

Shelter Cluster Factsheet

Gaza, March 2015

1. Damage data analysis (see table p.6)*

The damage assessment in Gaza was based on numbers of housing units. According to the latest figures from 16th March 2015, **12,400 housing units were totally destroyed** and 6,600 housing units were severely damaged, both these categories are inhabitable structures. A total of about **144,000 housing units** have Minor, Major and Sever damage will require repair assistance.

Emergency and temporary assistance is provided to families. It can be assumed that about **17,500 families (100,000 individuals)** whose house were totally destroyed or severely damaged have been displaced and will need a **temporary assistance** to bridge the gap between now and when the new permanent houses will be provided.

2. IDPs assumption caseload:

It can be assumed that about **17,500 families (100,000 individuals) are still displaced**, as they would represent families with totally destroyed and severely damaged inhabitable houses. Out of these **1,295 families are in UNRWA collective centres**, thus **16,200 families** are in rental properties, host family situations, temporary shelter, caravans or similar. (Collective Centre data from 15.03.2015)

3. Shelter Assistance provided by Shelter Cluster Partners:

The Technical Working Group (4/2/15) identified 4 categories of Shelter assistance type:

- 3.1 Emergency Assistance** (NFIs, tents and winterisation programmes)
- 3.2 Temporary Solutions** (cash for rent, collective centre, caravans and temporary shelters)
- 3.3 Permanent Solutions** (repairs, reconstruction)
- 3.4 Planning** (combining temporary and permanent solutions)

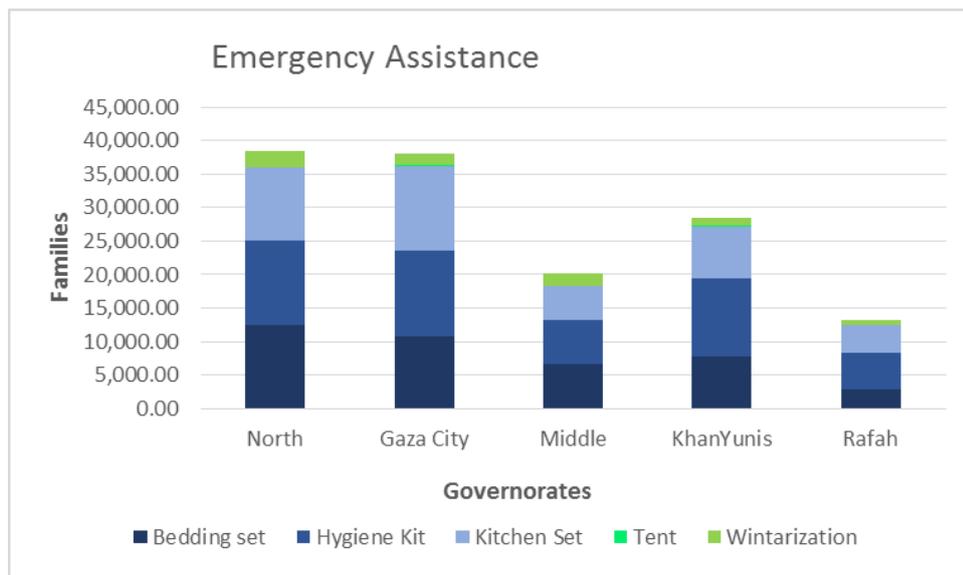
3.1 Emergency Assistance provided to date

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

At this stage of the response the Shelter Cluster and the Ministry of Public Works and Housing encourage agencies responding to current shelter needs to priorities the most vulnerable and focus on permanent assistance. Emergency assistance should only be provided when specific emergency needs have been identified and where permanent and temporary options are not available.

The list below details the different types of emergency assistance provided:

- Emergency assistance in Collective Centres (Source: UNRWA 15/03/2015)
- NFIs including (bedding set, kitchen set, hygiene kit, etc.)
- Winterization and sealing off (includes tarpaulins, plastic sheeting, cash and other construction materials such as windows and doors, which would allow to seal-off a minor and major damaged house from the winter).



This graph highlights the total number of families who have received emergency assistance since November 2014.

