SW Shelter Cluster Strategy Workshop

27th-28th April 2022

Mountain Hotel

Buea, Cameroon

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Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Intro/Objectives of Workshop

- Review findings of Plan/UNHCR Shelter Cluster assessment

- Analyse together with other resources such as recent data from the OCHA MSNA as appropriate

- Validate Findings

- Process findings and reflect on how findings can inform the strategic update

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Assessment Key Terms and Background

- Plan/UNHCR: Household Survey and Focus Group Discussions

- OCHA MSNA: Key Informant methodology

- Data collection period: Plan/UNHCR: Dec 2021- Jan 2022

- Data collection period: OCHA MSNA: Feb-March 2022

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Population Profile

- **UNHCR/Plan HH Data**: In the SW, between 34.99% to 41.01% of the affected population would be IDPs; 12.16 to 17.84 % returnees; and 44.15% to 49.85% non-displaced.

Region	IDPs		Returnees		Non-Displaced	
SW	3.01	38%	2.84	15%	2.85	47%

IDPs in the SW

Division	Internally Displace...	# of ID...	Confidence I...	Confidenc...
Koupé-Manengo	143	1795	95% +/- 7.86	99% +/- 10.3:
Lebialem	74	880	95% +/- 10.91	99% +/- 14.3(
Manyu	165	2514	95% +/- 7.38	99% +/- 9.71
Meme	305	7774	95% +/- 5.5	99% +/- 7.24
Ndian	325	3014	95% +/- 5.14	99% +/- 6.76
Total	1012	21241	95% +/- 3.01	99% +/- 3.96

Returnees in the SW

Division	Retunee HH Samp...	Return...	Confidence I...	Confidenc...
Koupé-Manengo	607	3293	95% +/- 3.59	99% +/- 4.73
Lebialem	293	989	95% +/- 4.81	99% +/- 6.33
Manyu	63	4889	95% +/- 12.27	99% +/- 16.1
Meme	23	5817	95% +/-20.4	99% +/- 26.8
Ndian	150	2355	95% +/- 7.74	99% +/- 10.1
Total	1136	23815	95% +/- 2.84	99% +/- 3.74

Non Displaced Population SW

Division	Non-Displaced Sar...	Estima...	Confidence I...	Confidenc...
Koupé-Manengo	170	47335	95% +/- 7.5	99% +/- 9.88
Lebialem	258	50992	95% +/- 6.09	99% +/- 8.01
Manyu	491	81166	95% +/- 4.41	99% +/- 5.8
Meme	129	146486	95% +/- 8.62	99% +/- 11.3
Ndian	96	54956	95% +/- 9.99	99% +/- 13.1
Total	1144	380934	95% +/- 2.85	99% +/- 3.81

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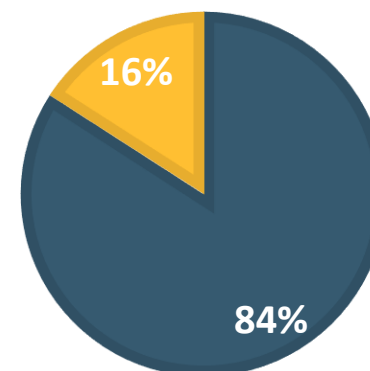Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

OCHA MSNA

Region of assessment	Division of assessment	# Assessment method: key informant	# Assessment method: focus group discuss	# Assessment method: Direct observation
South-West	Fako	146	95	141
South-West	Kupe-Muanenguba	131	82	110
South-West	Lebialem	71	49	63
South-West	Manyu	200	105	153
South-West	Meme	145	105	115
South-West	Ndian	130	111	122

Number of Key Informants Per Division

Division	Value
Manyu	200
Fako	146
Meme	145
Kupe-Muanenguba	131
Ndian	130
Lebialem	71
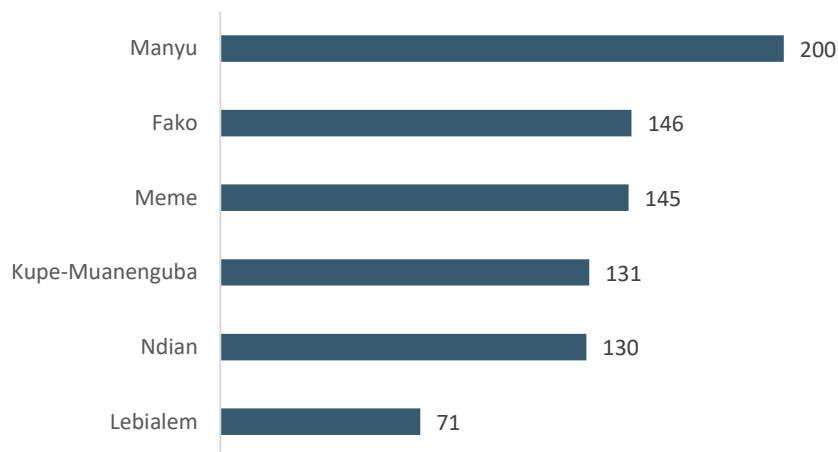
METHODOLOGY OF ASSESSMENT

■ face_face ■ remote

16%

84%

Demographics Plan HH Survey

Profile of Respondents by Populatoin type in SW

🟥 Female 🟦 Male

Population Type	Female	Male
Internally Displaced	59.98%	40.02%
Retunee	53.52%	46.48%
Non-displaced	41.00%	59.00%
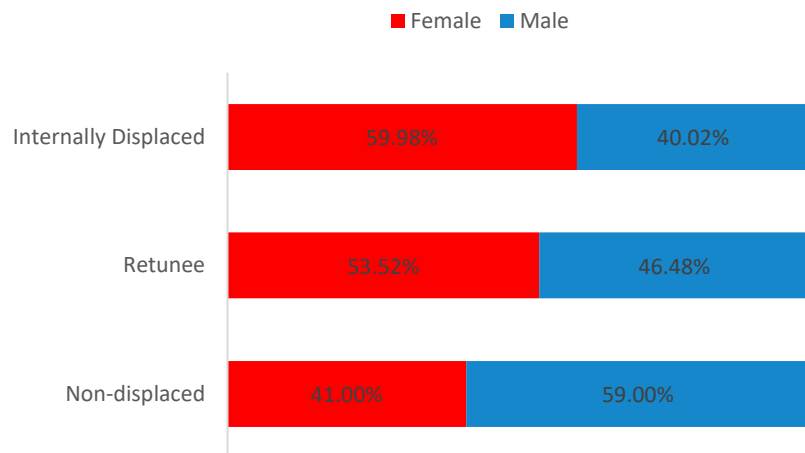
Southwest Region Gender and Population Type of HH Survey Responsdents

Population Type	Male	Female
Non-displaced	21%	14%
Retunee	16%	18%
Internally Displaced	12%	18%
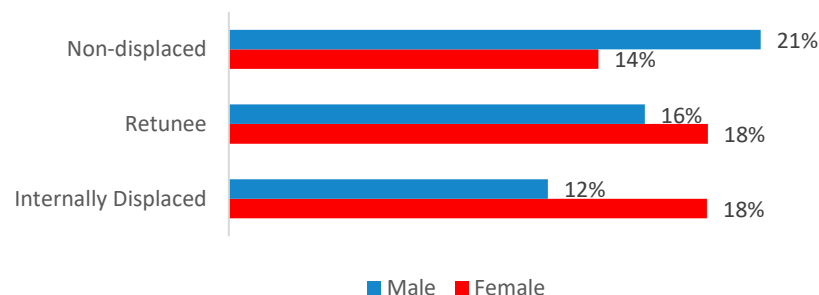
🟦 Male 🟥 Female

Average Age of Respondents in the SW
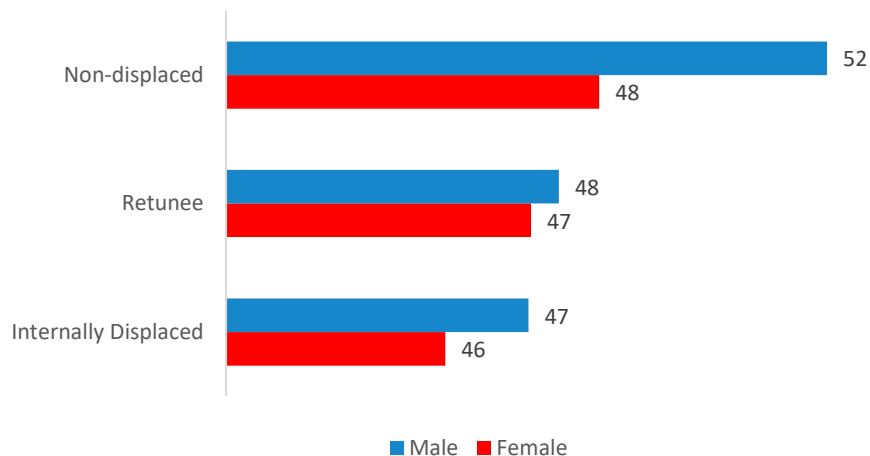
Population Type	Male	Female
Non-displaced	52	48
Retunee	48	47
Internally Displaced	47	46

🟦 Male 🟥 Female

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Population Pyramid: Plan HH

IDPs in the SW Population Pyramid %
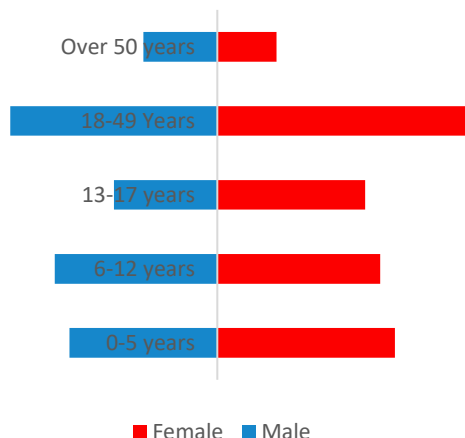
Age	Female	Male
0-5 years	12%	10%
6-12 years	11%	11%
13-17 years	10%	7%
18-49 Years	17%	14%
Over 50 years	4%	5%

Returnees Population Pyramid in the SW
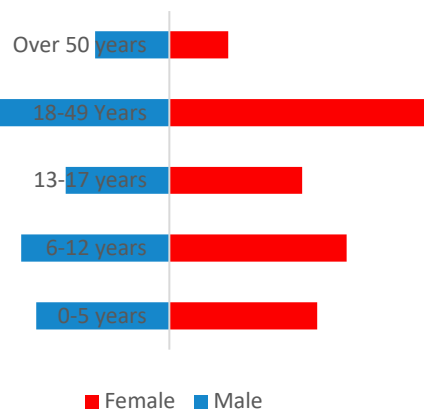
Age	Female	Male
0-5 years	10%	9%
6-12 years	12%	10%
13-17 years	9%	7%
18-49 Years	18%	17%
Over 50 years	4%	5%

NW Non-Displaced Population Pyramid in %
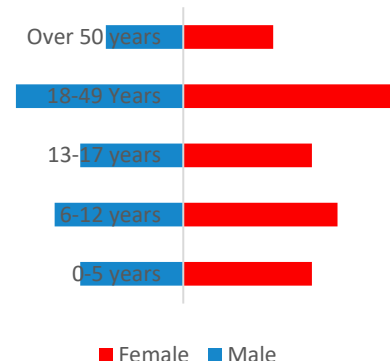
Age	Female	Male
0-5 years	10%	8%
6-12 years	12%	10%
13-17 years	10%	8%
18-49 Years	17%	13%
Over 50 years	7%	6%

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Population Pyramid: OCHA MSNA (Only IDPs)

OCHA MSNA Population Pyramid
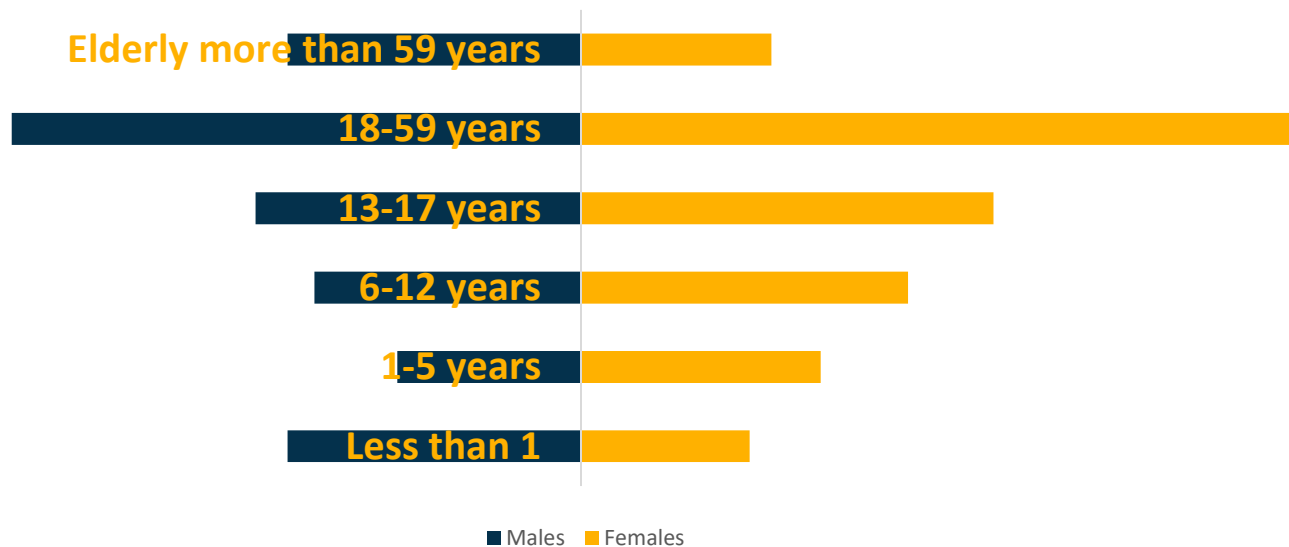
Age	Males	Females
Less than 1	10546	6059
1-5 years	6605	8610
6-12 years	9580	11751
13-17 years	11699	14823
18-59 years	20466	25808
Elderly more than 59 years	10546	6838

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Disability Presence

SW Disaiblities by Population Type

Difficulty to Take care of himself/herself (e.g., wash or dress)?	Non-displaced 3%, Retunee 1%, Internally Displaced 1%
Difficulty to Remember or concentrate	Non-displaced 1%, Retunee 0%, Internally Displaced 1%
Difficulty to Understand or be understood, when using their usual language	Non-displaced 1%, Retunee 0%, Internally Displaced 1%
Difficulty to walk or climb stairs	Non-displaced 3%, Retunee 3%, Internally Displaced 2%
Difficulty to hear	Non-displaced 2%, Retunee 1%, Internally Displaced 1%
Can't See, even with glasses	Non-displaced 3%, Retunee 2%, Internally Displaced 3%

■ Non-displaced   ■ Retunee   ■ Internally Displaced

SW: Challenges for Persons with Disaiblities related with WASH

No Pwd In Village	3
Not Physically Accessible	4
Fear Of Harassment Violence…	182
Do Not Face Any Additional…	397
Distributions Of Wash Items…	86
Obstacles at the water point	284
Obstacles on the way to the…	452
Difficulties Accessing…	173
Obstacles On The Way To The…	431
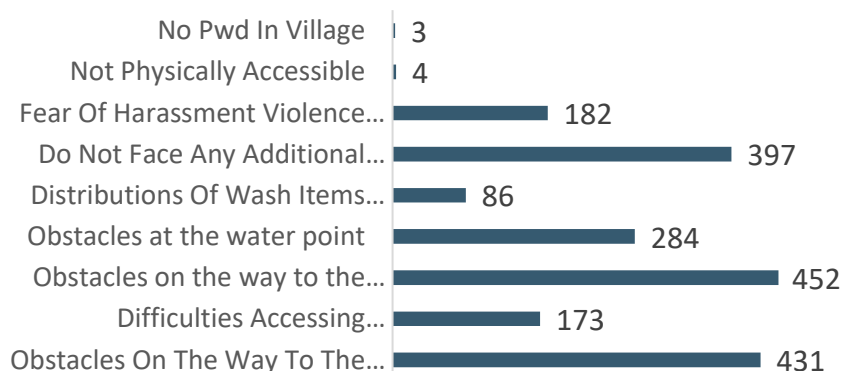
- 12% of non-displaced people have a disability
- 8% of internally displaced people reported a disability
- 8% of returnees reported a disability
- 31% of IDP respondents reported at least one disability in their household;
- 40% of non-displaced respondents reported at least one disability;
- 31% of returnees reported at least one disability in their household

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Other Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable Children (OCHA MSNA)

	Fako	Kupe-Muanenguba	Lebialem	Manyu	Meme	Ndian
■ Sum of Separated Children	1346	894	190	631	1272	323
■ Sum of Unaccompanied Children	221	1	40	163	301	135
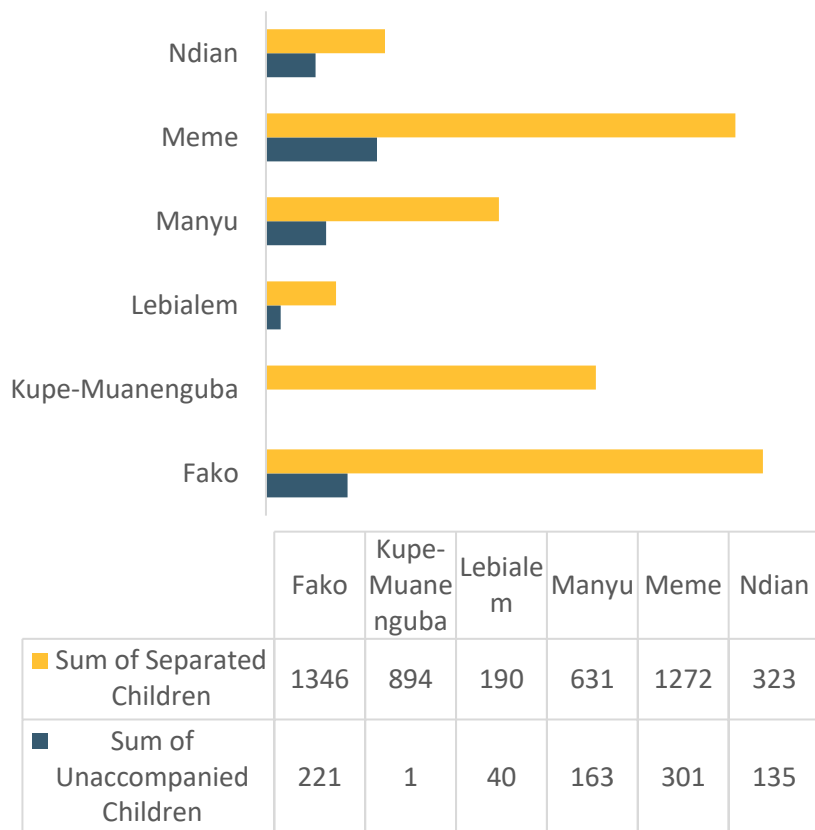
SW: Other Vulnerable Population Groups

	Fako	Kupe-Muanenguba	Lebialem	Manyu	Meme	Ndian
■ Sum of Single Female Headed Hh	2028	333	152	773	1120	908
■ Sum of Elderly Headed Hh	502	160	103	971	846	510
■ Sum of Child Headed Hh	634	12	31	741	350	187
■ Sum of Single Male Headed Hh	1323	119	75	328	1183	764

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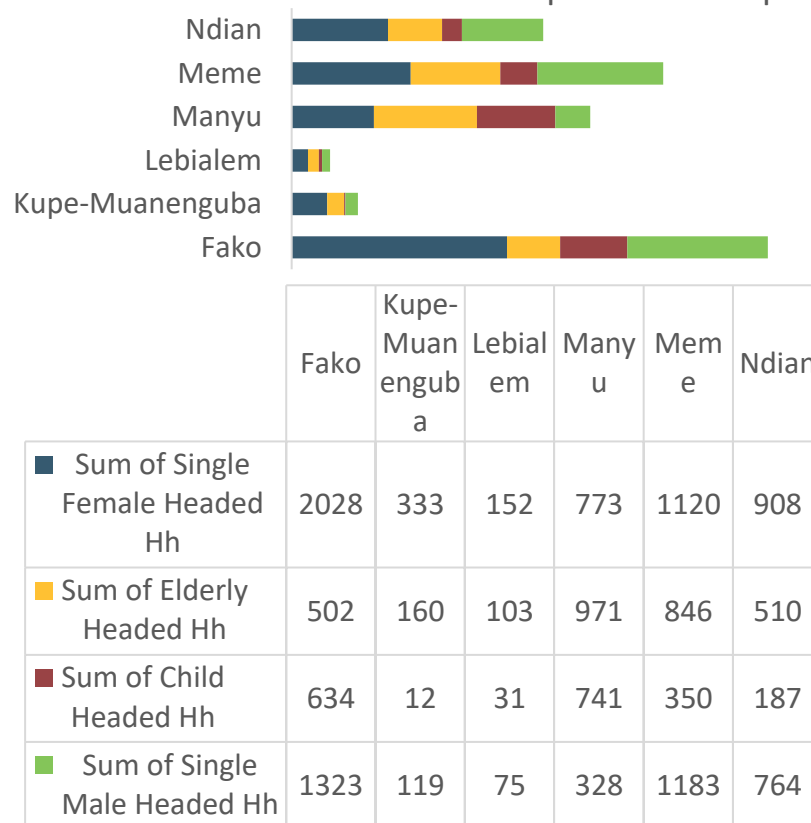
Villages Reporting Protection Issues(OCHA MSNA)

SW: Most Identified Protection Issues (Top 3 per village)

Issue	Count
None	72
Discrimination	97
Arbitrary Detention Arrest	329
Gbv	166
Economic Exploit Extorsion	112
Kidnapping	194
Family Separation	118
Lack Civil Documentation	288
Child Recruitment	24
Child Marriage	45
Stigma By Host Community	
Early Pregnancy	234
Drug Abuse	307
Threat On Property	111
Physical Assault Abuse	78
Low Access Arable Land	
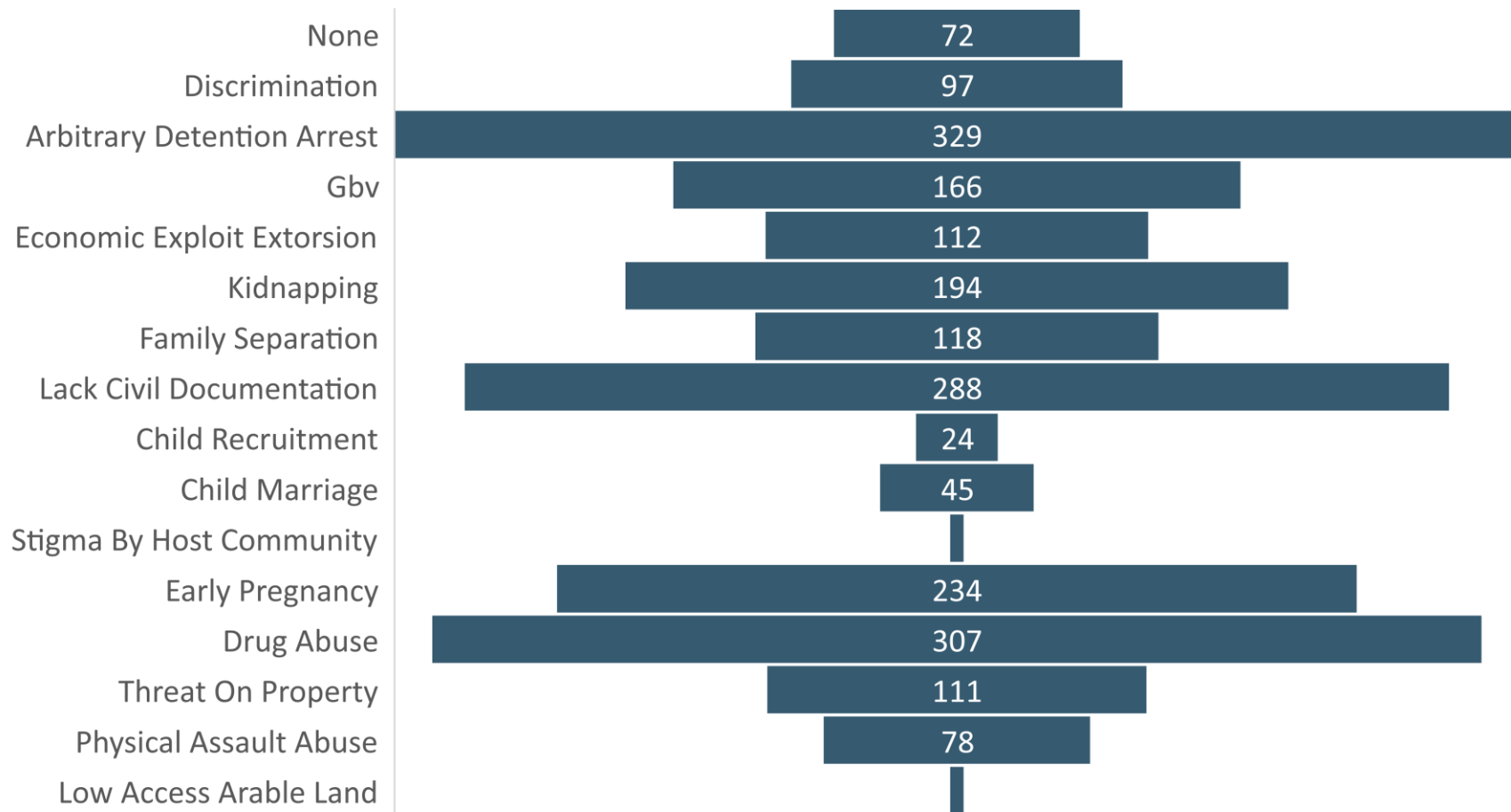
Vulnerabilities in our Cluster Strategy

Are there any vulnerable population groups that are missing from the assessment data shared?

