

Shelter Cluster Monthly Report October 2016

This report presents further information on the shelter situation, needs and responses provided by Shelter Cluster members in the West Bank (Area C, East Jerusalem) and Gaza. The responses focus on several aspects including, but not limited to, the following activities:

West Bank

1. Housing demolitions
2. Housing upgrading and rehabilitation
3. Vulnerability survey for Area C communities

Gaza

1. Damage data analysis
2. Emergency assistance
3. Temporary Solutions
4. Durable Solutions

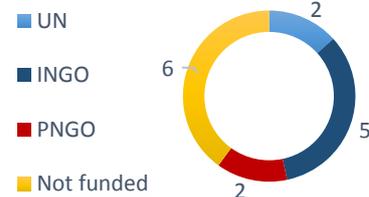
Key Facts

FUNDING (TOTAL OR PARTIAL FUND)

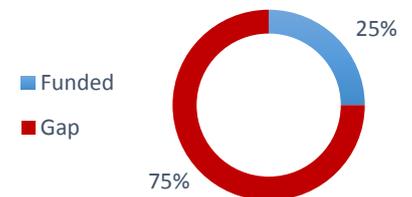
13/24 funded projects in the HRP



9/15 organizations funded in the HRP



USD 27.7m/112m requested in the HRP



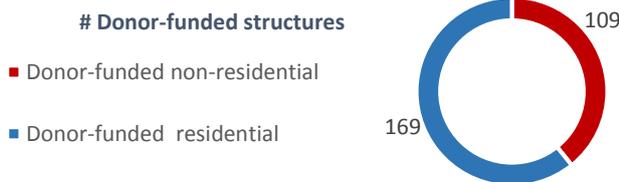
WEST BANK/JERUSALEM

1. Demolition in 2016 up to end Sep

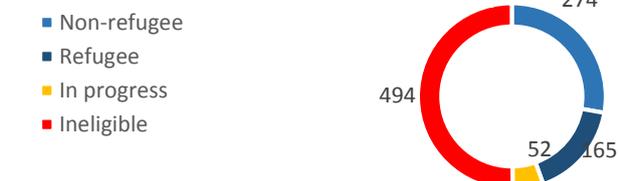
Demolitions



Donor-funded structures

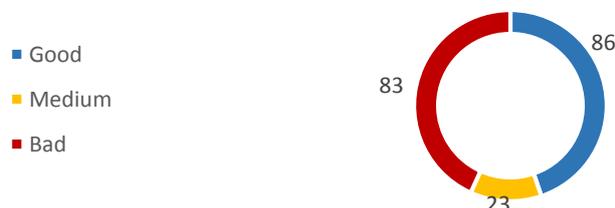


of HHs assisted - Demolitions residential



2. Shelter Vulnerability in Area C

Communities with Shelter Vulnerability in Area C

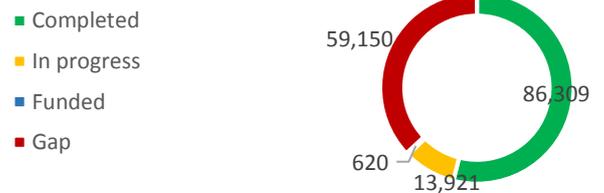


1. Repair and Reconstruction

Reconstruction of totally destroyed units



Repair of minor/major/severe units



2. Temporary solutions

Percentage of families covered for all 2016 by TSCA



Response: 8,326 families partially assisted by Temporary Solutions through cash for rent/transitional shelter

