

Strategy Status	Version	Status	Effective date	Next revision
	2018	Endorsed	06 June 2018	January 2019

## Shelter Cluster Structure

Response name	Emergency Shelter and NFIs, Afghanistan Cluster Strategy 2018 - 2021		
Cluster Lead Agency	UNHCR		
Cluster Coordinator Contact	<b>Name:</b> Martha KOW-DONKOR <b>Email:</b> coord.afghanistan@sheltercluster.org/kowdonko@unhcr.org <b>Mobile:</b> +93(0)791990049		
Government counterpart agency and contact	<b>Agency:</b> MRRD <b>Name:</b> Mohammad Sharif Alizai <b>Email:</b> sharif.alizai@mrrd.gov.af <b>Mobile:</b> +93(0)797977573		
Deputy Cluster Coordinator / Co-chair	<b>Agency:</b> UNHCR <b>Name:</b> Mohammad Baqir HAIDARI <b>Email:</b> haidari@unhcr.org <b>Mobile:</b> +93(0)791990138	<b>Agency:</b> IOM <b>Name:</b> Gul Mohammad AHMADI <b>Email:</b> gahmadi@iom.int <b>Mobile:</b> +93(0)790659573	
Information Management Officer	<b>Agency:</b> UNHCR <b>Name:</b> Kedir Shemsu Mohamed <b>Email:</b> im.afghanistan@sheltercluster.org/mohameke@unhcr.org <b>Mobile:</b> +93(0)791990154		
Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) - Agencies	Active members: UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, HRDA, ECHO, WSTA, NRC, IRC, ARCS, Cluster Coordinator, Deputy Cluster Coordinator, MRRD, MoRR, MUDH, UNHabitat Observers: OCHA & ICRC The SAG is strategic representative body of the Cluster where all active partners should seek to align their own strategies with identified humanitarian needs, operational priorities and humanitarian standards. It is also a reference body to support the consolidation of common operational strategy, technical guidelines, work plan, preparedness/response plan, reporting, M&E and fund seeking approach.  This an important and complementary mechanism to Cluster Coordination. The SAG is chaired by the Shelter Cluster Coordinator and provide regular updates during Cluster Meetings. The frequency of meetings will be on a need basis.		
Endorsing Cluster partner Members	ACF   ACTED   ADRA   AFGHAN AID   AIESO   ARCS   CARE   CARITAS GERMANY   CHRISTIAN AID   CONCERN   CORDAID   DRC   FOCUS   HI   HRDA   IFRC   IR   IRC   iMMAP   IMC   IOM   ISLAMIC RELIEF   MISSION EAST   NAC   NCA   NCRO   NOMAD CONCEPT GROUP (private sector)   NRC   PIN   PU-AMI   QRCS   REACH   RELIEF INT   SAMUEL HALL   SAVE THE CHILDREN   SHELTER FOR LIFE   SOLIDARITE INT   UNICEF   UNHCR   UN-HABITAT   WAR CHILD   WSTA  WELTHUNGERHILFE   ZOA		
Relevant Technical Working Groups (TWiGs)	<i>Technical Working Groups (TWiGs) are established and provided with Terms of Reference by the Shelter Cluster Team and relevant partners on an ad-hoc basis, as is deemed necessary. The Cluster Coordinator appoints a designated Focal Point to facilitate the work of the group. Such groups have a limited lifespan and are disbanded once the outputs delineated in the TORs have been achieved.</i> <i>1.Cash for rent TWiG (led by ACTED)</i> <i>2.Transitional shelter TWiG (led by NRC)</i> <i>3.Housing stocktaking TWiG (led by UN Habitat)</i> <i>4. Update and revision of the NFI package (TWiG to be established)</i> <i>5. Prioritization selection criteria for shelter upgrade TWiG (led by ES/NFI IMO)</i> <i>6. Shelter common complaint and feedback mechanism (TWiG to be established)</i>		

