



Photo: Parsi Parsi/DMP/UNHCR

# Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster Strategy (2022 - 2023)



**Shelter Cluster Afghanistan**  
ShelterCluster.org  
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter



**@AFSheltcluster**



[sheltercluster.org/response/afghanistan](https://sheltercluster.org/response/afghanistan)

## Acknowledgement

The ES/NFI Cluster Strategy was developed by the ES/NFI Cluster to provide strategy guidance to the cluster partners in line with the Humanitarian Response Plan. The ESNFI Cluster would like to thank the Technical Working Group (TWiG) that worked on the updates to this document as well the cluster partners that contributed to the development of these strategy. The Technical Working Group (TWiG) comprised of representatives from ADRA, Afghanaid, CRDSA, DRC, NRC, IOM UNHABITAT and UNHCR.

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# 1. Shelter Cluster Structure

## 1.1 General Information

### 1.1.1 Response Name

Emergency Shelter and NFIs, Afghanistan Cluster Strategy  
– 2022 -2023

### 1.1.2 Cluster Lead Agency

UNHCR

### 1.1.3 Cluster Coordinator Contact

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### 1.1.4 Government Counterpart Agencies

**Agency:** ANDMA, MORR

### 1.1.5 Cluster Co-chair Contact

**Agency:** IOM

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## 1.2 Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) - Agencies

Active members: UNHCR, IOM, Afghanaid, Concern Worldwide, UNICEF, WSTA, Cluster Coordinator, Deputy Cluster Coordinator, Cluster Co-Chair, Deputy Cluster Co-Chair

Observers:

The SAG is the 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 is an important and complementary mechanism to Cluster Coordination. The SAG is chaired by the Shelter Cluster Coordinator and provides regular updates during Cluster Meetings. The frequency of meetings will be on a need basis.

## 1.3 Cluster partner Members (47)

AAH | AAA | ADRA | AABRAR | AWSDC | AAD | ADEO | AKAH | ACTED | ARAA | CARE | CARITAS-G | CAID | CAH-PO | CWW | CRDSA | CORDAID | DAARTT | DRC | GIZ | HHRD | HRDA | IMC | IOM | IRC | INTERSOS | IRW | JUH | ME | NCRO | NCA | NRC | OCHR | ORD | ORCD | OHW | PIN | QARCS | REDSSO | RI | SCI | UNHABITAT | UNHCR | UNICEF | WSTA | WHH | WAW.

## 1.4 Relevant Technical Working Groups

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. Some examples of TWIGs that can be formed are;

1. Cash for rent TWiG
2. Transitional shelter TWiG
3. Housing stocktaking TWiG
4. Update and revision of the NFI package
5. Prioritization selection criteria for shelter upgrade TWiG
6. Shelter common complaint and feedback mechanism



Parsi Parsi/ UNHCR/ December 2021

## 2. Shelter Cluster Strategy

### 2.1 Situation

Conflict, natural disasters, and the erosion of communities' resilience after over 40 years of war have combined to create dire shelter and NFI needs in Afghanistan that have only been compounded by COVID-19 and drought. The sudden stop in international assistance, freeze of foreign assets, and loss of key workers in the public sector have driven a liquidity crisis, resulting in the devaluation of the Afghani currency, and are causing a severe economic shock. The situation has been particularly challenging for people living in poverty, recently displaced, those that rely on insecure employment in the informal sector, those in underserved locations and those residing in informal settlements.

The number of people in need of shelter and NFI assistance in 2022 has increased from 6.6 million to 10.9 million people. This increase is partly attributable to the aftereffects of the large-scale displacement caused by the conflict in 2021 that saw more than 600,000 people displaced, drought, COVID-19 and the effects of the economic shocks experienced after the change of leadership.

According to the 2021 WoA Assessment, internal displaced people have reported shelter to be their second highest priority need after food and 71% of the population need shelter repairs and upgrades. Shelter needs are central to people's immediate survival and wellbeing, risking their safety, security and health through exposure to the harsh weather conditions or overcrowding.

For many in Afghanistan, people's living standards are not dignified, and the situation impacts on their ability to recover and cope with future shocks. Lack of adequate shelter exposes households to a variety of protection risks, including the lack of privacy, eviction, exploitation, and abuse, and in some cases increased exposure to sexual and gender-based violence.

Since the revision of the scope of humanitarian action in late 2019, the Cluster has broadened its response strategy to also extend support that will allow meaningful recovery through the provision of transitional shelter solutions and shelter repairs/upgrades. Transitional shelter not only contributes to security, safety, health and wellbeing of affected people, it also promotes recovery. While the unit cost of a transitional shelter is higher than the cost of a tent, it contributes (in part or in whole) to a more durable shelter solution, which could be the start of a permanent home. It also provides a household with the flexibility to adapt it according to their preferences, needs, resources, capacity and state of security of tenure. While a tent only lasts between six months to one year before requiring repair or replacement, the transitional shelter approach provides sustainable housing for more than 5 years, representing a better return on investment and reducing other related needs, such as the requirement for winterization support.

