[Shelter and non-food items sector

*Sector Leads:* ***IOM***

- DRAFT revised Appeal subject to interagency validation]

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| **PEOPLE IN NEED** | **PEOPLE TARGETED** | **REQUIREMENTS (US$)** |
| 11.99 million | 3.46 million | 145.5 million |

### Sector impacts and needs

Heavy rainfall, floods and landslides have led to the largest housing loss in any disaster this century with over 2 million homes damaged or destroyed. This has led to at least 7.96 million people being displaced. Within the 34 prioritized districts, 1.83 million houses are damaged or destroyed. This includes 770,000 destroyed and 1,061,000 damaged houses. This has led to at least 7.96 million people being displaced. Among those in the most affected districts are over 800,000 refugees from Afghanistan who were in Pakistan before the flood.

For some, the waters have receded, leaving people to return to damaged or destroyed dwellings. For many the floodwaters will take many months to recede, and they find themselves camped on higher ground such as roadsides and embankments near their flooded homes, in buildings such as schools, or further away in urban areas. Affected people have found shelter with materials that they can find, but for many, coping capacity was already low before the floods, and many remain in the open. These conditions seriously impact on the health, security privacy and dignity of affected people. Given the particular context of Rural Pakistan, this loss of privacy creates a particular risk for women and children, who may be exposed to many forms of GBV resulting from inadequate shelter.

The precarious shelter conditions are complicated by the coming winter. Of the people affected, approximately 4 million people live in provinces where the temperature falls below freezing. Even in the warmest of the affected areas, temperatures fall below 10 degrees centigrade every year and the temperatures will be even lower with windchill for people living near water and in the open.

Whilst the crisis has affected housing and lead to displacement in all provinces of Pakistan, it has disproportionately affected Sindh, which has 88% of the housing damage. Balochistan, KPK and Punjab have each suffered loss or damage to over 60,000 houses. There is a large variation of household structures and sizes across the affected area. And beyond human shelter, providing shelter for livestock is an additional priority for many people.

There has been a large-scale national shelter response led by the national authorities and civil society, as well as a growing response from the international community, but the scale of the shelter need far exceeds capacity to provide assistance in all districts.

Access to materials to build shelters is a persistent issue throughout the affected areas of Pakistan, where poverty levels are high. Given the surge in demand, the price of some materials has increased. As a result, the shelter sector will need to find ways to support construction materials markets.

Given the flooding of roads and pathways from distribution sites, access to materials is even more challenging for people living with disabilities, who form a reported 6.2% of the population before the floods. For these people, partners need to support people to transport materials from the distribution sites and put support in place to ensure that they are able to optimise their use.

Of the displaced population, at least 598,000 people are living in camps. Within affected areas, collective centres, long displacement sites along roads, and camps have been established with diverse shelter service and protection needs. Many of these sites require urgent mapping, planning, fire safety awareness, drainage and minor infrastructure, support for eventual return as well as coordination of assistance, with particular consideration of gender dimensions. Responding to these gaps requires information management, coordination, and communication with communities and authorities at all levels.

There are significant information gaps to guide the flood response. This includes is a lack of information on the number of displaced persons at more granular administrative levels, such as at Union Council and village levels. Working with many partners, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) will deploy its Baseline Assessment to estimate the number of IDPs at Union Council level, and its Community Needs Identification Tool to identify the number of IDPs and their multisectoral needs at village level. This information is critical not only for humanitarian partners, but also for the Government of Pakistan.

There is also significant capacity in many of the affected areas, with many local NGOs and CBOs still able to mobilize staff who have been involved in distributions and shelter programming in the past, as well as staff involved in the construction of over 100,000 One Room Shelters between 2010 and 2013, and other crisis responses. The shelter sector currently has 24 partners in Sindh, 16 partners in Balochistan, 12 in KPK and 6 in Punjab as well as active representation in Islamabad at the national level. However, this capacity will need to be reinforced to meet the scale of needs with quality programming and to ensure that the approach is in line with humanitarian standards and that PSEA is ensured.

### Priority response activities

The shelter response will prioritize lifesaving assistance with the following objectives:

1. **Provide household item support and winter assistance:** Flood affected families have the basic items required for cold weather and to resume essential daily routines (like cooking and sleeping) in a dignified and appropriate manner. Target 20% of those whose homes were damaged or destroyed.
2. **Provide dignified emergency shelter assistance:** Flood affected families can build or improve their shelters (safe, covered living space) to provide at least a minimum level of safety, security, privacy and dignity in displacement sites. Target 30% of those whose homes were damaged or destroyed.
3. **Provide support for dignified emergency shelter repairs and construction at return locations**: Support families returning as water recedes and are able to conduct emergency repairs and build resilient shelters to enable return as the waters recede. Target 10% of those whose homes were damaged or destroyed.
4. **Provide support and coordination to the management of Temporary Sites:** Ensure dignified conditions and protection for people living in collective settings by improving coordinated access to assistance, services, and safe living environments particularly from Gender-Based Violence (GBV). Target 30% of those residing in camps. This activity will also include DTM.

All assistance will use a mix of modalities, including in-kind kits, technical assistance, capacity development and cash.

### Response strategy

The shelter response strategy will prioritize ensuring life-saving assistance for winter in shelter, household items and site management to safeguard the health, security privacy and dignity of affected people and in particular, the most marginalized and vulnerable, including women, girls, female-headed households and those who may not be covered through other interventions being provided by government, private sector and development partners. The response will focus on quality, meeting international shelter standards for materials , kit composition and gaps to support dignified recovery and enhancing the strong existing efforts of the government.

For displacement sites, assistance will be in the form of basic shelter kits including tarpaulins, rope and where applicable poles or cash. In return locations, support will ensure that people have at least a roof over their head through emergency repair kits and emergency shelter. This will be achieved through mixed modalities such as roofing kits, technical support, training physical support and cash (in coordination with other sectors). As coverage increases and the majority of the population will have a waterproof roof over their head, so the response will improve to focus on a second tarpaulin for walls, essential to ensure that shelter is adequate and not just minimal. For all locations, household items will be provided with a prioritization of materials for winter. Distributions of household items will be coordinated with other sectors- particularly WASH and logistics.

Site management will start by prioritizing locations for intervention. It will then work with national authorities and de-facto site leaders to identify needs and gaps and coordinate the delivery of assistance to those sites. As required, and based on site level needs analysis, interventions will be implemented, from physical planning and infrastructure to community mobilization for site maintenance and site level protection.

The overall approach will be to enable assistance that people can take with them as they move between locations and eventually return to the sites of their homes. In the same way that tarpaulins distributed in 2010-2012 are still visible in affected areas, it is expected that many of the materials will be used in the years to come.

**People in need and budget calculation:**

The people in need is figure taken from housing damage and destruction in priority districts as proxy for shelter need.

In emergency phase, needs and gaps are based on an estimate of government and other responses not reported to the sector, as well as an estimate of people able to recover on their own. The appeal will target the remaining population (30%) based on an estimation of the capacity of the sector to procure and deliver.

Capacity is calculated in the component on harder to reach return locations and is based on delivery of assistance in previous responses

Budgets are calculated as follows:

* NFI: 30% of the population at USD 150 per HH
* Emergency Shelter: 20% of the population at USD 75 per HH (based on light weight kits and limited space availability)
* Emergency shelter in return locations: 10% of the population at USD 125 per HH (based on meeting global minimum standards for living space)
* CCCM: 10 million USD
* DTM: 2.7 million USD for three rounds

The sector will refine its approach using DTM to get baseline and recurring estimates of coverage of displacement, humanitarian needs and gaps.