## Shelter Cluster Strategy

### Situation

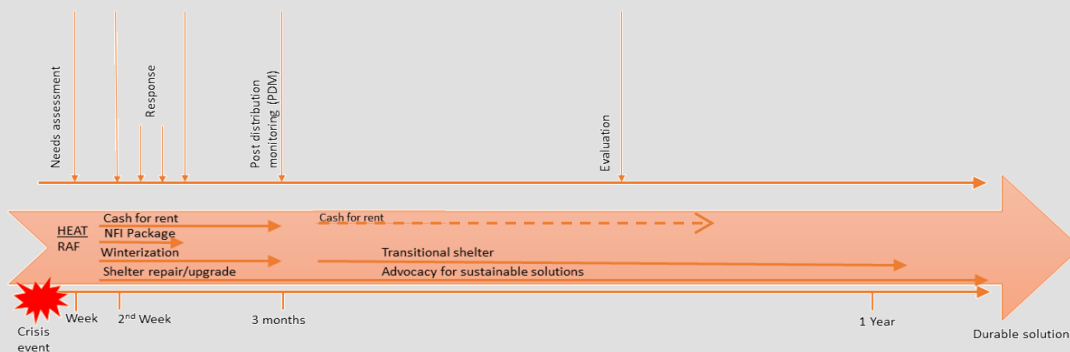
The overall shelter needs of the displaced and returnee population continue to remain a high priority in Afghanistan. With ongoing displacements coupled with land tenure issues and the lack of durable solutions, the situation is not expected to improve in the near future. Particularly, the most vulnerable families will continue to live in low cost substandard shelters which are far from other basic services. Due to high rental costs, families often share accommodation that are overcrowded and restrict privacy space for women and girls. With the high cost of living, most vulnerable families might be compelled to move to informal settlements where adequate shelter options are also not available and conditions are poor. In Nangarhar province alone, the number of informal settlements increased from 29 to 53 between February and July 2017. Today, just under one million displaced people live in informal settlements in Nangarhar province, up from 429,000 seven months ago. Overall, provincial capitals across Afghanistan now host more than 54 percent of IDPs, further compounding the pressure on over-stretched services and infrastructure and increasing competition for resources between incoming and host communities. (Refer to the [“Housing situation in Afghanistan: key facts and figure”](#))

- The Cluster will primarily prioritize vulnerable families including female headed households directly impacted by new emergencies including returnees, those at risk of forced eviction and those living in open spaces in accessible and hard to reach areas will be targeted for emergency shelter and NFI (non-food items) assistance to ensure their personal safety from elements, privacy, dignity and mitigate protection and health risks. The response is expected to be provided within seventy-two hours to three months of displacement and return given several factors including access constraints to reach the affected population in a timely manner.
- Secondly, the Cluster will support the improvement of existing shelter conditions for particularly prolonged vulnerable families (IDPs, Returnees) that are living in makeshift or poor shelter conditions. Depending on the needs, newly displaced or returnee could benefit from this type of assistance. Similar shelter support will be provided to extremely vulnerable hosting families in high displacement and return areas.
- Thirdly, vulnerable prolonged IDPs and returnees with secured tenure will receive support to construct transitional shelters to improve their privacy, psychological wellbeing, safety and security as well as their medium term needs while awaiting durable solutions.
- For seasonal response, the most vulnerable families including IDPs, returnees and hosting families with acute needs and the lack of coping mechanisms to withstand the harsh winter conditions will be prioritized for winterization support. The winterization strategy will be updated.

