



**Shelter & CCCM Needs Analysis & Response
Strategy
Haiti - 2012**

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Summary of Key Messages

In recognition of a significant weighting in favour of neighbourhood based beneficiaries for the three largest direct assistance types to date, – T-Shelter, Housing Repair and Housing Reconstruction - the Cluster advocates for an increased targeting of camp based beneficiaries with all new activities throughout 2012. This is necessary to ensure a balanced approach to assistance provision that seeks to adequately address the needs of all beneficiary groups.

Based on current activity and impact projections, the Cluster Coordination Unit (CCU) calculates an **overall shortfall of 74,071 solutions** for camp based families representing a population of over 311,098

IDP's remaining in camps at the end of 2012.

As with many large scale displacements globally, the effective closure of camps will require the specific targeting of camp based populations.

The Cluster appeals to the Government of Haiti, The Early Recovery Cluster and the Logement Quartiers to work to ensure increased targeting of the following in permanent housing repair and reconstruction planning;

- Camp based red & yellow house owners with direct selection for repair and reconstruction.
- Camp based former tenants (77% of camp population) through increased development of housing for rent in addition to repair and reconstruction for owner/occupiers.

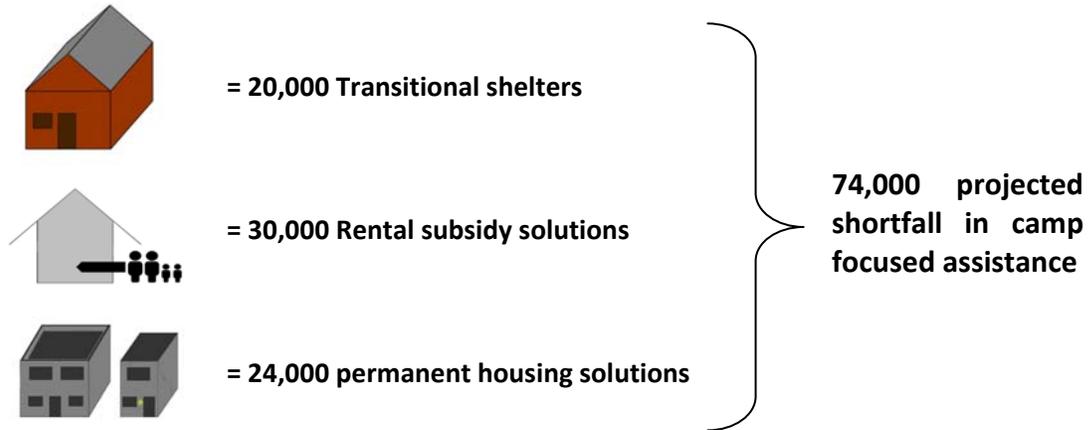
In order to redress the limited targeting of camp based beneficiaries with T-Shelter to date, the cluster advocates for increased targeting of camp based populations with a minimum of 50% of all new projects.

Based on the identified shortfall of 74,000 solutions for camp based families, the cluster will continue to advocate for funding for an additional 20,000 T-Shelters primarily targeted towards camp based beneficiaries to address a portion of this gap. This figure is based on the calculated capacity to deliver T-Shelter in 2012.

Based on the identified shortfall of 74,000 solutions for camp based families, the cluster will continue to advocate for funding for an additional 30,000 Rental Subsidy solutions in order to assist in addressing this gap alongside the proposed increase in targeted T-Shelter assistance. This activity can be strengthened by the application of micro-credit initiatives to further encourage the development of rental housing stock through private initiative.

A failure to achieve significant camp population reduction will subject displaced populations to continued occupancy of ageing Emergency Shelter. These shelters will deteriorate to a point where they no longer represent habitable dwellings throughout 2012 requiring replacement plastic sheeting and other repairs and maintenance. This activity will require significant additional funding simply to maintain the current status of sub-standard shelter.

The full application of 30,000 additional rental assistance solutions and 20,000 additional Transitional Shelters to camp populations will not be sufficient to facilitate full camp closure under current impact projections. These figures allow space for an increase in the targeted delivery of permanent housing solutions applied to neighbourhoods, formalised camps and wider housing development to assist a further 24,000 camp based families.



The key messages summarised above are better read on context with the wider analysis below. This section has been included for quick reference.

PART 1 – Needs Analysis and Response Strategy

1. Introduction

The following review is intended to further define key operational priorities of the IASC Haiti E-Shelter & CCCM Cluster to help ensure continued multi-level support for the activities of cluster partners throughout 2012. This document should not be viewed as a fully revised cluster strategy but rather an analysis of the changing humanitarian situation to support definition of the agreed cluster priorities for 2012.

2. Revised Cluster Coordination Structure

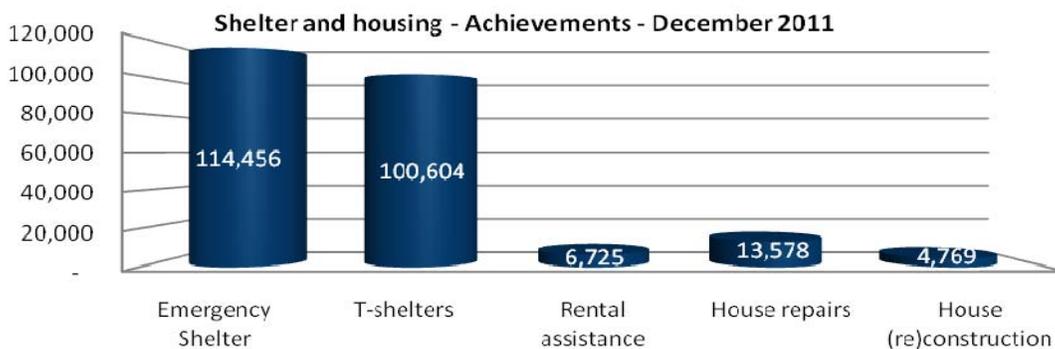
From 1 September 2011 at the request of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator, IOM adopted a coordination role for the Non-Permanent Shelter elements of the former Haiti Shelter Cluster. This activity was combined with the existing IOM lead Haiti CCCM Cluster to form the newly titled IASC Haiti E-Shelter & CCCM Cluster.