**Pathways to durable solutions:** Based on the planning scenario a reduction of conflict induced displacements, there will be a shift of the needs from the NFI support to durable Shelter support and the cluster will focus more on transitional shelter and shelter repair/upgrade support in 2022. As a result of this increase in target, the Cluster's financial requirement for these activities have increased however it is important to note that improving the shelter condition of a family has multisectoral implications in livelihood, health, nutrition, protection sectors and their capacity to withstand the winter season. In the longer term the assisted families will therefore not be in need of humanitarian assistance.

IDPs in areas affected by conflict have been faced with increased needs for shelter and NFI assistance and for those that have returned to their places of origin, the need for shelter repairs and upgrade remains high. In 2022, the Cluster will also prioritise transitional shelter support and shelter repair/upgrade assistance for IDPS who have returned to their areas of origin, in addition to those in informal settlements.

The Cluster plans to provide transitional shelter and shelter repair/upgrade interventions for the affected household's immediate needs that also support in rebuilding their resilience. Where applicable, implementation of shelter projects will be done through owner-driven or neighbourhood approaches that encourage community participation and that offer a level of flexibility and choice to beneficiaries. The Cluster will adapt Innovative shelter solutions tailored to meet the needs of the people by updating of the technical designs, specifications, costing and implementation methodologies

**Winterization Assistance:** Each year, freezing winter temperatures, especially in high altitude locations such as Bamyan, Ghazni, Nuristan, Wardak and Paktya drive the need for provision of life saving winter assistance for most affected persons whose shelters do not protect against the cold and who do not have the financial capability to purchase fuel and heaters to supplement their heating requirements. The lack of warm clothing, insulation, heating heightens the risk of respiratory infections, hypothermia and preventable mortality among children and the elderly are prevalent in these areas. The cluster will prioritize winterization support in these locations and introduce more sustainable winterization options in 2022 which will include Improvement of shelter conditions through insulation and protection against harsh winter.

**Previously underserved areas:** Increased access for humanitarian organizations to areas that were previously hard to reach may highlight increased needs in those areas. The cluster will assess the needs in these areas and provide Shelter and NFI support to vulnerable families that have been neglected for a long time/

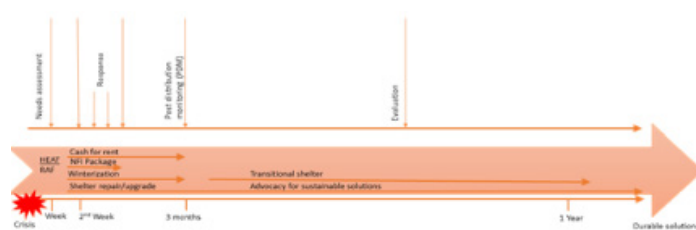
**Needs based approach and targeting:** ES-NFI responses will be tailored to the needs expressed by affected people and guided by geographic concentration of those with severe or extreme ES-NFI needs. Specific vulnerabilities for each population group, weather considerations such as extreme cold or heat, as well as the availability of partners in each location and the access challenges they may face, are all factors that were considered in the response prioritization.

**Emergency lifesaving assistance:** The Cluster will prioritise the provision of timely and targeted life-saving assistance through the delivery of emergency shelter and household items to affected people. Standard NFI kits will continue to be distributed where needed. Affected families will also be provided with seasonal items (such as warm clothing, heating materials and blankets in winter) to save lives, reduce their exposure to the harsh winter conditions and mitigate against the risk of respiratory infections, hypothermia and preventable mortality among children and the elderly.

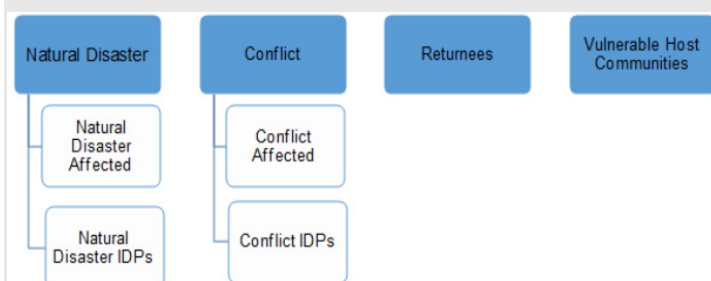
### Strategic Priorities:

The strategic priorities of the Cluster are geared towards achieving protection outcomes through the integration of cross-cutting issues related to 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:





## 2.2 Country Humanitarian Response plan (HRP) Objectives

1. Timely, multi-sectoral, lifesaving, equitable and safe assistance is provided to crisis-affected people of all genders and diversities to reduce mortality and morbidity.
2. Protection risks are mitigated, while protection and human rights needs for people of all genders and diversities are monitored and addressed through integrated and inclusive humanitarian action.
3. Vulnerable people of all gender and diversities are supported to build their resilience and live their lives in dignity.