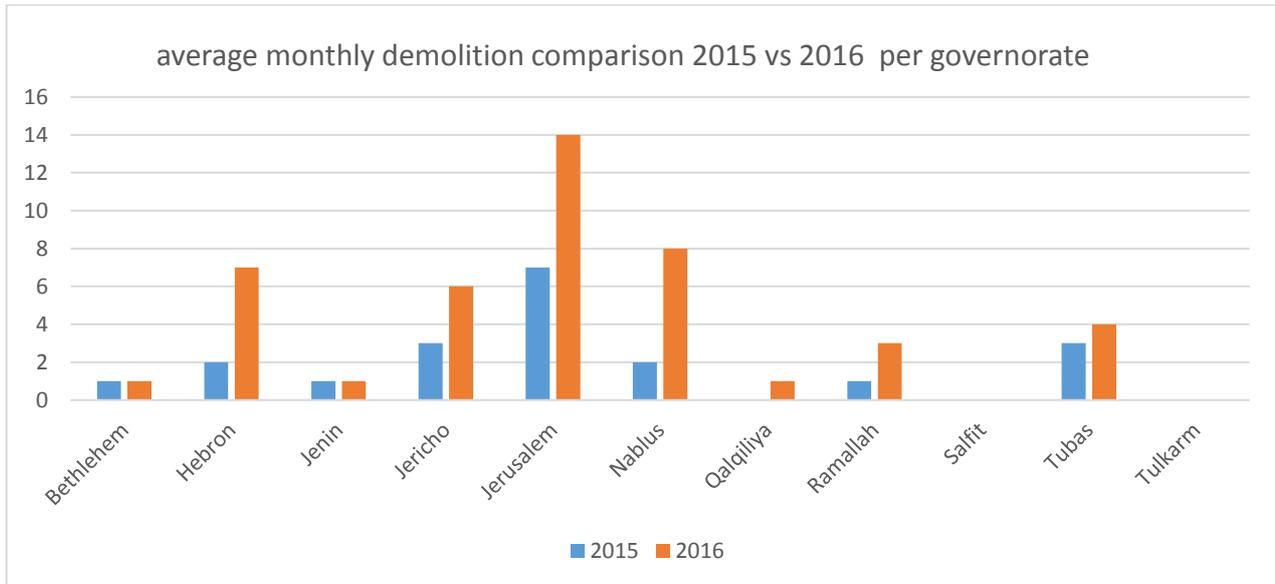
Gap: 7,330 need safe & adequate Temporary Solutions for remainder of 2016

West Bank

1. Housing Demolitions

There are currently **470** Demolition Orders for residential structures ready for execution in Area C and East Jerusalem, affecting around **4,250** Palestinians.

From Jan to end October 2016, 986 Palestinian structures have been demolished through 287 incidents, of which 420 (43%) are residential, including **169** donor-funded shelters. 6,000 people were affected, displacing 1,528 individuals, including 719 children.



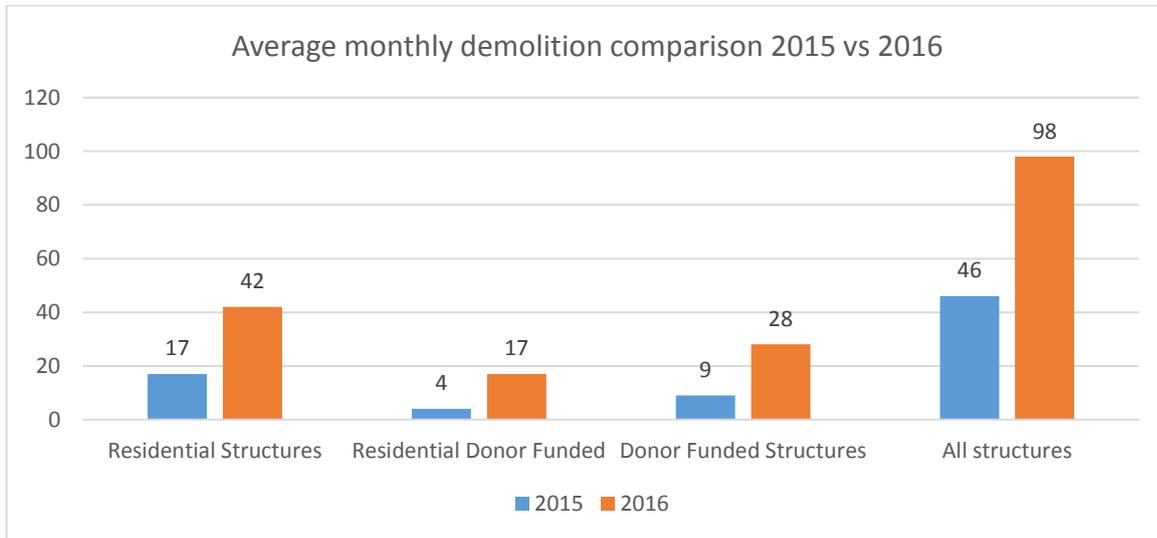
Demolition Response:

- 24/48h response consists of provision of NFIs kits and tents in the first hours of a demolition. This support is mainly provided by PRCS/ICRC for refugees and non-refugees in Area C. ICRC provides response inside Jerusalem. **249 HHs (1,607 individuals)** benefited from ICRC/PRCS response.
No gaps for eligible cases reported for the 24/48h response.
- UNRWA provides a 'personal belonging basket' according to UNRWA cash modalities for refugee families inside and outside Jerusalem. Cash payment is provided to the affected families within 72 hours of a demolition.
- Following this first 24/48 response, Shelter Cluster members provide a more durable shelter solution within 15 working days from the trigger date (the date of the initial assessment conducted by OCHA team)¹ This more durable shelter solution provided as a result of demolition is led by ACTED in partnership with ACF, GVC, and PU-AMI following specific geographical coverage:
 - ACTED: Ramallah, East Jerusalem, Jericho, and Tubas governorates.
 - ACF: Hebron and Bethlehem Governorates
 - GVC: Hebron, Bethlehem and Tubas Governorates
 - PU-AMI: Northern governorates, including: Nablus, Salfit, Tulkarem, Qalqilya, and Jenin Governorates

Demolition response in Area C includes the provision and installation of different types of shelters (prefab/caravans, tents, or composite structure from steel and timber). In East Jerusalem and in places where it is not possible to construct shelters, the response is limited to a cash for rental subsidy targeting both refugees and non-refugees.

¹excluding punitive demolitions

439 households (274 non-refugee, 165 refugee) benefitted from demolition response during 2016. The response was provided by ACTED and partners to non-refugees and UNRWA to refugees. Response to recent demolitions is ongoing. Ineligible cases include those who received assistance from local government or where there was no humanitarian need.



2. Housing vulnerability survey²

Following different assessments conducted by cluster partners for shelter conditions. Around 13,800 people (2940 Shelters) in area C, 6,000 people (1000 shelters) in East Jerusalem, 900 people (180 shelters) living in inadequate shelters that need complete rehabilitation and improvements.

Despite the high restrictions to conduct activities in Area C and East Jerusalem, in 2016 Shelter Cluster partners have **upgrade residential shelters for 336 households**, 312 in Area C and 24 in East Jerusalem. Upgrading works consist of either complete replacement or improvements to the existing structure. The current planned response by cluster partners targets a further 200 households in Area C.

² ACF, GVC, PU-AMI, PHC, HRC and VPP+ (Sep 2016) surveys and assessments.

Gaza

1. Damage data analysis (see table p.8)*

The damage assessment in Gaza was based on numbers of housing units affected during July-August 2014 crisis. According to agreed final Damage Assessment figures between key actors, **11,000 housing units were totally destroyed** and **6,800 housing units were severely damaged**, both these categories are uninhabitable structures. A total of **160,000 housing units** have Minor, Major and Severe damage that require repair assistance.

Based on completion figures for totally destroyed and severely damaged homes, about **11,000 families (about 60,000 individuals) remain displaced**, representing families with totally destroyed and severely damaged uninhabitable houses that have not yet been repaired or reconstructed. Many of these families need ongoing **temporary assistance** to bridge the gap between now and a durable housing solution.

2. Shelter Assistance provided by Shelter Cluster Partners

The Technical Working Group (4/2/15) identified 3 categories of Shelter Assistance:

- 2.1 Emergency Assistance** (NFIs, tents and winterization programmes)
- 2.2 Temporary Solutions** (cash for rent, collective centre, caravans and temporary shelters)
- 2.3 Durable Solutions** (repairs, reconstruction)

2.1 Emergency Assistance provided to date

The different types of emergency assistance provided included:

- Emergency Assistance in Collective Centres
- NFIs (including bedding set, mattresses, kitchen set, hygiene kit, etc.)
- Winterization and sealing off materials (including tarpaulins, plastic sheeting, cash and other construction materials such as windows and doors, which allows sealing-off a minor or major damaged house).

TOTAL: 8,640 families who were affected by the winter season (flooding/heavy rain/cold weather) have received emergency assistance since Jan 2016.

2.2 Temporary Solutions provided to date

Temporary solutions should be provided to families who have had their houses totally destroyed or severely damaged and where their property is uninhabitable. Solutions may include:

- Collective centres (months)
- Cash for Rent also called TSCA (months)
- Prefabricated caravans or Temporary Displacement Sites (TDS) (months)
- Temporary shelter (2-5 years)
- Finishing off of partially finished buildings (2-3 years)

Completed

<i># of families assisted</i>	<i>Organisations</i>	<i>Type of assistance received</i>	<i>Budget range</i>
1,081 non-refugee families	UNDP	Cash for rent for the period of 01/01/2016 until 30/06/2016	\$200-\$250/month
785 non-refugee families	UNDP	Cash for rent for the period of 01/01/2016 until 31/12/2016	\$200-\$250/month
6,300 refugee families	UNRWA	Cash for rent for the period of 01/01/2016 until 30/09/2016	\$200-\$250/month
473 families	CRS	Temporary Shelter (suitable for 5 years)	\$5,500-\$11,000