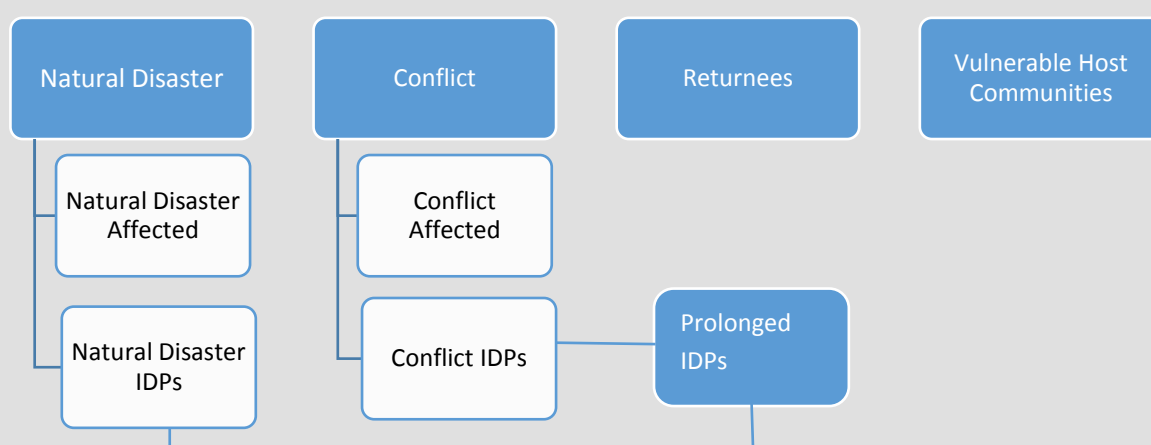
#### Strategic Priorities:

The strategic priorities of the Cluster are geared towards achieving protection outcomes through the integration of cross-cutting issues related HLP, Protection, Gender, Age, Disability and Accountability to the Affected Population.

- Access to basic lifesaving services through the provision of emergency shelter and NFIs including winterization assistance
- Mitigate further protection risks to allow safer and dignified living conditions
- Adequate coordination and response capacities in the field including contingency plan, prepositioning of emergency shelter and NFIs in strategic locations, capacity building, strengthening coordination mechanisms at field level
- Monitoring and reporting including assessments, information management products and post distribution monitoring
- Support efforts towards durable solutions through the provision of tools, materials and technical support for transitional shelter construction, integrated programming with other clusters, linkages with livelihood actors and advocacy, strengthen coordination with authorities



**Characteristics of the various groups for the Cluster response interventions:**



<b>Country Humanitarian Response plan (HRP) Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lifesaving in the areas of high needs</li> <li>2. Reduce protection violations and increase respect for international Humanitarian law</li> <li>3. People stuck by sudden onset crises get the help they need on time</li> </ol>
<b>Cluster Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective 1: Ensure timely, adequate access to shelter and non-food items for vulnerable internally displaced and returnees</li> <li>• Objective 2: Ensure that the living conditions of vulnerable people are improved.</li> <li>• Objective 3: Ensure adequate response capacity through preparedness measures and prepositioning of emergency shelters and Non-Food Items</li> </ul>
<b>Key Issues</b>	<p><b>Land and property rights:</b> Most IDPs and returnee families have no access to land rights (poverty and displacement factors) and in some cases land disputes increase the tensions with host communities. The government has finalized the land allocation policy which is expected to be endorsed soon. Moreover, the government is developing a National Housing Policy which is expected to ensure adequate housing including social and economic factors.</p> <p>All these efforts are not expected to resolve the huge land and housing deficit soon given the immersed need couple with several factors. Hence, the challenges still remain.</p> <p><b>Substantial reduction of donor funds</b> to attend shelter and NFIs needs affects the provision of adequate solutions. Moreover, cluster partners have observed donors' reluctance to support transitional shelter construction through humanitarian actions. This is in addition to donors'</p>

