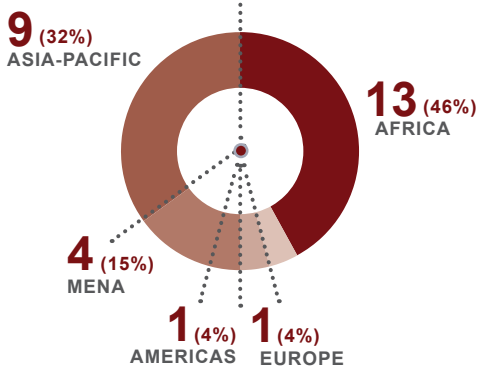
NUMBER OF PEOPLE SUPPORTED / TARGET



609K

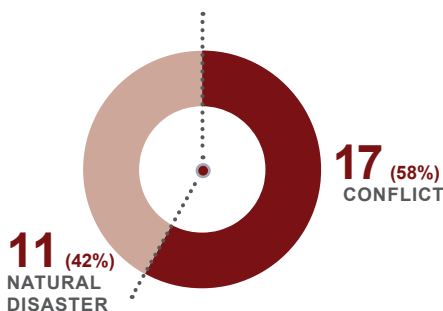
AVERAGE

BY REGION

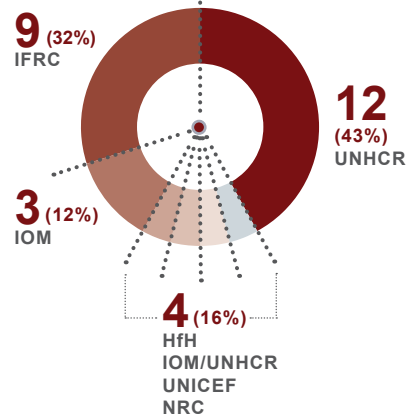


BREAKDOWN OF CLUSTERS

BY TYPE OF CRISIS



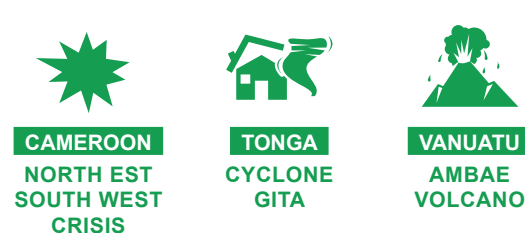
BY LEAD AGENCY



SYSTEM-WIDE LEVEL 3 EMERGENCIES



NEW RESPONSES



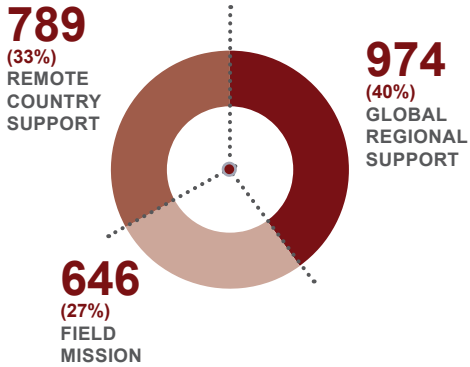
GLOBAL SUPPORT TEAM ACTIVITIES

Data includes information received to date from members of the GSC Support Team, except for the Global Cluster Coordinators.

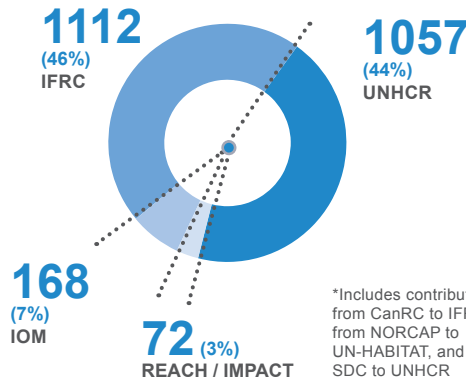
2408

TOTAL # OF DAYS

BY TYPE

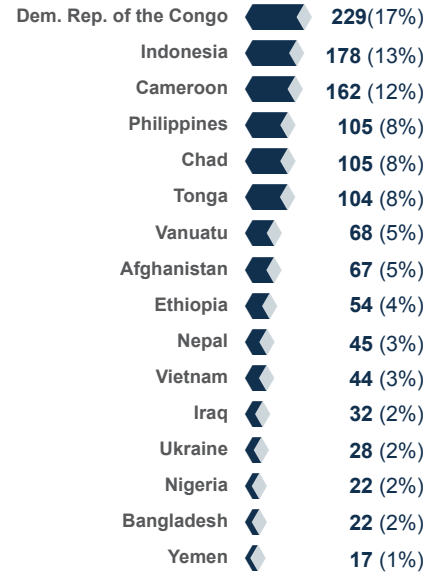


BY ORGANISATION*



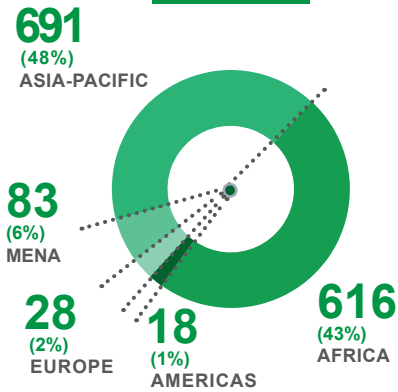
*Includes contributions from CanRC to IFRC, from NORCAP to UN-HABITAT, and from SDC to UNHCR