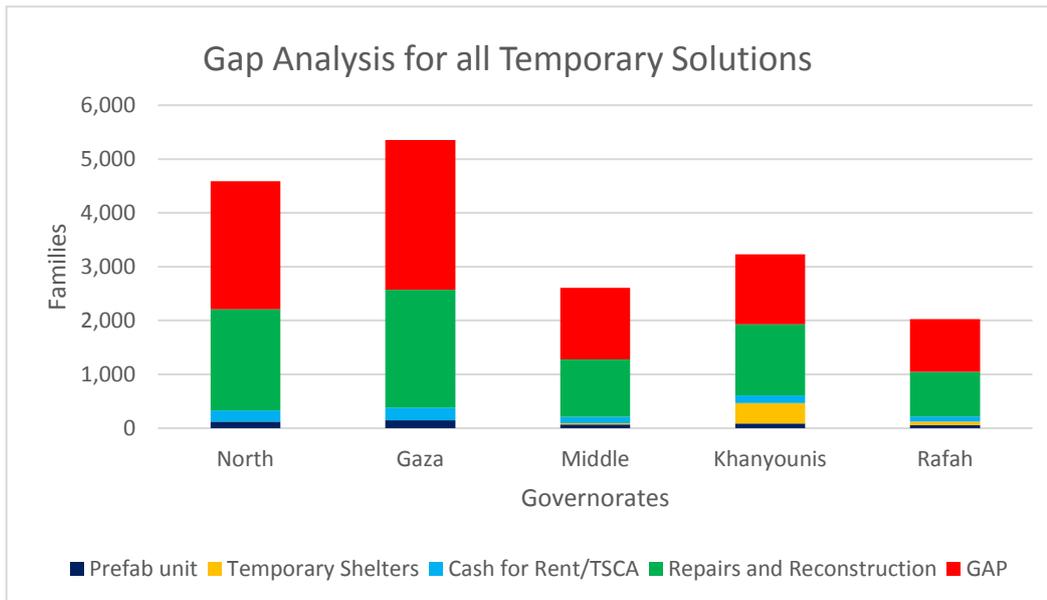
472 families	QRC; Human Appeal; IR-PAL; Arab & International Commission to Build Gaza; Oman Charitable Organization; Jordan Hashemite Charity Org.	Caravans (the quality and appropriateness of the caravans significantly varies from one agency to another)	\$5,000-\$10,000
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TOTAL 8,326 families received temporary assistance out of the 10,248 families who are still displaced due to the 2014 escalation

Gap

<i># of families in need of assistance</i>	<i>Gap</i>
6,300 refugee families	who received TSCA until end of Sep 2016, but are in need of continued cash assistance in 2016
1030 non-refugee families	who received TSCA until end of June 2016, but are in need of continued cash assistance in 2016
TOTAL 7,330 families need temporary assistance	out of the 10,248 families who are still displaced due to the 2014 escalation

Gaps in Temporary Solutions



This graph highlights coverage and gaps in different types of temporary assistance provided to all families whose house has been severely or totally destroyed.

2.3 Durable Solutions

Durable Shelter assistance is provided immediately after the crisis when and where possible. Some durable options can be provided quickly, such as repair assistance, whereas permanent construction of new houses can take several months and includes several stages such as design proposal, building permit approval, mobilisation of contractors and funds, construction and handover of the final building. This solution may include:

- Repairs of minor, major and severely damaged housing units
- Construction of new houses for the totally destroyed houses

Completed

# housing units assisted	Organisations	Type of assistance received	Budget range
71,233 housing units	UNRWA	Cash for repairs	Up to \$20,000
10,989 housing units	UNDP	Cash for repairs	Up to \$20,000
2,197 housing units	NORG/MoPWH	Cash for repairs	Up to \$20,000
1,900 housing units	Others	Cash for repairs	Up to \$20,000
515 housing units	UNWRA	Reconstruction	\$50,000/unit
1,249 housing units	MOPWH	Reconstruction	\$50,000/unit