How should our shelter cluster strategy activities target these vulnerable groups?
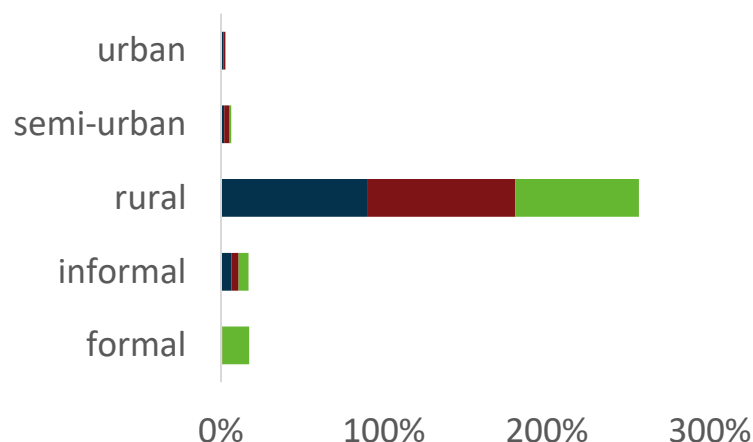
What should be the prioritization of targeting for these vulnerable groups? Should score card approaches be considered (NWSW 2019 Vulnerability WG)

What kind of mainstreaming in our interventions can we do?

Location Types

SW Region Type of Location by Population Type

	formal	informal	rural	semi-urban	urban
■ Non-displaced	0%	7%	90%	2%	1%
■ Internally Displaced	1%	4%	91%	3%	1%
■ Retunee	16%	6%	76%	1%	1%

OCHA MSNA: Number of Est. Households by Village Setting
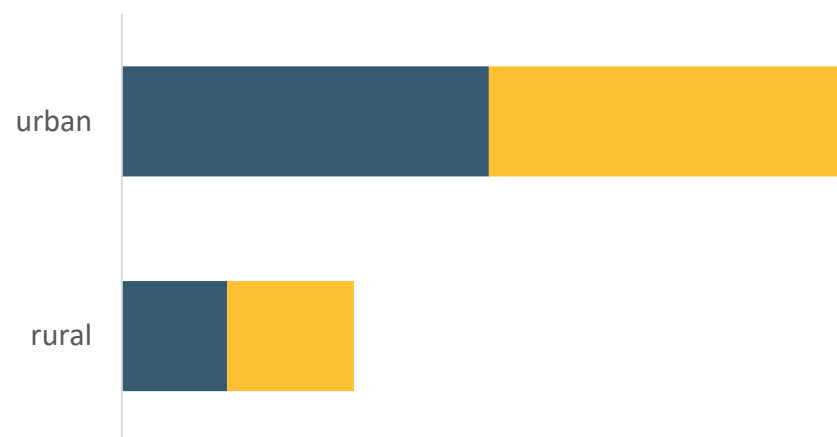
	rural	urban
■ Sum of Number of Estimated IDP Households	5357	18710
■ Sum of Number of Estimated Returnee Households	6468	18430

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IDP Shelter and Settlement Types

SW IDPs Type of Settlement Scenario

- 4%
- 8%
- 6%
- 82%

- formal settlement (planned camp or collective center)
- Host family
- self-settled (in an informal settlement)
- self-settled (renting or owner)
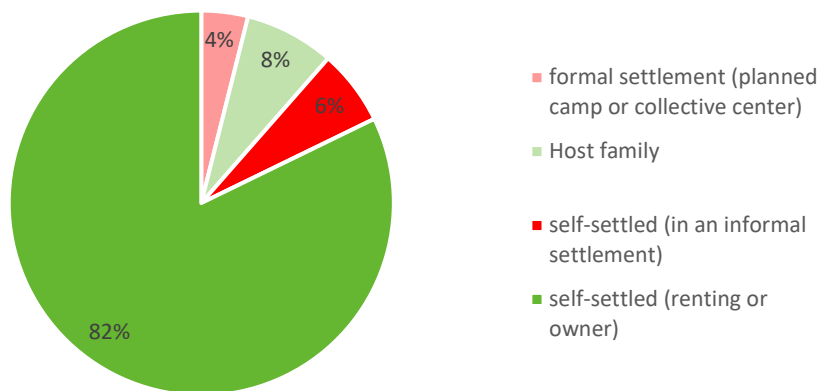
Shelter Types of IDPs in the SW Region

- 1%
- 0%
- 1%
- 1%
- 0%
- 7%
- 90%

- Apartment
- Collective center
- House
- Makeshift / emergency shelter
- Public building (school, municipality, etc.)
- Tent
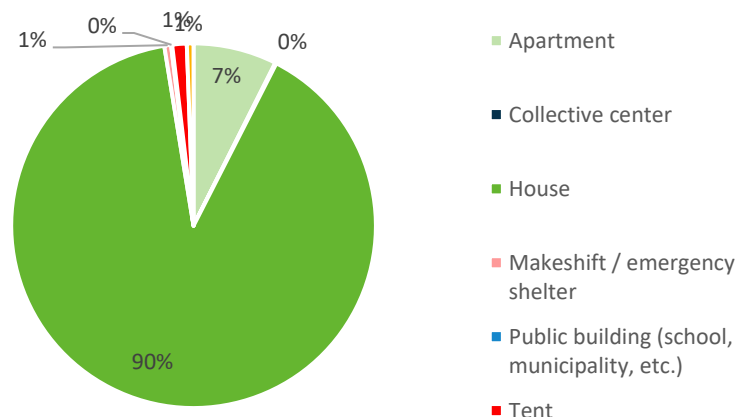
OCHA MSNA SW IDP SETTLEMENT SCENARIOS

- Est. IDP HH in Rental Accommodation 30%
- Est. IDP HH in Makeshift Shelter 6%
- Est. IDP HH Host Family 46%
- Est. IDP HH in Self-Settled Accommodation 18%
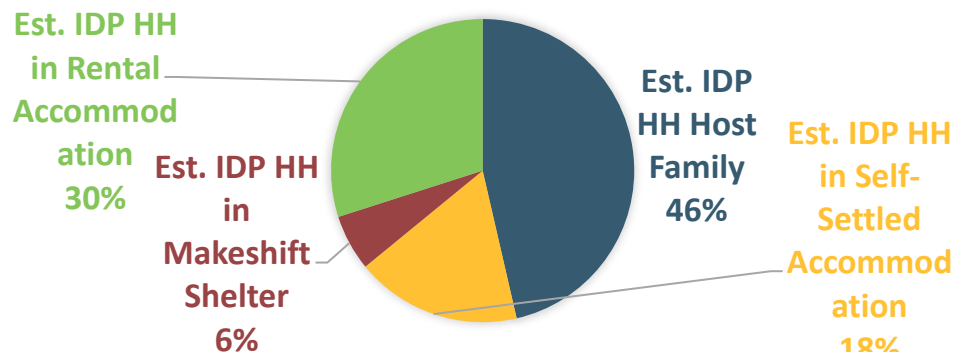
OCHA MSNA SHELTER TYPES IN THE SW

- emergency_shelter
- Makeshift Shelter
- non_damaged_house
- open_ground
- sub_standard_house

- 2%
- 6%
- 20%
- 0%
- 72%
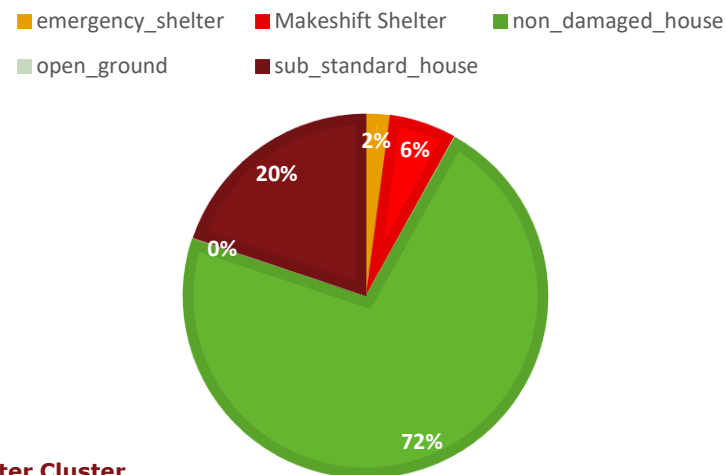
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5 Public Buildings in the SW

- 3 churches in Lebialemn Division

- 1 school in Ndian Division

- 1 government building in Meme Division

Shelter types for Returnees and Non-Displaced

SW Cameroon: Types of Shelters for Returnees and Non-Displaced

	Non-displaced	Retunee
■ Apartment	8.50%	4.40%
■ Collective center	0.09%	0.10%
■ House	91.32%	94.34%
■ Makeshift / emergency shelter	0.09%	0.10%
■ No shelter/open air	0.00%	0.10%
■ Public building (school, municipality, etc.)	0.00%	0.21%
■ Tent	0.00%	0.73%

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Shelter type and Disability

SW HHs who reported at least one disability % of Shelter Type and Population Group
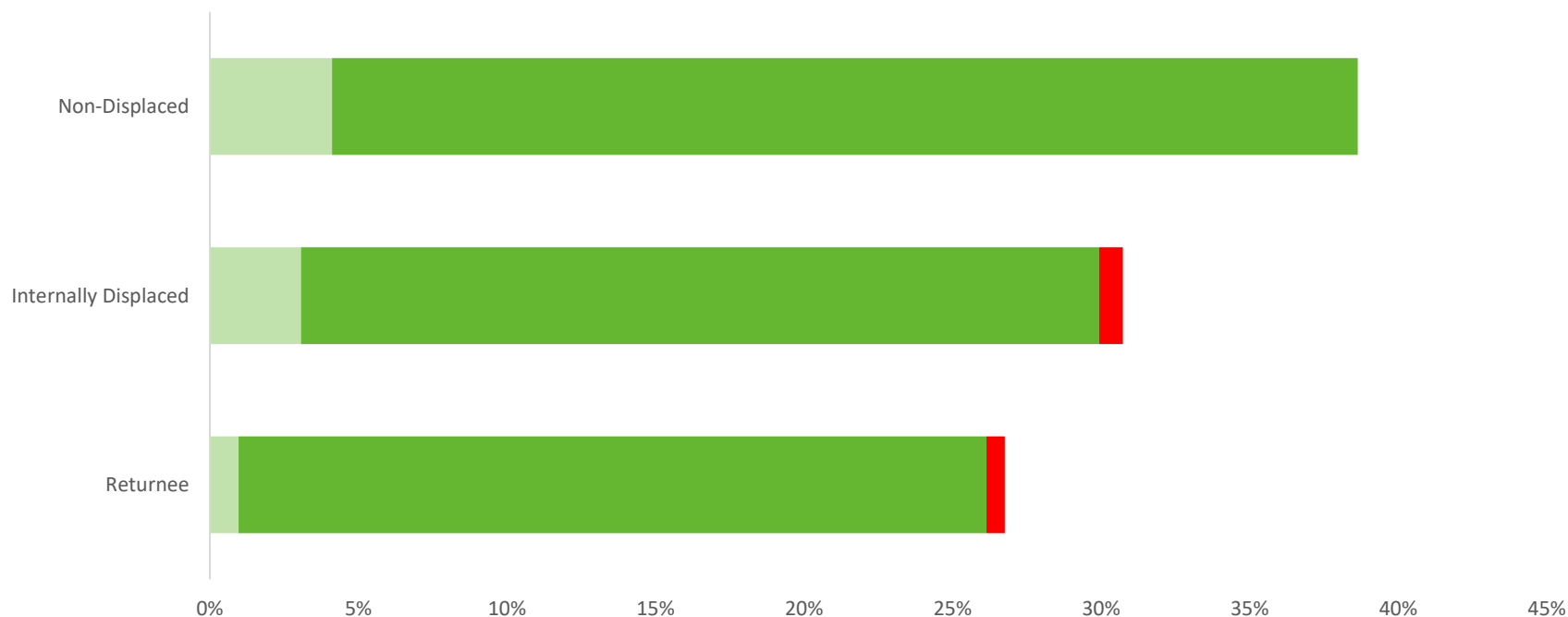
	Returnee	Internally Displaced	Non-Displaced
Apartment	1%	3%	4%
House	25%	27%	35%
Tent	1%	1%	0%

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Occupancy Ratio (Plan HH Assessment)

- Lack of data validation criteria on the sizes of houses, a number of entries dropped out

- M2 was not used, so we only have rooms as a proxy

Type of Shelter	Internally Displaced	Non-displaced	Returnee
Apartment	4	2	3
House	4	2	2

Average Number of People per room Shelter Type and Population (apartment and houses)

Structure of House	Internally Displaced	Non-displaced	Returnee
Bamboo	7	3	2
Concrete	4	2	3
Mud bricks	5	2	2
Plywood	5	3	2
Timber	4	2	2

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SW: Makeshift Shelters

SW Makeshift Shelter Materials Indications
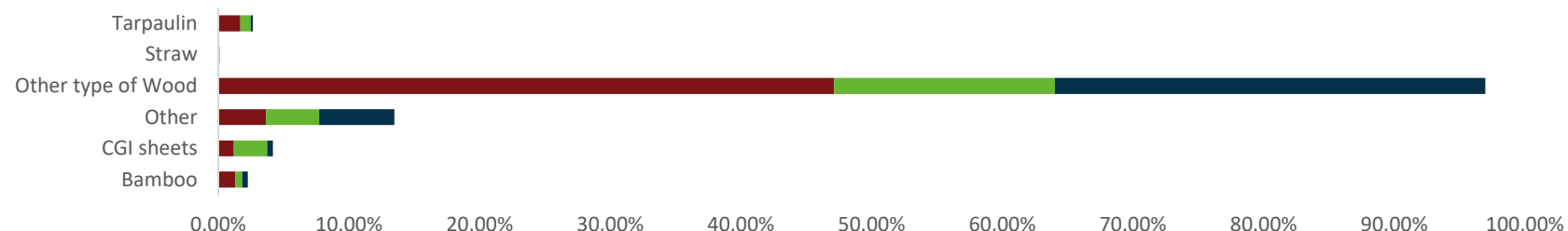
	Bamboo	CGI sheets	Other	Other type of Wood	Straw	Tarpaulin
■ Internally Displaced	1.28%	1.19%	3.66%	47.13%	0.00%	1.68%
■ Retunee	0.53%	2.55%	4.05%	16.90%	0.00%	0.79%
■ Non-displaced	0.44%	0.44%	5.77%	32.95%	0.09%	0.17%

OCHA MSNA Estimated # of IDP Households Makeshift Shelter Materials

	Tarpaulin	Plastic	Straw	Wood	Bamboo	Thatch
■ Of 6 % in Makeshift Shelters	29%	26%	10%	28%	0%	7%
■ # of Households Estimated to be using that material	1088	951	368	1018	1	266

■ Of 6 % in Makeshift Shelters　　■ # of Households Estimated to be using that material

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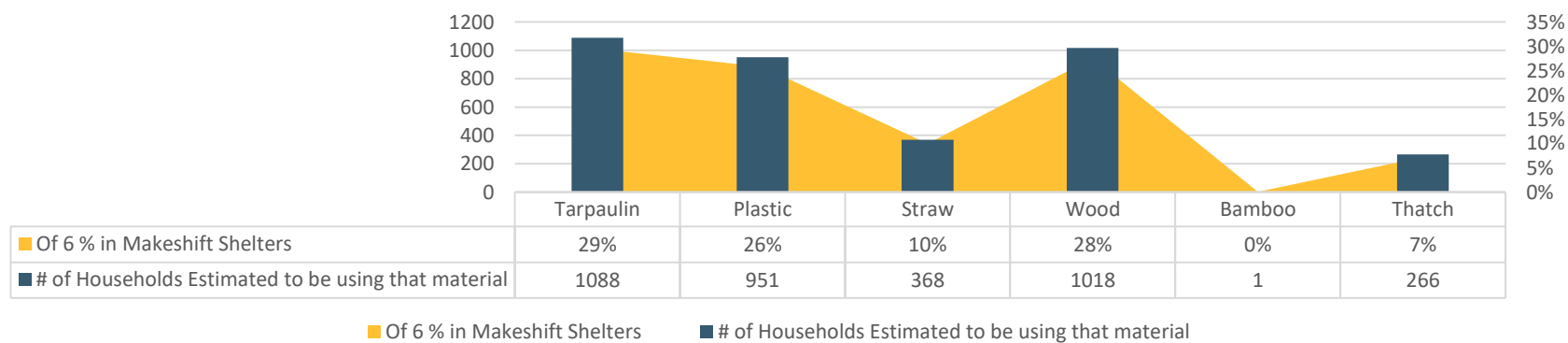
House & Apartment Structures

Housing or Apartment Type in the SW by Population Group
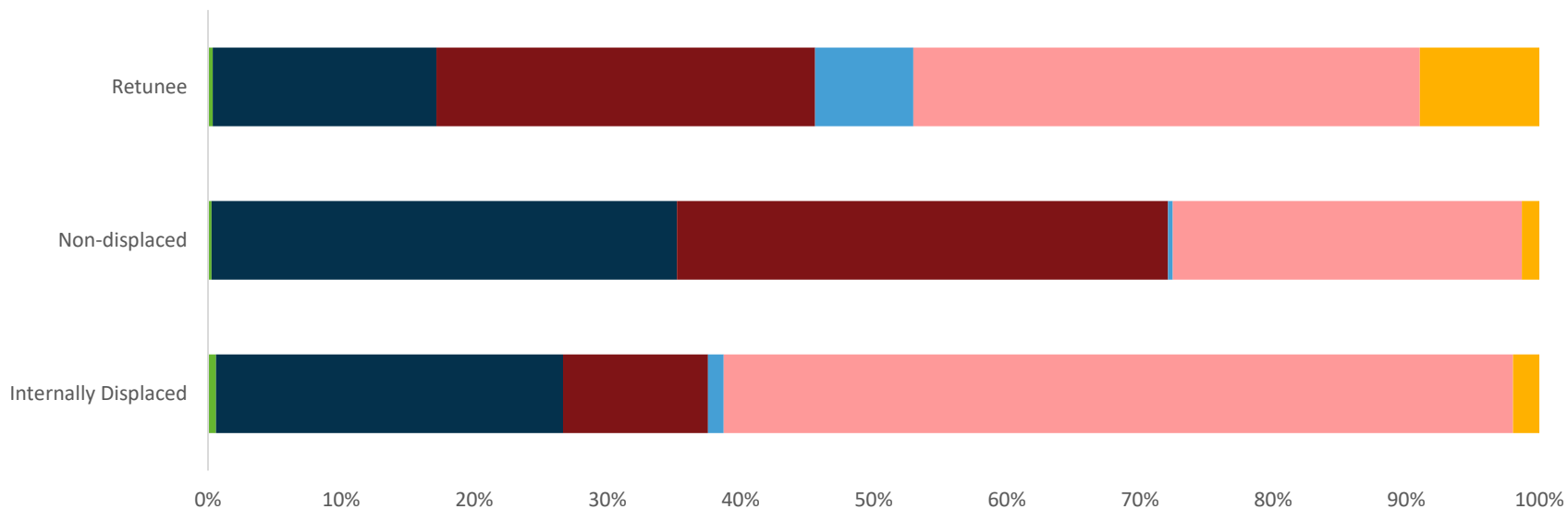
	Internally Displaced	Non-displaced	Retunee
■ Bamboo	1%	0%	0%
■ Concrete	26%	35%	17%
■ Mud bricks	11%	37%	28%
■ Plywood	1%	0%	7%
■ Timber	59%	26%	38%
■ No response	2%	1%	9%

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SW State of Villages OCHA MSNA

STATE OF VILLAGES IN THE SW

- completely_destroyed
- no_damage
- partially_destroyed

0%
31%
69%

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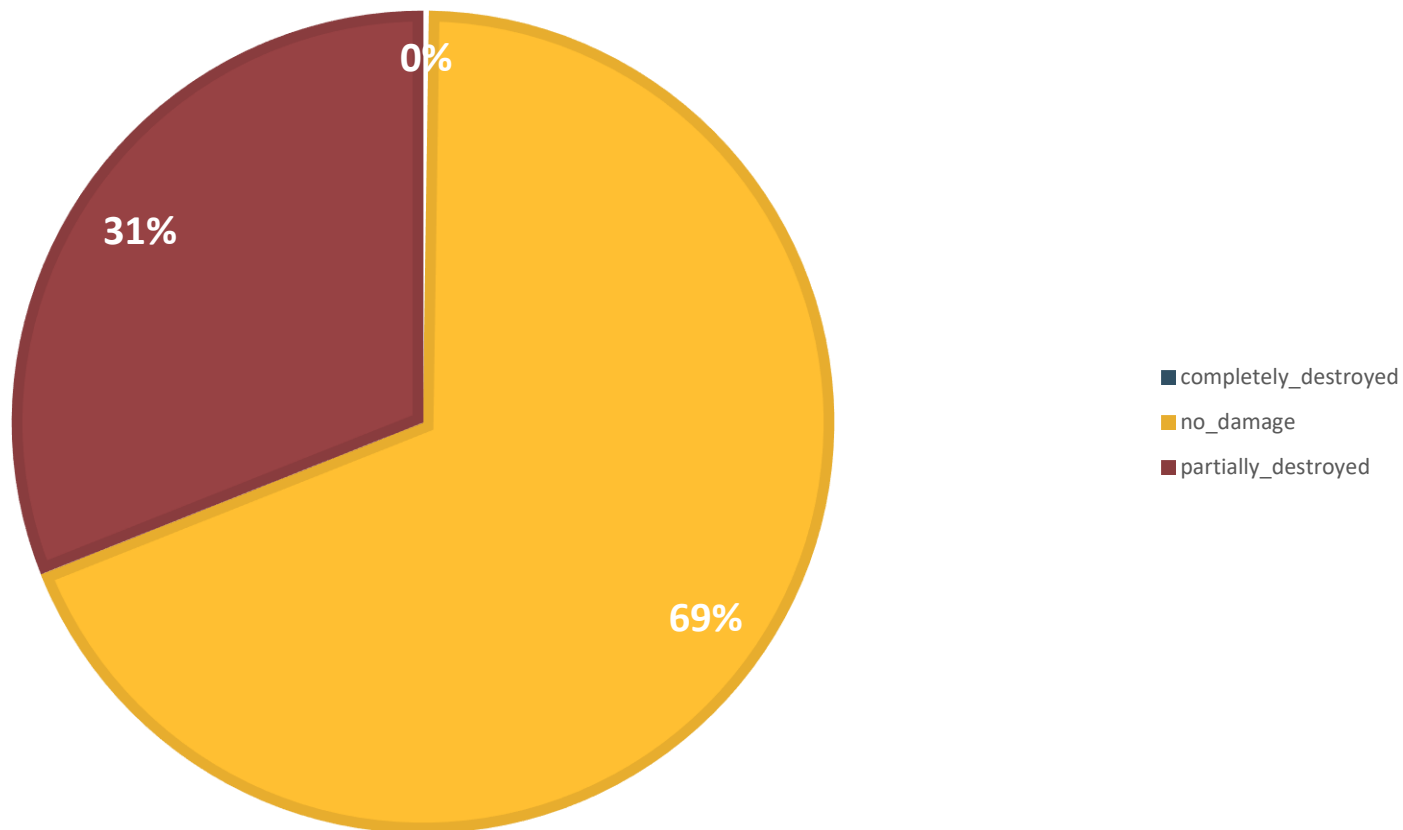
Damage to Shelter Plan HH

SW Cameroon: Has your shelter recorded any damage?