BY COUNTRY

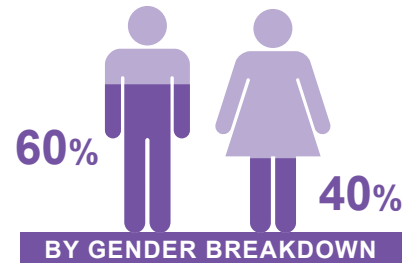
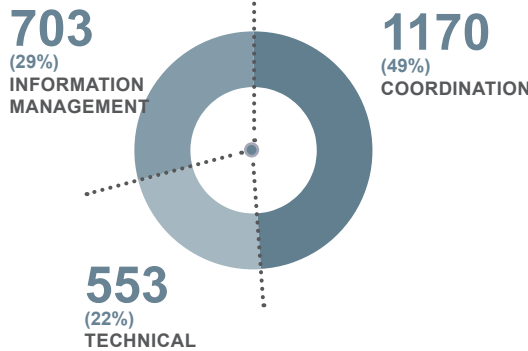


*Only countries with more than 15 days of support are shown

BY REGION



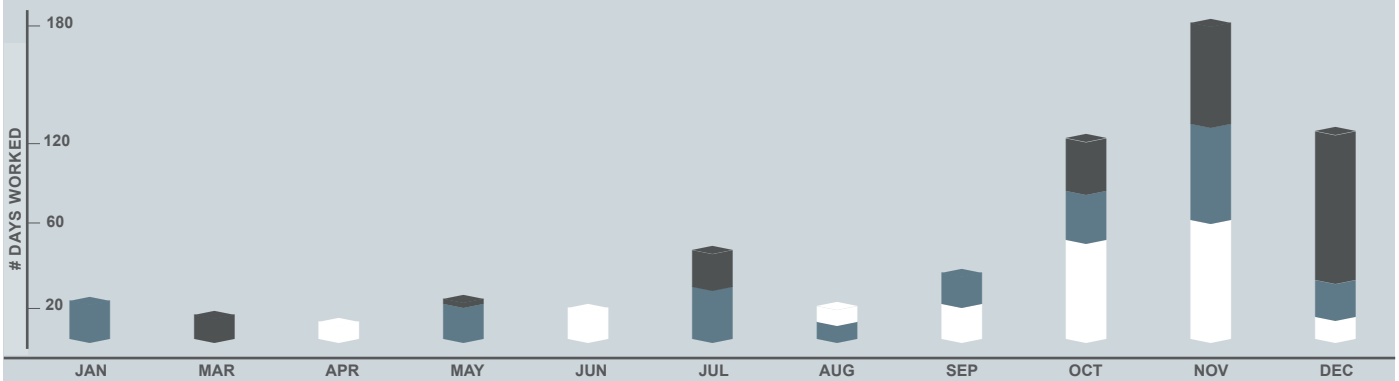
BY FUNCTION



FIELD MISSIONS

Coordination Information Management Technical

Based on the number of days worked





COORDINATION

At the end of 2018 a total of **28 clusters or cluster-like arrangements were active**. There was **one official activation** in 2018 in response to conflict in **Cameroon** (October 17, 2018). The GSC supported this newly activated cluster with surge capacity and remote support in the areas of coordination, information management, and assessment. This early engagement was important to ensure a common understanding of the situation and a common direction for all cluster partners as well as good linkages with protection, WASH, and other key sectors.

The GSC provided surge capacity to support the coordination of the shelter response in **Indonesia** for the Sulawesi Earthquake/Tsunami and landslide events of September 28th 2018. Shelter coordination support was also extended to improve the response to the Lombok earthquake, which had happened already in August but had been overlooked when the Government of Indonesia's limited coordination capacities were shifted to the Sulawesi response.

During 2018, the shelter clusters in **Fiji, Peru and Sri Lanka phased out** and further activities have been handed over to government counterparts or local partners.

The GSC continued to provide additional support to active **system-wide level 3 emergencies**: Syria (active since 15 January 2013), **Iraq** (active since 12 August 2014), **Yemen** (active since 1 July 2015), and the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** (active from 20 October 2017 until end of May 2018). DRC received substantive support from the global level through surge support (125 mission days) and through the preparation of national and sub-national Shelter Technical Working Group strategies and the organisation of two needs assessments.

Other clusters and working groups received support from the GSC resources. The web page (<https://www.sheltercluster.org/operations>) provides a map showing the 2018 shelter clusters and cluster-like coordination mechanisms, as well as a chronology of all the arrangements in the past. In addition to these responses, the Global Shelter Cluster provided remote coordination support to the following countries and regions: Africa and Asia-Pacific.