	<p>reluctance to include budgetary requirements for latrines in the transitional shelter package since latrines should be covered by the WASH Cluster.</p> <p><b>Maintaining the agreed standards in ES/NFI response</b> is still a challenge as there are still differences in-kind and cash assistance packages while some partners continues to provide incomplete packages. Agencies providing multipurpose cash grants often cover rental expenses for two months which is below the acceptable standard. Coordination within the cluster to determine a way to cover the remaining one month proved challenging as once multipurpose grants is provided, partners consider the emergency response complete and focuses on those who were not targeted.</p> <p><b>Security and access constraints</b> affect directly humanitarian access to people in need hampering proper assessments, implementation and monitoring &amp; evaluation tasks. The Cluster will develop an Access Strategy to have a common approach on some of the access challenges including enhancing coordination with ARCS and ICRC to reach areas that might not be accessible by Cluster partners as well as enhancing community acceptance. Moreover, UN and International NGOs to increase partnership with national partners with increased access but with limited or no assessment or response capacity.</p> <p><b>Disconnection and exit</b> (in the absence of) with durable housing and settlement solution places additional burden to Cluster Partner's relief agencies as there is no concrete follow-up durable solutions interventions after the emergency assistance.</p> <p><b>Needs to improve the coordination and interaction with national emergency response mechanisms and coordination framework</b>, and also the harmonisation of different approaches/assistance.</p> <p><b>Challenge with harmonizing ES/NFI standards</b> with non-cluster partners outside of the coordination framework. Efforts was made to bring on board few partners who were responding to humanitarian needs but were not coordinating with the Cluster. This approach will continue throughout the years once they are identified through the FTS and at the operational levels.</p>
<b>Assessments</b>	<p>All ES/NFI response will be guided and informed by rapid or sectoral in-depth needs assessments. The HEAT will be used to conduct rapid assessment and beneficiary selection for those affected by conflict and return from neighbouring countries. The RAF will be used for those affected by natural disaster in line with the government agreed natural disaster data management. For the upgrading of shelter, the cluster specific assessment and beneficiary selection tool will be used. To have an overview of the shelter situation at the district level, the shelter specific district level tool will be used. For winterization response, the cluster specific tool will be used. To ensure targeting and prioritization of the most vulnerable families, the cluster will adopt the vulnerable score card mechanism for all targeting.</p> <p>All Needs assessments and analysis will ensure that the prioritization of the geographical areas in need and the most vulnerable individuals are done based on evidence. Following a review of existing tools and guidelines, some gaps were identified and would need to be addressed accordingly. Therefore, the cluster will prioritize the revision of the current of these tools and guidelines as well as develop new tools as needed so that cluster response is informed by evidence-based data and analysis to systematically monitor the impact of interventions. (refer to Information Management Review)</p> <p><i>Updated list of assessments or to be carried out with time frame and mention reports posted on the cluster's website</i></p>
<b>Advocacy and Resource Mobilization</b>	<p><b>Advocacy:</b> In coordination with the SAG and Protection Cluster, develop key advocacy messages and present to government and development partners through HCT, the DiREC or other forums aimed at finding durable housing solutions for prolonged and protracted affected population. The Cluster will also continue to contribute to key advocacy messages for the HCT engagement and develop sector specific advocacy messages to highlight the needs of the affected population.</p>



	<p><b>Resource mobilization:</b> As the common funding mechanism is to cover critical gaps, efforts will be made to solicit funding through the engagement of the donor groups and bilateral donor to support cluster partners in obtaining adequate and timely funds for response.</p>
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	<p>The monitoring of activities and stock updates will continue to be through reporthub. Impact monitoring will be done through Post Distribution Monitoring and lessons learned will inform further cluster interventions. Moreover, the cluster developed a monitoring framework to monitor the performance of the cluster response over the three year period (2018 – 2021).</p>

## Technical Standards and Intervention Types

### Intervention Types

ES/NFI assistance (cash/in-kind) will be provided to affected populations after identifying needs accurately and in line with the cluster's minimum standard. Efforts will be made to ensure same level of assistance based on needs by adjusting distributions to agreed standard packages. Where packages (cash or in-kind) are distributed together with Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) and/or WASH interventions, assessments, analysis and distributions will be done jointly to guarantee cost and time-efficiency using the cross-sectorial vulnerability criteria to help promote joint interventions. With support from the TWIG, the transitional shelter design was further reviewed and updated. Considering the development of a National Housing Policy, the design is expected to be reviewed further in coordination with the government, to obtain a more focused and mainstreamed approach among partners and strengthen synergies with development partners. Partners are expected to comply with the agreed technical guidelines and minimum standards in all ES/NFI Cluster response. The cluster will work in partnership with local authorities and communities to provide shelter and NFIs support to the most vulnerable affected population through the following response approaches:

#### a. Provision of Non-Food Items:

The cluster will provide the full NFIs in line with the standard package either in cash (\$85) or in kind to identified vulnerable peoples affected by new emergencies including returnees from neighbouring countries based on needs assessments. The provision of the full package will ensure harmonization.

