



## **Content**



Background and context overview



Cluster coordination structure and evolution



Critical shelter, energy and NFI needs



Shelter, energy and NFI cluster strategy



-- Shelter, energy and NFI cluster response and modalities



-- Gaps and challenges



Lessons learned





### **Economic contraction**



Source: "Lo que el dinero no puede comprar: así se ve la hiperinflación de Venezuela". La República. Photo: Reuters.









**Essential services** deterioration



Source: Observatorio OVSP



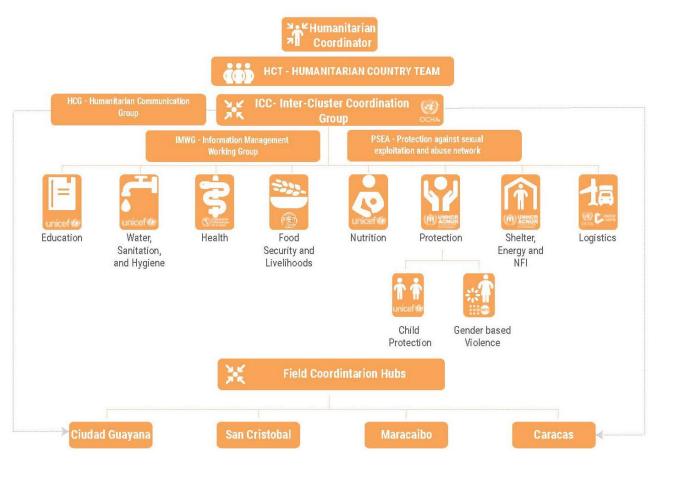
**COVID-19** pandemic





### Cluster coordination structure and evolution

#### **Humanitarian architecture and national cluster structure**





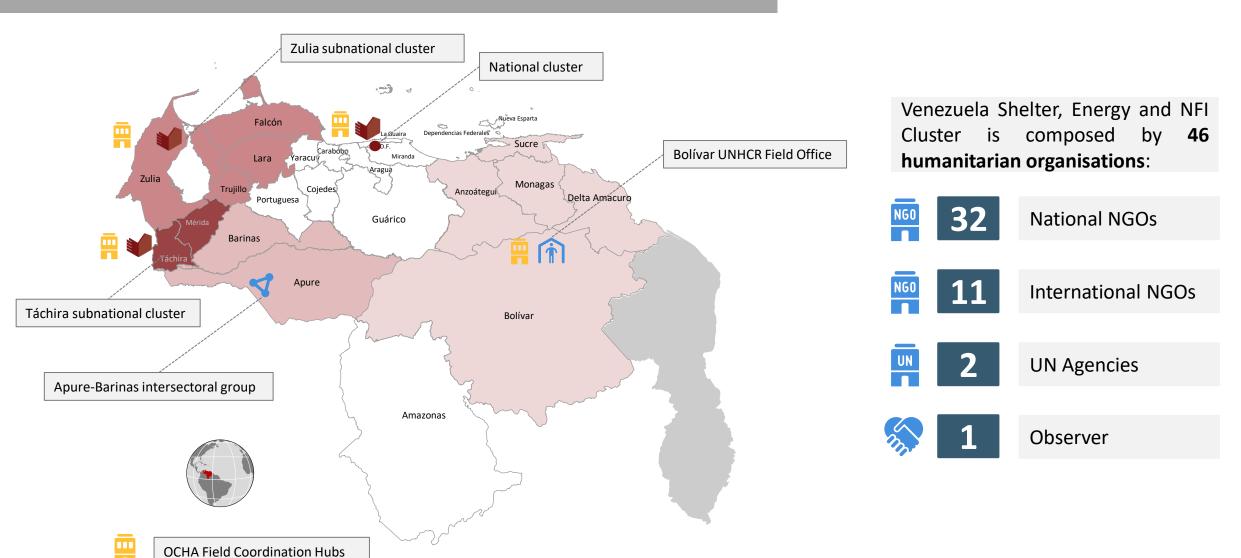
**Source:** Venezuelan Humanitarian Response Plan – July 2020



\*Subnational cluster coordinators are the current UNHCR Head of Field Offices

## **Cluster coordination structure**

### Subnational clusters and other coordination groups



## Cluster coordination structure and evolution

#### **Evolution**



#### **TWG NFI kits**

Standardization of content and technical specifications of basic NFI kits.



#### **CCCM** functions

Increase in spontaneous returns due to COVID-19, the cluster assumed functions related with CCCM.



#### **Strategy**

The cluster and its partners approved the response strategy for 2021 with a focus on 4 main areas.



#### **Activation**

Official cluster activation in Venezuela, including Subnational Cluster in Táchira.