► GLOBAL SUPPORT TEAM

In 2018, the GSC continued to provide immediate and medium-term support to country-level clusters through maintaining and expanding the GSC Surge Capacity Team. The existing Global Focal Point and Roving Focal Points provided 566 days of on-request remote and in-country support, responding to new emergencies and reinforcing existing coordination mechanisms.

Given the fact that new emergencies in 2018 were fewer than in previous years, the role of Senior Roving Cluster Coordinators (SRCCs) were not needed and therefore replaced by the **Associate Roving Coordinators**. A medium-term coordination capacity that was able to respond to sub-national coordination needs, while exposing junior professionals from the Humanitarian Shelter Coordination Training to shelter coordination.

The GST dedicated a total of **1.543 days** to supporting country-level clusters remotely or through missions and undertook **27 missions to 15 countries** mainly in the Africa and Asia-Pacific regions.

The global Support Team consisted of:

- **2 GSC Coordinators** from the Global Co-Lead Agencies (IFRC and UNHCR)
- **2 Deputy GSC Coordinators** (IFRC and UNHCR)
- **3 Global Focal Points (GFPs)** for Coordination (1 IFRC and 2 UNHCR)
- **2 GFPs for Information Management** (IFRC and UNHCR)
- **1 GFP for Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation (REACH)**
- **1 Roving Technical Coordinator** (UNHCR/NRC and IFRC)
- **1 GSC Associate** (IFRC)
- **1 ECHO Grant Manager** (hosted by UNHCR)
- **3 Associate Roving Cluster Coordinators** (hosted by UNHCR)
- **1 Regional Focal Point for Asia-Pacific** (IFRC)
- **2 Roving Information Management (IM) Officers** (hosted by UNHCR)
- **1 Roving Shelter-HLP Advisor** (hosted by IOM)



COORDINATION

▶ WORKING GROUPS

Working Groups are task-oriented and time-bound structures with clear executable deliverables that are established by the SAG to address particular identified needs. There are active Working Groups on the following topics:

- ▶ **Construction Standards**
- ▶ **GBV in Shelter Programming**
- ▶ **Promoting Safer Buildings**
- ▶ **NFI practices**
- ▶ **Promoting Safer Building**
- ▶ **Settlements Approaches in Urban Areas**
- ▶ **Shelter and Cash**
- ▶ **Shelter Projects 2017 – 2018**
- ▶ **Shelter Vulnerability Classification**
- ▶ **The State of Humanitarian Shelter & Settlements**
- ▶ **GSC Strategy 2018-2022**

▶ **Strategic Advisory Group**

In 2018, the GSC SAG consisted of 12 members: ACTED/IMPACT Initiatives, Australian Red Cross, Care International, Catholic Relief Services, Danish Refugee Council, Habitat for Humanity, IFRC, InterAction, IOM, Norwegian Refugee Council, Save the Children, and UNHCR.

▶ **NEW Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Shelter Programming WG**

This is a new WG that was approved by the GSC in May 2018. Since this time we have had 2 group conference calls, one in July and one in August. We have another planned for the week before the GSC meeting. At present there are 30 people on the member list. Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Shelter Programming WG will explore and test how the tools available are being used, collect good and bad examples, and eventually produce shelter programming tools on the inclusion of Persons with Disabilities.

▶ **NEW Shelter Vulnerability Classification WG**

This is a new WG that was approved by the GSC in early 2018. The WG is aiming to develop a vulnerability classification methodology for the shelter sector based on existing good practice from country-level clusters and available research at global level. The output of this Working Group contributes directly to Strategic Area 3 (Evidence-Based Response) of GSC's Strategy 2018-2022 and is an enabler for Strategic Area 2 (Advocacy). With participation from UNHCR, IFRC, REACH, Shelter Box and experts from across the shelter sector, the WG has developed a first version of an analytical framework that aims to map out the theory of change starting with preparedness, vulnerability and resilience, through to magnitude and severity of direct crisis impact on shelter, followed by the resulting indirect impacts on health, mortality and protection.

▶ **GSC Strategy 2018-2022**

The new GSC Strategy 2018-2020 was finalized in 2018 and launched at the GSC mid-year Teleconference on the 7 June 2018. The GSC Strategy consists of three documents, an executive summary, a narrative, and a document with annexes which include activities to implement the strategy, key indicators, and an indicative budget. For better dissemination the strategy is being translated into French, Spanish, and Arabic.

For more information, visit the WG pages on the GSC website: www.sheltercluster.org/working-group/active-working-groups

▶ COORDINATION PERFORMANCE MONITORING

13 countries clusters (Afghanistan, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Iraq, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic (including Turkey Cross-Border Hub), State of Palestine, Tonga, Ukraine and Yemen) out of the 19 in response mode have been formally assessed by their partners or the GSC. Most clusters used the globally agreed Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring Tool on its light version with a ten-question survey. The GSC provided support to prepare online surveys making it available in English, French, Arabic, Spanish, and Farsi. The results of the surveys provided the basis for agreeing on concrete actions to improve the performance of the cluster.



CLUSTER CHALLENGES

FUNDING

Underfunding due to increasing needs, complicated application procedures for in-country funds, donor reluctance to fund certain responses or high cost of certain but necessary shelter interventions.