It has been recognized that a few extremely vulnerable people who are in prolonged situation (6 months – 2 years) might also require essential NFIs, mainly kitchen set. Following needs assessment, these families can be assisted with individual NFIs based on needs. Non-standard NFIs (individual items) would be provided but will not be considered as a standard response.

#### b. Provision of Emergency Shelter

Following rapid assessments through inter-cluster or cluster specific assessment of a new emergency situation caused by conflicts, natural disasters and returns from neighbouring countries, the cluster will provide the full package of emergency shelter either in cash for rent (maximum \$75 per month) for three months in one to three instalments or provide a one off emergency shelter kit (tent + 2 tarps) to the most vulnerable families depending on market and other factors. (Refer to the guidelines on cash for rent). Rental assistance for less than three months cannot be considered as a standard response. Cash for Rent for more than three months will be considered under the Cash Plus / Transitional Shelter modality (see below). Similarly, the emergency shelter kit must include one tent plus two plastic sheets as the standard package. Fixing, framing materials can be added to be distributed where necessary. All cluster partners are required to adhere to these basic standards to ensure harmonization and in meeting the immediate life-saving needs of the most vulnerable families.

Cash for rent is to be followed up and linked to longer-term support in coordination with development partners to mitigate further protection risks. Considering the weather conditions in Afghanistan, emergency shelter kit is expected to last for six months. As a result, response is to be followed by more medium-term support (transitional shelter). Therefore, vulnerable families affected by new emergencies are the primary targets for emergency shelter. In extreme cases, individual vulnerable families in prolonged situation that are faced with imminent eviction and would be exposed to heightening protection risks will also be targeted for emergency shelter assistance. These families can be identified and referred through protection monitoring referral mechanisms.

#### c. Upgrading of existing shelter:

As highlighted in many assessments, vulnerable families including newly displaced or affected by natural disasters often live in their partially damaged shelters, some construct makeshift shelters or live in unfinished buildings that provide minimal or no protection from the elements and expose them to further protection and health risks. To improve the living standards of these families and ensure protection from the elements, enable a safer and dignified living condition, the cluster will support families to either upgrade or repair existing shelters in poor conditions through in-kind material including tools or provide the equivalent in cash of \$300. Depending on the situation, cash can be provided as one off but the cluster highly encourages two or three instalments to ensure proper monitoring and achieve the desired outcomes. All shelter programmes must be supported with technical guidance and monitoring. Shelter repairs or upgrade can only be conducted if the result will not do more harm (refer to the guidelines). Vulnerable families affected by new emergencies and those in prolonged situation will be targeted for shelter upgrade which will also ensure sufficient protection and increase insulation during winter.

#### d. Transitional Shelter:

The cluster has reviewed and updated the design for transitional shelter which main purpose is to provide medium term support while awaiting durable solution. For those already living on owned land or longer-term arrangements, the design provides flexibility for extension of the shelter.

The housing needs in Afghanistan is great and it is the primary responsibility of the government with support from development and private sector to provide long-term housing for Afghans including IDPs, returnees and host community. Unfortunately, there is still a huge gap between the immediate emergency shelter response and a medium or longer-term housing assistance. This development deficit leaves the affected population in a chronic humanitarian situation resulting to increased informal settlements that are in poor conditions while vulnerable families adopts negative coping mechanisms for their survival. Considering that a large percentage of displaced population have no access to land and will continue living in rental accommodation, Cash for Rent (CFR) can be considered as a Transitional Shelter Programme. When using CFR as a strategy to support affected families to establish or re-establish livelihoods, the rented housing unit should meet minimum technical standards and internal or external referrals to livelihoods initiatives should be also explored (often referred as Cash Plus).