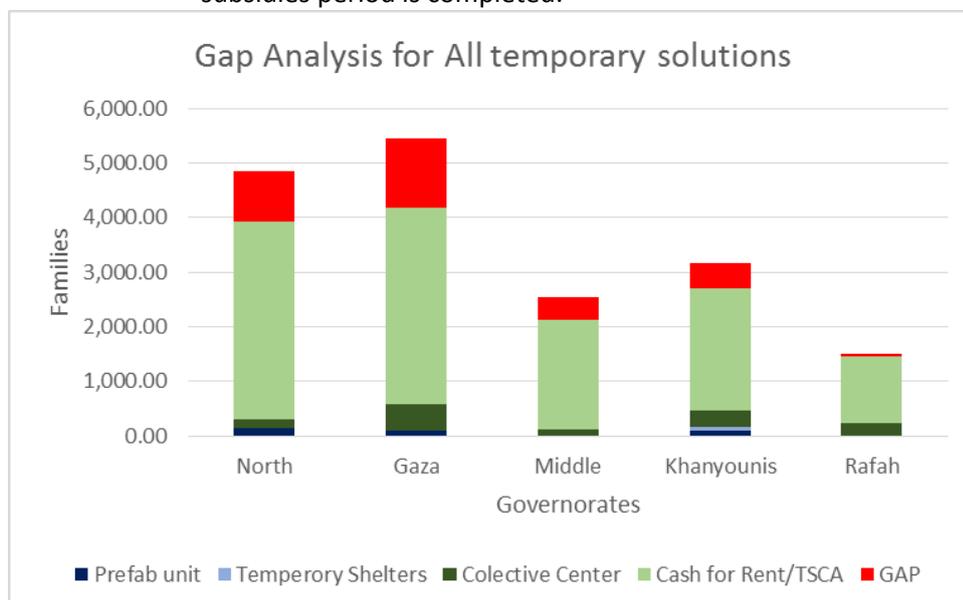
3.2 Temporary Solution provided to date

Temporary assistance is provided to families immediately after the crisis as a temporary solution to bridge the gap between the emergency and permanent reconstruction when the permanent solution is not yet resolved. Temporary solution should be provided to families who have had their houses totally and severely damaged and where their property is inhabitable. This solution may include:

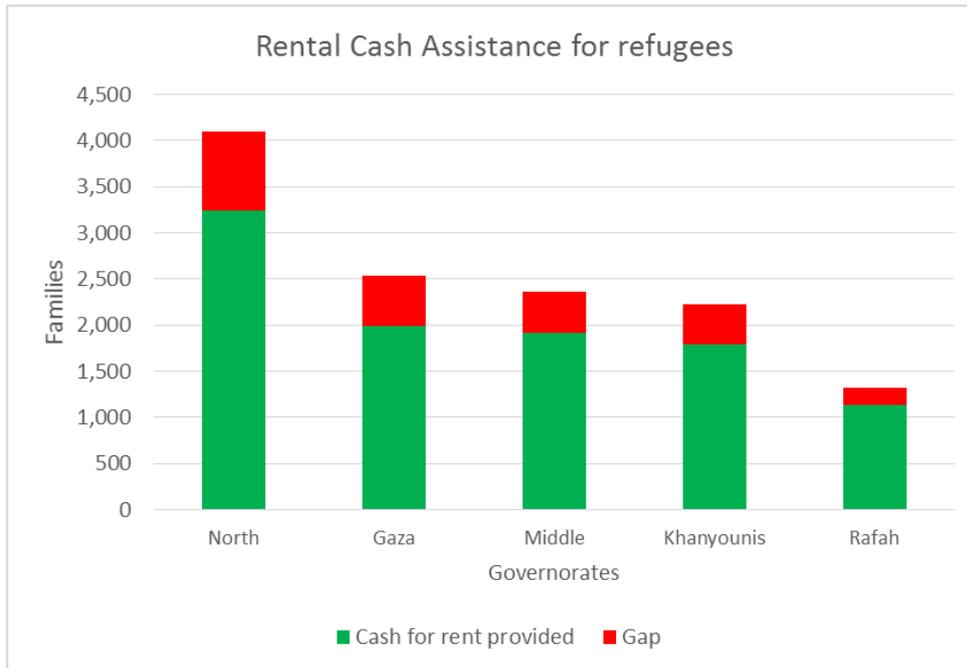
- Collective centres (months)
- Cash for Rent also called TSCA (months)
- Prefabricated caravans or Temporary displacement sites(TDS) (months)
- Temporary shelter (2-5years)
- Finishing off of partially finished buildings (2-3years)

Completed: 12,700 families have received TSCA (Cash for rent for 4 to 6 months TBC)
71 families have received Temporary Shelter (suitable for minimum of 5 years)
320 families are in Caravans (suitable for X months - tbc)
1,295 families are in UNRWA collective centres
Overall **14,386 families have been assisted with a temporary solution.**