DATA

Lack of up-to-date and accurate data to improve targeting of shelter assistance. Need for improved data analysis and information management capacity.

ACCESS

Access challenges due to natural disasters, geographical factors, severe weather, or lack of infrastructure.

CAPACITY

Limited capacity to plan and implement due to high turnover of staff, lack of critical expertise, low number of cluster partners compared to needs.

STOCKPILES

Depletion of emergency stockpiles has slowed timely response to sudden displacements or increases in damages to shelter and infrastructure.

HOUSING, LAND & PROPERTY

Provision of “secure enough” tenure: Loss of occupancy documents or lack of clear documentation to prove tenure in shelter complicates provision of shelter assistance.

PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Prolonged displacement as a result of, for instance, persistent violence, leading to a need for repeated assistance.

MATERIAL

Local markets in crisis fail to provide quality construction materials and heating sources for winterization.

ARMED GROUPS

Interference of armed groups with the implementation of shelter and NFI activities.

This wordcloud provides an overview of the most common challenges reported by the clusters in their factsheets.

For more information please visit the operations section of GSC’s website on the following link: <https://www.sheltercluster.org/operations>



ADVOCACY

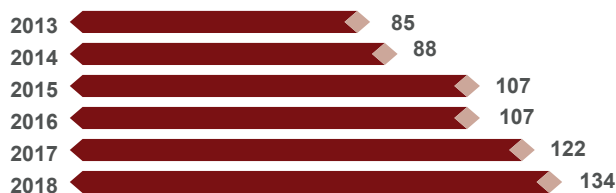
► IASC ACTIVITIES AND INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION

The Global Shelter Cluster Coordinators or Deputy Cluster Coordinators (IFRC and UNHCR) regularly participate in IASC discussions and decision-making through the Global Cluster Coordinator's Group. This year, the Global Shelter Cluster engaged on the question of cash coordination. The Shelter Cluster worked together with Protection, Education, and Food Security Clusters, and OCHA in drafting a standard terms of reference for inter-agency cash working groups. In partnership at the Global Cluster Coordinator's Group, the Shelter Cluster reviewed draft guidance for cluster coordinators on how to coordinate cash in response. On the 7th of June, the Shelter Cluster participated in a round table with the WASH Cluster to discuss challenges and opportunities that multipurpose cash grants are posing for the two sector.

► GSC MEETING

On the 3rd-4th October in Geneva, Switzerland, 134 participants from 44 organizations including members of shelter cluster coordination teams from 17 countries attended the Global Shelter Clusters Meeting. 4 representatives from government were also in attendance. The 2018 Global Shelter Cluster Meeting marked the first meeting after the approval of the Global Shelter Cluster 2018-2022 strategy. Discussions focused on how the strategy would be implemented at country level.

NUMBER OF GSC MEETING PARTICIPANTS



► GSC FACTSHEETS

In 2018, 13 response mode country clusters submitted 2018 quarter 4 factsheets providing the GSC with key data and information on their respective yearly resources, achievements and challenges. This effort has allowed the GSC to have a better understanding providing the basis for turning key data into evidence-based advocacy.

As part of the review of the Humanitarian Programme Cycle, the Shelter Cluster participated in several inter-agency meetings of the HPC Review Cycle and the Joint Inter-Sectoral Analysis Group (JIAG) which are working to establish a more evidence-based multi-sectoral analysis of humanitarian needs. The Settlement Approaches in Urban Areas Working Group also provided an opportunity for closer collaboration between Shelter and WASH Clusters among other relevant clusters. In November 2018, the Shelter Cluster participated in the Logistics Cluster Global Meeting in Rome which focused on the issue of reducing waste and reverse logistics. As a result, the Shelter Cluster will work on also focusing on the issue of reduction of waste in 2019.

► REPRESENTATION IN GLOBAL EVENTS

On the 7th of March 2018, the Global Shelter Cluster presented its new Global Shelter Cluster Strategy 2018-22 at a side-event of the 71st UNHCR Standing Committee. The Global Shelter Cluster also continued engaging with the Global Alliance for Urban Crises.

► GSC GLOBAL UPDATES AND TWITTER

A total of 38 Global Updates providing information on country-level shelter clusters and global initiatives were sent to an audience of 1.106 people. The GSC Twitter Account has been monitored and maintained, sharing relevant information with country-level clusters and re-tweeting. The number of followers of the Shelter Cluster twitter account has increased from 2.483 in 2017 to 2.883 in 2018 (16% increase). The current reach of the Shelter Cluster twitter account is 4.020.586 while the potential reach is 21.883.674 people.

Global Shelter Cluster
Coordinating Cluster for Shelter

Cameroon December – 2018

NEEDS ANALYSIS
Estimations from October 2018 shared by OCHA offered a figure of 346,000 displaced people inside the South West, 304,000 in the North West, and 60,000 to neighboring West and Littoral regions. Host households and communities have also been made extremely vulnerable by the crisis and need to be considered in the humanitarian response. The hosting population in the four regions is estimated to reach the number of 537,000.