While the Cluster will focus on meeting the immediate lifesaving needs, special attention will be provided to the extremely vulnerable families in prolonged situation who have land ownership or temporary land arrangement (minimum two years) to provide medium-term shelter support until a durable solution is found.

Therefore, the cluster will target the most vulnerable families or households in the below accommodation arrangements:

- Those living in emergency shelter (tents) for more than six months
- Those faced with imminent eviction and with the intention to remain in displacement for more than three years or do not intend to return
- Those who have returned to places of habitual residence
- Those whose makeshift shelters or damaged shelters cannot be repaired or upgraded

Depending on the market, access and availability of materials as well as access to water, assistance can be provided in cash at the total of \$1,250 in three or four phases. Where market analysis and other factors does not allow cash assistance, the Cluster will provide materials in phases. All procedures including community participation, clarity on land tenure issues, technical support, on-site monitoring and collaboration with WASH Cluster to ensure the provision of latrines and access to water during the construction must be put in place prior to any transitional shelter construction. The one room transitional shelter (space of 25 m2) including the corridor is intended for a family or household of seven members. Families or households with more than seven members are expected to have additional space. Therefore, shelter design must be adjusted to meet the needs of larger families. It is also worth noting that families can decide not to have the corridor or suggest the orientation of design. (Refer to guidelines)

#### **e. Winterization:**

Winter is a seasonal trend in Afghanistan which is very severe in most part of the Northern Region and some parts of Central region. Assessments have shown that due to displacement and returns from neighbouring countries, most vulnerable families have little or have exhausted their coping mechanisms and would need humanitarian assistance to mitigate further protection and save lives. Since the activation of the Cluster in 2008, winterization response has been the integral part of lifesaving assistance. The winterization assistance for 2018/2019 will be informed by the PDM result of the 2017/2018 winterization response while embarking on a more sustainable solution to minimize the need for heating. The targets would be agreed and the joint government and cluster winterization strategy will be updated.

UNHCR is expected to conduct a prototype in 2018 based on lessons learned from the use of passive solar system on shelters (plastic veranda) implemented by Geres in Bamayan. This will also inform the winterization response for 2019/2020 and reduce the environmental impact related to the use of firewood for heating.

## Operational definition of beneficiaries

**Natural Disaster Affected (non-displaced):** Those whose homes and property are destroyed or directly impacted by shock following a natural disaster situation related to earthquake, landslide, floods, avalanches, snowfall and drought, but are not displaced and residing in their current location.

**Natural Disaster IDPs:** Those whose homes and property are destroyed or directly impacted by shock following a natural disaster situation related to earthquake, landslide, floods, avalanches, snowfall and drought, and are displaced to another district or province.

**Conflict Affected (non-displaced):** Those whose homes and properties are destroyed or directly impacted as result of conflict but are in their current location. These families could also face conflict associated situations related to eviction due to high cost of living and lack of coping mechanisms, expose to heightening protection risks.

**Conflict IDPs:** Those whose homes and property are destroyed or directly impacted by shock as a result of conflict and are displaced. Conflict IDPs can be displaced due to conflict associated situation including breakdown of law and order, intimidation, harassment or protection risks.

**Prolonged IDPs:** Those IDPs (affected by conflict and natural disaster) who continued to remain in displacement from six months to one year and do not intend to return to their place of origin in the next three years. These could also be families falling in acute vulnerability who have been assisted with initial emergency assistance but have residual humanitarian needs after three months.

**Returnees:** Afghans returning from neighbouring Countries mainly Pakistan and Iran. This could relate to families recently returning within three months or falling in acute vulnerability following initial emergency shelter/NFI assistance but have residual humanitarian needs after three months.