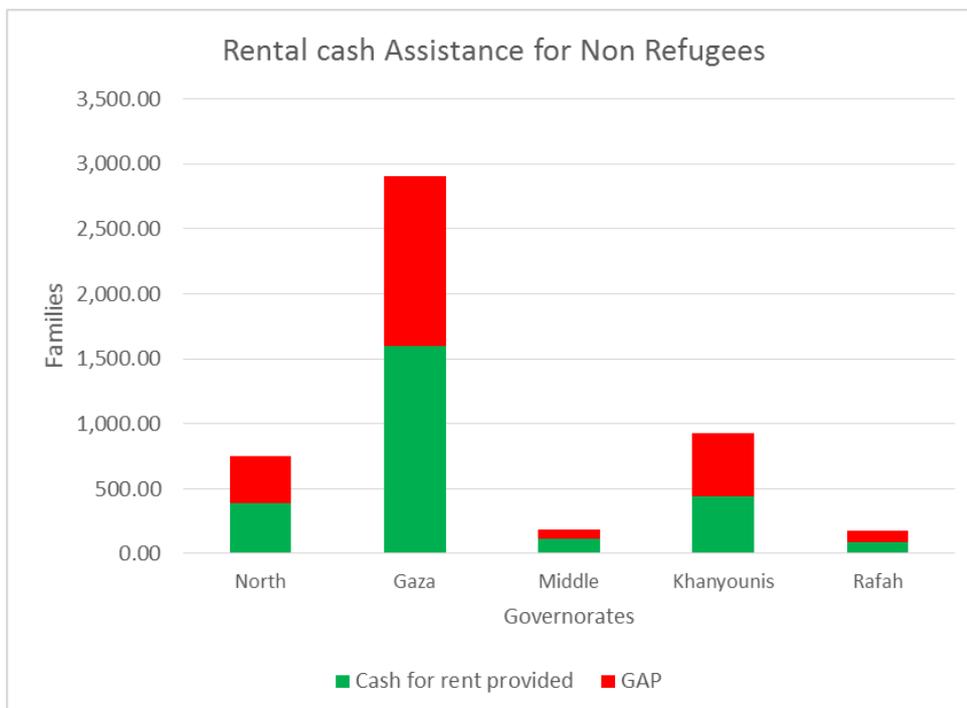
Gap: Out of the 17,500 families in need to temporary assistance about **3,100 families have received no temporary assistance**, and **12,700 families** who have received cash for rent for 4 to 6 months will need urgent immediate shelter support when the rental subsidies period is completed.



*This graph highlights the completed coverage of the different types of temporary assistance and the gap provided to families whose house have been severely or totally destroyed.
Note: The gap might increase if the TSCA are not continued.*



*This graph highlights the completed rental assistance provided to date and the remaining gap for refugee families whose house have been severally or totally destroyed. **NB:** The gap might increase if the rental assistance is not continued.*



*This graph highlights the completed rental assistance provided to date and the remaining gap for non-refugee families whose house have been severally or totally destroyed. **NB:** The gap might increase if the rental assistance is not continue.*

3.3 Permanent Solution provided to date

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

- Repairs of minor and major damaged housing units
- Construction of new houses

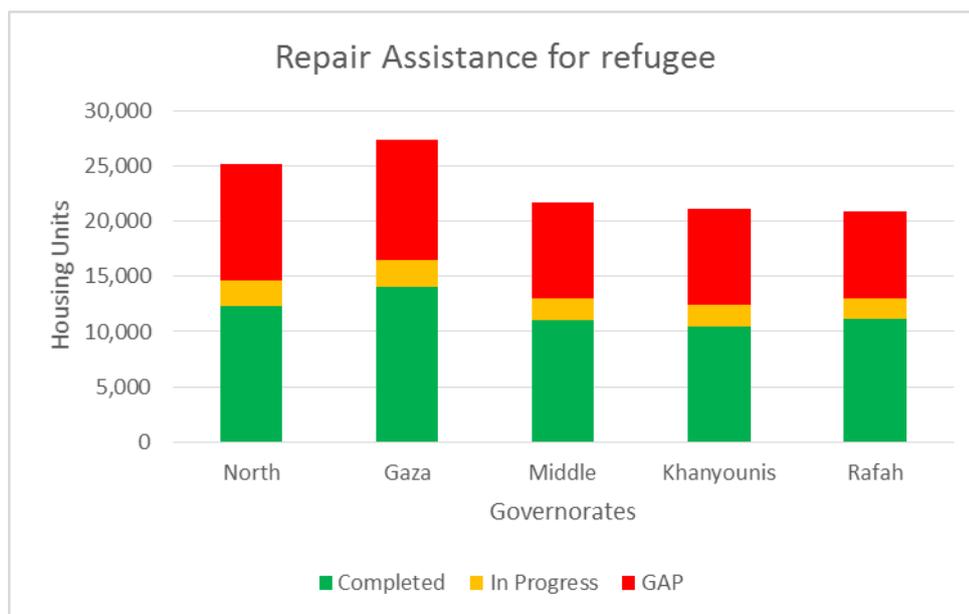
Completed: **70,730 housing units** have received cash for repairs
 58,930 housing units received cash for repairs (Minor Damage)
 11,800 housing units received a first cash payment for repairs (Minor, Major and Severe damage)