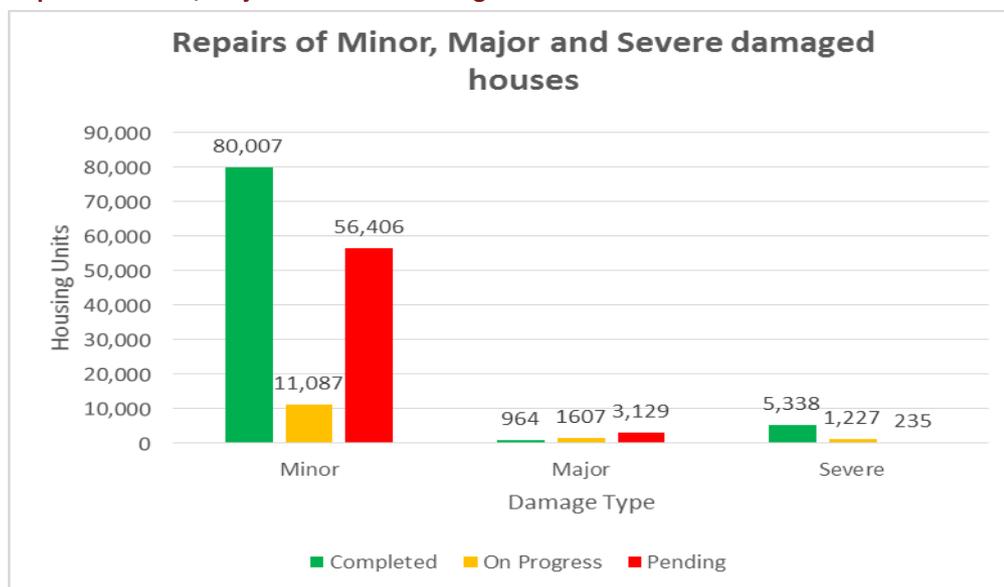
In Progress / Funded

# housing units assisted	Organisations	Type of assistance received	Budget range
10,873 housing units	UNRWA	Cash for repairs	Up to \$20,000
2,624 housing units	UNDP	Cash for repairs	Up to \$20,000
406 housing units	Others	Cash for repairs	Up to \$20,000
1,266 housing units	MoPWH, UNRWA	Reconstruction	\$45,000/unit
1,589 housing units	Kuwait	Reconstruction	\$45,000/unit
620 housing units	Multi donor	have confirmed funds for repairs	Up to \$40,000
2,436 housing units	Multi donor	have confirmed funds for reconstruction	\$45,000/unit

Gap

# families	Gap
59,770 households need repair assistance	out of the 160,000 units with minor/major/severe damages
6,381 housing units need full reconstruction	out of the 11,000 totally destroyed units
3,945 housing units require funding for reconstruction	

Repairs of Minor, Major and Severe damaged houses

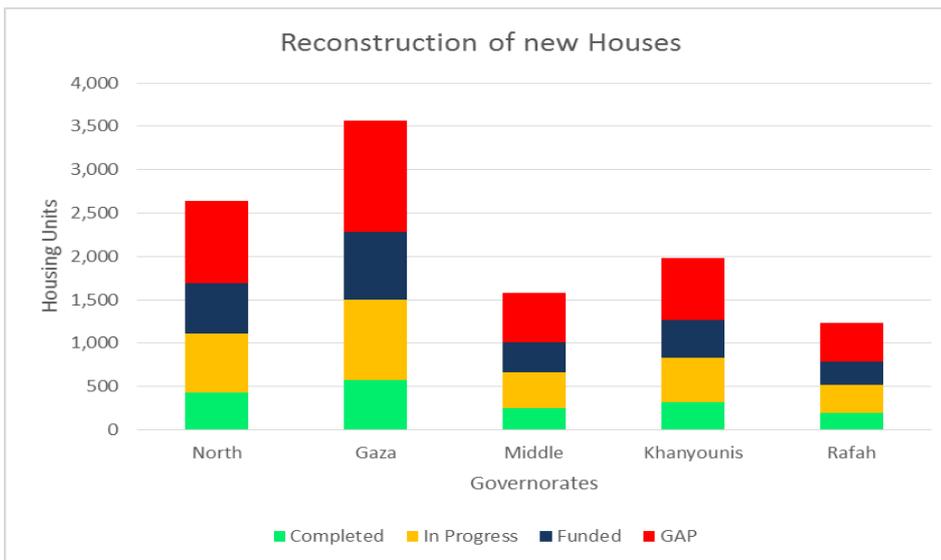


This graph shows the number and progress of repair assistance provided to housing units with Minor, Major and Severe damage.