**Vulnerable Host Communities:** vulnerable families hosting prolonged IDPs or Returnees and have depleted resources. In some cases, the vulnerable host families are found to be most in need. Within the Cluster response, all returnees (documented and undocumented) will be assisted based on needs and vulnerabilities in the areas of return regardless of their previous status outside Afghanistan. However, both UNHCR and IOM have specific mandate to provide protection assistance at the reception upon the arrival of returnees. To provide more details of those being targeted by UNHCR and IOM, please see below:

- **Refugee Returnee (Documented):** Afghans with previous refugee status (legal documentation and status) in the Countries of Asylum due to fear of persecution. UNHCR provides protection assistance at the reception of their arrival according to the mandate of the Agency.
- **Migrant Returnee (Undocumented):** Afghans without refugee status that were living in neighbouring Countries and do not have any legal documentation. IOM provides multi-sectoral post-arrival assistance at the reception of their arrival according to the Agency's mandate.

Good Shelter Programming	Response Strategy
Gender	Needs assessments, analysis and response will consider the collection of sex disaggregated data and the various needs of girls, boys, women and men. Partners will ensure that assessment teams include female surveyors to enable the collection of adequate information about the different issues that create barriers for women, girls, boys, men and vulnerable groups from accessing ES/NFI assistance. The cluster will coordinate with the Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) Taskforce to continue capacity building of partners on Gender Mainstreaming.
Persons with Disability	The Cluster will work closely with Handicap International and the Local Disabled Group to ensure that all ES/NFI Cluster response provides meaningful access and the inclusion of persons with disabilities



<b>Older persons</b>	Ensuring meaningful access for older persons, particularly in the provision of shelter assistance would be highly prioritized. Partners will adopt local practices to ensure that shelter design also meet the needs of older persons.
<b>Accountability to the Affected Population</b>	All partners to enhance existence feedback and complaint mechanisms during on-site monitoring, as feasible through a complaint desk or the use of visible staff presence to address any complaints ahead of a Post Distribution Monitoring. Moreover, partners will make use of the Inter-agency call center to enhance the accountability to affected population in closing the loop. A desk review of all existing mechanisms will be conducted and a common feedback and complaint mechanisms guideline/checklist will be developed to provide more guidance and support partners.
<b>Environment</b>	Environmental sensitive programming will be considered in all ES/NFI cluster responses. This will include the use of environmental friendly local materials, identifying appropriate support for heating and other innovations to mitigate any adverse environmental impacts.

### Coordination Framework

<b>Internal Coordination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance information sharing</li> <li>- Maintain coordinated assessments and responses to maximize the use of resources and avoid duplication</li> <li>- Strengthen coordination mechanisms at Provincial levels through formal training and coaching of the Provincial Focal Points to improve response and ensure that decisions at the provincial level are effective</li> <li>- Use of translators in capacity building initiatives</li> <li>- Ensure harmonization of packages of assistance at the operational level</li> <li>- Agree on mechanisms to avoid duplication</li> </ul> <p>The Global Shelter Cluster will continue to play a critical role in providing technical guidance, support and directions to enhance the Afghanistan Cluster response.</p>
------------------------------	--

### Inter-Cluster/External Coordination:

Cluster	Lead-Agency	Comments
<b>Coordination</b>	OCHA	As part of inter-cluster coordination, contribute to HNO, HRP, sitreps, advocacy messages, resource mobilization through the CHF and CERF
<b>Food security</b>	WFP/FAO	As part of the inter-cluster coordination collaboration as well as joint assessments and distributions to meet the holistic needs of the affected population in an effective and timely manner. This can also include the strategic response collaborations to drought affected people in mitigating further displacements.
<b>Health</b>	WHO	As part of the inter-cluster coordination collaboration
<b>Nutrition</b>	UNICEF	As part of the inter-cluster coordination collaboration
<b>Protection</b>	UNHCR	Continue to work closely with the Afghanistan Protection Cluster on various issues to ensure the Centrality of Protection, protection mainstreaming and issues related to Loss of documentation, GBV, Landmines, vulnerable groups including female and child headed households, elderly and disabled, improve selection through vulnerability data, relocations and evictions, security.