#### COVID-19

The Intersectoral Plan for Preparedness and Attention to COVID-19 was published, after State of Alarm was stablished in March.

Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) was established



#### **HRP 2020**

HRP with HNO 2020 was published with Shelter, Energy and NFI included as a formal cluster.

Zulia Subnational Cluster activation. (December 2020)



#### **HRP 2021**

HRP 2021 was published in mid June as an update of HRP 2020.



People on the move in highly vulnerable conditions





Vulnerable persons in situation of mobility including outflows and returns through informal border crossings are exposed to significant protection risks.

Photo: AFP

#### **Substandard Shelter Conditions**





Persons affected by the crisis move internally to large urban and border areas where the access to basic services or/and livelihoods is not heavily affected.

Photo: UNHCR

Remote areas without access to national electricity network





Limited access to energy impacts the performance of daily activities (cooking, means of life, telecom, access to water systems), and also has an impact on **protection** rights, security and gender-based violence.

Photo: Shirapta, Zulia - UNHCR/Tatiana Font

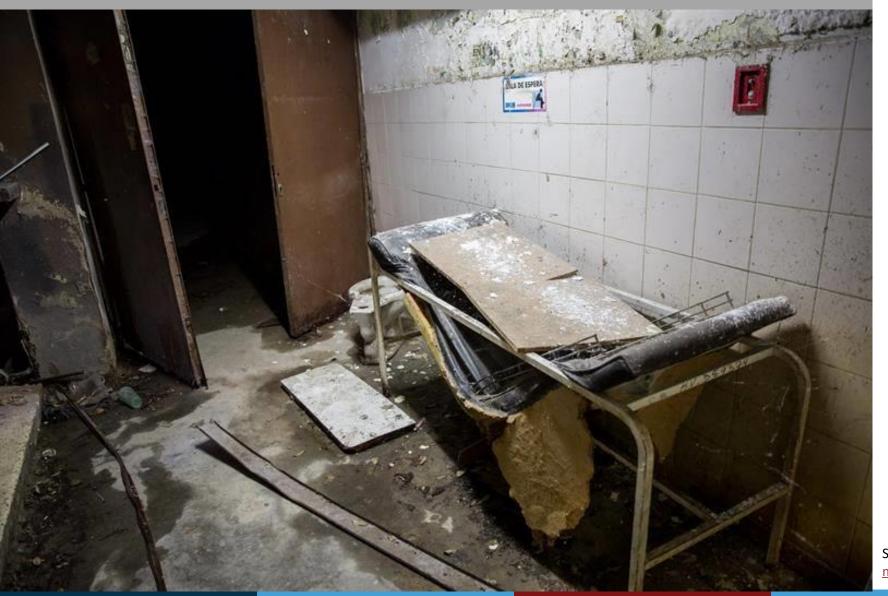




Flooding has been a persistent phenomenon for years in Venezuela, bringing additional shelter and NFIs requirements to the preexisting needs already aggravated with the ongoing crisis.

Photo: <u>HRP 2021</u> - UNHCR/Hugo Quintero

Institutions and community spaces in situation of abandonment





### **COVID-19 pandemic**

has aggravated these needs especially in sanitary centres, protection institutions, safe spaces networks and schools.

Source: <u>Hospitales venezolanos sufren por deterioro y escasez en</u> medio de la crisis – Diario Digital Nuestro País (elpais.cr)

## Shelter, Energy and NFI strategy



Supporting the network of temporary shelter arrangements

Repairs and constructions, including improvements in key electrical infrastructure.

Basic NFI and equipment distributions.

Mapping of spaces and services (online tool)



Community-level interventions

Interventions in community spaces and centres.

**Support to institutions that provide essential services (**health centres, schools and coordination authorities)

Criteria for interventions and trainings in safe construction



**Supporting sub-standard shelters in border areas** 

Repairs, improvements and constructions in shelters

Basic NFI and equipment distributions.



Supporting competent authorities when natural disasters are taking place

Establishment of **Working Groups with relevant authorities** at the national and regional level

Supporting the **development of contingency plans** including participation of partners organisation (i.e., NFI distributions, RHU)