Category	No response	Yes	No
Retunee	3%	44%	53%
Non-displaced	2%	44%	54%
Internally Displaced	1%	47%	52%

Legend: ■ No response ■ Yes ■ No
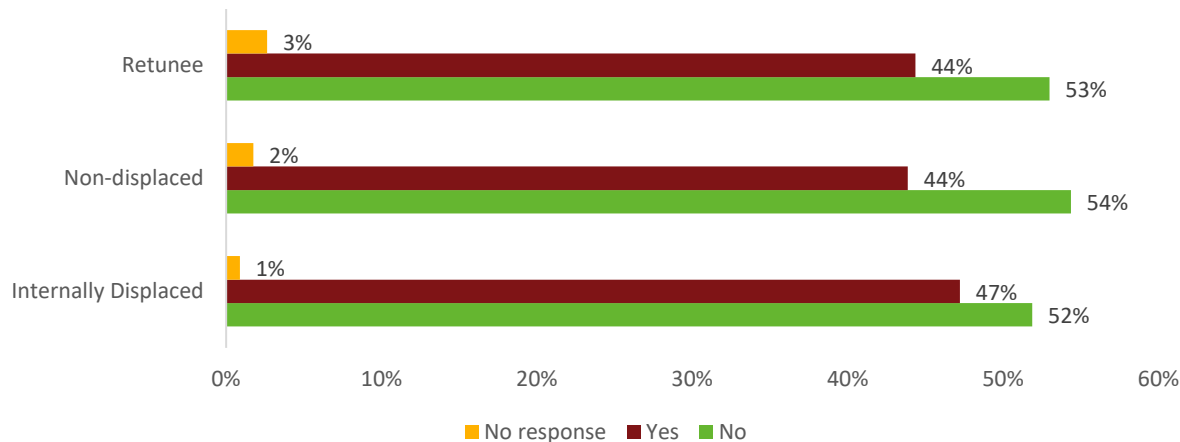
SW Cameroon: Level of Damage for those that said their shelter had been damaged

■ Minor damages (only finishings damaged such as painting, floor tiles

■ No damage

■ Severely damaged and inhabitable (structurally no sound so roof and main structure   compromised

■ Significant damage but habitable (some partition walls, doors, windows but main structure sound)

Category	Minor damages	No damage	Severely damaged	Significant damage
Retunee	33%	1%	20%	46%
Non-displaced	43%	1%	15%	41%
Internally Displaced	16%	1%	44%	38%

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It is important to remember that the respondents are providing their assessment of damages they witnessed, and the enumerators themselves were not technical. No photos were taken of the shelters, so it is also difficult to confirm the respondents' opinion of their status. Also in humanitarian situations, respondents may be stressed by the damaged conditions of their shelters and could lack the technical terms to define the level of damage to their shelters. While language of structurally sound was used, this survey is in no position to make such judgements. In order to try to improve the quality of the data collected, a filter of reporting yes to damage was applied to the following breakdown of results.

Damage by Shelter Type

SW Cameroon: Levels of Damage per Shelter Type

(Bar chart showing damage levels across shelter types: Tent, Public building (school, municipality, etc.), Makeshift / emergency shelter, House, Collective center, Apartment; x-axis 0% to 100%)

	Apartment	Collective center	House	Makeshift / emergency shelter	Public building (school, municipality, etc.)	Tent
Minor damages (only finishings damaged such as painting, floor tiles)	1%	0%	29%	0%	0%	1%
No damage	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Severely damaged and inhabitable (structurally no sound so roof and main structure compromised	1%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%
Significant damage but habitable (some partition walls, doors, windows but main structure sound)	4%	0%	37%	0%	0%	0%

Number of IDP HHs in Makeshift Shelters by Condition of Shelters

(Pie chart)
- 10
- 228
- 1201

Legend: ■ completely_damaged ■ good_condition ■ partially_damaged
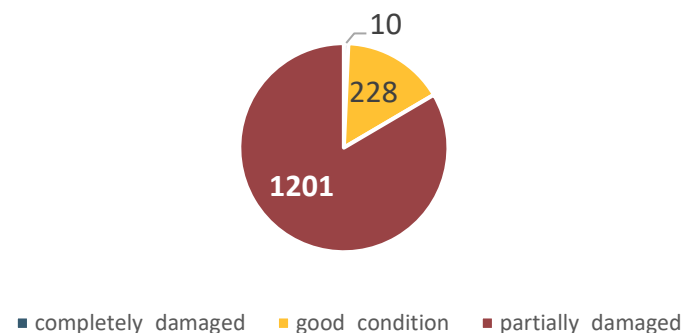
OCHA MSNA SW: Estimated Returnee Households State of Shelters

(Pie chart)
- 260
- 4162
- 5663
- 14813

Legend: ■ completely_damaged ■ good_condition ■ Not damaged ■ partially_damaged

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Housing Types by level of Damage

SW Cameroon Housing Types by levels of damage
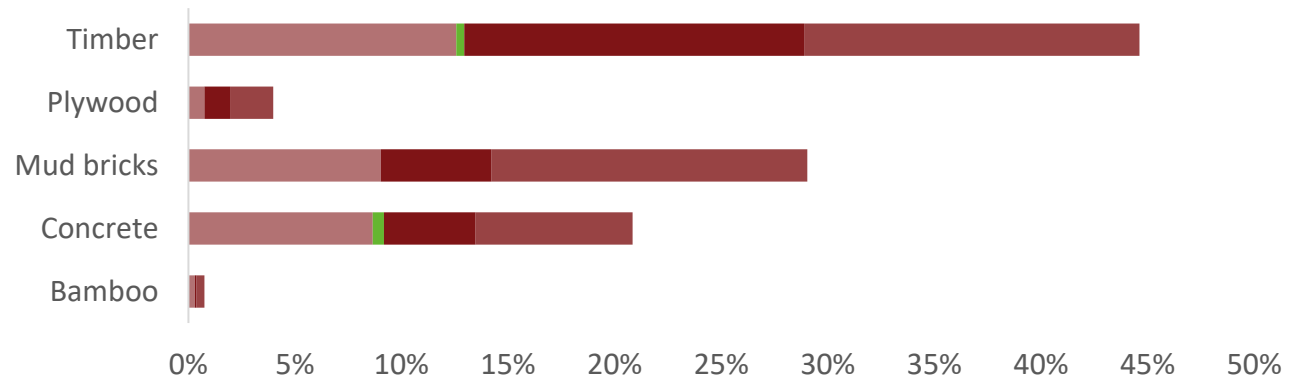
	Bamboo	Concrete	Mud bricks	Plywood	Timber
■ Minor damages (only finishings damaged such as painting, floor tiles	0%	9%	9%	1%	13%
■ No damage	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
■ Severely damaged and inhabitable (structurally no sound so roof and main structure compromised	0%	4%	5%	1%	16%
■ Significant damage but habitable (some partition walls, doors, windows but main structure sound)	0%	7%	15%	2%	16%

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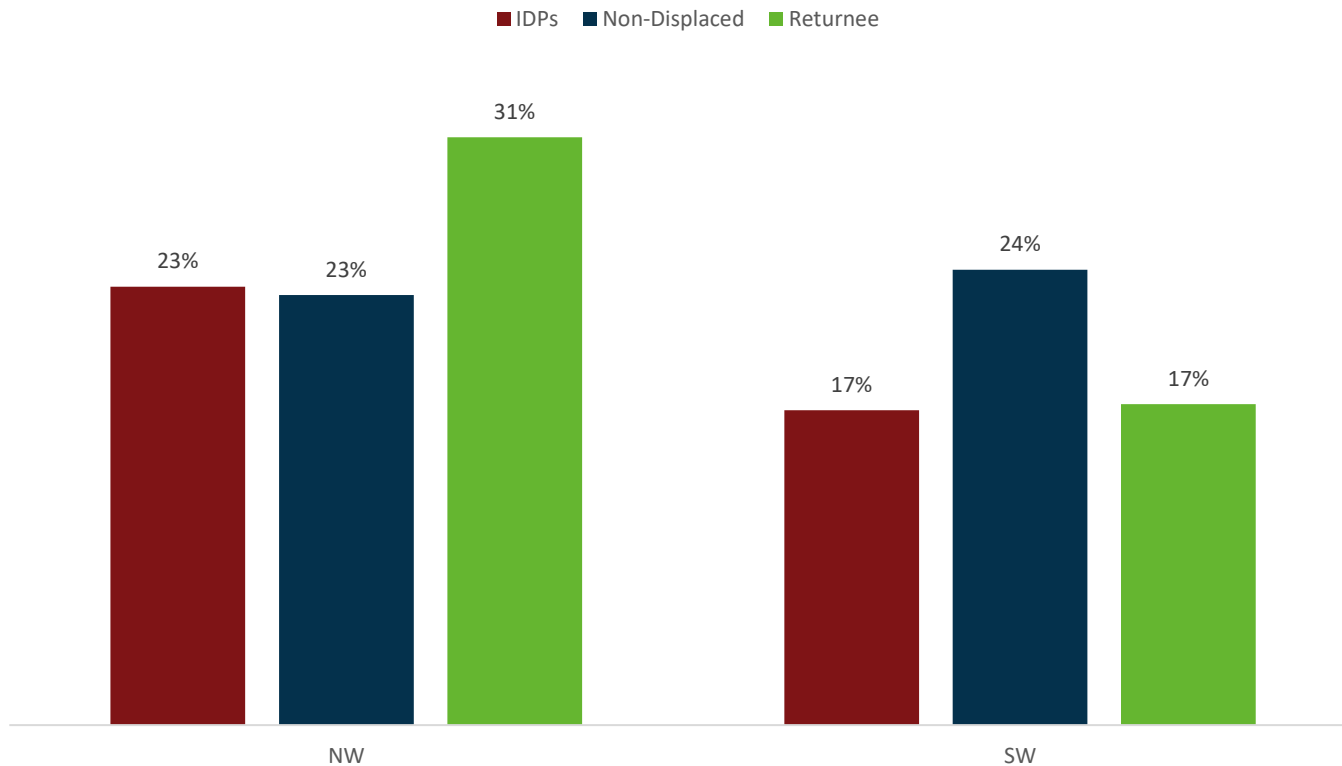
Challenges to Repair Damaged Shelters

SW Challenges to Repairs for Respondents who reported Damages
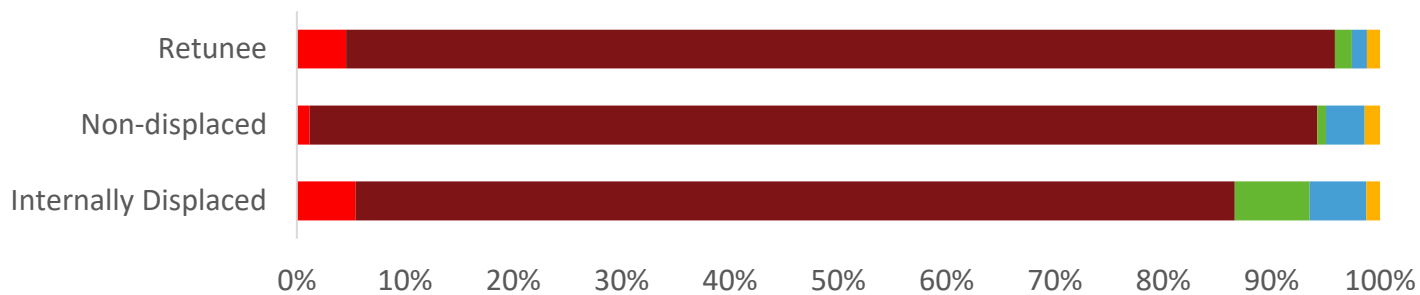
	Internally Displaced	Non-displaced	Retunee
■ Inability to access markets to procure material for repairs / reconstruction Because too far	5%	1%	5%
■ Lack of money for repairs /reconstruction	81%	93%	91%
■ NA, no issues with repairs / reconstruction	7%	1%	2%
■ No one in my household or community that can provide support for repairs / reconstruction	5%	4%	1%
■ No response	1%	1%	1%

Shelter Type and Damage and our Response

How should we classify shelter types in the SW region?

How can collection of photos and better analysis of damages improve our response?

How can we improve the response and ensure minimum standards of habitability of shelter are met in the SW? What about transitional shelter in the SW?

Some ideas for improved standards in the field

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Emergency Shelter NWSW Cameroon

Shelter | Shade
Shelter | Shade

@Plan International 2020

Internally Displaced, Returnees, and Non-Displaced people in the Northwest and Southwest Regions of Cameroon frequently state that shelter is among their top three needs. The purpose of the emergency shelter kit is to provide an **immediate temporary response** to the affected population who may not be able to fully achieve all conditions of shelter. Currently, shelter assistance has been particularly challenging in the Northwest region due to the ban on metallic items in the kit. This guidance note aims to support agencies implementing shelter programs in ensuring that the emergency shelter needs of the population are met in both regions and particularly in areas where there are constraints on the provision of a standard kit.
What are the applications of the emergency shelter kit per shelter type in the NWSW? The following diagram illustrates the applications of the shelter kit and can help in how to target beneficiaries in need of shelter kits:
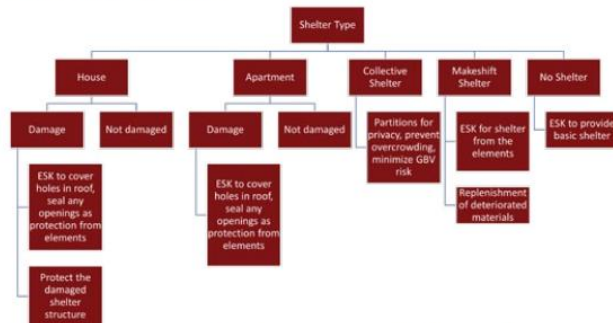
Currently, the Standard Shelter kit and approved items are listed in the specifications on the following page:

B.1.4   Shelter upgrading

Larger pieces of plastic tarpaulin are easier to reuse, so think carefully before cutting plastic tarpaulins.

Plastic tarpaulin can be used as temporary roofing until permanent roofing can be obtained. However it has a limited life span and structures should be designed to allow for this later upgrade

1) Immediate emergency shelter, with plastic tarpaulin, poles and rope structure.

2) Elevation of covering.

3) Walls made from local materials and plastic tarpaulin for the roof.

4) Construction improved with walls and covering made with local materials.

26 / The IFRC shelter kit // International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
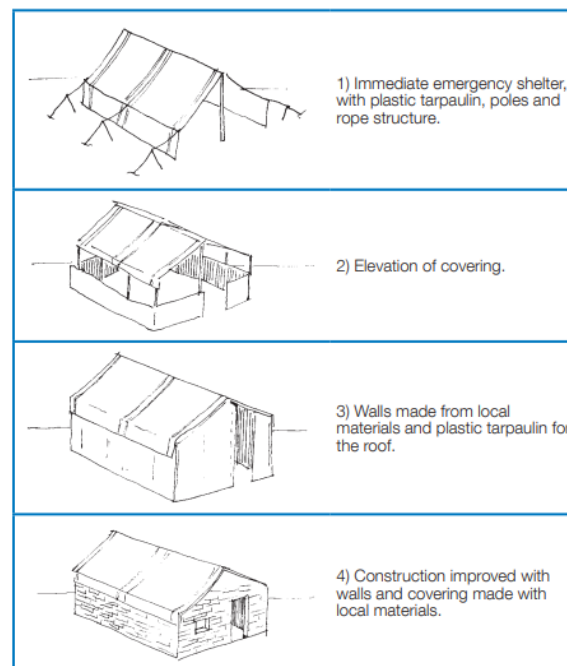
- Monetization
- Roofing
- Training beneficiaries on shelter upgrades and design
- Transitional Shelter Guidelines?
- Environmental impacts

Tenure

SW Land Situation per Population Type

■ Internally Displaced ■ Non-displaced ■ Returnee

Category	Internally Displaced	Non-displaced	Returnee
No Response	5%	20%	6%
Without any type of agreement (occupation)	12%	18%	12%
Renting with informal agreement	20%	11%	21%
Renting with formal agreement	43%	6%	13%
Owner of the whole dwelling, including the plot with an informal agreement	1%	3%	19%
Owner of the shelter on the plot (or in the yard) that belongs to a third party with informal agreement	1%	1%	0%
Owner Of the shelter on the plot (or in the yard) that belongs to a third party with formal agreement	0%	2%	1%
Owner of the entire dwelling, including the plot with formal agreement	2%	19%	13%
Hosting (specifically in the home of a host family) free of charge	8%	16%	10%
Hosting (specifically in a host family's home) for a fee	8%	4%	4%

Who owns the land?

SW: Who owns the land/plot where you are

■ Returnee   ■ Non-displaced   ■ Internally Displaced

	Returnee	Non-displaced	Internally Displaced
No response	3%	5%	5%
State	2%	1%	3%
Community	1%	1%	1%
Me	40%	60%	3%
A private individual	39%	21%	78%
Family Member	14%	11%	8%
Prefer not to say	0%	0%	0%
Others	0%	1%	1%
I don't know	1%	0%	1%

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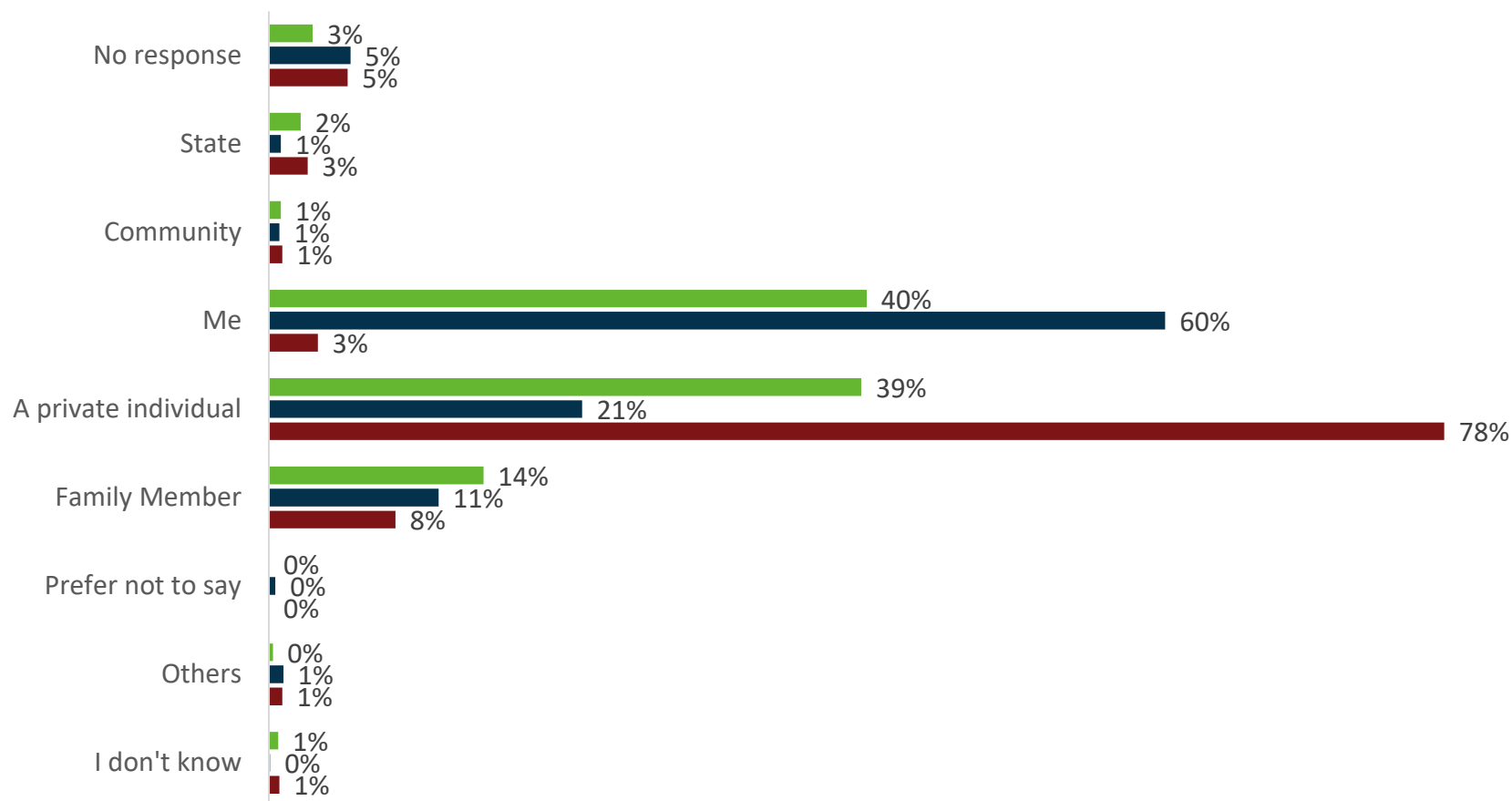
Rent

Represents 71% of IDP respondents, 21% of non-displaced respondents, and 38% of returnees.