## 2.3 Cluster Objectives

- Objective 1: Ensure timely, adequate access to shelter and non-food items for affected people
- Objective 2: Ensure that the living conditions of vulnerable people are improved.
- Objective 3: Ensure adequate response capacity through preparedness measures and prepositioning of emergency shelters and Non-Food Items

## 2.4 Key Issues

**Land and property rights:** 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. ESNFI Cluster will work closely with the HLP Taskforce to find solutions to the HLP challenges that are an impediment to the provision of durable shelters. The challenges still remain and concerted advocacy is needed with stakeholders and duty-bearers to ensure access to HLP.

**Financial Systems and markets:** The crisis in Afghanistan has negatively impacted on the country's currency, trade and banking system. As Afghanistan's foreign financial reserves have been frozen, limitations have been imposed on people's ability to access their cash savings, carry out personal and business transactions, and access international markets. With reduced cash flows and limited working capital, market prices are skyrocketing, and goods are not being replenished in time. Already food and fuel prices are rising, and power generation could collapse. The usual issue of unaffordability may soon shift to commodity unavailability. This has impacted ESNFI Cluster activities in terms of increase in cost of items and challenges linked to cash-based interventions.

**Women's rights and access to services:** The impact of this complex humanitarian catastrophe is marked by gender-specific restrictions that directly impact the ability of women and girls to realize their rights. Afghan women and girls face unique vulnerabilities and risks as gender inequality is interwoven with the conflict dynamics and humanitarian needs. Female staff participation in ESNFI Cluster activities is critical to ensure that the responses are provided in a dignified manner taking into account the needs of women and girls.

**Limited funding for shelter repair/upgrade and transitional shelters:** Previous trends show limited funds for these activities. In 2022, the ES-NFI will shift their response towards shelter upgrades and transitional shelter (T-shelter). The cluster reached less than 5% of the overall reached individuals in 2021 with these two key activities due to limited funding. The WoAA 2021 reported that more than 70% of those interviewed reported living in damaged shelters and failure to address these needs would therefore keep hundreds of vulnerable households in inadequate and often overcrowded shelters, with severe implications for their health, protection, socio-economic situation and personal security - especially for children, the elderly, disabled people, women and girls. These households also continue to require annual winterisation support. By failing to address this key driver of need in many communities, it would potentially increase the number of vulnerable households, and increase the risks and potential impacts for those already considered vulnerable. On the contrary addressing these needs will have long term positive impact on the vulnerable households since improved shelter conditions comes with multisectoral benefits.

**Disconnection and exit** (in the absence of) with durable housing and settlement solutions places additional burden on Cluster Partner's relief agencies as there are no concrete follow-up durable solutions interventions after the emergency assistance.

## 2.5 Assessments

All ES/NFI responses will be guided and informed by rapid or sectoral in-depth needs assessments.

**Household Emergency Assessment Tool (HEAT):** The HEAT will be used to conduct intersectoral rapid assessment and beneficiary selection for those affected by conflict and return from neighbouring countries. ESNFI Cluster will prioritize inter-agency and multi-sector assessments through established mechanisms (OCTs, etc.).

**Rapid Assessment Framework (RAF):** The RAF will be used for those affected by natural disaster in line with the government agreed natural disaster data management.

**Rapid Assessment Mechanism (RAM):** RAM entails detailed cluster assessments which will guide area based ESNFI Cluster response. The Rapid assessment mechanism provides more detailed and representative cluster related information that is not usually captured in the joint assessments and will ensure quality, evidence-based responses.

**Winterization assessment Tool:** 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.

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. Referral of beneficiaries encountered on ESNFI assessments with urgent needs related to other sectors will be done.

## 2.6 Advocacy and Resource Mobilization

**Advocacy:** In coordination with the SAG and Protection Cluster, develop key advocacy messages and present to government and development partners through HCT, 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.

**Resource mobilization:** 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 donors to support cluster partners in obtaining adequate and timely funds for response.

## 2.7 Monitoring and Evaluation

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. The cluster will conduct annual monitoring of the overall responses and take note of lessons learnt and make the necessary adjustments to the cluster strategy.



Farhad Faizi/ UNHCR/ December 2021



# 3. Technical Standards and Intervention Types

## 3.1 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.

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 (\$131) or in kind to identify 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 situations (6 months – 2 years) might also require essential NFIs, mainly kitchen sets. 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 lifesaving 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 situations that are faced with imminent eviction and would be exposed to heightened protection risks will also be targeted for emergency shelter assistance. These families can be identified and referred through protection monitoring referral mechanisms.