The monitoring of repairs is carried out differently depending on the level of damage and amount of cash assistance. UNRWA indicate that 84% of families who have received cash assistance to carry out minor repairs to their house have completed 50-100% of the required work. About 7% have completed up to half of the required work while 9% have not started repairs. Organisations providing cash assistance are encouraged to carry out monitoring of their interventions to ensure the success of their activities.



Reconstruction of houses from the Totally Destroyed caseload



This graph shows the level of reconstruction of houses for those with Totally Destroyed houses. The funded section represents the funds donated to the government for the reconstruction of new housing units. The geographical allocation is based on assumption of % of damage per area. This might not represent the reality of how the funds will be allocated.

3. GRM is a tool to import ABC materials into Gaza

As of 03 October, over **130,669** individuals requiring ABC materials for shelter repairs have been cleared to purchase materials under the GRM.

Out of these, **102,007** beneficiaries have procured full or partial quantities of their allocated construction material under the shelter stream to date.

For the residential stream, out of the **16,906** participants, **13,633** individuals requiring ABC materials have been cleared, while **6,915** beneficiaries have procured partial quantities and **3,468** beneficiaries have procured full quantities.

For further information: <http://grm.report/>

For further information on ABC imports, refer to Aug Construction Material Factsheet or contact the Shelter Cluster.

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Annex

1. Data sources

The information provided above presents the information shared by Shelter Cluster Partners. Additional data is gathered from the Ministry of Public Works and Housing where relevant. We encourage all actors implementing shelter activities to share their data with the Shelter Cluster in order to improve the overall understanding of the shelter sector, including damage assessment and shelter activities. Demolition information is extracted from the UN OCHA Demolition Tracker. The Shelter Cluster does not report on private sector activities but only on the assistance provided by actors involved in the Shelter Cluster.

2. Damage data details

The table below presents the number of housing units damaged or destroyed after OPE. Currently most of the assistance up to date has been provided directly to families rather than housing units (e.g. emergency assistance: NFIs; Temporary Solutions: rental subsidies). Assistance for Durable Solutions such as repair of partial damages and reconstruction of destroyed homes are dealt differently among shelter cluster agencies, some agencies are providing assistance per housing units, and others per families. The Shelter Cluster is working towards harmonising shelter interventions.

	Destroyed		Severely		Major		Minor	
	Refugees	Non Ref.	Refugees	Non Ref.	Refugees	Non Ref.	Refugees	Non Ref.
TOTAL # Housing Units	7,500	3,500	5,300	1,500	3,700	2,000	123,000	24,500
	11,000		6,800		5,700		147,500	

3. Definitions

Stop Work Order (SWO) is the first step taken by the Inspection Subcommittee at Bet El against any construction believed to be built in Area C without a permit (i.e. built illegally). According to this order the owner or the holder/user of the construction is demanded to refrain from any further construction and is summoned to attend a hearing at the Inspection Subcommittee at Bet El on the date stated on the stop work order. Delivering the Order: if the owner or the holder/user is not on the site, the inspector from the Inspection Unit at Bet El may leave the order pinned to the construction and take a photograph of the delivered order as evidence that the order was legally delivered. The order does not always specify the name of the owner or the holder/user. The stop work order should however contain the exact coordinates and location of the construction and for what purpose the construction is used.

Demolition Orders (DO) are orders issued by Israeli Civil Administration (ICA) to structures on the premise that they have been constructed without an Israeli-issued building permit. Due to a highly restrictive zoning and planning regime in the West Bank - Area C and East Jerusalem, it is nearly impossible for Palestinians to obtain building permits from the Israeli authorities in these locations. Demolition Order or the Final Demolition Orders are issued after the first Stop Work Order (SWO) has been issued and an objection to the SWO has failed or, alternatively, no objection was made to the SWO.

Emergency assistance is provided to families during and immediately after the emergency to ensure people have access to basic services and minimum adequate shelter.

Temporary assistance is provided to families immediately after the crisis as a temporary solution to bridge the gap between the emergency response and permanent reconstruction or until a durable solution is reached.

Housing Unit or household is a house or an apartment occupied by a group of people related to each other forming a nuclear or/and an extended family. In some case it may include one or several families.

A family is defined by most agencies as a group of people living in the same housing unit, with one kitchen and are eating together. UNRWA defines a family as per their registration card.

Gaza Reconstruction progress

Completed: Unit repaired or reconstructed

In progress: Work has started on these units but not yet been completed.

Funded: Funding has been identified for these units but construction has not yet started

Gap: Funding still required for these units.