Rental Conditions of IDP HHs (OCHA MSNA)

SW Modalities of Payment for those Renting or Paying their Hosts a Fee

OCHA MSNA Est. IDP Households who are renting, Condition of Shelter
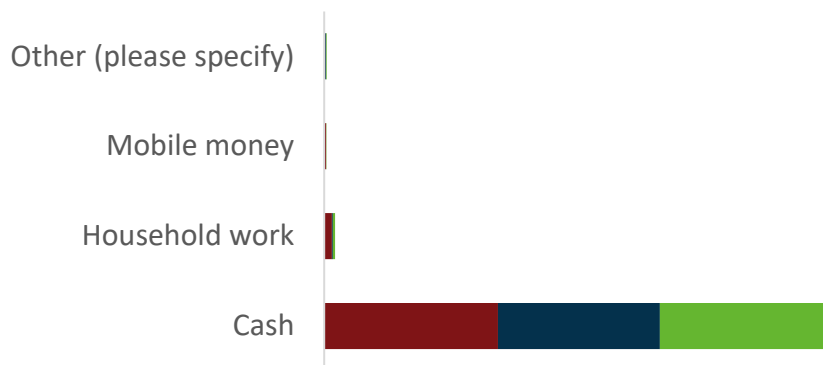
	Cash	Household work	Mobile money	Other (please specify)
■ Internally Displaced	93%	4%	1%	1%
■ Non-displaced	87%	0%	0%	0%
■ Retunee	90%	1%	0%	0%

1900

5305

■ Non-Damaged House   ■ Sub-standard House

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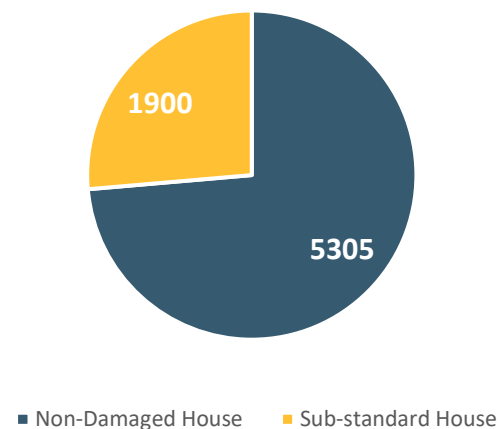
Price of Rent

Plan HH Assessment

Range of Average Payment SW	IDPs	Non-Displaced	Returnees	All Populations
2-48 XOF	0%	0%	1%	1%
500-5500 XOF	11%	2%	4%	17%
6000-13,000 XOF	10%	3%	5%	18%
14,000-30,000 XOF	3%	2%	3%	9%
35,000-977,054 XOF	0%	0%	0%	1%
No Answer	5%	23%	20%	48%
0 XOF	1%	4%	1%	6%

OCHA MSNA

Price Range	# of Households	% of IDPs Renting
0 FCFA	91	1%
1 - 1000 FCFA	71	1%
1500- 4000 FCFA	3178	44%
4500- 7500 FCFA	1069	15%
8000 - 15,000 FCFA	2363	33%
20,000 - 45, 000 FCFA	433	6%

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Average Price of Rent

SW Average Cost of Accommodation Per Month Per Type of Population

	formal	informal	rural	semi-urban	urban
■ Internally Displaced	XOF 8,000.00	XOF 8,322.58	XOF 8,296.01	XOF 9,441.68	XOF 5,252.50
■ Non-displaced		XOF 5,178.57	XOF 8,579.94	XOF 9,750.00	
■ Retunee	XOF 9,328.13	XOF 7,881.58	XOF 11,791.38	XOF 8,291.43	XOF 3,257.50

■ Internally Displaced ■ Non-displaced ■ Retunee

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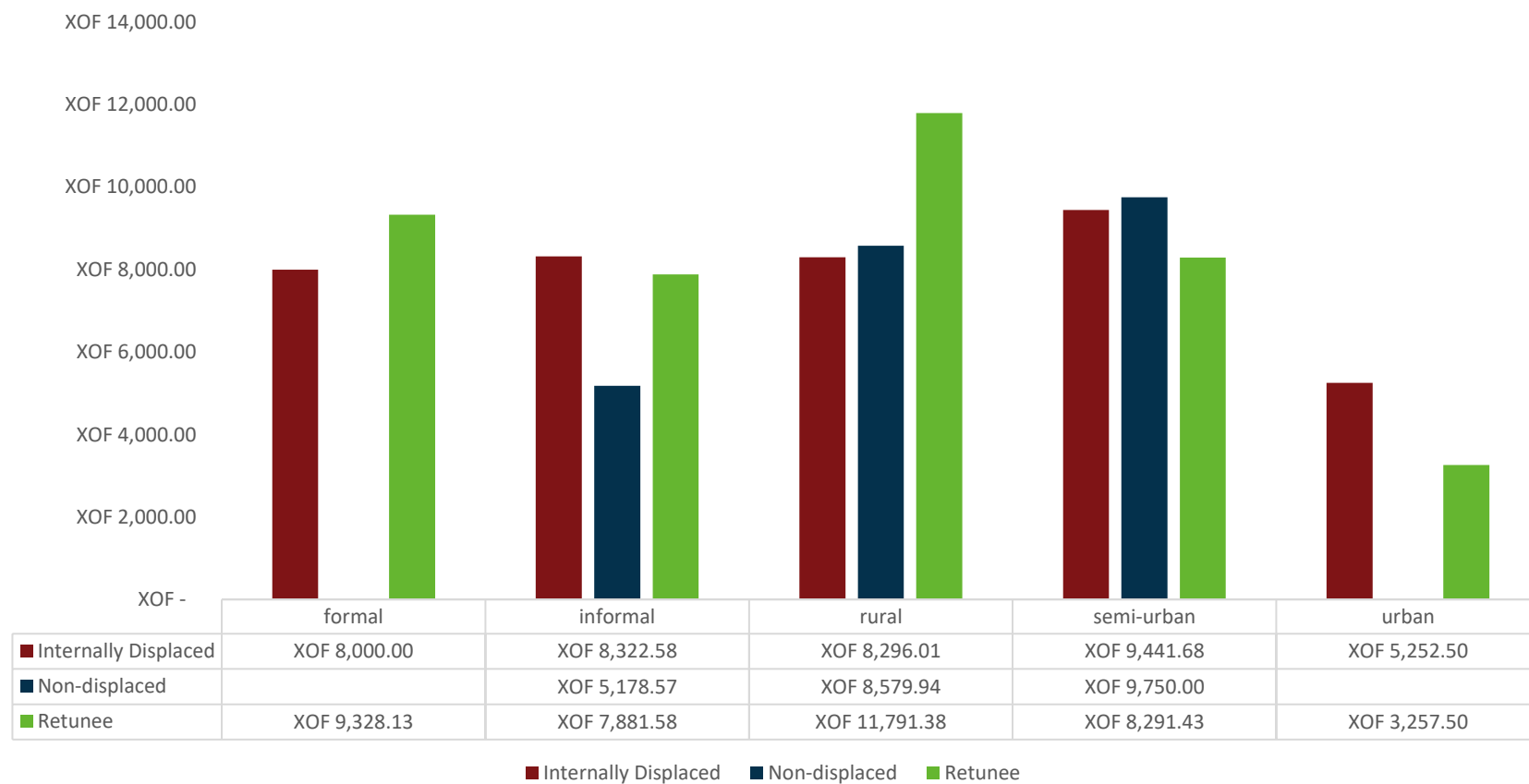
SW Average Price of Rent

Division	Internally Displaced	Non-displaced	Returnee
Koupé-Manengouba,	XOF 17,421.78	XOF 13,146.21	XOF 10,301.06
Lebialem	XOF 13,545.45	XOF 13,600.85	XOF 13,711.23
Manyu	XOF 10,046.20	XOF 22,804.16	XOF 9,929.14
Meme	XOF 3,904.76	XOF 760.33	XOF 3,131.58
Ndian	XOF 8,034.67	XOF 13,826.09	XOF 7,648.44

Division	Average of Rental Cost
Fako	XOF 9,196.33
Kupe-Muanenguba	XOF 3,585.37
Lebialem	XOF 4,827.59
Manyu	XOF 3,857.15
Meme	XOF 3,348.55
Ndian	XOF 3,275.43

Rental Markets

Type of Shelter

Size of Shelter

Amenities in the Shelter

Location

Availability of all shelters in the market

Demand for the shelters in the market

Rough Results of Plan HH

Number of Rooms in Shelter	Average XOF per Month	% of IDPs in the SW
0	0	0%
1	4685	41%
2	9756	37%
3	12086	12%
4	7840	4%
5	22667	2%
6	9714	2%
7	18333	1%

Number of Rooms	Average Cost of XOF per Month	% of Non-Displaced People in the SW
1	4823	**6%**
2	18910	**21%**
3	11514	**24%**
4	8904	**13%**
5	7984	**13%**
6	4938	**9%**
7	6462	**5%**
8	22001	**3%**
9	12500	**1%**

Number of Rooms	Average Cost of XOF per Month	% of Returnees in the SW
1	5188	11%
2	8892	24%
3	13086	23%
4	12696	16%
5	14536	10%
6	23070	7%
7	16667	2%
8	11250	2%

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Rough Results IDPs: Plan HH

Number of Rooms	Average Cost per Month	26% of IDPs in the SW living in Concrete Shelters
1	6169	**33%**
2	13896	**47%**
3	14105	**9%**
4	8889	**5%**
5	14667	**2%**
6	10500	**2%**

Number of Rooms	Average Cost per Month	11% of IDPs in the SW in Mud Brick Shelters
1	6053	**45%**
2	13654	**32%**
3	8731	**14%**
4	20000	**3%**
5	21000	**3%**
6	30000	**1%**

Number of Rooms	Average Cost per Month	59% of IDPs in the SW in Shelters Made of Timber
1	4061	**43%**
2	7133	**34%**
3	12163	**14%**
4	5269	**3%**
5	26615	**3%**
6	7727	**2%**
7	17000	**1%**

Rough Results Non-Displaced: Plan HHs

Number of Rooms	Average Cost per Month	35 % of Non-Displaced in Concrete Shelters in the SW
1	7200	8%
2	43076	26%
3	14342	25%
4	0	11%
5	6250	9%

Number of Rooms	Average Cost per Month	37% of Non-Displaced in the SW in Mud Brick Shelters
1	3300	4%
2	6096	22%
3	12919	29%
4	15310	11%
5	14554	13%
6	12000	6%
7	28000	3%
8	30004	3%

Timber	Average Cost Per Month	26% of Non-Displaced in the SW in Timber Shelters
1	2111	5%
2	4711	12%
3	3308	15%
4	4850	17%
5	1180	19%
6	1900	17%
7	1833	8%
8	26667	5%

Rough Results: Returnees: Plan HH

Number of Rooms	Average Cost Per Month	17% of Returnees in the SW Living in Concrete Shelters
1	6571	**19%**
2	11607	**26%**
3	13750	**20%**
4	16000	**15%**
5	0	**5%**
6	145000	**5%**

Number of Rooms	Average Cost Per Month	28% of IDPs in the SW Living in Mud Brick Shelters
1	4501	**8%**
2	9040	**19%**
3	14404	**25%**
4	15375	**16%**
5	15629	**15%**
6	16250	**9%**

Plywood	Average Cost Per Month	7% of Returnees in the SW Living in Plywood Structures
1	5125	**6%**
2	7714	**16%**
3	12600	**12%**

Number of Rooms	Average Cost Per Month	38% of Returnees Living in Timber Shelters
1	4500	**9%**
2	7747	**27%**
3	9974	**28%**
4	7000	**17%**
5	10583	**8%**
6	11250	**6%**

Rental Assistance in the Strategy

Tri-partite agreements and renting on behalf of beneficiaries are the most common methodologies currently – Should other modalities be explored?

Should their be assistance for those who are already renting found in substandard shelters?

How can our cluster better monitor shelter outcomes of rental assistance?

Rental as a form of a transitional shelter activity
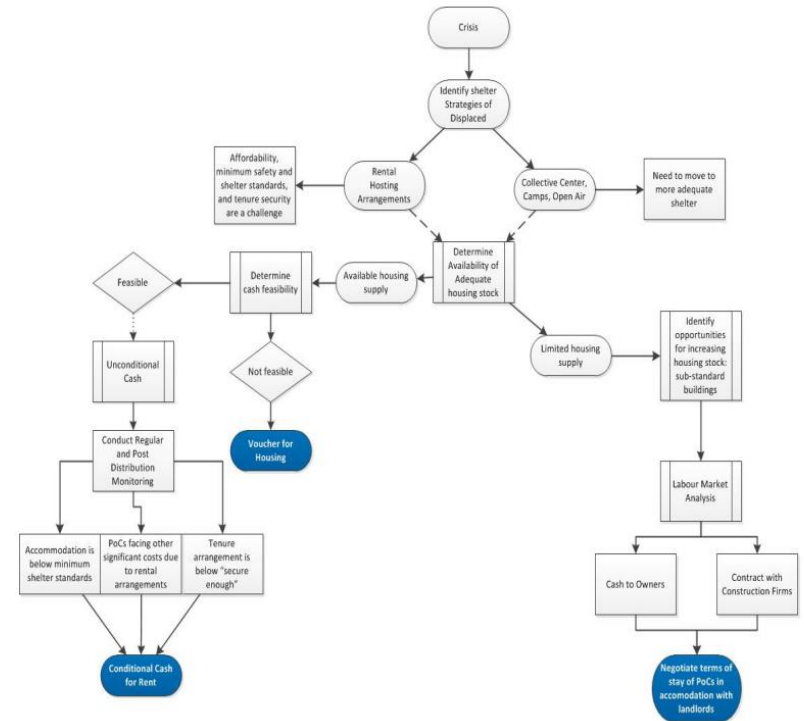
Indicators in Rental Markets

RENTAL MARKET: EXAMPLE OF MAJOR FEATURE SEGMENTS

Urban
Unfinished
Single
Unfurnished
Room
No sanitation
Formal
No Gas
Kitchen Inside
No Electiricty
Bathroom inside
Shower outside
Shower inside
Bathroom outside
Electricity access
Kitchen Outside
Gas access
Informal
Sanitation access
Whole Premise
Furnished
Multi-storey
Finished
Rural

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Eviction Risk

SW: Risk of Eviction by Population Type

■ I don't know　■ I prefer not to say it　■ No　■ Yes　■ No Response

Population Type	I don't know	I prefer not to say it	No	Yes	No Response
Returnee	36%	3%	34%	11%	16%
Non-displaced	12%	4%	69%	11%	5%
Internally Displaced	17%	5%	43%	32%	4%
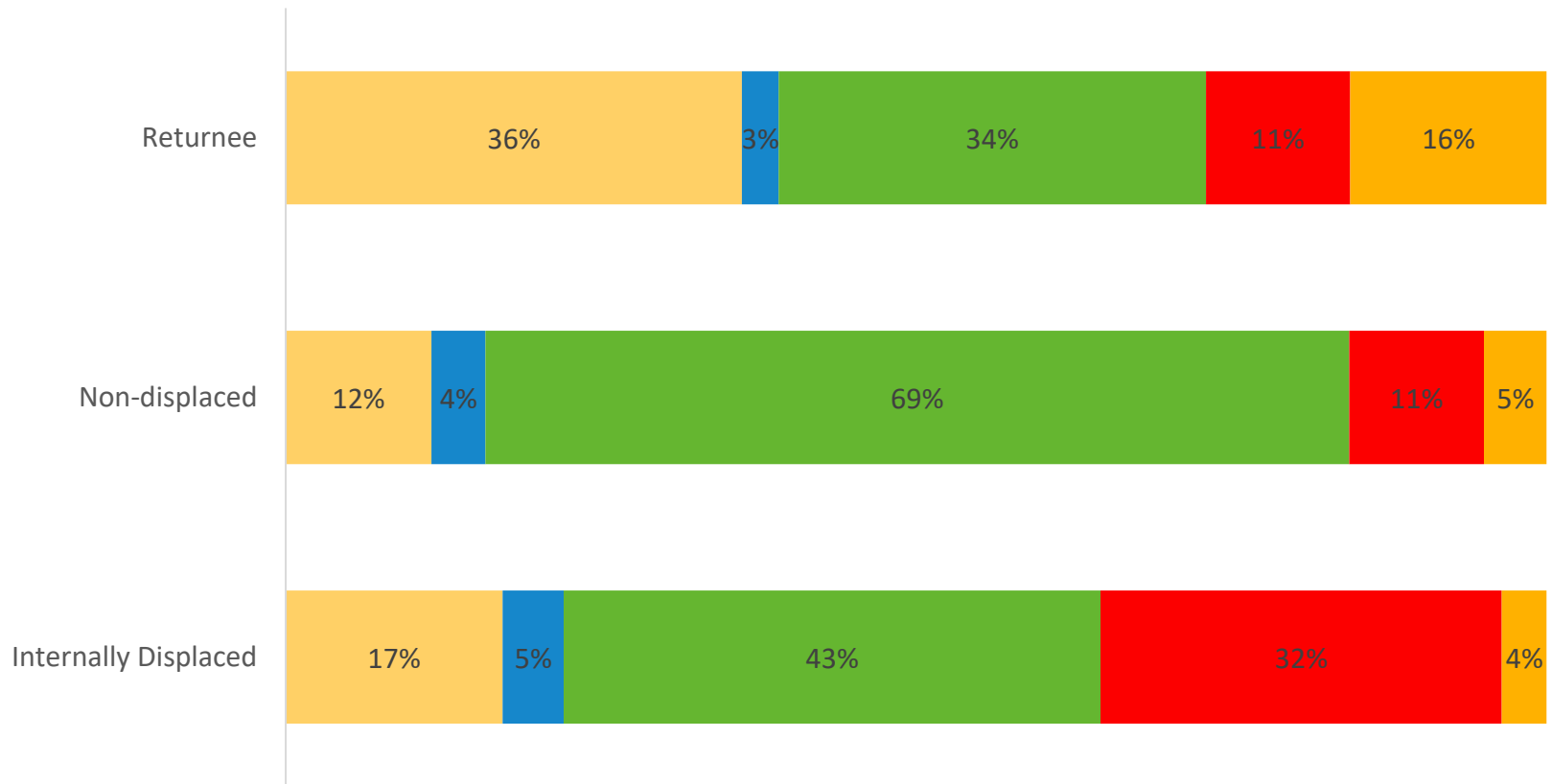
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Energy and Lighting (Plan)

SW: Does your shelter have sufficient lighting at night by population type?

Population type	Never	Occasionally	Rarely	Yes, always	No Response
Retunee	22%	33%	36%	7%	0%
Non-displaced	47%	17%	29%	6%	1%
Internally Displaced	39%	20%	35%	6%	0%

Legend: Never · Occasionally · Rarely · Yes, always · No Response

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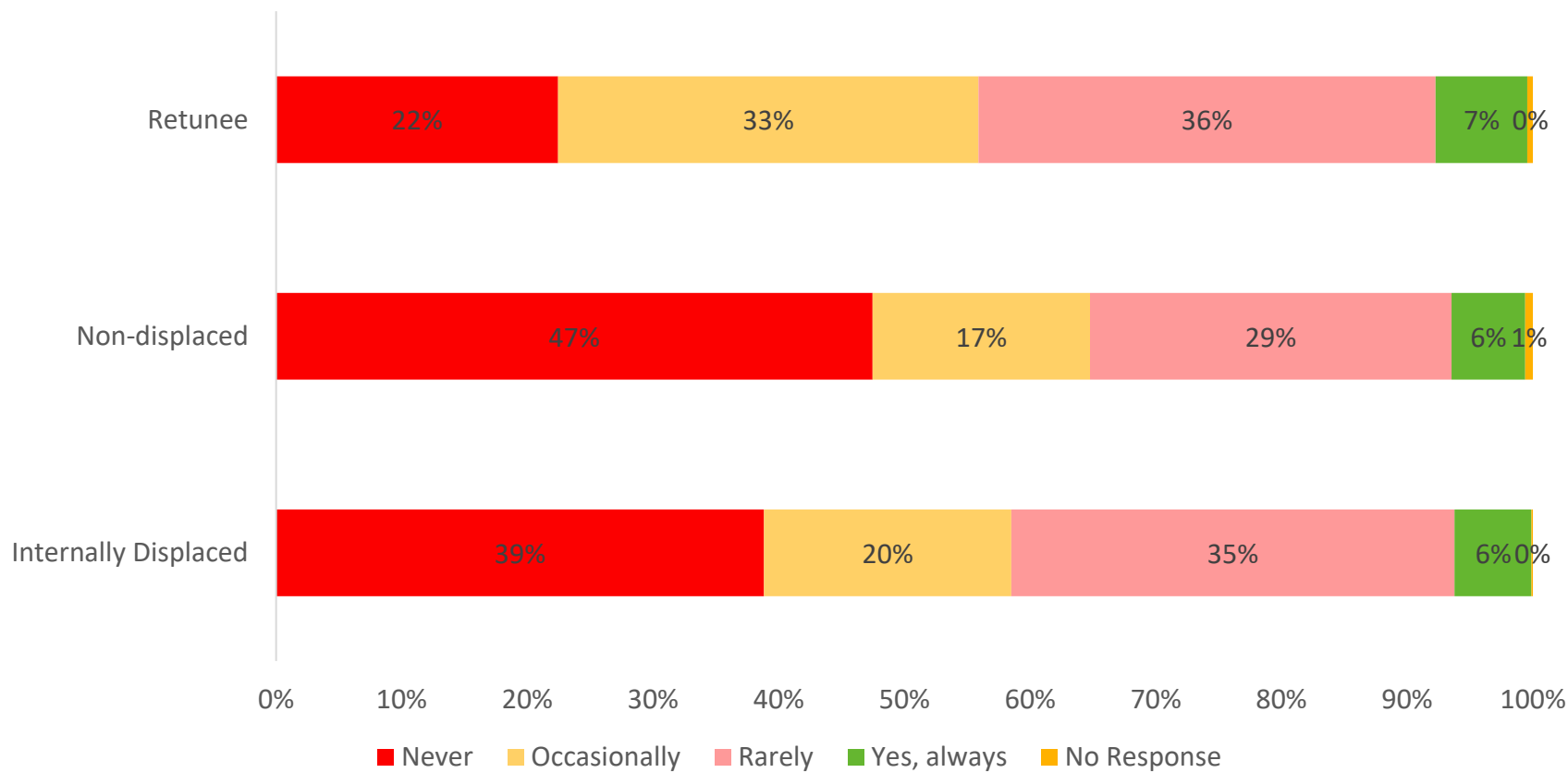
SW: Source of Lighting (Plan)