Gap for repairs Out of the 144,200 housing units requiring repair assistance **73,500 housing units** are still waiting for repair assistance.

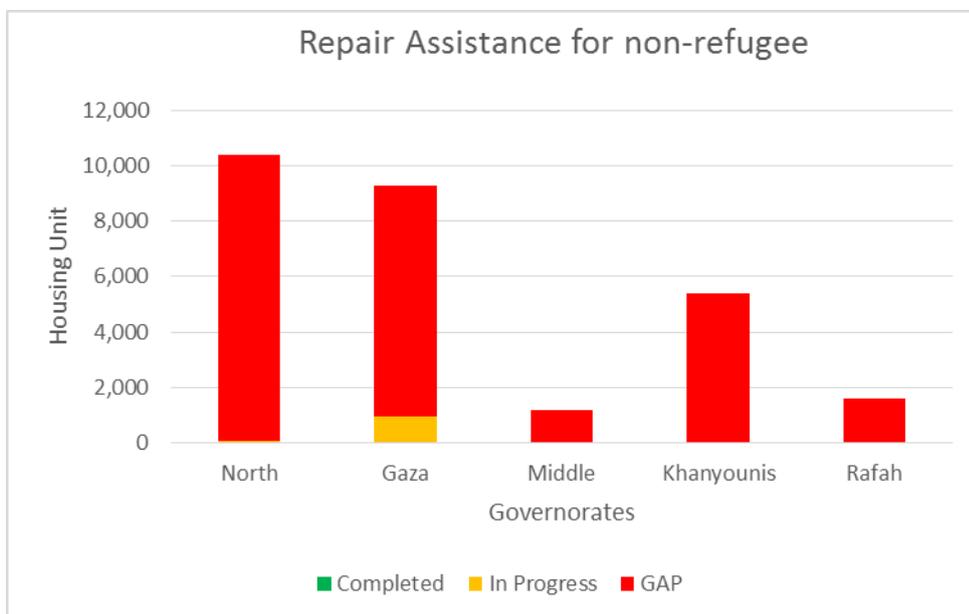
Gap for new houses: 0 new permanent houses have been completed and **12,410 housing units** are waiting for construction.

Repairs of Minor, Major and Severally damaged houses

Note that all the graphs below do not represent the interventions planned by the National Government and only represents information which has been provided to the Shelter Cluster team through our 4W report.



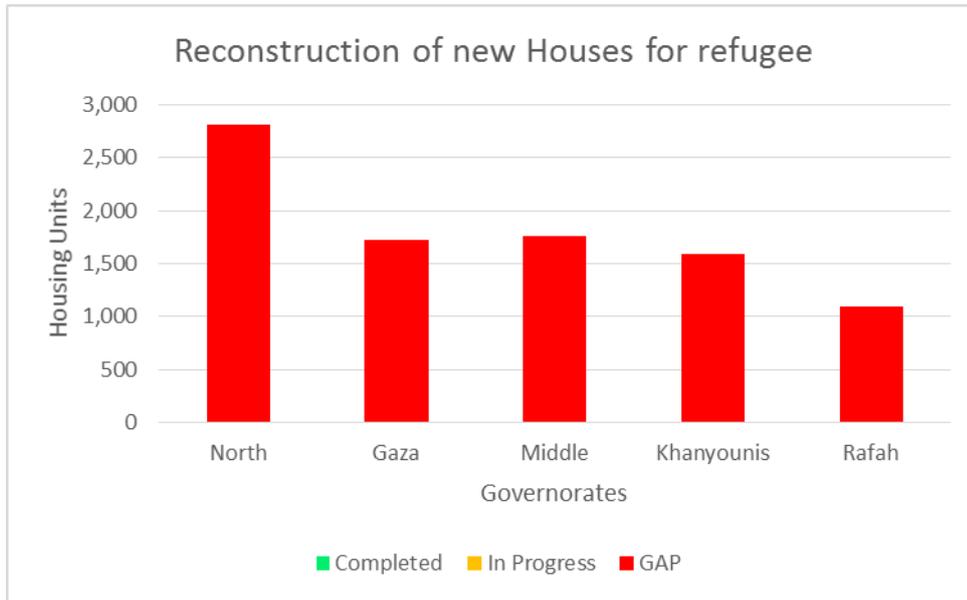
This graph shows the level of repair assistance provided to refugee's housing units with Minor, Major and Severe damage.



