



ShelterBox

MONTHLY RESPONSE SUMMARY

PAKISTAN: FLOODING

Since mid-June Pakistan has been overwhelmed by severe monsoon rains and flooding affecting areas in both the north and south of the country.

The authorities have reported a 150% increase in rain in 2022, compared with the 30-year average. Water ways that feed the main Indus River that runs through Pakistan burst their banks, and as of 27 October, it is estimated that around 33 million people have been affected by the flooding (15% of the total population of Pakistan). More than 1,700 people have lost their lives and almost 8 million people have been displaced.

Although floodwaters have since receded since peak levels, vast volumes of standing flood waters continue to be reported, the majority of which are in Sindh province. As many as 13 million people now face flood related risks across Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Punjab and Sindh provinces with extreme concern for the heightened incidence of disease transmission due to standing water. As many as 14.6 million people are facing acute levels of food insecurity through the next few months. Furthermore, as the winter season in many of the affected areas is approaching fast, the vulnerabilities of the flood-affected people are further heightened with the immediate need for shelter and NFI (non-food items).

We have responded three times in Pakistan before, including in 2010 when we supported thousands of the worst affected households by the most severe flooding to hit the country in 80 years.

ShelterBox is responding to the flooding crisis with two emergency projects to support those in the worst affected areas, in collaboration with our partner Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW) and implementing partner Islamic Relief Pakistan (IRP). The main considerations of the response are speed and efficiency, given the enormous scale of the humanitarian need. Rotary have offered their support, through help with visas and travel arrangements, and have introduced the team to important local contacts and potential partners.



Sanj Srikanthan, ShelterBox CEO, (right) on a recent deployment to Pakistan, meeting with our partner, Islamic Relief Pakistan (IRP), and affected communities in Sindh province.

Project 1 has focused on supporting approximately 1,200 households across four locations in Sindh and Balochistan with an emergency shelter package including ShelterBox relief tents, tarpaulins and rope, along with an accompanying NFI package to support the same households with water filters, water carriers, blankets, mattresses, mosquito nets and solar lights. Distributions are now complete for project 1 and PDM (post-distribution monitoring) is ongoing. So far, we have received very positive comments on the quality of the tents and aid items.

Project 2 aims to contribute to the self-recovery process of approximately 5,000 households in Sindh and Balochistan through timely distribution of cash assistance for shelter outcomes. This will compliment shelter and non-food item assistance that households have already received, empowering families to continue their journey to recovery. Distributions are complete in Sindh province, with the remaining households in Balochistan to receive cash assistance in December.

Planning has begun to scale up the ShelterBox response with a third longer-term recovery focused project. Project 3 will focus on providing families with an improved, more durable and longer-lasting shelter solution which will allow them better protection in case of future flooding. We are working on selecting a shelter design and aiming to sign the project agreement with our partner in January 2023.

IMPLEMENTING/PLANNING

PROJECT 1 HAS SUPPORTED 1,200 HOUSEHOLDS IN SOME OF THE WORST AFFECTED AREAS WITH AN EMERGENCY AID PACKAGE COMPRISED OF:



tents



tarpaulins



blankets



solar lights



mosquito nets

as well as water carriers (jerry cans), water filters, buckets, rope, mattresses and sleeping mats

UKRAINE: CONFLICT DISPLACEMENT



On 24 Feb 2022, Russia launched a major military operation in Ukraine, representing a significant escalation of the conflict which has been ongoing in the east of the country since 2014.



Vasilina and Julia worry about how they will survive the winter without power

By the end of October, more than 7.5 million Ukrainians were living as refugees in countries across Europe and another 6 million had been displaced within the country. Around half the population have been affected by the war in some way and an estimated 12 million people are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance.

Though there is widespread expectation that the military ground war will slow during winter, aerial attacks are likely to remain frequent and often indiscriminate. Over the autumn, Russia stepped up its bombardment of Ukrainian cities, targeting critical power and water infrastructure ahead of the cold winter months.

Many families are living in damaged buildings without adequate power or water supplies and the situation is expected to deteriorate as winter approaches. Winterisation activities are being scaled up by humanitarian actors but needs exceed current capacity and recent attacks on power stations will only exacerbate the crisis. Up to 40 per cent of Ukraine's energy system has been destroyed by recent Russian attacks, causing emergency blackouts in several regions.

Phase 1, consisting of three projects, is now complete. For project 1 we worked with two different partners, to distribute a total of 12,000 mattresses to people living in 'collective centres' throughout western and central Ukraine.

