



### Highlights

1. Shelter needs in Afghanistan are still unmet and likely to grow. The number of conflict-induced IDPs is increasing due to complexities of the internal conflict which, in the short term, is expected to expand as the presence of international armed forces is reduced and the national forces assert themselves.
2. The need for disaster risk reduction activities to minimize the vulnerability of those provinces that are prone to natural disasters.
3. Inaccessibility to some of the remote locations controlled by Anti-Government Elements (AGEs) remains a big challenge. This jeopardizes assessment and information gathering of the reported IDPs/affected population and hampers the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance.

### Cluster strategy and objectives

The overall goal of the ESC/NFI cluster is to reduce vulnerability and support the resilience of affected people through timely and effective Emergency Shelter and NFI interventions.

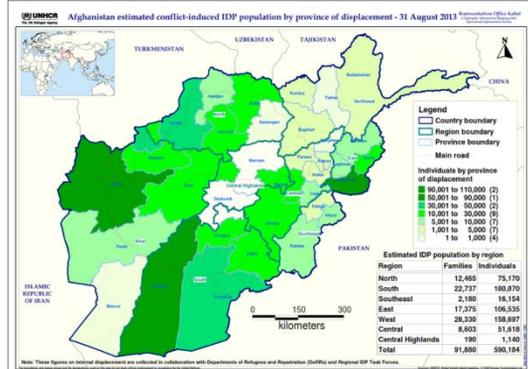
- Respond to the priority humanitarian needs of conflict and natural disaster induced IDPs and host population.
- Joint needs assessment to identify vulnerable IDPs (e.g. female HH, widows, unaccompanied females and children etc.) for additional support .

**Context and Response:** Government capacity is weak. The overall responses are currently led by the humanitarian community (UN and I/NGOs). Government is actively taking part in the identification and assessment of the affected population. ES and NFIs are provided by the UN and I/NGOs. Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) and Afghanistan Natural Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) are the lead Government actors. MoRR is chairing the IDP Task force and recently, in coordination with UNHCR, developed a national IDP Policy. ANDMA is a coordinating body and provides emergency cash assistance to natural disaster affected families. The cluster is trying to engage the government as part of its phase out policy. However, due to limited capabilities of various departments the process is slow.

**Challenges:** Access particularly to remote areas remains a key challenge and impacts on the ability of humanitarian actors to conduct timely assessments, deliver assistance, and carry out monitoring, evaluation and other related data collection/verification efforts. However, the affected population in such remote areas are reached through partners and the involvement of local authorities/ and community leaders. Late and/ or inaccurate data provided by the government or affected communities' leads to further delays in the response phase as efforts are made to verify the information received. In some locations, prepositioning out side of the provincial capitals is not possible because authorities tend to misuse stocks or these are usurped by insurgents.

### Contact details :

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### Afghanistan Natural Hazard Maps:

[https://afg.humanitarianresponse.info/search?search\\_api\\_views\\_fulltext=natural+hazards](https://afg.humanitarianresponse.info/search?search_api_views_fulltext=natural+hazards)

### Key figures

- Total affected population:** 116,000 HH
- Cluster target population:** 43,300 HH
- Total houses destroyed\*:** 2'101 units
- Total houses damaged:** 3'169 units
- \* This figure is only for natural disasters. No data on the total houses destroyed due to conflict
- Funding needs (mio USD):** 20.0
- Funds available (mio USD):** 16.0 (80%)\*\*

\*\* Info based on Financial Tracking DB – 25 Sep 13

Response as of end Jul:	Target (HH)	Reached
Non Food Items (HH)	35'000	62 %
Emergency shelter (HH)	1'900	22 %
Long-term shelter (HH)	226 vulnerable IDP families assisted by UNHCR	

**Settlement type:** HH | %

There are no IDPs settlements as such in Afghanistan, the majority live with host communities (no data available ). Displacement may be short term, particularly for natural disaster-induced IDPs. There are urban dwellings referred to as informal settlements which host mostly economic migrants, though some IDPs are also present in these sites.

Cluster: Emergency Shelter and NFI	
Cluster lead agency	UNHCR
Co-lead (UN)	IOM
Nbr of cluster partners	20
Nbr of staff dedicated to the cluster	1
Nbr of sub-national clusters	7

### Key Dates

- Crises : On-going
- Activation of Cluster : 02 March 2008
- Deployment :
- Handover :
- GLIDE:

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