RESPONSE
• 14,000 households reported reached to date with NFI kits.
• 4,300 house holds reported reached to date with light shelter kits (Bambarda and region).
• Although access to affected population remains difficult, IC partners are finding strategies to gain better access to the affected communities and the beneficiaries therein.
• NW response in terms of Shelter and NFI is currently significantly behind the SW one, and does not match to the level of needs observed in that region.
• A REACH Initiative Shelter & WASH joint Needs Assessment is ongoing in NW, SW, Littoral and West regions. The results are expected by January 2019.

GAPS & CHALLENGES
The key constraints highlighted by the Shelter Cluster partners are the difficulties to access the affected areas, the limited information we are working with and the fluidity & unpredictability of the situation, which makes difficult to forecast the crisis evolution, therefore to imagine future scenarios and plan for mid-term interventions.
Another important constraint is the reluctance towards the approval of cash based interventions. Considering the urgency of partners, the functioning markets and the demonstrated resilience of the affected population, CB seems that it could be a suitable response for part of the response, especially in urban areas.

CLUSTER TEAM
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Shelter Cluster Information Management Officer:
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KEY DATES
On the 3rd of October 2018, the Shelter (NF) Cluster was activated for the South West and North West regions of Cameroon, together with 7 other clusters, to support the response to the recent crisis occurring in both these regions.
The Shelter/NFI Cluster SW/NW Cameroon is led by UNHCR.
The Shelter/NFI Cluster SW/NW Cameroon was established in Bamenda in October and had set up a mission hub in Bamenda on December 2018.

KEY DOCUMENTS
• Shelter/NFI Cluster Strategy
• Shelter/NFI Cluster T.O.B
• SW/NW Cameroon Mission NFI kit
• Emergency Response Plan Northwest and Southwest

KEY LINKS
• <http://www.sheltercluster.org/regions/cameroon>

KEY FIGURES
33 Cluster Partners
381K NFI Shelter 418K PIN NFI
265K Targeted Shelter 200 K Targeted NFI
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS:
\$6.7 Million



EVIDENCE-BASED RESPONSE

► ASSESSMENTS

In 2018, the GSC continued to provide operational analysis to country-level clusters supporting field assessments.

The Democratic Republic of Congo

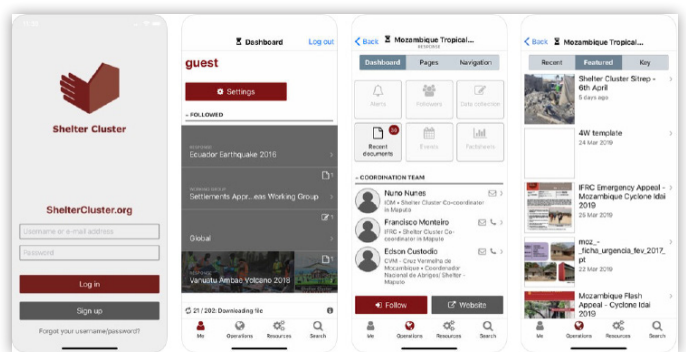
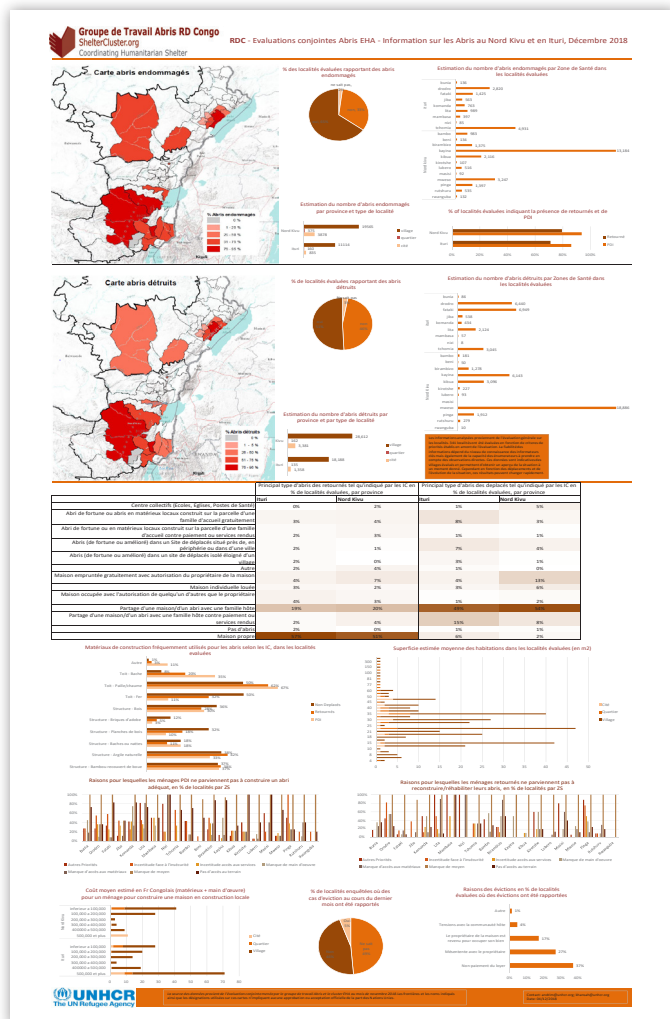
Since December 2017, REACH, in collaboration with both global WASH and Shelter Clusters has supported the joint Shelter/WASH assessments in affected areas. Objectives were three-fold: 1) to gather and analyze data on humanitarian needs in 8 priority provinces by the end of the 2018; 2) to build assessment capacity of WASH and Shelter partners, including local organizations; 3) to promote a joint approach to maximize available resources and foster inter-sectoral analysis. By December 2018, four assessment cycles were successfully implemented in Kasai Central (January), in Sud-Kivu and Maniema (June), in Tanganyika, Haut Lomami and Haut Katanga (September) and in Nord Kivu and Ituri (November).