For project 2, with our partner, ReliefAid, we focused on supporting people still within Ukraine living in buildings damaged by the conflict. We supplied shelter tool kits and tarpaulins along with fixings as required, as well as blankets, mattresses, water carriers, buckets, solar lights, and hygiene kits. With our partner, ACTED, Project 3 supported refugees arriving at the border in Moldova with a portable assistance package, including hygiene items and cash. The PDM (post-distribution monitoring) report is now under review.

With the passage of time, the number of refugees in need of shelter assistance has reduced whilst the gap in provision within Ukraine has remained widespread. Therefore, as we now move into phase 2 of our response, we are focusing on supporting people within Ukraine to prepare for the winter months ahead.

Project 4 aims to reach 2,000 households with emergency repair kits - including tarpaulins, wooden batons, and fixings to allow windows and doors to be sealed - and a selection of winter specific aid items, including winter jackets, hats, gloves, blankets, and solar lights. 1,000 of these households will also receive a solid fuel stove and a supply of firewood. Project 4 will be implemented in two oblasts: Kyiv and Chernihiv. We are prioritising rural and suburban communities where people are still living in damaged houses.

A ShelterBox team has recently returned from a deployment and identified gaps in support that could be filled. With the recent escalation on attacks on energy infrastructure, it has been decided to run a rapid winter response (project 5) simultaneously with project 4. The aid package is currently being defined but will likely focus on NFIs (non-food items), rather than shelter materials, that will deliver life-saving assistance before the onset of the coldest winter conditions.

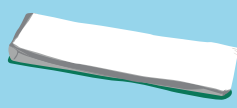


Winter conditions in Ukraine

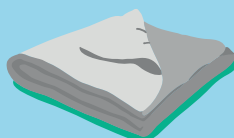
FOR PROJECT 4 WE ARE AIMING TO PROVIDE 2,000 HOUSEHOLDS WITH:



shelter kits



tarpaulins



blankets



solar lights



shelter tool kits

as well as winter clothes and stoves (to the 1,000 most vulnerable), to help prepare for the winter months ahead

SOMALIA: DROUGHT

Decades of conflict, disease outbreak, widespread poverty and the effects of climate change have devastated the people of Somalia, leaving around 7.7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in 2022.

Currently drought across the Horn of Africa region is the leading driver of displacement within Somalia. The last four consecutive rainy seasons have brought lower than average rainfall, and in November 2021, the government declared a state of emergency as over one million people have been displaced by the drought and a further 500,000 displaced by ongoing conflict.

With the international humanitarian response significantly lacking in funding, ShelterBox are seeking to pilot an emergency shelter and HHI (household item) project supporting people



Families during a distribution in Somaliland, 2020

displaced by drought.

We are moving forwards with project design with our selected partner, Juba Foundation, and are in discussions about the appropriate kit composition. The kits will likely be composed of locally procured household items and emergency shelter items, in addition to tarpaulins, which are most likely to be imported. We hope to have the project agreement signed by the end of the year with the aim of distributions starting in February 2023.



Our partner IOM distributing aid to the community.

Ethiopia remains a complex humanitarian emergency characterised by the ongoing conflict, insecurity, and the effects of climate change which have all contributed towards mass displacement and humanitarian need.

The conflict in North Ethiopia intensified in 2021 and expanded from Tigray to the neighbouring regions of Amhara and Afar. Millions have been displaced by the conflict, with exact numbers unknown due to a lack of information, communications and access. A ceasefire agreement was signed in November, although there are many factors putting it at risk. The humanitarian corridor, which has been closed throughout the conflict, is now open allowing access to vital aid.

ETHIOPIA: CONFLICT/DROUGHT



More than 24 million people within Ethiopia have been affected by drought which began in October 2020 with consecutive failed rainy seasons across the Horn of Africa.

Localised, inter-communal violence is also prevalent across the country, displacing hundreds of thousands. Communities often settle temporarily on open ground with no shelter, or in simple structures that barely provide protection and have minimal privacy, safety, and comfort.

Project 5 is a 12-month project, running through to February 2023 and with our partner, IOM (International Organization for Migration), aims to support 12,000 of the most vulnerable displaced families. It represents a huge scale up on previous projects due to the massive needs in the country and will remain flexible with the ability to support people in areas who require emergency shelter as the needs arise. Project 5 comprises three cycles of distributions each supporting 4,000 households.

Cycles 1 and 2 are now complete. Owing to the cessation of hostilities in the area, distribution cycle 3 will aim to support families in the Tigray region who have fled the conflict. Aid items are enroute and distributions are expected to start in December.

PLANNING

IMPLEMENTING

PROJECT 5 IS AIMING TO SUPPORT 12,000 HOUSEHOLDS (IN THREE CYCLES) WITH:



tarpaulins



sleeping mats



blankets



kitchen sets



mosquito nets

as well as ropes, washbasins, jugs, bags and 20l jerry cans, with soap being added into the package where possible.