		Additionally, the Cluster will continue to coordinate with the HLP Taskforce and seek technical guidance on security of tenure, housing, land and property rights including mainstreaming all HLP issues in the shelter response.
<b>WASH</b>	UNICEF	To streamline NFIs and WASH assistance allowing WASH to cover all wash related activities already in their package (i.e. jerry cans, soap). In 2018, more collaboration is needed to ensure that WASH needs are covered in the shelter interventions. The global WASH and Shelter Cluster collaboration tool would be used and customize to Afghanistan context to ensure that commitments by the two clusters are implemented.
<b>Coordination with the relevant governmental bodies</b>	MoRR MRRD ANDMA MUDH <sup>i</sup>	For the implementation of the IDP Policy, returnees and IDP population movement, land allocation scheme For the coordination of emergency assistance including emergency shelter and NFIs For emergency response related to natural disaster response For issues related to durable housing

**Response Plan- Total Budget, YEAR 1 (2018)**

Cluster Objective (CO)	Indicator	In Need	Baseline	Target	Total families	\$ cost/family	Total cost + 30% Ops
CO1	# of people received NFIs	596,138		453,289	64,756	111	7,155,491
CO1	# of people received E/shelter	206,504		163,380	23,340	445	10,386,300
CO1	# of affected people provided with energy means (Winterization)	645,410		289,044	41,292	260	10,735,920
CO2	# of people whose shelter was upgraded	208,807		136,290	19,470	390	7,593,300
CO2	# of people supported to construct transitional shelter	97,853		44,590	6,370	1,625	10,351,250
<b>Total – YEAR 1</b>							<b>46,222,261</b>

**Useful Links:**

1. [Checklist for Protection Mainstreaming in ES/NFI programmes](#)
2. [Good Shelter Programming](#)
3. [Environment Guidance](#)
4. [Disability Checklist for Emergency Response](#)

<sup>1</sup> September 2017 (Multi-Cluster Needs Assessments of Informal Settlements by REACH) <https://data.humdata.org/dataset/afghanistan-multi-cluster-needs-assessment-in-informal-settlements>

<sup>1</sup> September 2017 (Multi-Cluster Needs Assessments of Informal Settlements by REACH) <https://data.humdata.org/dataset/afghanistan-multi-cluster-needs-assessment-in-informal-settlements>



<sup>1</sup> 2016 – 2017 (IOM HAP of damage assessment updated with information from OCHA HNO) <http://afghanresponse.iom.int/Dashboard/MSRAFDashboard.aspx>

<sup>1</sup> September 2017 (Multi-Cluster Needs Assessments of Informal Settlements by REACH) <https://data.humdata.org/dataset/afghanistan-multi-cluster-needs-assessment-in-informal-settlements>

<sup>1</sup> September 2017 (Multi-Cluster Needs Assessments of Informal Settlements by REACH) <https://data.humdata.org/dataset/afghanistan-multi-cluster-needs-assessment-in-informal-settlements>

<sup>1</sup> September 2017 (Multi-Cluster Needs Assessments of Informal Settlements by REACH) <https://data.humdata.org/dataset/afghanistan-multi-cluster-needs-assessment-in-informal-settlements>

<sup>1</sup> January 2017 (NRC-ATR Consulting Report Humanitarian Assessment in Hard to Access Areas)

<sup>1</sup> IOM DTM Baseline Mobility Assessment Report: [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B\\_3VYzW3ndOTUkR2SXpvdnNKaHc](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B_3VYzW3ndOTUkR2SXpvdnNKaHc)

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/nrc\\_shelter\\_tenure\\_guidance\\_external.pdf](https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/nrc_shelter_tenure_guidance_external.pdf)

<sup>1</sup> Cash assistance is the preferred option for the affected families but has to be based on market analysis, impact on the host community, HLP due diligence including the “Do no Harm” Principle including monitoring and follow-up to ensure continuous support through coordination and linkages to existing longer term programmes. Large tents distribution should consider close coordination with WASH partners to mitigate further health risks associated with the lack of WASH services including hygiene promotion. HLP due diligence

<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations (MoRR) for IDP and returnee information, Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) for natural disaster response and Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) for emergency response to conflict and other situations, the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MUDH) to ensure a link between the shorter-term humanitarian response and longer-term housing solutions