SW: Source of Lighting by Population Type

Population Type	Candles	Fireplace	Flashlights	Lights from electrical source (generator)	Lights from electrical source (network)	Other (specify	Solar lamps	No response
Returnee	6%	3%	14%	3%	46%	14%	14%	0%
Non-displaced	8%	2%	15%	5%	20%	8%	42%	0%
Internally Displaced	11%	2%	15%	11%	15%	16%	30%	0%

Legend:
- ■ Candles
- ■ Fireplace
- ■ Flashlights
- ■ Lights from electrical source (generator)
- ■ Lights from electrical source (network)
- ■ Other (specify
- ■ Solar lamps
- ■ No response

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Cooking

SW: Where do households cook by population type

Population	At neighbors'/relatives/friends	Inside our home	Other	Outside in shared spaces / in the street	No response
Retunee	1%	32%	1%	65%	1%
Non-displaced	1%	11%	2%	85%	2%
Internally Displaced	5%	7%	3%	85%	0%

Legend:
- At neighbors' / relatives / friends
- Inside our home
- Other
- Outside in shared spaces / in the street
- No response
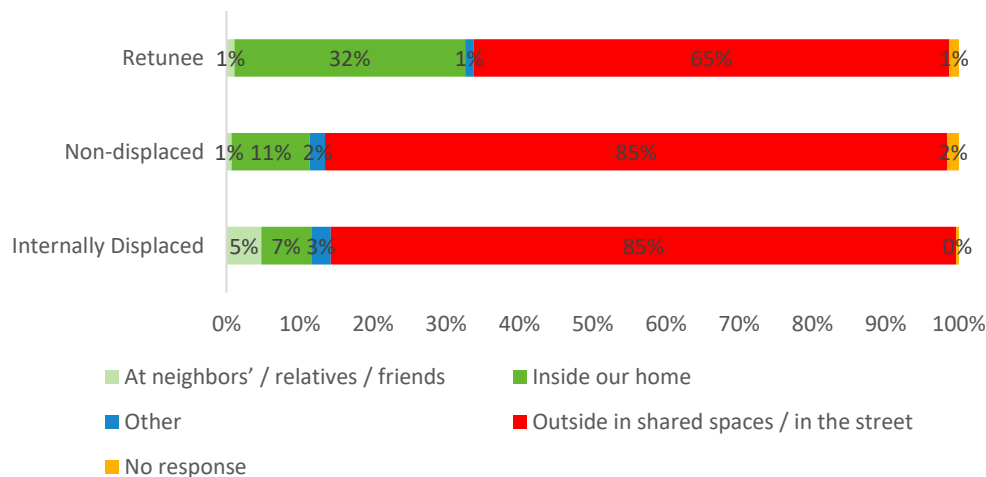
SW Type of Primary Stove Used per population group:
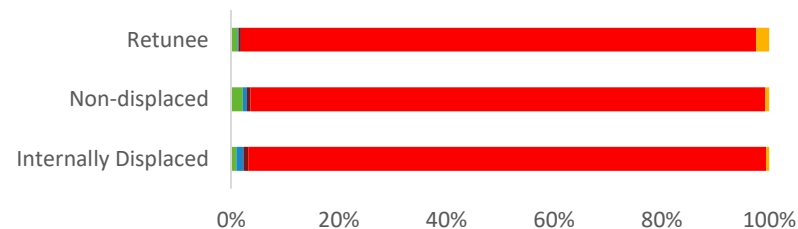
	Internally Displaced	Non-displaced	Retunee
Gas stove	1%	2%	1%
kerosene stoves	1%	1%	0%
Sawdust	1%	1%	0%
Three stones fireplace	96%	96%	96%
No response	1%	1%	2%

Legend:
- Gas stove
- kerosene stoves
- Sawdust
- Three stones fireplace
- No response

SW: Dominant Fuel Sources by Population Type
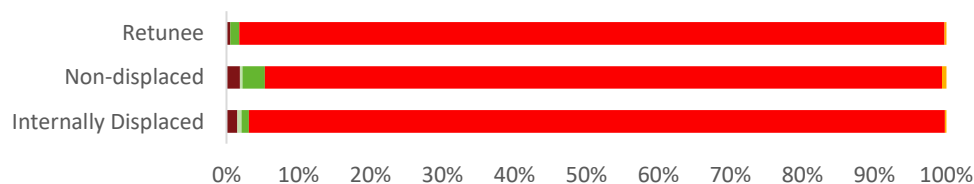
	Internally Displaced	Non-displaced	Retunee
Charcol	1%	2%	1%
Fuel	1%	0%	0%
Gas	1%	3%	1%
Wood	96%	94%	98%
No Response	0%	1%	0%

Energy and Lighting in our Strategy

- How as a Cluster do we improve lighting in shelter in our NFI response?

- How would we work with Food Security Cluster to provide sources of energy to improve cooking?

- How should plot area and space in shelter be factored into our shelter programming?

NFIs

SW Repondnets' Perception of whether they have sufficient items of not (respondents could chooes more than one)

■ Returnee   ■ Non-displaced   ■ Internally Displaced

Item	Returnee	Non-displaced	Internally Displaced
Diapers	14%	12%	8%
Pads	12%	13%	9%
Soap	27%	51%	36%
Mosquito-nets	16%	20%	21%
Water containers	30%	43%	44%
Cooking	26%	56%	32%
Bedding	18%	43%	23%
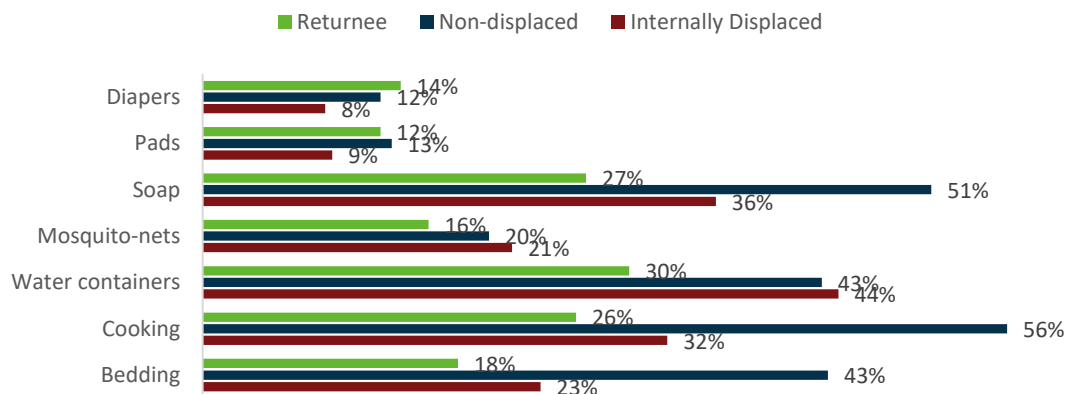
of Villages Reporting Availability of NFI Items (IOM MSNA)

Accessibility of Item in the Village	Soap	Mosquito Nets	Fuel Washing Powder	Toothbrush	Jerry Cans	Mats	Blankets	Cooking Pots	Buckets	Hand Sanitizer	Menstrual Hygiene Products
Everyone	335	70	523	109	421	64	62	49	343	249	28	102
Few People	78	390	73	106	55	328	359	391	53	76	241	233
Half the People	76	94	35	137	65	184	158	117	62	84	30	97
Most People	322	111	176	447	293	166	153	142	365	404	52	314
NA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nearly No one	39	185	43	51	16	108	118	151	27	37	499	104

Bedding Type (Plan HH)

SW: Type of Bedding Per Population Group

- 🟩 Bed
- 🟩 Matrasses
- 🟥 No bedding, sleep on the ground
- 🟥 Sleeping mat
- 🟧 No response

Population Group	Bed	Matrasses	No bedding, sleep on the ground	Sleeping mat	No response
Returnee	36%	32%	16%	15%	1%
Non-displaced	28%	48%	9%	14%	1%
Internally Displaced	11%	46%	15%	28%	0%

% of people without bedding sleeping on the floor in the SW

Population Group	%
Retunee	8%
Non-displaced	4%
Internally Displaced	8%

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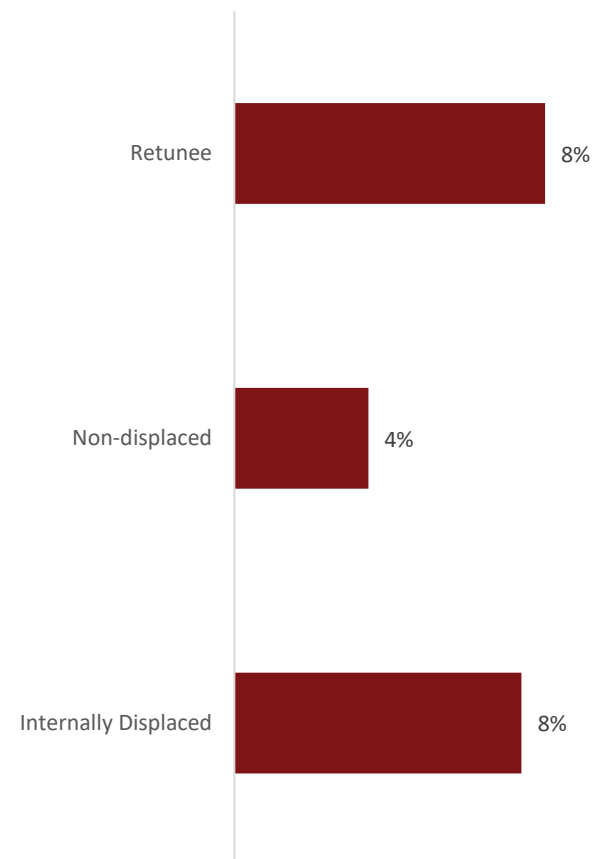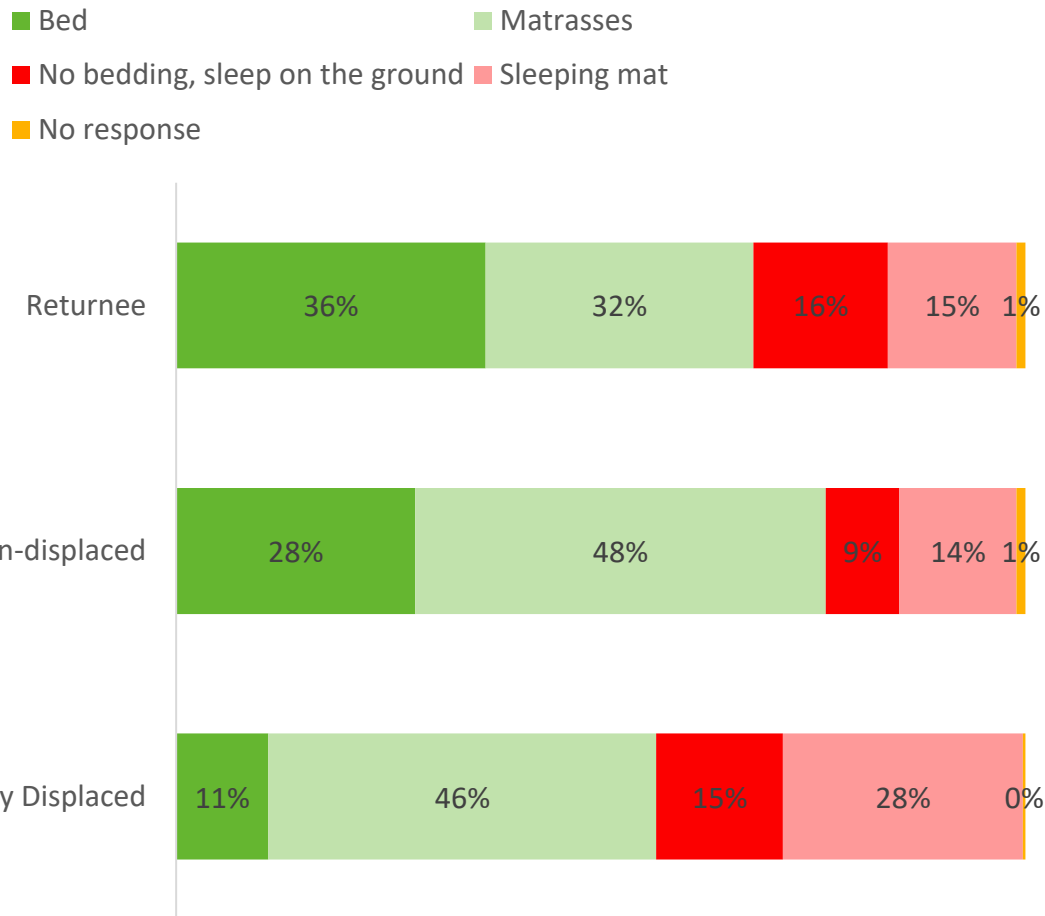
Kitchen Supplies (Plan HH)

SW: Kitchen Supplies by Population Group

■ Returnee ■ Non-displaced ■ Internally Displaced

Knives
- Returnee: 27%
- Non-displaced: 49%
- Internally Displaced: 33%

Buckets
- Returnee: 20%
- Non-displaced: 31%
- Internally Displaced: 27%

Forks
- Returnee: 28%
- Non-displaced: 37%
- Internally Displaced: 37%

Spoons
- Returnee: 33%
- Non-displaced: 61%
- Internally Displaced: 50%

Plates
- Returnee: 28%
- Non-displaced: 55%
- Internally Displaced: 40%

Bowls
- Returnee: 23%
- Non-displaced: 52%
- Internally Displaced: 31%

Pots
- Returnee: 22%
- Non-displaced: 42%
- Internally Displaced: 41%
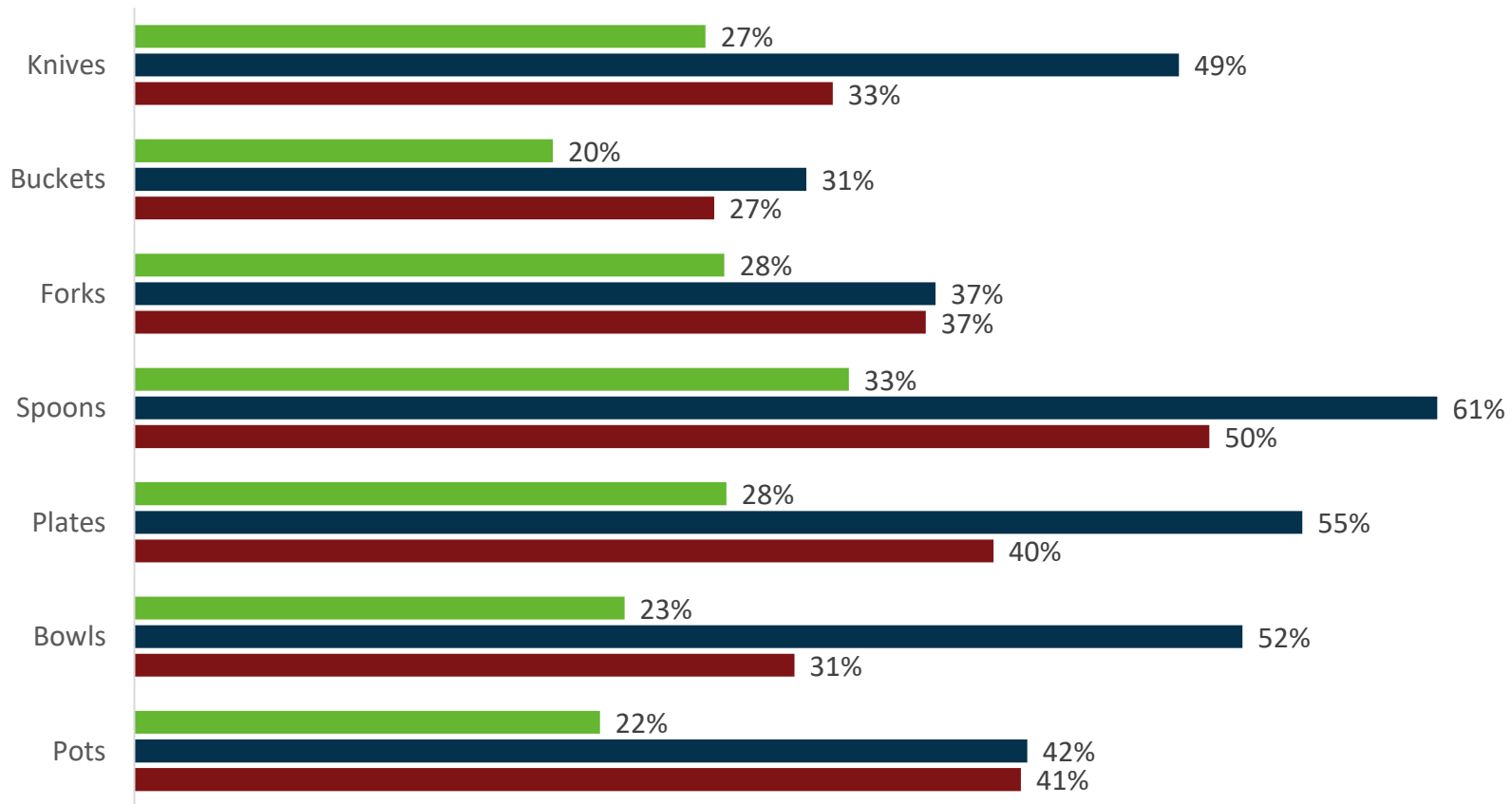
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Market Access

SW Market Access by Population Group

■ No
■ Yes, at less than 30 minutes' distance
■ Yes, at more than 1-hour distance
■ Yes, at more than 30 minutes' distance
■ No response

Population Group	No	Yes, at less than 30 minutes' distance	Yes, at more than 1-hour distance	Yes, at more than 30 minutes' distance	No response
Returnee	9%	55%	17%	19%	0%
Non-displaced	24%	28%	27%	19%	3%
Internally Displaced	11%	30%	29%	30%	0%
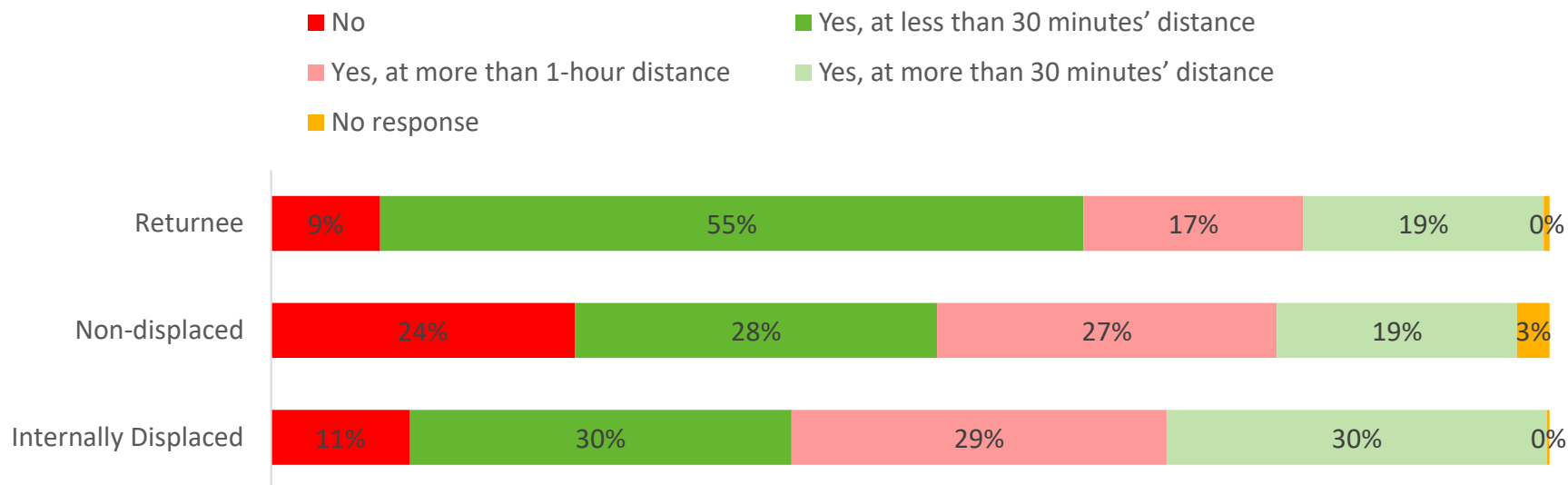
OCHA MSNA: SW: Challenges with Market Access Top 3 as Mentioned by number of Villages

Challenge	Number of Villages
No Money	679
High Prices	658
Market Too Far	414
No Market	87
Market Unsafe	81
No Challenges in Market Access	53
Market Destroyed	21

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Availability of Items in the Market

SW: Respondents Reports of Items Availability in the Market

■ Returnee   ■ Non-displaced   ■ Internally Displaced

Item	Returnee	Non-displaced	Internally Displaced
Construction tools	21%	28%	28%
Plastic sheets/tarpaulins	7%	18%	18%
Gravel	13%	14%	12%
Cement	20%	27%	24%
Plywood	11%	18%	14%
Timber	14%	18%	16%
CGI sheets	5%	11%	11%
Wood/fuel/gas	9%	18%	26%
Diapers	46%	37%	61%
Pad	54%	43%	66%
Soap	80%	59%	79%
Mosquito nets	18%	21%	24%
Jerrycans	41%	30%	41%
Cooking utensils	58%	52%	74%
Footwear	79%	51%	75%
Clothes	86%	67%	82%
Bedding	34%	37%	40%
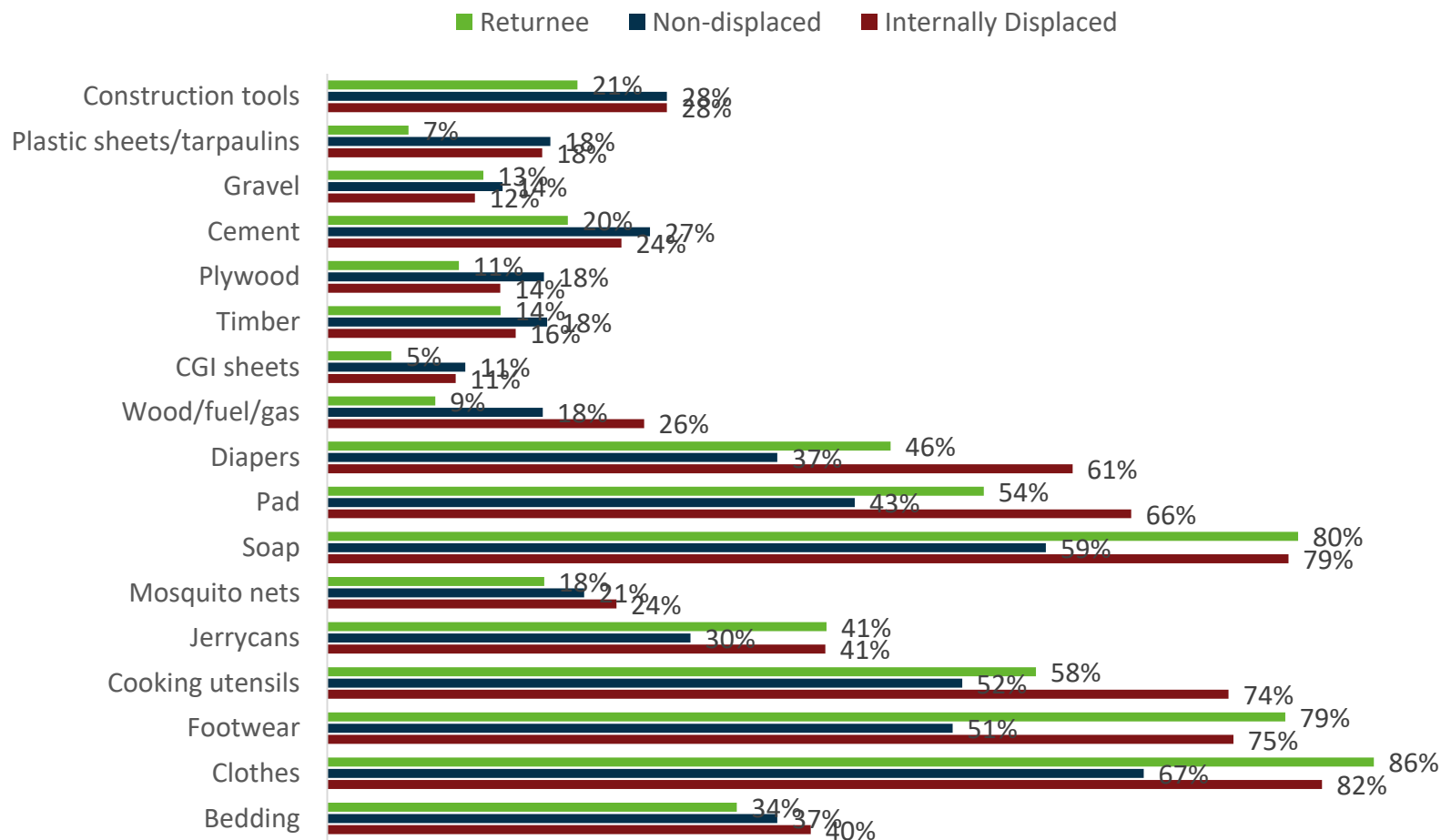
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Income