Persons on the move



Returnees



Indigenous persons



Persons with disabilities



Elderly persons

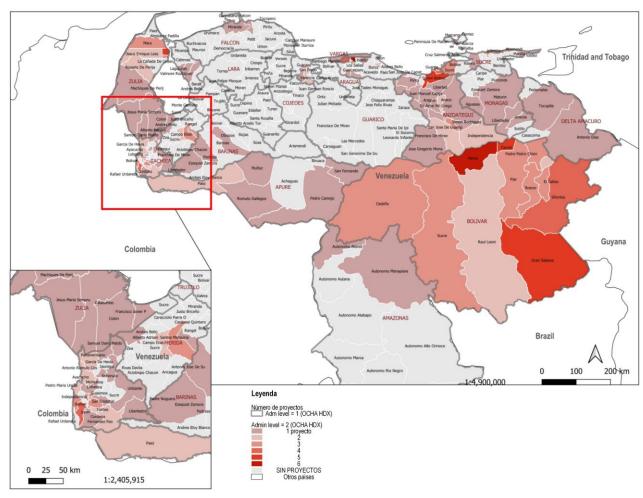


Refugees



#### **Humanitarian Response Plan 2021**

#### Geographic scope of Shelter, Energy and NFI projects (HRP 2021):



#### **Overall Response Plan Overview:**



**Target (Overall HRP):** 



**4.5** million people



Financial requirement (Overall HRP):

**US\$708.1** million



Funds received through HRP 2021 (FTS source)

#### **Shelter, Energy and NFI Cluster:**



For HRP 2021:

**24** partner organisations



**Submitted:** 





To assist (sectoral target):



**1,4** million people



**21** states



**Funding required:** 

US\$45.0 million

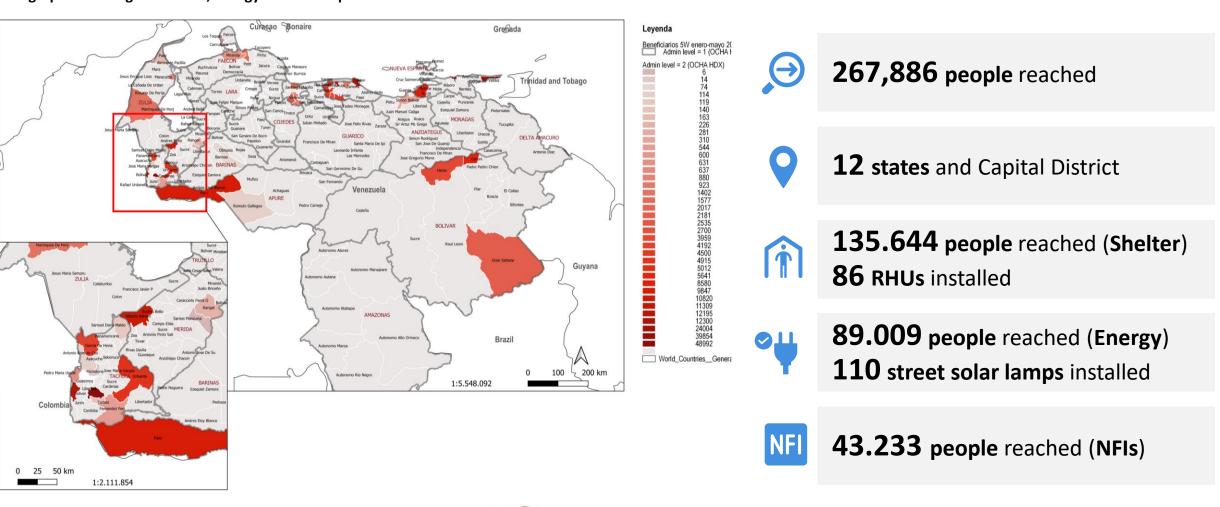


Funds received through HRP 2021 for the Shelter, Energy and NFI Cluster (FTS source)



#### **Response Jan-May 2021 in numbers**

#### **Geographic coverage of Shelter, Energy and NFI response:**





Repairs and construction of temporary shelter arrangements



Repair of temporary Shelter arrangements for persons on the move (before and after). Photos: IOM