Cameroon

The GSC-commissioned shelter assessment in Cameroon provided an overview of priority shelter/NFI and WASH humanitarian needs for 6 population groups in 18 divisions of SW, NW, W and Littoral regions. The assessment used a key informant approach to compare shelter/needs across the different population in three type of settings: i) urban ii) rural and iii) bush settings based on the shelter/NFI cluster strategy. The main outputs of this activity were: i) end of mission presentation to the humanitarian community in Buea and Bamenda ii) a WASH report and iii) a shelter/NFI report. The main assessment's finding confirmed that IDPs living in the bush were a first priority group due to the lack of basic infrastructure in the areas where they settled.

► GSC WEBSITE AND MOBILE APPLICATION

The GSC website continues to be regarded as the key tool for knowledge management and has been improved in terms of search functionality, with faster and more relevant results as well as improved presentation. From 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018, 6 new response pages were created and 1.115 new documents were uploaded.



The GSC has developed a mobile application available on iOS and android platforms to facilitate communication and information exchange with partners and stakeholders of the Shelter Cluster in humanitarian responses around the world. Linked to the website repositories it enables partners using it to follow some of the many groups established and participate in the activities of the Shelter cluster by receiving notifications of available documentation and events, be alerted of any urgent action to be taken or contribute toward data collection activities;



CAPACITY

► NATIONAL WORKSHOPS

To strengthen GSC efforts at localising the shelter coordination and response, its co-lead agencies organised four workshops for country-level clusters to promote the engagement of government counterparts, local actors, build preparedness and share best practices.

Nepal Contingency Plan Workshop, June 2018



The GSC organised a workshop in Kathmandu to review the Nepal cluster contingency plan and agree on shelter kit contents. The event brought together key national and international NGOs, revised common standards for emergency shelter, and agreed on a most likely scenario, and response outline in order to guide nationally managed future cluster activations for smaller responses.

Additionally, the workshop drew on lessons learned from the Nepal Earthquake and included agencies and individuals who had played a key role at national and district level in the 2015 earthquake response. In June, the GSC organised a Coordination Training at the district level to introduce common humanitarian shelter standards, previously agreed at national level and worked through a simulation of a cluster response at local level. One of the most disaster affected districts in Nepal is Nepalganj and a coordination training was held here to assist in familiarisation and capacity development of local government officials, NGO representatives, the army and police.

Vietnam Coordination Training, 2018



The GSC was approached by the Vietnam National Red Cross (VNRC) in association with the Swiss Red Cross to provide support in scoping its new role in leading the shelter sector in Vietnam. This role comes following a series of emergency simulation exercises led by OCHA in 2016 & 2017 and a further specific request from the UN in 2018.

The Global Focal Point for Coordination for the Shelter Cluster was invited to Vietnam to understand better the shelter coordination arrangements in the country, to inform VNRC about potential support that could come through the cluster, and to help to develop recommendations for ways in which VNRC and the Global Cluster could work together in preparing VNRC for the role.

Tonga Emergency Scenario Exercise, August 2018



The Tongan Government's National Emergency Management Office (NEMO) and HM Armed Forces in conjunction with the Australian Government and Defence Force invited the Shelter Cluster to participate in an exercise to review the effectiveness of the response to TC Gita which struck Tonga earlier in 2018.

This provided the opportunity to re-enact an emergency scenario focussing on collaboration between key clusters, NEMO, and logistics assets of the Tonga and Australian armed forces respectively. The Humanitarian Shelter Coordination Workshop in December was designed for personnel involved in shelter coordination at the national, district and town levels and included coordination team members of aligned clusters such as Reconstruction and Safety and Protection. Participants, including cluster coordination team members and civil society organisations, were introduced to shelter coordination practices, methods, tools and procedures, and their role within the cluster.

Somalia Regional Coordination Workshop, November 2018



The Somalia Shelter Cluster convened a regional coordination workshop that was made possible through the financial and administrative support the GSC using funds obtained from ECHO.

This workshop brought together the Shelter Cluster Secretariat, based in Mogadishu, Regional Shelter Cluster Coordinators and their government counterparts covering Puntland, Galmudug, Hiraa, Banadir, Jubaland, Gedo, Galgaduud, Shabelles, Bay and Bakool.