PHILIPPINES: TYPHOON NALGAE



Severe tropical storm Nalgae (locally named Paeng), brought heavy rains and strong winds to the Philippines in late October and has affected almost 6 million people across the country.

Whilst the storm did not cause severe wind damage, the intense and torrential rainfall over a short period of time triggered flooding, flashfloods and landslides in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao, which have been the major cause of deaths and infrastructure damage.

Nalgae has affected the entire country, but its impact was felt most severely in regions 5, 6, 8, 9, 12 and the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), with over 557,000 people affected in BARMM alone. A total of 63,198 houses were damaged with huge destruction of livelihoods, infrastructure, and access to basic amenities including water and electricity. Although Mindanao was not directly along the path

of Nalgae, it was particularly hard hit with landslides and flooding. For Zamboanga City alone, a total of 15,827 families from 33 barangays (villages) were affected due to flooding and landslides.

ShelterBox Operations Philippines (SBOP) aims to support around 1,200 households in Zamboanga City, whose homes were either totally or partially destroyed and are now inhabitable. In collaboration with a local partner in Mindanao, project 1 will contribute to the self-recovery of affected people by provision of emergency shelter and household items including shelter kits, tarpaulins, blankets, solar lights, jerry cans and mosquito nets.



The ShelterBox team with our partners, Public Concern, on a recent deployment to Maroua in the far north, to deliver training.

Extremist attacks, severe weather conditions and the impact of coronavirus in the Lake Chad Basin have resulted in a dire humanitarian crisis in the Far North region of Cameroon.

Flooding affecting Cameroon's northern regions, and the shrinking Lake Chad, amplify an already insecure environment.

As of September 2022, violence in the far north has uprooted 641,000 people including over 377,000 IDPs (internally displaced people), 130,000 returnees (people who were displaced but who

CAMEROON: CONFLICT



who have returned), and 134,000 Nigerian refugees.

Minawao Camp - one of the largest in the country - was initially opened in 2013 to host 35,000 refugees fleeing insecurity in Nigeria. However, that number has now more than doubled. We have been working in the Far North region since 2015, previously with our partner IEDA relief, with activities taking place both on camp, supporting refugees, and off camp, mainly supporting IDPs.

For project 11, we are working with a new partner, Public Concern, a national NGO based in Maroua in the Far North of Cameroon. They have extensive experience working in this region, including the founding and management of Minawao Camp itself. This project aims to support approximately 9,800 households in the Far North (refugees, IDPs, returnees and vulnerable populations) with a range of emergency, transitional and durable shelters. Project 11 builds on the learning of our previous projects and will utilise our new local partner's ability to carry out local procurement, delivering a larger range and more specific set of aid packages to affected people in Cameroon. Initial needs assessments are now complete, and distributions are expected to start mid-December.

PROJECT 11 WILL SUPPORT APPROXIMATELY 9,800 HOUSEHOLDS WITH:

a range of emergency, transitional and durable shelter kits plus household items, both on and off camp, including:



community tool kits



kitchen sets



tents



mosquito nets



sleeping mats



The Shelter Box team hosted a community focus group in Metuge in November.

MOZAMBIQUE: CONFLICT



Since October 2017, an Islamist extremist group has launched a series of attacks in the northern province of Cabo Delgado.

YEMEN: CONFLICT



More than seven years of armed conflict in Yemen has caused tens of thousands of civilian casualties, uprooted millions, destroyed the economy and disrupted basic services. It remains one of the world's largest humanitarian crises and aid operations.

Conflict between Houthi rebels and the Yemeni government began in 2004 with tensions escalating into outright civil war in 2014, when Houthi forces seized the country's capital and largest city Sana'a. In response, Saudi Arabia led a coalition of Arab states to begin a military intervention, in order to restore the Yemeni Government. As a result of the conflict, more than 23.4 million people – almost three-quarters of the population – need some form of humanitarian assistance in 2022 (an increase of 13 per cent from 2021). The war has internally displaced more than 4.3 million people, and more than half the population are facing acute levels of food insecurity.

The highest unmet shelter needs are in Marib governorate which hosts the largest population of IDPs in Yemen. Unfortunately, the truce which had been in place since April, expired in October, and efforts to expand the truce were not successful. Since the truce ended, conflict has resumed in some areas of Marib, but the new rate of displacement has remained steady. Despite this, the shelter needs remain significant with heavy rains and flooding throughout July and August resulting in destruction of property and livelihoods, with Marib governorate

Violent incidents involving the group, known as Ahlu Sunna Wal-Jama, include attacks on civilians, government forces, and military installations. The violence increased in 2021, causing people to flee to other districts and neighbouring provinces. The conflict situation is still volatile, despite the recapturing of territory by the Government and allied foreign forces in the second half of 2021. Insurgents have since expanded their area of operations into Niassa from the neighbouring province of Cabo Delgado.