SW: Two Main Sources of Income per Respondent Type

Legend: ■ Returnee ■ Non-displaced ■ Internally Displaced

Income Source	Returnee	Non-displaced	Internally Displaced
Support from relatives/friends/community	7%	5%	10%
Savings	3%	6%	2%
daily wage - Unskilled	11%	9%	21%
daily wage – Skilled	3%	4%	7%
Regular salaried work	2%	2%	1%
From commerce	8%	6%	7%
Work – Agriculture	88%	90%	78%
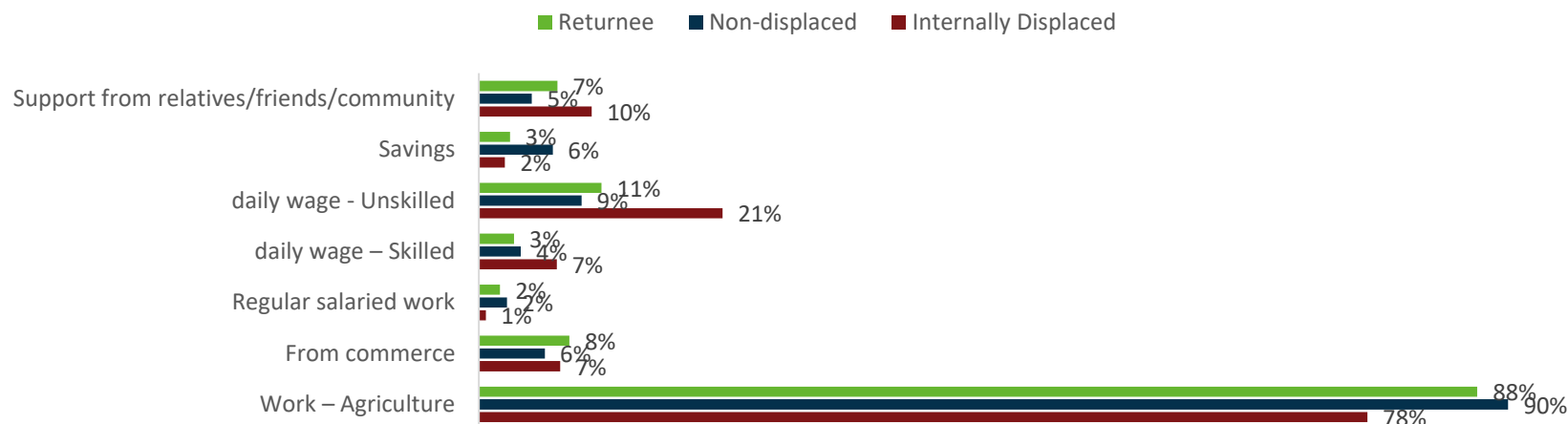
OCHA MSNA: SW Region Occupation of Internally Displaced: By Number of Villages (Top 3)

Occupation	Number of Villages
Other	5
Humanitarian Assistance	48
No Occupation	33
Fishing	155
Petty Trading	417
Working For Host Comm	75
Daily Labourer	626
Agropastoralism	95
Pastoralism	80
Farming	791

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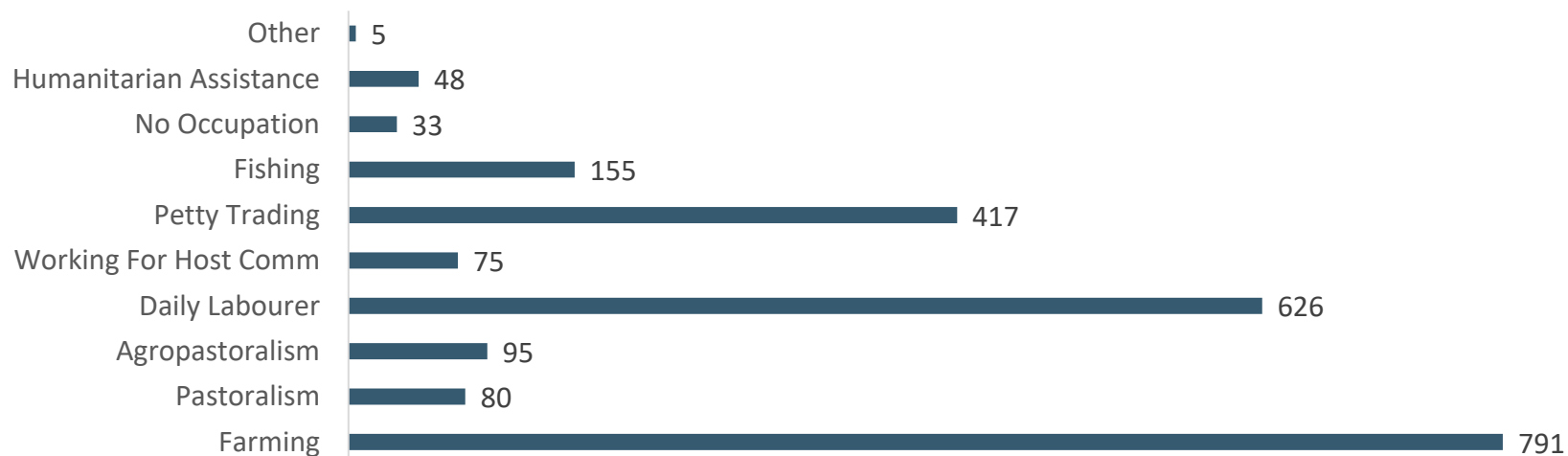
Average Income Status (Plan HH)

SW: Average Income in the past 30 days per population group

■ Average of What was your overall income in the past 30 days

- Non-displaced: Non-displaced, XOF 46,499.65
- Internally Displaced: Internally Displaced, XOF 22,652.29
- Retunee: Retunee, XOF 21,960.69
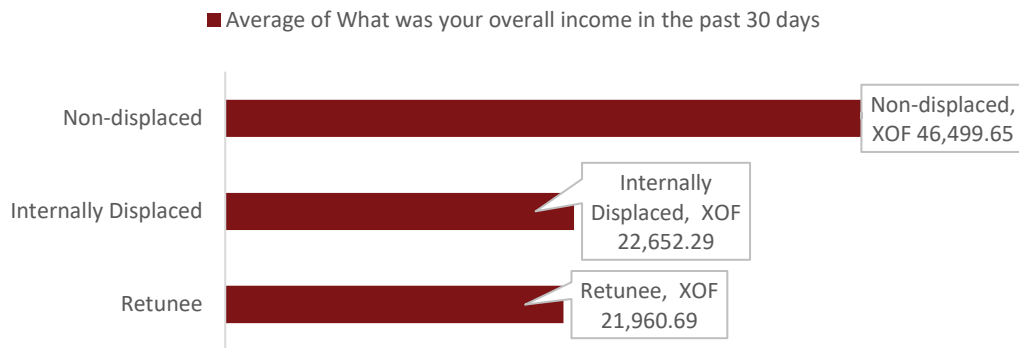
SW: Perception of Displacement/Crisis Impact on Income

	Internally Displaced	Non-displaced	Returnee
■ Decreased	87%	50%	90%
■ Increased	5%	2%	1%
■ Prefer not to say	2%	3%	1%
■ Remained the same	5%	3%	2%
■ No response	1%	42%	6%
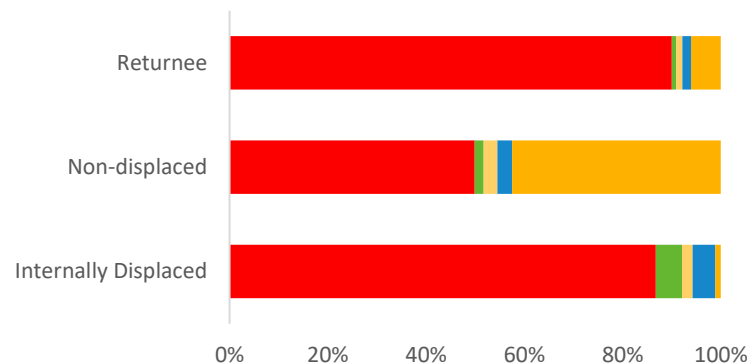
SW: % of Population Income in the Last 30 days

■ Returnee ■ Non-Displaced ■ IDPs

- No response: 7%, 37%, 7%
- 78,000 - 1,000,000 XOF: 1%, 9%, 2%
- 38,000 - 75,000 XOF: 8%, 11%, 10%
- 18,000- 36,000 XOF: 41%, 18%, 36%
- 5500 - 17,500 XOF: 33%, 8%, 26%
- 2- 5000 XOF: 9%, 15%, 17%
- 0 XOF: 1%, 2%, 2%
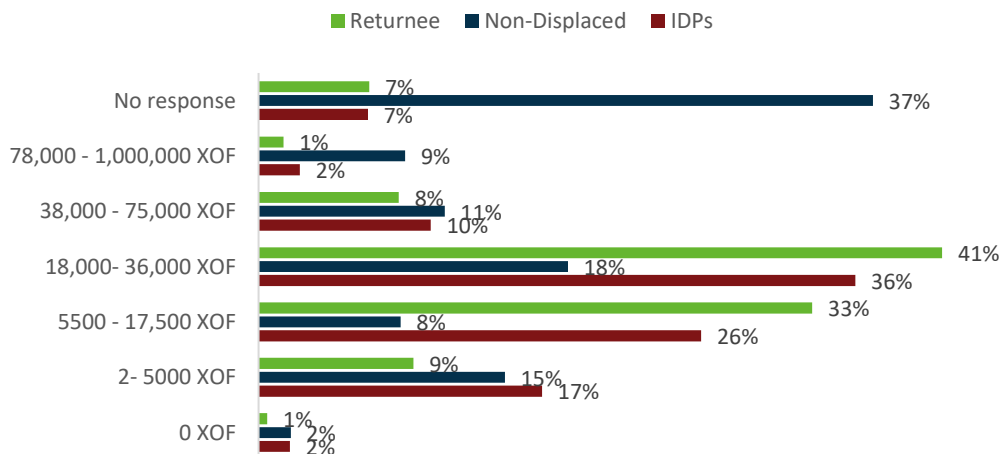
Cluster

Shelter

Coping Mechanisms for lack of income IDPs (OCHA MSNA)

SW Coping Mechanisms by Women and Men by # of Villages Reporting

Coping Mechanism	Women	Men
Rely On Cheaper Food	683	607
Borrow From Friend	404	330
Buy Food On Credit	314	329
Reduce Adult For Small Child	427	360
Spend Savings	114	254
Reduce Meals Per Day	281	270
Selling Assets	43	162
Forced sex for survival	63	12
Forced Labour	28	58
Exploitation	5	9
Child Labour	22	27
Forced Marriage	37	16

■ Women ■ Men
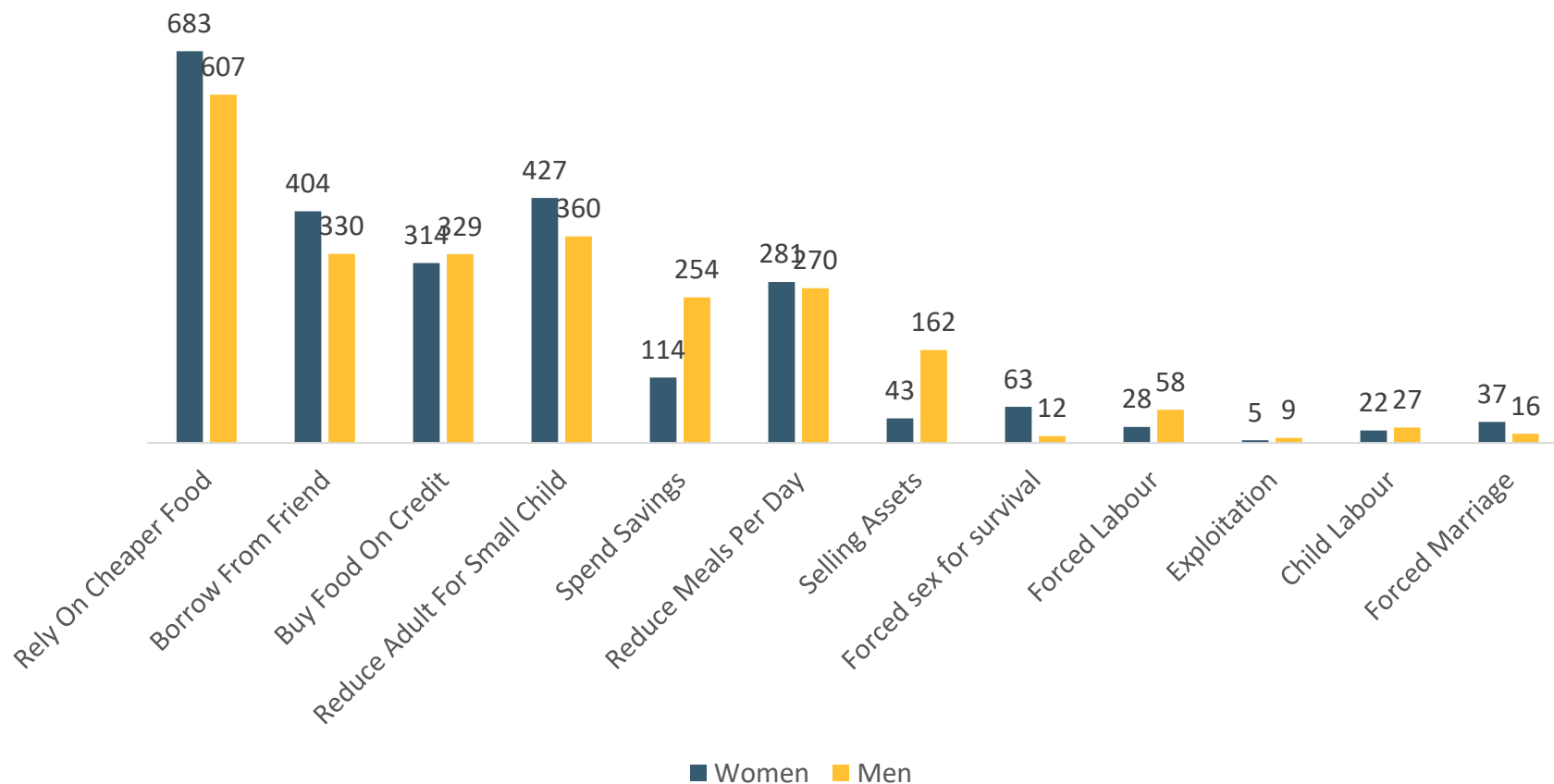
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Expenditure

SW: Main Two Expenditures Per Population Group
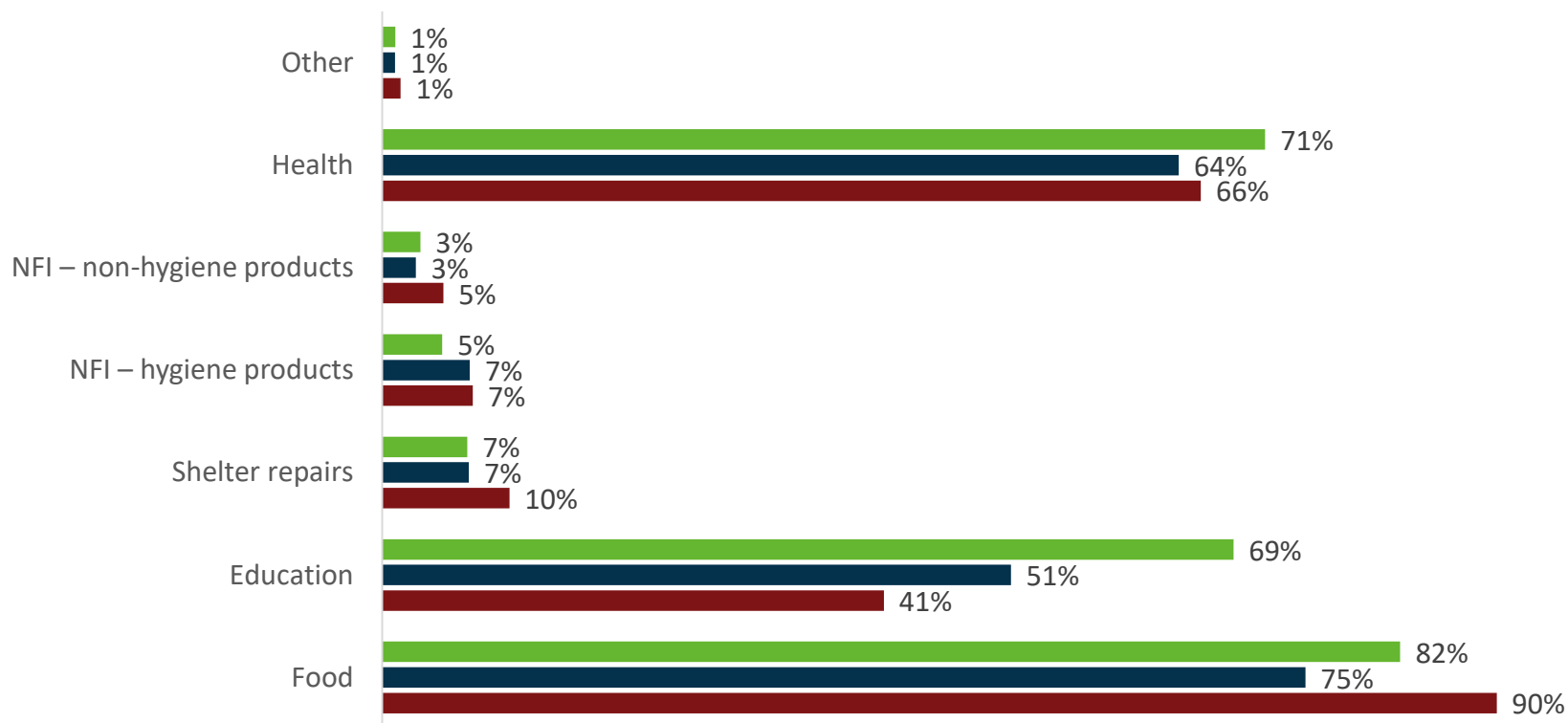
Market Based Approaches in Shelter Response

Markets in Crises, 2016
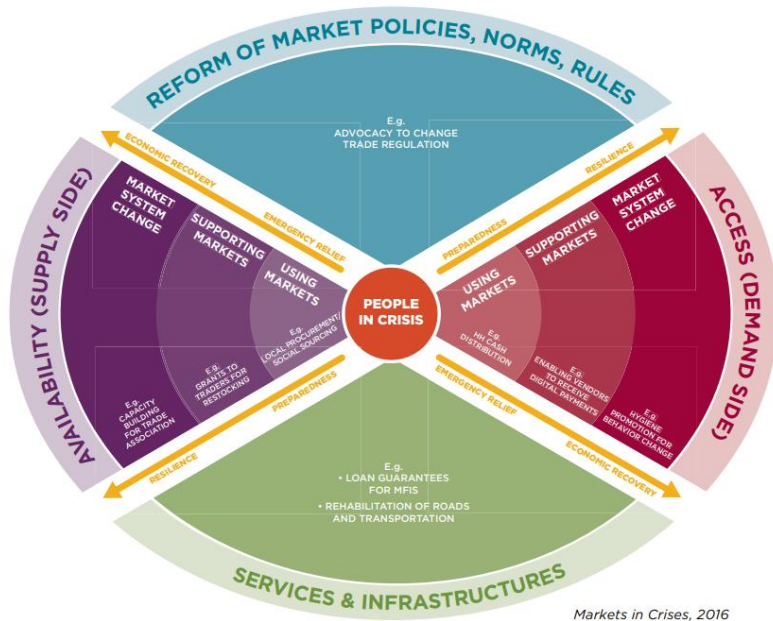
- What role does market based programming have to play in our Shelter Cluster Strategy in the SW?

- How can we reach more people using this type of approach given the many access and security constraints currently confronting our response?

- Who are appropriate stakeholders to this element of our strategy?