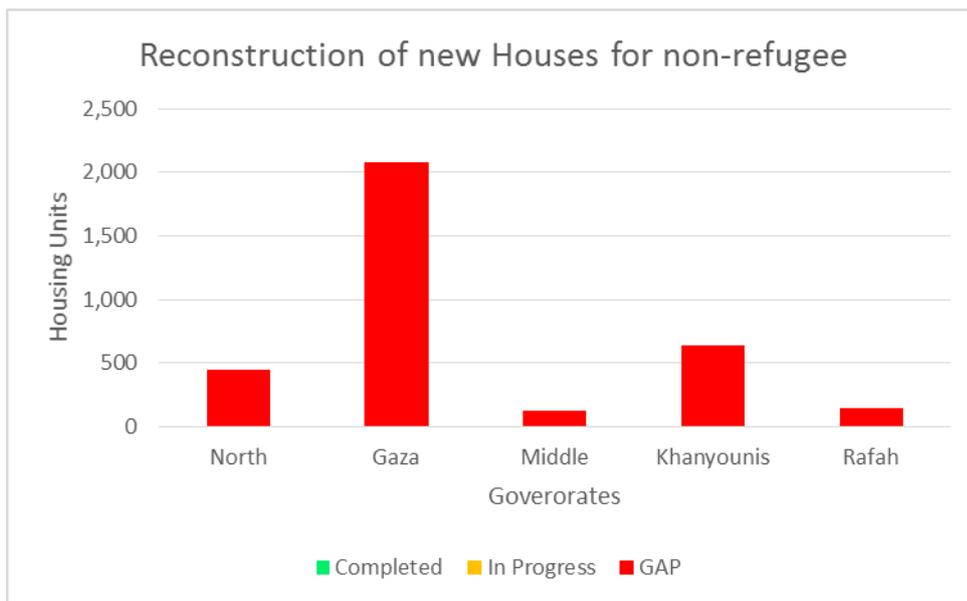
This graph shows the level of repair assistance provided to non-refugee's housing unit with Minor, Major and Severe damage.

The assumption is that the families who have received cash assistance for repairs have proceeded with the repairs of their houses and do not need further assistance. So far the Shelter Cluster has no indication on how many families who have received cash assistance have actually repaired their house. Organisations providing cash assistance are encouraged to carry out monitoring of their interventions to ensure the success of their activities. In the event where this cash assistance was not sufficient for the actual repair an additional support assistance might be required.

Construction of new houses from the totally destroyed caseload



This graph shows the level of reconstruction of new houses for refugee housing unit with Totally Destroyed houses.



This graph shows the level of reconstruction of new houses for non-refugee's housing unit with Totally Destroyed houses.

Permanent construction of new houses can take several months and would include several stages such as design proposal, building permit approval, mobilisation of contractors and funds, construction and handover of the final build.

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

As of 15 March, over 73,000 individuals requiring ABC materials for shelter repairs have been cleared to purchase materials under the GRM. Of these, over 59,000 homeowners have procured full or partial quantities of their allocated construction material to date.

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

For further information on ABC import, refer to ACB tracking Sheet or contact the Shelter Cluster.

* 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 (eg. emergency assistance: NFIs; Temporary Solutions: rental subsidies). Assistance for Permanent 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.
North	2,814	447	1,746	299	1,062	271	22,401	9,812
Gaza	1,719	2,083	1,108	822	719	1,573	25,511	6,903
Middle	1,755	127	924	56	785	80	20,003	1,030
Khanyounis	1,588	636	899	294	1,257	544	18,976	4,540
Rafah	1,099	142	389	35	262	46	20,278	1,521
TOTAL # Housing Units	8,975	3,435	5,066	1,506	4,085	2,514	107,169	23,806
TOTAL # Housing Units	12,410		6,572		6,599		130,975	
TOTAL # Families*	10,421		7,078		7,007		141,694	

Data source

The information provided above presents the information shared by Shelter Cluster Partners. Currently most partner organizations are sharing information, however some are only sharing partial data and this might explain some of the discrepancies and assumptions made. 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. The Shelter Cluster does not report on the private sector activities but only on the assistance provided by actors involved in the shelter cluster.

Definition

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.

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