### c. Repair/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 \$330 for Minor Damage and maximum transfer value of \$550 for severe damage. 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 upgrades 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 situations 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 the 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 in increased informal settlements that are in poor conditions while vulnerable families adopt negative coping mechanisms for their survival. Considering that a large percentage of the 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 situations 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 \$1,375 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. Transitional Shelter Designs come in 2 sizes depending on family size (29/39 m<sup>2</sup>) and adjusted to either earthquake or flash flood prone areas. 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)

d. Winterization:

Winter is a seasonal trend in Afghanistan which is very severe in most parts of the Northern Region and some parts of the 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. It is essential that winterization prioritization balances both local climatic severity on the district level, i.e. the winter temperatures and level of precipitation (rain and snowfall), the level of exposure to climatic winter conditions of the target population. A granular, localized approach is needed when targeting that will ensure that the districts where winter conditions are most severe and underlying vulnerabilities amongst the target population are highest, are prioritized for winterization response. Since the activation of the Cluster in 2008, winterization response has been an integral part of lifesaving assistance. The winterization assistance for 2022/2023 will be informed by the PDM result of the 2021/2022 winterization response while embarking on a more sustainable solution to minimize the need for heating. The targets would be agreed, and the Joint winterization strategy will be updated

## 3.2 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. While the full trends are unclear, people returning to previously conflict-affected areas may form a distinct group with specific need profile around HLP, protection and livelihood approaches, and expansion of services, particularly water and shelter within communities at place of origin.

**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, exposed 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. 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.

### 3.3 Good Shelter Programming

**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. Women-headed households are included as a priority group for S/NFI assistance.

**Persons with Disability:** The Cluster will work closely with Disability Working Group to ensure that all ES/NFI Cluster response provides meaningful access and the inclusion of persons with disabilities

**Older Persons:** 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.

**Accountability to the Affected Population:** 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 (AWAAZ) to enhance the accountability to affected population in closing the loop.

**Environment:** 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.

### 3.4 Coordination Framework

#### 3.4.1 Internal Coordination

- Enhance information sharing
- Maintain coordinated assessments and responses to maximize the use of resources and avoid duplication
- 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
- Use of translators in capacity building initiatives
- Ensure harmonization of packages of assistance at the operational level
- Agree on mechanisms to avoid duplication

The Global Shelter Cluster will continue to play a critical role in providing technical guidance, support and directions to enhance the Afghanistan Cluster response.

### 3.5 Inter-Cluster/External Coordination

CLUSTER	LEAD-AGENCY	COMMENTS
Coordination	OCHA	As part of inter-cluster coordination, contribute to HNO, HRP, sitreps, advocacy messages, resource mobilization through the AHF and CERF
Food security	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.
Health	WHO	As part of the inter-cluster coordination collaboration
Nutrition	UNICEF	As part of the inter-cluster coordination collaboration
Education	UNICEF	As part of the inter-cluster coordination collaboration
Protection	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.

CLUSTER	LEAD-AGENCY	COMMENTS
WASH	UNICEF	To streamline NFIs and WASH assistance allowing WASH to cover all wash related activities already in their package (i.e. jerry cans, soap). More collaboration is needed to ensure that WASH needs are covered in the shelter interventions.
Coordination with the relevant governmental bodies	MoRR MRRD ANDMA MUDH	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.

## 4. Response Plan - Total Budget (2022)

Cluster Objective (CO)	Indicator	In Need	Target	Total families	\$ cost/ family	Total cost + 30% Ops
CO1	# of people receiving emergency shelter assistance, including through cash-for-rent support.	1,469,241	833,260	119,037	418	49,751,647
CO1	# of people receiving standard winterization package including through heaters and fuel, winter clothing, blankets or quilts	9,851,917	1,336,484	190,926	427	81,525,517.95
CO1	# of people receiving basic household items / NFIs to meet their immediate needs.	8,738,743	721,074	103,011	147	15,142,549.87
CO2	# of people whose shelter was upgraded allowing for safer and more dignified living conditions.		1,940,769	277,253	510	141,341,241
CO2	# of people receiving support to construct transitional shelters	2,414,798	426,875	60,982	1,750	86,218,343.88
<b>Total</b>						<b>373,979,298.00</b>

Useful Links:  
[Checklist for Protection Mainstreaming in ES/NFI programmes](#)  
[Disability Checklist for Emergency Response](#)

January 2017 (NRC-ATR Consulting Report Humanitarian Assessment in Hard to Access Areas)  
 IOM DTM Baseline Mobility Assessment Report: [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B\\_3VYzW3ndOTUkR2SKpdmNKaHc](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B_3VYzW3ndOTUkR2SKpdmNKaHc)  
<https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/nrc-shelter-tenure-guidance-external.pdf>  
 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 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