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Sanitation

SW: HH Members' access to a functioning sanitation facility (latrine/toilet)

Legend: ■ No, open air ■ Yes, inside the shelter ■ Yes, outside the shelter (communal or shared latrines) ■ No Response

Category	No, open air	Yes, inside the shelter	Yes, outside the shelter	No Response
Retunee	34%	7%	57%	2%
Non-displaced	36%	7%	56%	1%
Internally Displaced	44%	4%	52%	0%
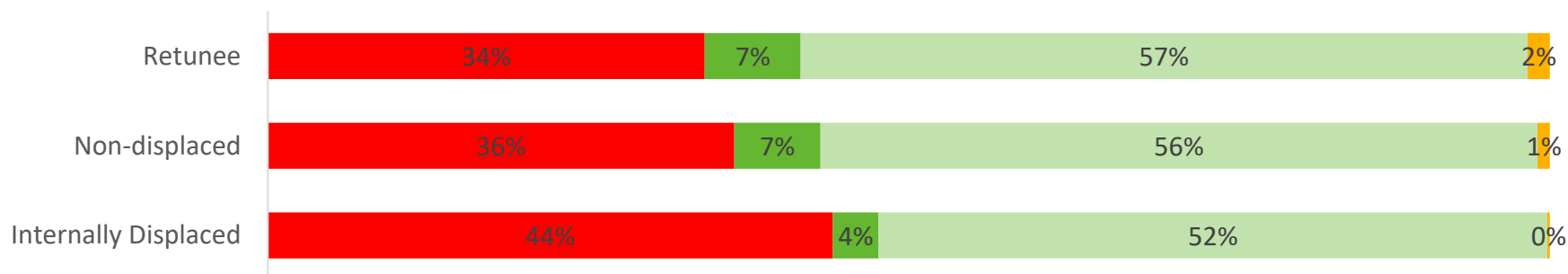
SW: OCHA MSNA Place of Defecation as Number of Villages Reporting

Place of Defecation	Number of Villages
Presence Others	15
Bucket Toilet	115
Plastic bag	83
Pit Vip	22
Open Hole	471
Hanging Toilet	141
Open Defecation	24
Pit latrine with slab	564
Pit latrine without slab	644
Flush Toilet	97
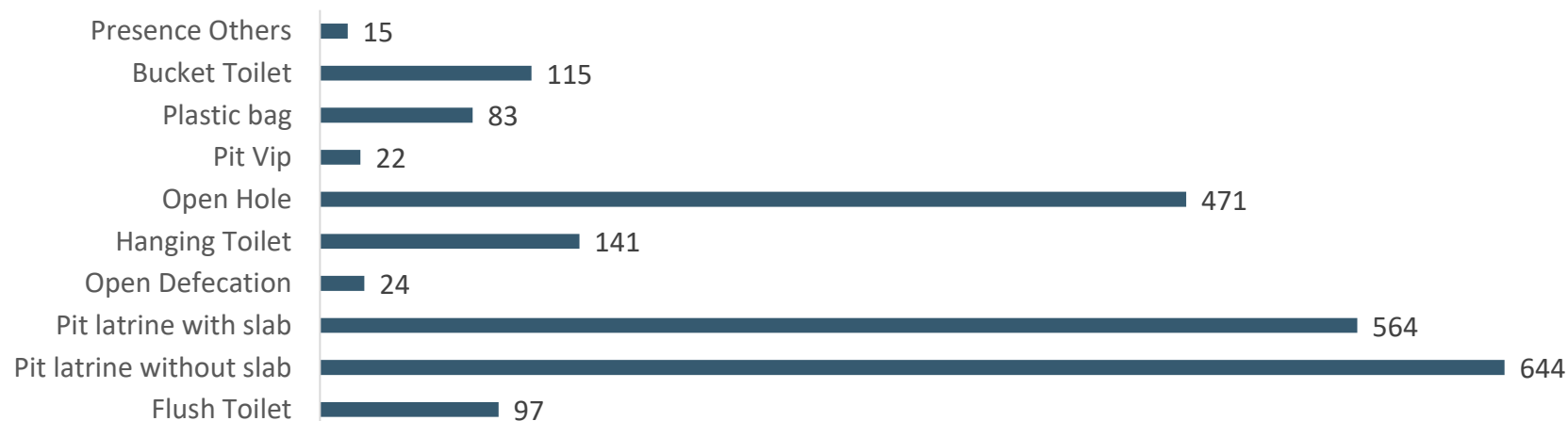
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Latrine Accessibility and Potential Gender Impact

SW IDPs % of Women Per Age Group and Sanitation Access

Legend:
- No, open air (red)
- Yes, inside the shelter (green)
- Yes, outside the shelter (communal or shared latrines) (light green)
- (blank) (orange)

Age Group	No, open air	Yes, inside the shelter	Yes, outside the shelter	(blank)
Women (50+)	34%	0%	66%	0%
Women (18-49) years	46%	3%	51%	0%
Girls 13 - 18 years	50%	3%	46%	0%
Girls 6 - 12 years	47%	5%	48%	0%
Girls aged 0-5 years	48%	3%	49%	0%
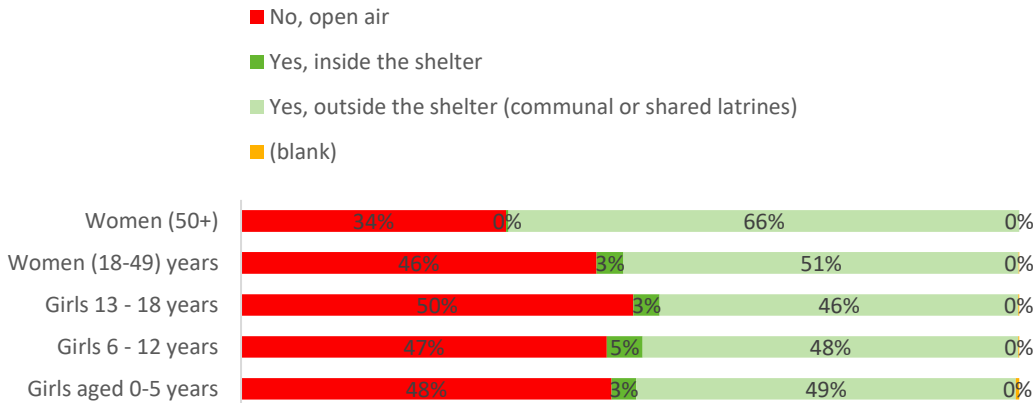
SW: OCHA MSNA Issues with Latrine Access Number of Villages

Issue	Number of Villages
Unhygienic	695
Dangerous	58
No privacy	489
Not enough toilets	575
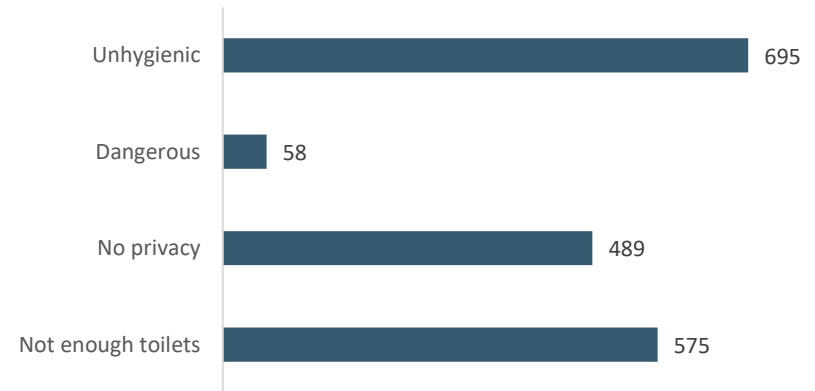
SW Non Displaced Women Per Age Group and type of Sanitation Access

Legend:
- No, open air (red)
- Yes, inside the shelter (green)
- Yes, outside the shelter (communal or shared latrines) (light green)
- No response (orange)

Age Group	No, open air	Yes, inside the shelter	Yes, outside the shelter	No response
Women (50+)	36%	8%	55%	1%
Women (18-49) years	37%	6%	57%	1%
Girls 13 - 18 years	36%	6%	58%	1%
Girls 6 - 12 years	34%	9%	57%	0%
Girls aged 0-5 years	40%	6%	54%	1%
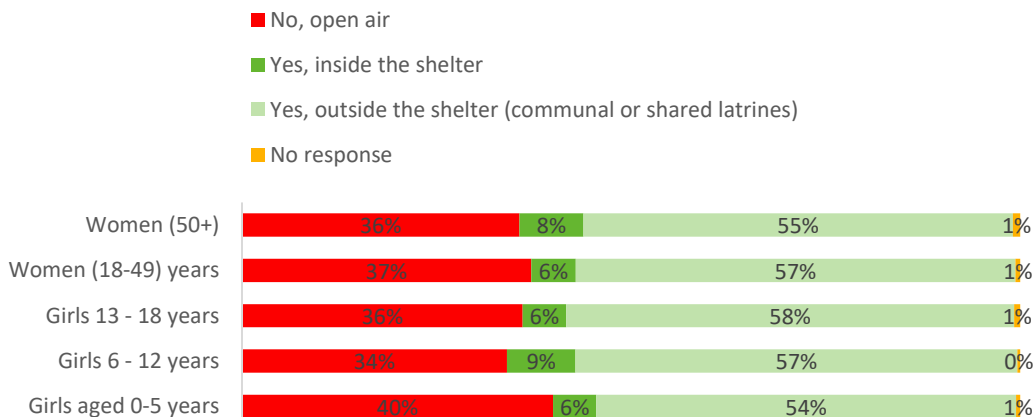
SW Returnees Women per Age Group and access to Sanitation Facilities

Legend:
- No, open air (red)
- Yes, inside the shelter (green)
- Yes, outside the shelter (communal or shared latrines) (light green)
- No Response (orange)

Age Group	No, open air	Yes, inside the shelter	Yes, outside the shelter	No Response
Women (50+)	33%	8%	58%	1%
Women (18-49) years	32%	7%	59%	2%
Girls 13 - 18 years	36%	8%	55%	1%
Girls 6 - 12 years	39%	6%	52%	2%
Girls aged 0-5 years	46%	6%	47%	2%
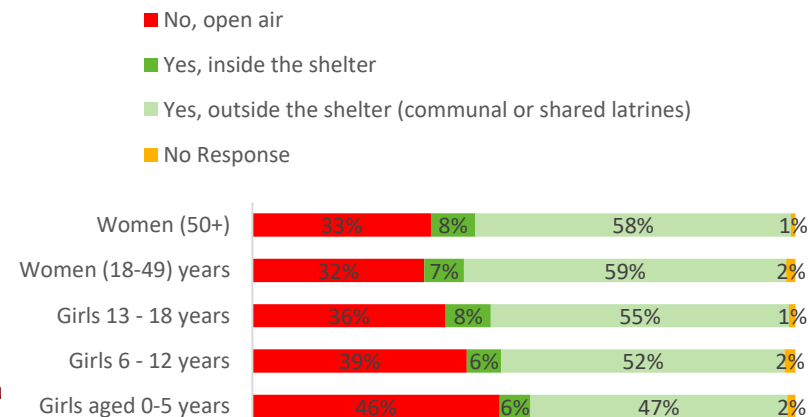
Latrine Type and Shelter

SW: Type of Shelter and Population Type with latrine/sanitation facility access

Legend:
- No, open air (red)
- Yes, inside the shelter (green)
- Yes, outside the shelter (communal or shared latrines) (light green)
- (blank) (orange)

Categories by population type:

Internally Displaced: Apartment, Collective center, House, Makeshift / emergency shelter, Public building (school,...), Tent, (blank)

Non-displaced: Apartment, Collective center, House, Makeshift / emergency shelter, (blank)

Retunee: Apartment, Collective center, House, Makeshift / emergency shelter, No shelter/open air, Public building (school,...), Tent, (blank)

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Handwashing

SW: Access to Functional Handwashing Facilities by Population Type

Population Type	No	Yes	No Response
Retunee	83%	17%	0%
Non-displaced	70%	28%	2%
Internally Displaced	65%	35%	0%

Legend: ■ No ■ Yes ■ No Response
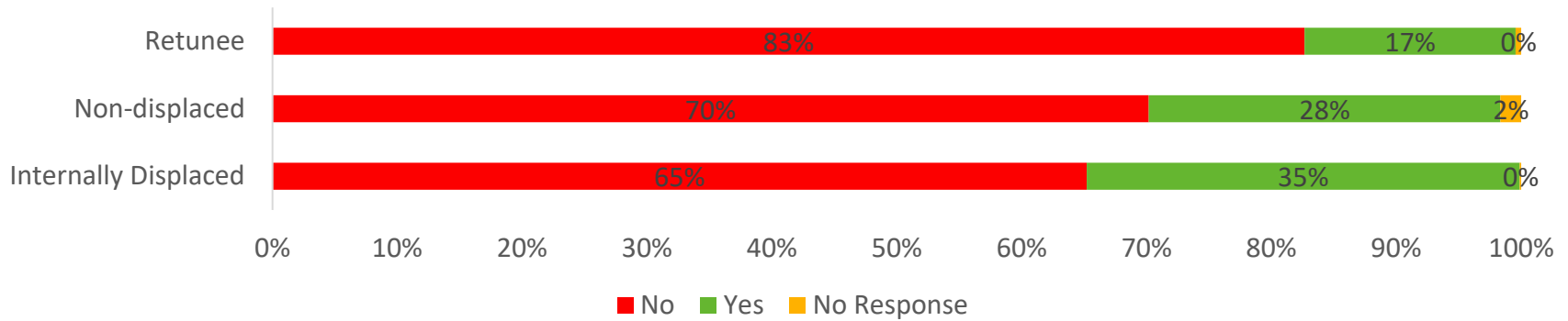
Number of Villages access to Handwashing Facilities (OCHA MSNA)

Category	Count
nearly_no_one	442
NA	1
most_people	82
halp_the_people	52
few_people	262
every_one	9
don_know	3

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WASH and Shelter

of People per latrine per shelter which are commonly used to understand habitability aspects were not included in either assessment

What should be our collaboration with WASH actors on improved sanitation? How does that link with our shelter response?

Location

Gender differences in avoiding areas in the village

Location	# of Villages where Men report avoiding	# of Villages where Women Report avoiding
Shrine Gathering	0	2
Market or Village	33	28
Bush or Farms	44	60
Roads	31	18
Distribution Site	116	115
Water Point	167	218
Shower	111	154
Latrine	142	201

■ # of Villages where Men report avoiding   ■ # of Villages where Women Report avoiding

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Shelter and Infrastructure

Distribution site layout - schematic illustration

Waiting areas (shaded wherever possible)

Share key messages with people in waiting areas.

Complaints area - away from distribution

Verification area

Secured location for items (or cash) to be handed over

Security at exit

Secure waiting area for onwards transportation

Area for vehicles - used for the distribution and onwards transportation
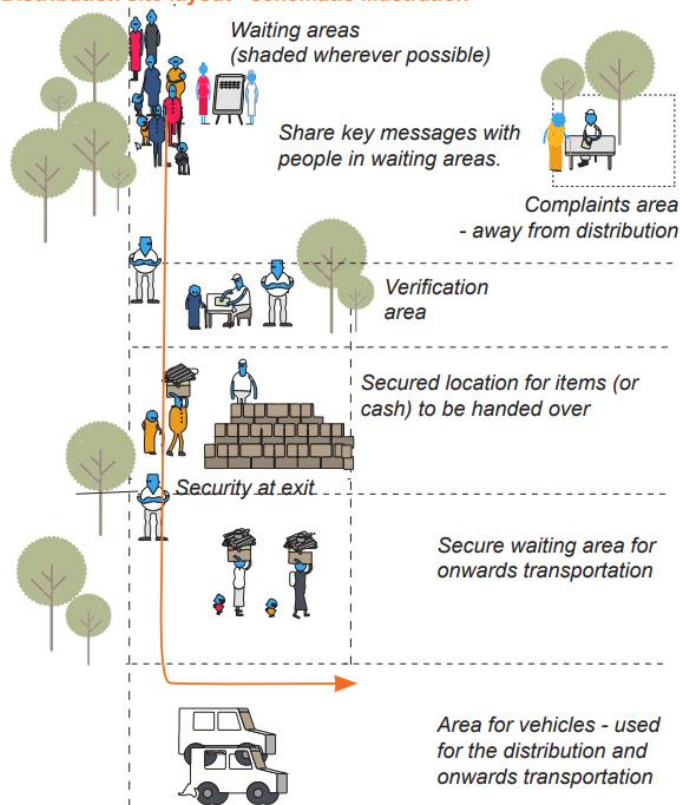
Questions

What is the role in our Cluster strategy for other forms of infrastructure? How do we work with Health and Education Clusters on schools and hospitals?

What does the feedback on distribution points mean for how we conduct distributions and design distribution centers? How do we adapt for vouchers?

What role does settlement planning have in informal settlements to improve the conditions of displaced?

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Priority Needs

SW: What would be your priority needs in terms of Shelter?

Legend: ■ Returnee ■ Non-displaced ■ Internally Displaced

Category	Returnee	Non-displaced	Internally Displaced
construction tools	23%	40%	33%
additional space	12%	20%	25%
money	60%	60%	67%
materials	51%	74%	68%
energy (light or cooking)	51%	46%	60%
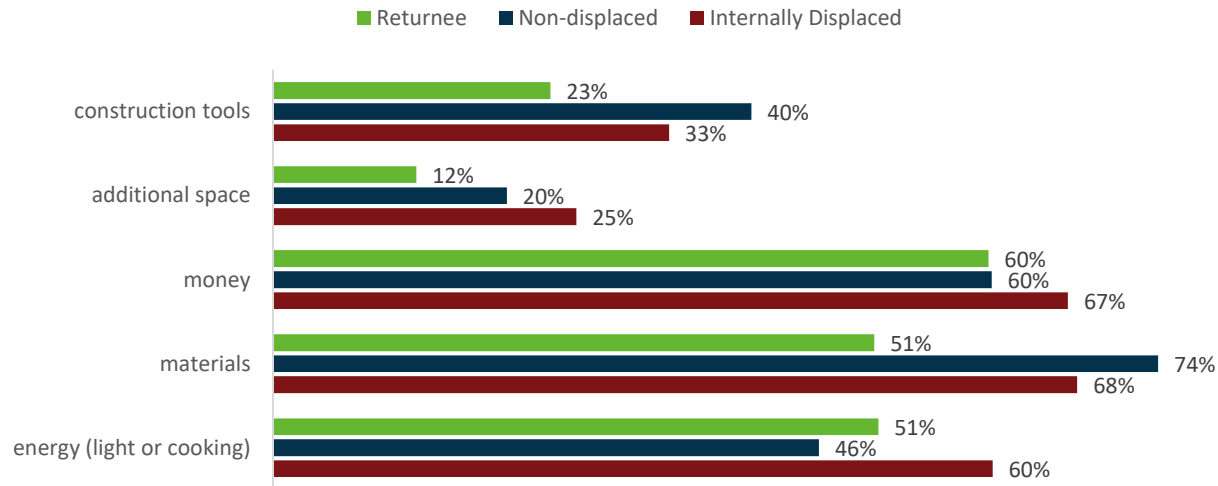
SW: Top Priority Need by # of Villages

Need	#
drinking_water	258
health	205
food	161
education	102
hygiene_sanitaion	38
farm_tools	36
shelter	22
protection	22
nfi	7

SW: # of Villages Second Top Need

Need	#
health	286
education	165
food	102
farm_tools	85
hygiene_sanitaion	64
drinking_water	64
nfi	58
shelter	19
protection	8

SW: Third Top Need by # of Villages

Need	#
education	152
farm_tools	140
food	138
nfi	136
health	106
drinking_water	99
hygiene_sanitaion	38
protection	27
shelter	15
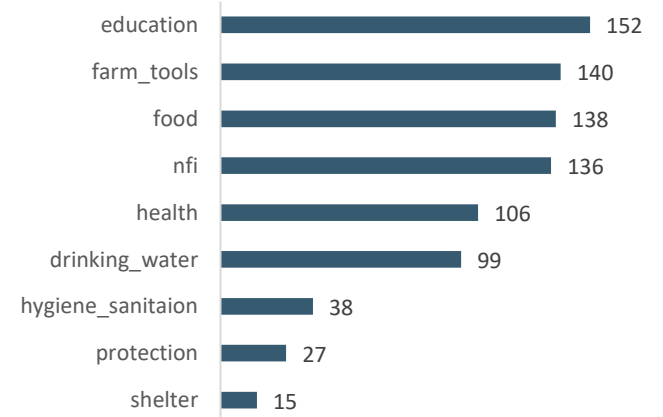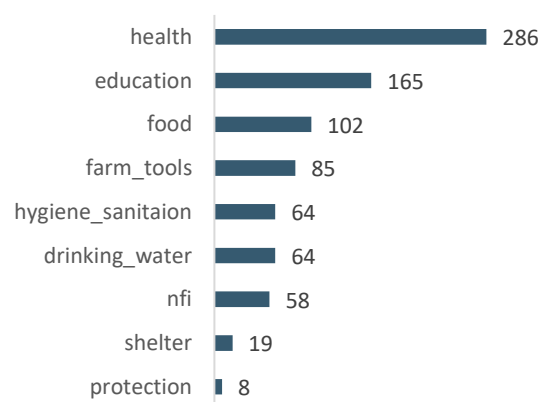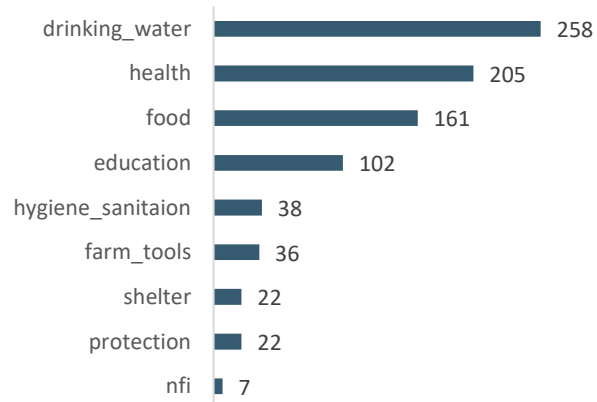
Humanitarian Assistance (Plan HH)

SW: Has your household received humanitarian assistance in the last year?