The Cluster has provided leadership and coordination support for better service delivery among its member partners, with a network of regional coordinators drawn from cluster members. Having several partners participating and contributing to the coordination structure adds up to a broader ownership (by the participating partners) and a stronger cluster structure.



CAPACITY

► UTILISING CASH AND MARKETS

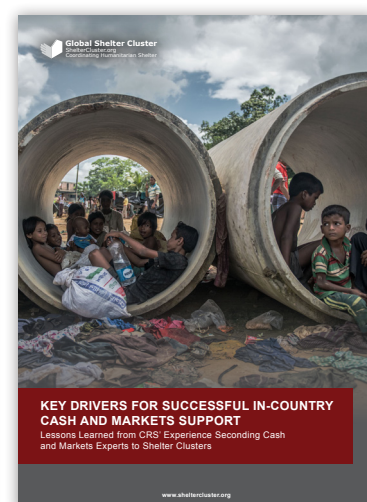
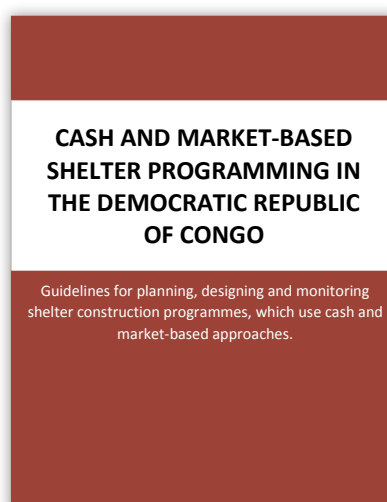
Building on the commitments to the WHS process, the GSC has recognised that the sector needs to adapt to the growing use of cash and more guidance and capacity should be provided to the country-level shelter clusters and to inter-cluster conversations. In the framework of this Action, the GSC sought to develop global capacity and methodology in the field of cash for shelter response in a similar way as it has developed and deployed REACH capacity to design and carry out shelter assessments in country.

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) has deployed Cash and Markets Technical Advisors in 2018 to Afghanistan and Ethiopia and has provided remote support to Yemen. In Afghanistan, the deployment supported the Shelter Cluster in publishing four tip sheets on a Cash Package for Shelter/NFI ; Monitoring and Evaluation ; Safe and Dignified Cash Distribution ; and Communication with Community and Accountability to Affected Populations.

Habitat for Humanity provided representation on behalf of the GSC and broader shelter sector in global level cash advocacy and policy discussions. Through a range of relevant forums, meetings and related initiatives, efforts were made to highlight the importance of sector-specific technical inputs to ensuring quality outcomes when using cash and market based modalities. Key examples included leading a session on sectoral cash at the Grand Bargain Cash Work stream discussions in Rome and participation and interventions at CaLP's London cash week, the British Red Cross cash conference, and arranging a joint workshop with WASH cluster on cash markets.

Save the Children, within the GSC Cash Champions initiative, sought to support an increase in cash and markets capacity in the shelter sector. The two pillars of their contribution have been successfully completed, as follows: (1) A cash and markets training module – Training scenarios, detailed facilitator notes and supporting training aids have been developed and are divided into key cash and shelter related themes e.g. Coordination, markets, DRR, preparedness, settlements, building repairs, etc. Further to the preparation of draft materials, a subsequent group feedback workshop with shelter and cash expert practitioners was facilitated and completed at the end of 2018.

UNHCR contributed to the Cash Champions initiative by supporting the deployment of an expert from CashCap to the Shelter Working Group under the Shelter/NFI Cluster in Democratic Republic of Congo for six months to map out the opportunities for using cash in shelter programmes, guidance, tools, and trainings for Working Group partners. The learning from this experience was shared with the Cash WG and contributed to the Save the Children led training on cash for shelter. UNHCR further provided support to country-level clusters in Ukraine and Yemen to conduct various rental market surveys.





CAPACITY

▶ HUMANITARIAN SHELTER COORDINATION TRAINING

The GSC “Humanitarian Shelter Coordination” course aims to equip participants with the skills required to coordinate a shelter response in a humanitarian crisis caused by a natural disaster, a conflict or a combination of both. The course is accredited by Oxford Brookes University and participants who successfully complete it are included in the shelter coordination surge capacity roster under different capacities.

In 2018 two trainings were conducted, the first one started in February and the second one in August, both were followed by a face-to-face workshop and had around 44 participants from UN agencies, NGOs, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement as well as privately funded participants.



Photo credit: © Neil Bauman / HSCT / Switzerland (2018)

▶ HOUSING LAND AND PROPERTY

Housing, Land and Property (HLP) considerations fall under the HLP Area of Responsibility (AoR) of the Global Protection Cluster but have important implications for shelter coordination, response and preparedness. Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), as the co-chair of the HLP Area of Responsibility (AoR) led a process of updating, expanding and reissuing the second edition of the 2016 Securing Tenure in Shelter Operations guidance. Additional text on ‘secure enough’ was added and linked to the new SPHERE section on Security of Tenure. Eight country profiles were all re-written with more information and details and nine extra country profiles were added.