In June, there was an increase in the number of insurgent attacks in Ancuabe and Chiure districts which were previously considered safe districts in Cabo Delgado region. This has triggered significant movement of the population. According to latest figures from IOM/DTM, a total of 83,983 people were displaced throughout June, the majority of them being women and children (67,524).

In partnership with CARE, project 2 aims to support the urgent needs of 6,000 vulnerable displaced households in Cabo Delgado. 3,000 households who have been living in resettlement sites for over six months will receive replenishment of shelter and household items; and 3,000 households in hard-to-reach areas will receive shelter survival kits. Distributions for project 2 began in November and are ongoing.

being among the hardest hit.

Working in partnership with BCHR (Benevolence Coalition for Humanitarian Relief) we completed project 1 mid-2022 supporting 1,350 internally displaced families in Marib with one of two packages: each containing blankets and household items, in addition to either a UN family canvas tent, or a set of tarpaulins and rope.

Project 2 will focus on providing a more durable, locally made emergency shelter known as an 'iron net' to internally displaced people in Marib. The principle design of the iron net consists of an iron grid, fireproof thermal insulation, iron panels and plastic sheeting, with a concrete floor to protect against damage from flooding. It's more robust than other emergency shelters with a lifespan of at least two years. Recipients will also receive mattresses, blankets, floor mats and fire extinguishers to increase fire safety measures. Needs assessments were completed by BCHR in October across seven sites in Marib. We are currently working on the project proposal and budget for project 2.



The interior of an 'iron net' shelter design



Marie received shelter support in the form of a Sahelian tent.

From 2020 there has been an escalation in the conflict with Jihadist groups fighting over ideological differences and for control of territory, causing further mass displacement. Due to the scale of the displacement, host community support is dwindling as their capacities are stretched. Displaced families are having to reside on government allocated land where possible with the majority of families not receiving shelter support at all.

Project 4 represents an evolution of our approach to delivering emergency shelter in Burkina Faso. Unlike previous projects, its focus was on the construction of new emergency shelter in the form of the locally known Sahelian tent, supporting 1,000 newly displaced families in the Boucle du Mouhoun, the North, the Sahel and in four communes in the Centre Nord regions. The Sahel tent is an emergency shelter designed to support families during their first 1.5 years of displacement. However, families appear to be residing in these shelters a lot longer than intended and we are therefore considering improvements in the design to support this. Tarpaulins, rope and household items were imported as per before, but materials that form the structural basis of the Sahelian tent were locally procured.

Distributions for project 4 are now complete and all Sahel tents have been constructed. Final reporting has been submitted for project 4 and is under review. We are now working on a proposal for project 5 with our partner, HELP.

BURKINA FASO: CONFLICT



Burkina Faso is one of the fastest-growing displacement crises in Africa. Since January 2019 over 1.7 million people have been forced to flee their homes due to extremist violence.

SYRIA: CONFLICT



ShelterBox has been responding to the Syria crisis since 2012.

ShelterBox has been responding to the Syria crisis since 2012. Whilst we have seen the conflict dynamics in Syria show a general trend towards stabilisation, there have been periodic regional escalations which serve as a reminder that the potential for the situation to descend into active conflict remains.

The current Syrian crisis is compounded by a series of factors and events that interlink to create significant suffering to the resident population including the ongoing threat of hostilities, including sporadic artillery and air strikes; the regional economic crisis which has seen the dominant currency in Idlib (the Turkish Lira) depreciate significantly; the effects of Covid-19; and environmental factors such as drought, seasonal flooding and wildfires.

In preparations for the cold winter conditions, we are running two winterisation projects. In the Northwest with our partner ReliefAid, we are providing essential shelter and household items to 2000 households as well as 800 households receiving tent levelling support (temporary foundations for tents, raising them off the ground).

Distributions are ongoing in the Northwest and are expected to complete early December.

In the Northeast with our partner, Bahar Organisation, we are providing essential shelter and household items to another 2000 households. Both projects contain household items that focus on providing thermal comfort to the individual through clothing, mattresses and blankets; whilst the tarpaulins will be used to repair leaking tents. Distributions are expected to begin in the Northeast mid-December.



Abu and his two children were one of the 800 families to receive tent levelling support - a concrete base, raising their tent off the ground.