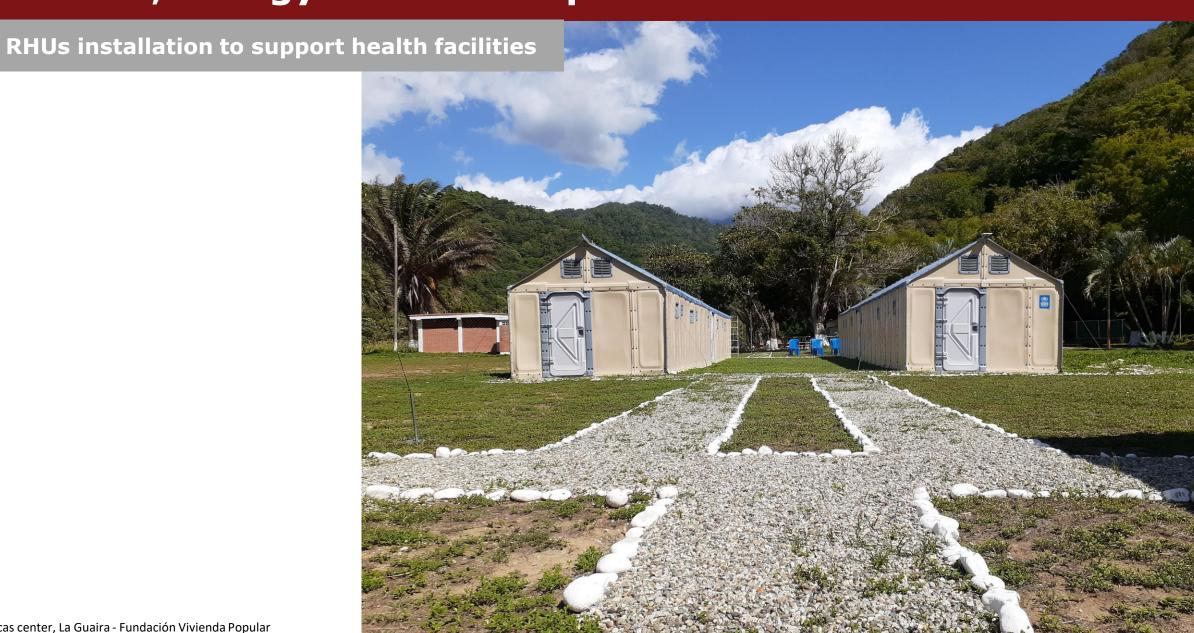
Repairs and construction of individual shelters

Repairs and construction of individual shelters



Photos: El Ingenio - Fundación Vivienda Popular





**RHUs installation as temporary shelter** 

Photo: PASI la Periquera – UNHCR/Benjamin Barros

**Photovoltaic system installations** 



Photo: Photovoltaic installation at bus station, San Antonio, Táchira - UNHCR

**Solar street lamp installations** 



#### Photos:

- Jose Ignacio del Pumar, geriatric center UNHCR/ Yoshley Rodriguez
- San Antonio, Táchira public space, soccer field UNHCR

Repairs and construction of community spaces

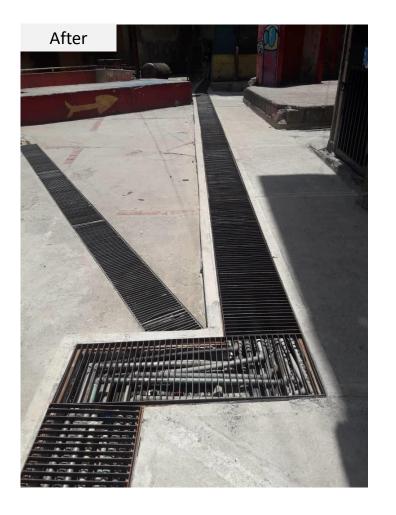






### Repairs and construction of community centres







**Basic NFIs for people on the move** 



**Basic NFIs for vulnerable population** 



Photos: NFI distribution - UNHCR



Basic NFIs: people affected by natural disasters



Machiques flooding response. Zulia. Photo: UNHCR 2021

## **Gaps and Challenges**



Security conditions



Alternative energy sources



Operational level



Presence and capacity of organisations



Limited funding



Politicization of humanitarian assistance



Limited access to countrywide data



## **Lessons learned**



COVID-19 emergency flagged the need to advocate for a prompt and joint response with the relevant authorities



The need for an early response to recurrent natural disasters such as floods needs further coordination and preparedness.



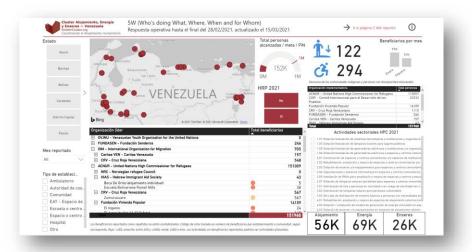
Subnational coordination is critical to have an effective and timely response to humanitarian needs.



Further active collaboration of Strategic Advisory Group is required in decision making and advocacy strategies



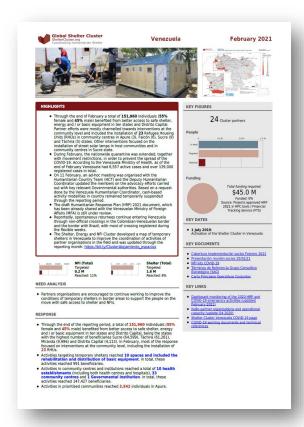
## **Information Management Products**





Response Monitoring Dashboard (5W)

Online Map: Temporary Shelters



**Monthly Factsheet** 



## **Looking forward**

### You can contribute!

Make use of global capacities to build on local partners expertise



Help make response inside Venezuela visible for donors



Help advocate for Shelter within intercluster response





# **Questions and answers**

# Any questions?



Photo: NFI distribution - UNHCR

## Thank you

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Photo: UNHCR