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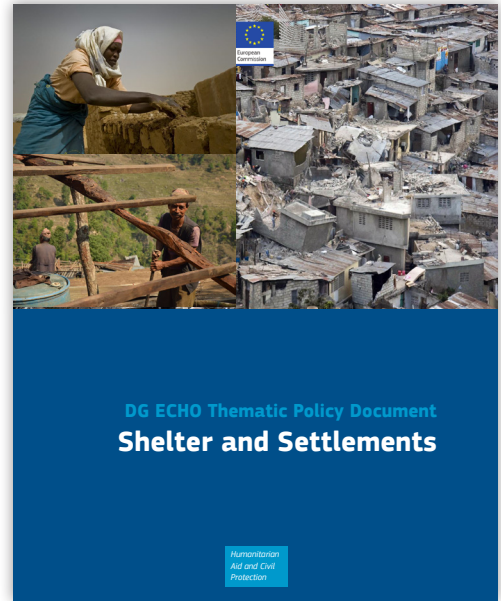
▶ GLOBAL SHELTER COORDINATION WORKSHOP

The Shelter Coordination Workshop took place in Geneva on October 1-2. This annual event opened to all personnel participating in Shelter Coordination Teams in country-level clusters provides the opportunity to review and revise shelter coordination methodologies, tools and practises. A total of 16 country-level clusters or cluster-like mechanisms were represented in the workshop. Participants drawing on experiences of cluster coordination over the past years reviewed what had worked well and what needed improvement, and got up-to-date with recent developments in country-level cluster coordination guidance and tools.

► DG ECHO CONTRIBUTION

The Global Shelter Cluster (GSC) takes the opportunity of the 2018 Achievements Report to convey its gratitude and appreciation for DG ECHO's support. DG ECHO's contribution has been catalytic in allowing the GSC to increase its sustainability, develop strategies, modalities and tools, compile and disseminate best practices, increase commitment from and support to partners, mainstream pilot elements, and strengthen the shelter response of humanitarian actors by improving the GSC surge capacity, preparedness and advocacy.

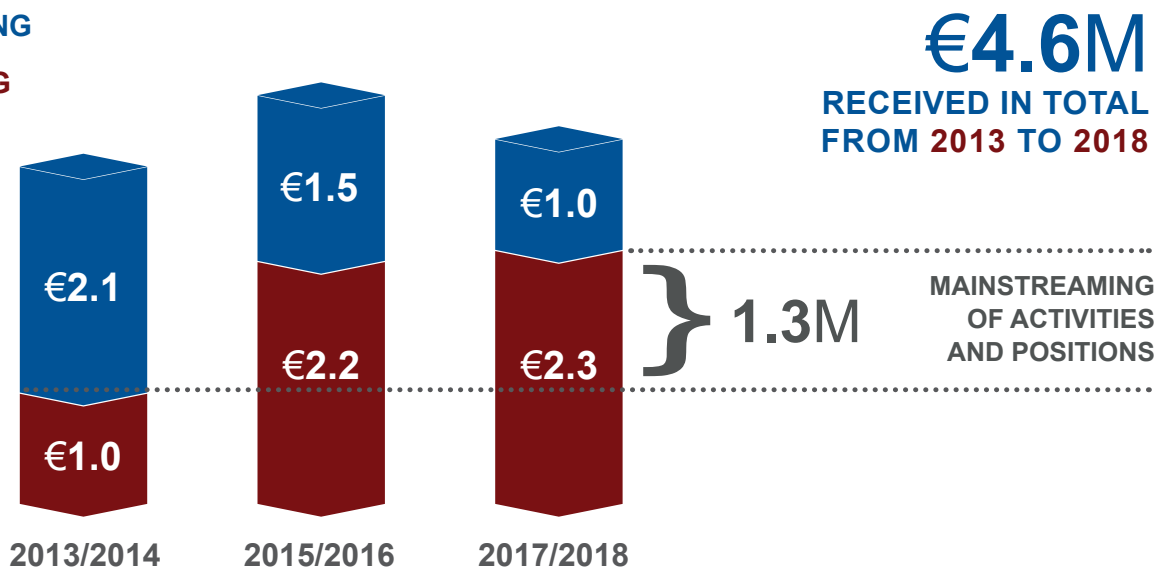
In addition to the financial contribution, which proved invaluable in achieving the results described throughout this Achievements Report, the GSC provided constructive feedback to the new DG ECHO thematic policy document on Shelter and Settlements which will guide DG ECHO partners and the overall humanitarian community when undertaking shelter and settlement interventions.



Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

TOTAL DG ECHO CONTRIBUTION TO THE GSC
(IN MILLIONS)

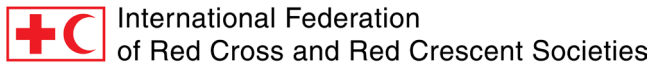
■ ECHO FUNDING
■ GSC FUNDING





Global Shelter Cluster
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

CLUSTER LEAD AGENCIES



2017-2018 SAG MEMBERS



DONOR CONSULTATION GROUP MEMBERS



OTHER PARTNERS