Legend: ■ No ■ Yes ■ No response

Category	No	Yes	No response
Returnee	93%	5%	2%
Non-displaced	80%	18%	2%
Internally Displaced	78%	21%	0%
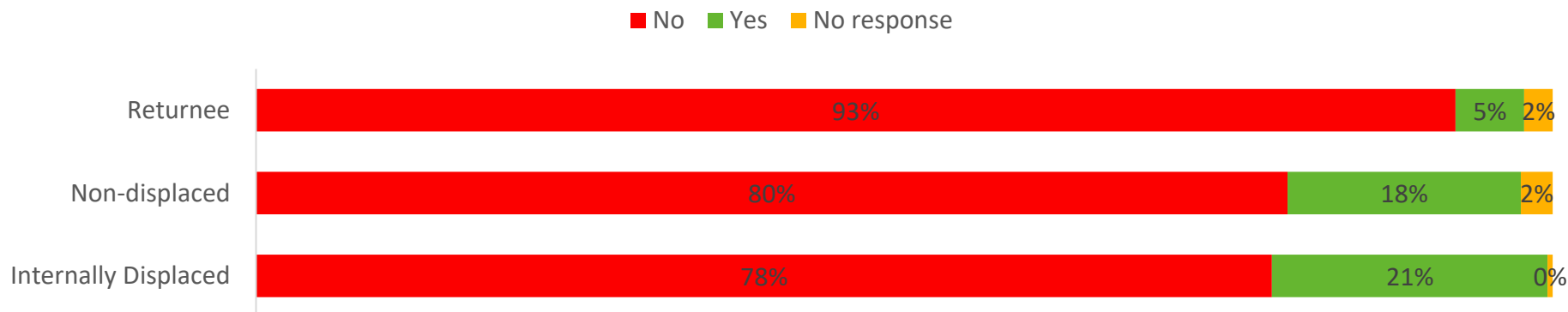
SW: Number of times HH has received Humanitarian Assistance

Legend: ■ Internally Displaced ■ Non-displaced ■ Returnee

Times	Internally Displaced	Non-displaced	Returnee
1	10%	13%	4%
2	6%	3%	1%
3	2%	1%	0%
4	1%	1%	0%
5	1%	0%	0%

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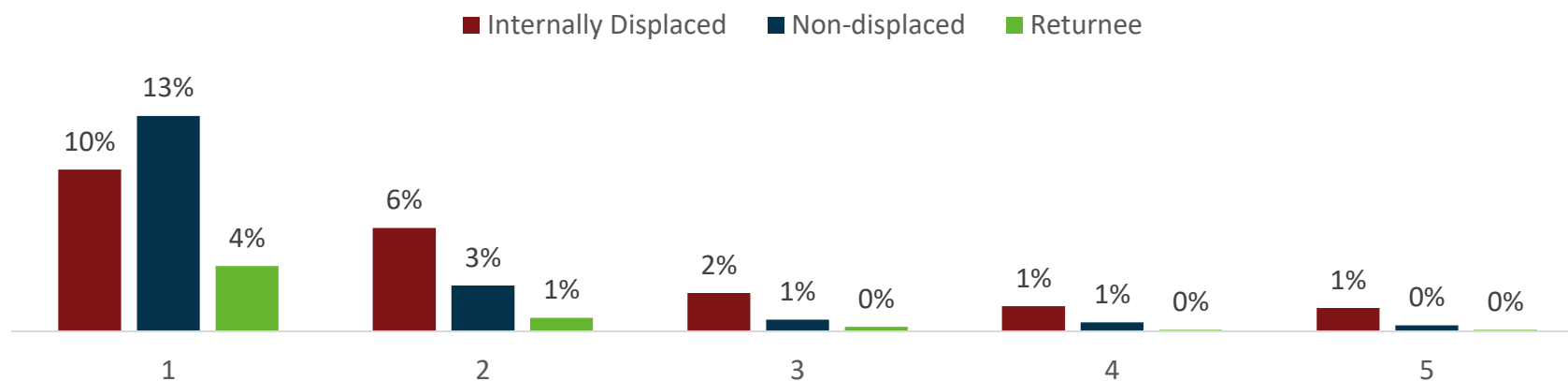
Type of Assistance

SW: Type of Assistance Received

Legend:
- Other
- Plastic sheets / toolkits
- Repair / construction material
- Non-food items

Returnee
- Other: 2%
- Plastic sheets / toolkits: 0%
- Repair / construction material: 0%
- Non-food items: 3%

Non-displaced
- Other: 10%
- Plastic sheets / toolkits: 1%
- Repair / construction material: 1%
- Non-food items: 12%

Internally Displaced
- Other: 24%
- Plastic sheets / toolkits: 1%
- Repair / construction material: 1%
- Non-food items: 9%

SW: # of Villages with Type of Humanitarian Assistance Received

- Food Support: 240
- NFI Support: 143
- Health Support: 114
- WASH Support: 63
- Education Support: 38
- Protection: 36
- Shelter Support: 27
- Civil Documentation: 11
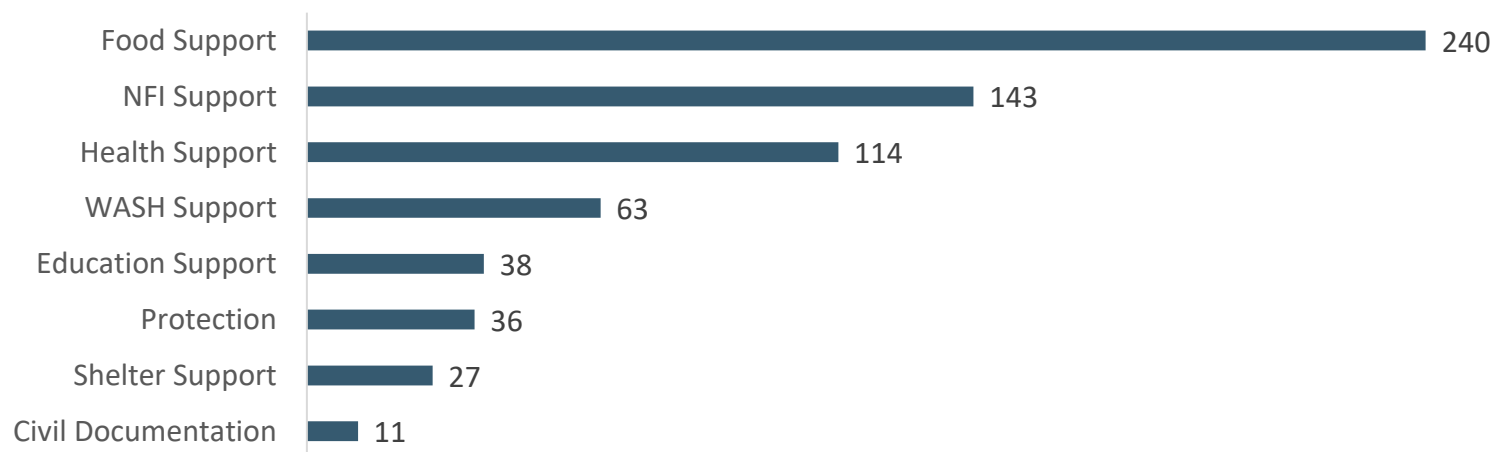
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Assistance Feedback (OCHA MSNA)

SW: Number of Villages that their residents can access humanitarian assistance

No Assistance Provided	543
Yes	228
No	79
Unknown	1
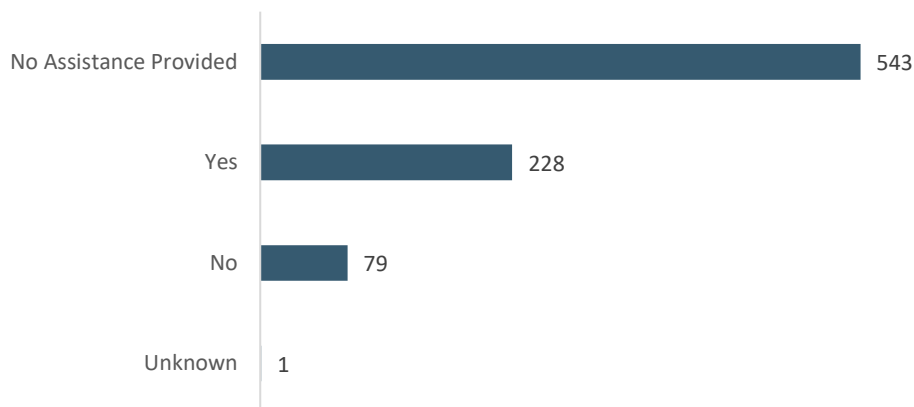
SW: Reasons Why Unequal Assistance to Assistance

Women are priortized	17
No Female Staff	9
Inconvenient Locations	5
Unsafe for Women	5
Inconvenient Distribution Hours	2
Girls Denied Access by Family	1
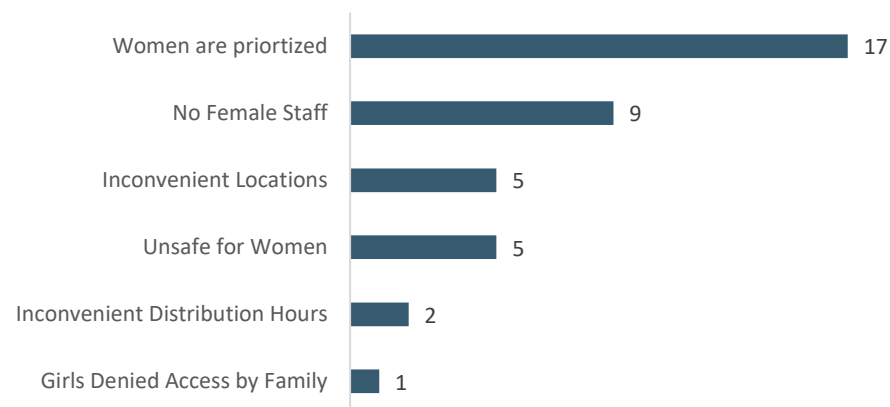
SW Problems with Distributions in the Past by Number of Villages

Insecurity	44
Discrimination	37
Access GBV	8
No Mechs For Disables	19
Mines Or Explosives	6
Transport Or Climate Issues	25
No Info Distri Calendar	103
Movement Restriction	20
Distribution Site Far	78
No Issue	98
No Distribution	54
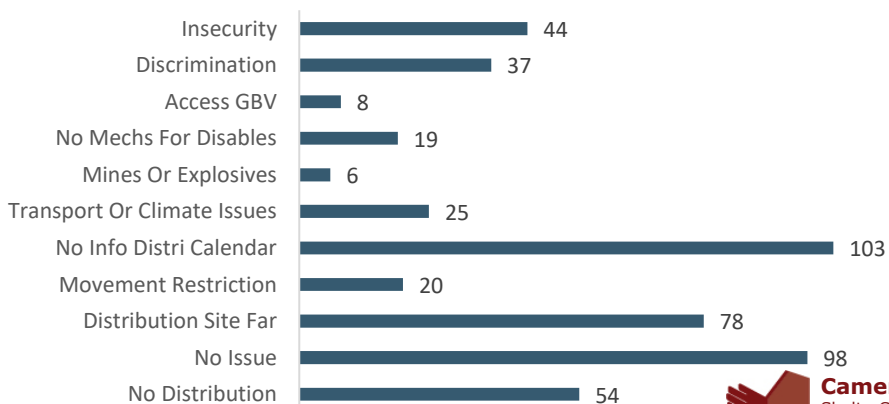
Southwest: Difficulties for Persons with Disabilities to Access Assistance

No Issue	337
No Assistance	259
No Information on Distribution Calendar	116
Insecurity	105
Discrimination	99
Distribution Site Far	90
Movement Restrictions	59
Transportation or Climate Issues	39

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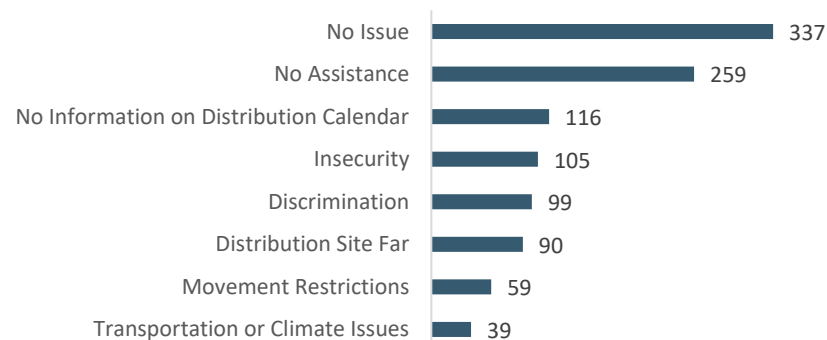
Accountability in the Strategy

- How can our Shelter Cluster response become more accountable?

- Think about some of the ideas mentioned during the CCPM: referral mechanisms, sharing of assessments/lessons learned, disability mainstreaming, GBV prevention and disclosure

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Intentions

SW IDPs' Intentions

- No Response 4%
- Prefer not to answer 6%
- Move to a different area of the country or abroad 10%
- Stay in Area of Displacement 20%
- Do not know 29%
- Return to Area of Origin 31%

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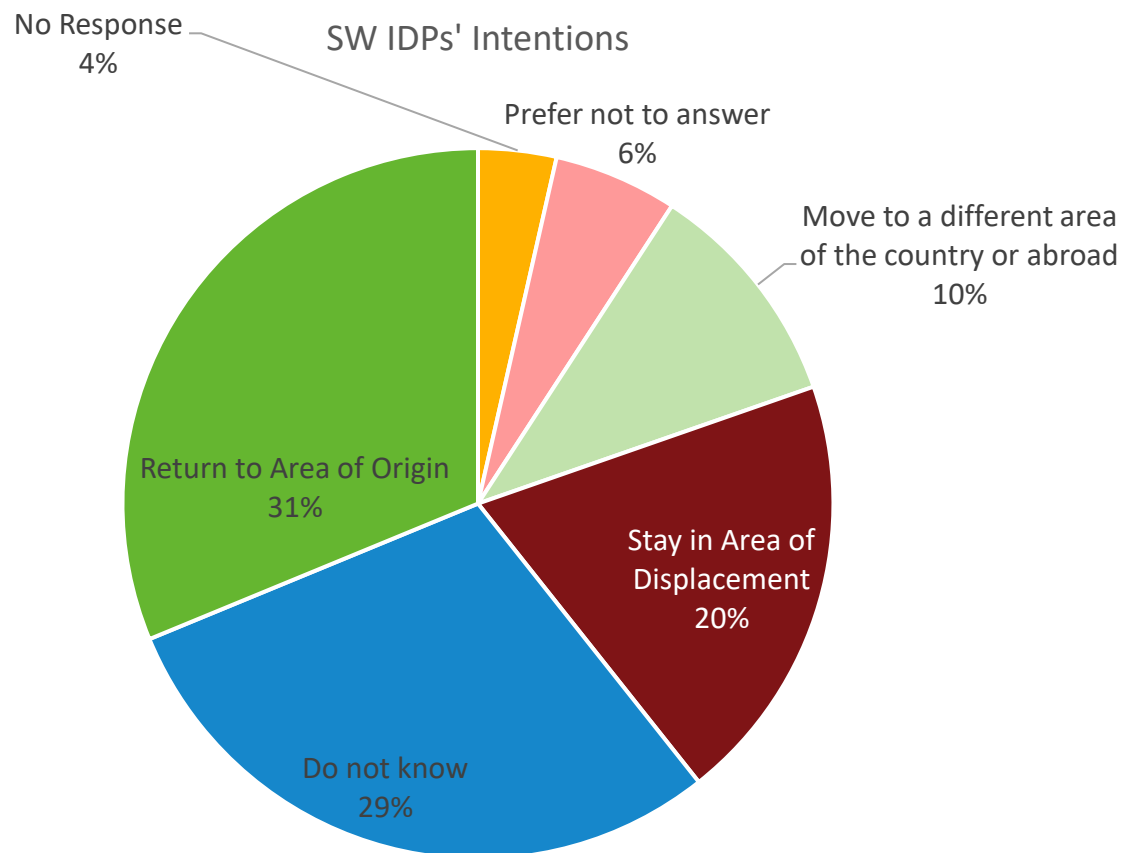
Reasons for Staying (Plan HH)

20% of IDPs Living in the SW

■ 20% of IDPs Living in the SW

Category	Percentage
Security conditions perceived as better in Area of displacement / fear of returning to area of origin	39%
Shelter conditions perceived as better in Area of displacement (including facing eviction in area of displacement)	26%
Livelihood conditions perceived as better in Area of displacement	11%
No Response	9%
Do not know	7%
Emotional desire to stay in area of displacement / Desire to integrate / Relatives, friends, community is in area of displacement	3%
Education conditions perceived as better in Area of displacement	3%
Prefer not to say	2%
Basic services perceived as better in Area of Displacement	2%
Other (please specify)	1%

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Reasons for wanting to Return (Plan HH)

SW: 31% of Returnees Top 3 Reasons for returning

Reason	%
Shelter conditions perceived as better in Area of Origin (including facing eviction in area of displacement)	52%
Livelihood conditions perceived as better in Area of Origin	60%
Education conditions perceived as better in Area of Origin	10%
Security conditions perceived as better in Area of Origin	10%
Basic services perceived as better in Area of Origin	12%
Emotional desire to return / Follow friends, relatives, members of community	10%
I need to return to secure Housing, Land or Property	11%
Do not feel integrated in Area of Displacement	4%
Other (please specify)	2%
Other (please specify)2	1%
Do not know	1%
Prefer not say	8%

Challenges to Return (31% of IDPs, Plan HH)

SW: Of those who intend to return, what are the challenges holding you back?

Challenge	Percentage
Prefer not to say	4%
Do not know	1%
No obstacles	1%
Concern over shelter conditions	16%
Concern over livelihood conditions	24%
Concern over security conditions	57%
Transportation	40%
Financial, no money to return	62%

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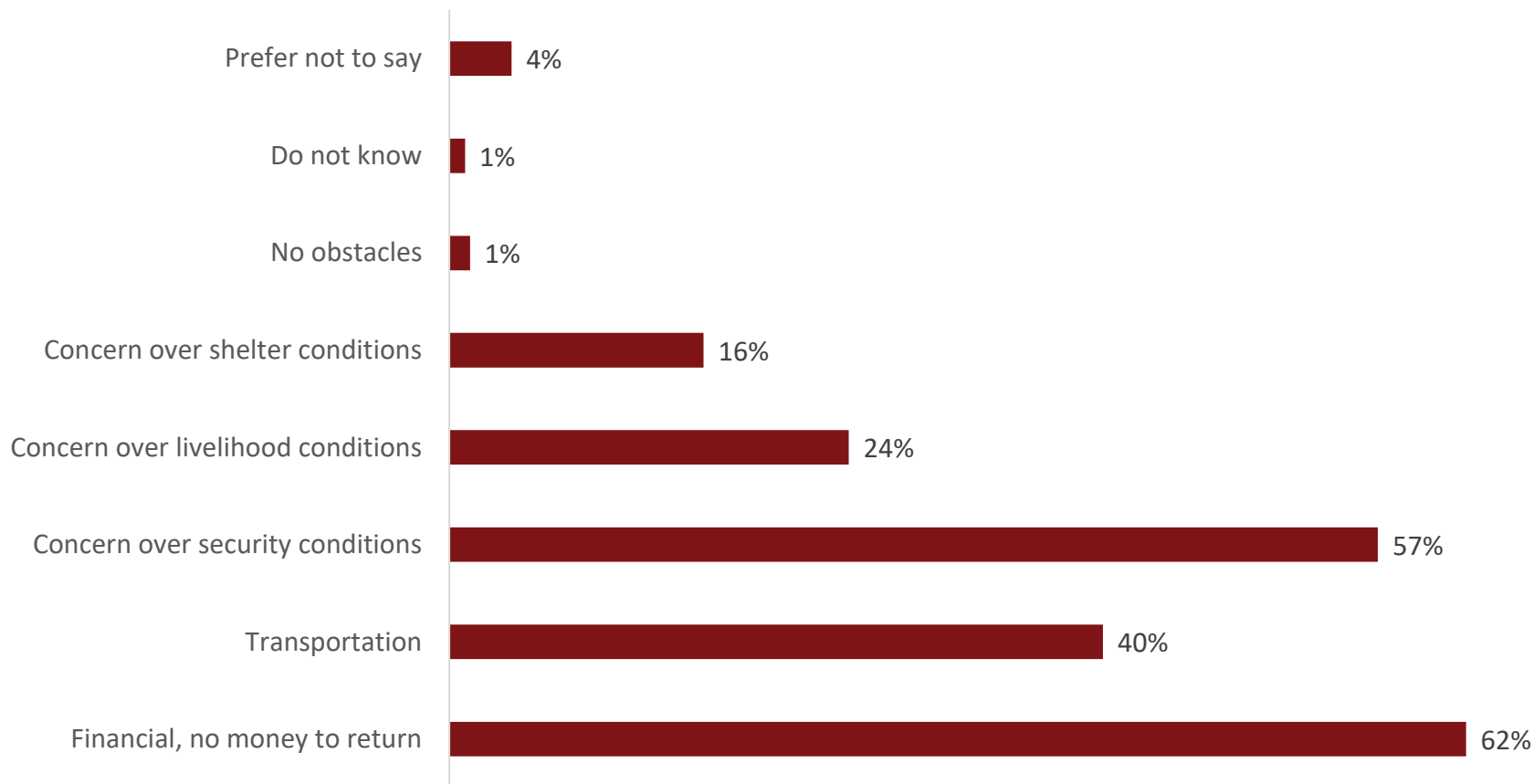
Patterns of Return and Pendular Movements in OCHA MSNA

			Returnee Population from MSNA-Agugust 2020 Compared with MSNA-February 2021 in North-West and South-West		
Returnee individuals by region					
Region	**Division**	**Round 6 MSNA**	**Round 5 MSNA**	**Difference**	**% Change**
North-West	Boyo	28,023	27,083	940 ▭	3%
North-West	Bui	34,821	39,867	-5,046 ▼	-13%
North-West	Donga-Mantung	85,313	78,306	7,007 ▭	9%
North-West	Menchum	39,988	31,393	8,595 ▲	27%
North-West	Mezam	48,952	48,032	920 ▭	2%
North-West	Momo	14,728	14,429	299 ▭	2%
North-West	Ngo-Ketunjia	13,779	12,537	1,242 ▭	10%
South-West	Fako	44,819	37,902	6,917 ▲	18%
South-West	Kupe-Manenguba	19,245	17,082	2,163 ▭	13%
South-West	Lebialem	5,086	5,423	-337 ▼	-6%
South-West	Manyu	31,384	25,797	5,587 ▲	22%
South-West	Meme	36,550	33,355	3,195 ▭	10%
South-West	Ndian	14,828	12,390	2,438 ▲	20%
Total		**417,516**	**383,596**	**33,920**	**9%**

Change in Number of Returnees

Perception of Integration

SW: Perception of Integration by Population Type

■ No ■ Yes ■ No response

Population Type	No	Yes	No response
Retunee	2%	47%	51%
Non-displaced	3%	33%	64%
Internally Displaced	12%	84%	3%

SW: SW IDP - IDP Relations # of Villages OCHA MSNA

- good: 521
- NA: 73
- poor: 24
- very_good: 233
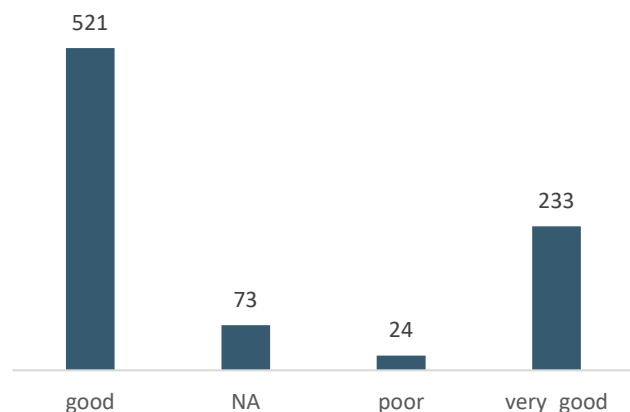
SW OCHA MSNA: IDP-Host Relations # of Villages
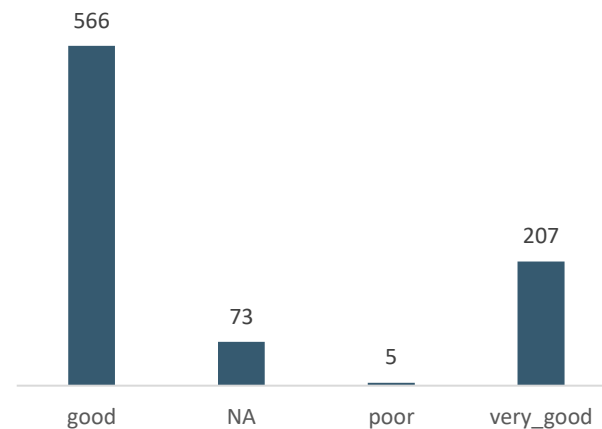
- good: 566
- NA: 73
- poor: 5
- very_good: 207

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Intentions and Integration

- Think through the strategic direction of the cluster strategy in the next several years: how will it support those who want to return? Those who want to stay?

- How will preparedness be maintained for emergency situations while also supporting longer-term and transitional solutions?