As a result of this revision, the Cluster Coordination Unit (CCU) of the merged clusters will continue to cover the initial CCCM cluster mandate, as well as providing coordination services to specific shelter related areas of responsibility encompassing all non-permanent shelter activities - Emergency Shelter, T-Shelter, Progressive Housing, Rental Support initiatives and other alternative shelter solutions.

A key activity of the CCU is to ensure effective liaison with other key coordination bodies including GoH representatives and Ministries, the Early Recover Cluster and the WASH Cluster. This liaison serves as the foundation for the continued development of a comprehensive national strategy for assistance and operational programming.

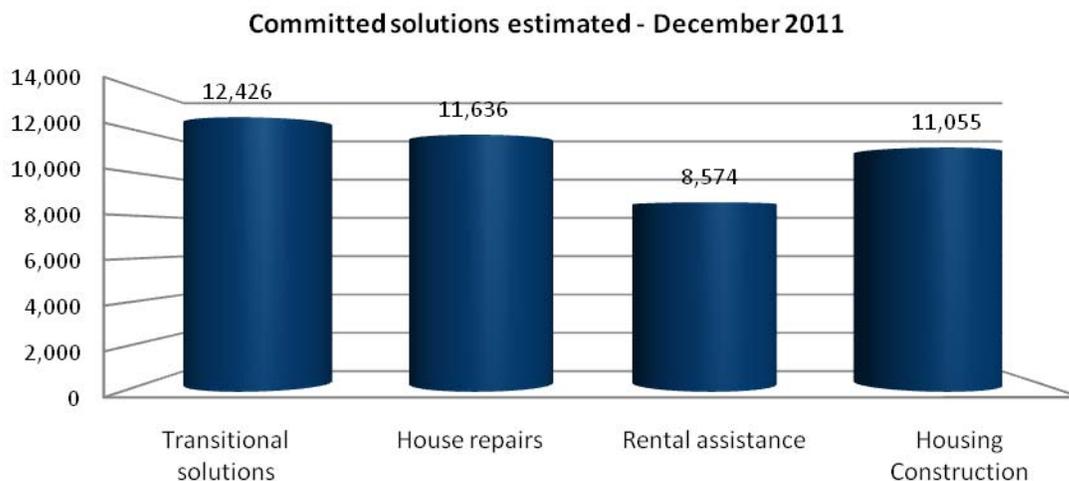
3. Achievements to date

The table below indicates a summary of assistance for shelter and housing provided by the humanitarian community up to December 2011. It is important to note that these figures represent an overall total for the differing assistance types and do not differentiate between camp-based or neighbourhood based beneficiaries.



4. Needs Analysis for 2012

Beyond the achievements for 2010 – 2011, analysis of the palette of funded commitments for 2012 is aimed at determining the impact of these activities and identifying further assistance gaps. The table below indicates funded commitments for key assistance types beyond the achieved totals for 2010 – 2011.



This indicates a funded commitment for a total of **43,691** family solutions for 2012.

In order to assist with future targeting, it is necessary to take into account the impact of planned assistance on the following beneficiary groups;

- Earthquake affected families living in neighbourhoods.
- Displaced Families living in camps.

The Haiti response has persistently lacked quantitative information on the number of families who suffered damaged or destroyed homes but were not displaced to one of the numerous IDP camps. It is possible however to measure to some extent the proportion of assistance that has been directed towards each of the beneficiary groups and therefore more accurately measure the impact of future planned activities for each.

To date, beneficiary selection for T-Shelter, Housing Repair and Housing Reconstruction has largely followed a neighbourhood approach so it may be expected that due to their presence in areas of operation, neighbourhood based beneficiaries have benefitted from a greater proportion of assistance in comparison with their camp based counterparts. Analysis of available information on the implementation of the main assistance types has been undertaken to further quantify this assumption.

Impact of Transitional Shelter

A sample analysis of over 23,000 Transitional Shelters (T-Shelters) constructed by a cross section of implementers indicates that only 22% of the 100,000 units delivered to date benefitted

families from camps. It can be assumed that of the remaining 12,680 funded units to be built, a similar percentage will apply as beneficiary selection for this outstanding commitment largely follows an ongoing methodology. This means that neighbourhood based beneficiaries have benefitted from 78% of all delivered T-Shelter.

Impact of Housing Repair and Reconstruction

Information on the impact of housing reconstruction and repair is extremely limited. Anecdotal information from PADF - one of Haiti's largest yellow house repair implementers – estimates that up to 75% of over 5,000 houses repaired under their projects were already occupied prior to implementation. This is further supported by quotes from Dr Myamoto from Myamoto International – an engineering firm that assessed 400,000 structures in Haiti - suggesting that 85% of yellow houses and 64% of red houses they have assessed are already occupied. These key figures indicate a significant weighting in favour of neighbourhood based beneficiaries that, like the analysis of T-Shelter, may be applied as guidance for future programming. Applying the most balanced of the above percentages to determine the division between future camp and neighbourhood based beneficiaries, it is estimated that approximately 75% of housing repairs benefit neighbourhood based beneficiaries and around 64% of red house reconstruction assists existing inhabitants. This suggests that, at most, camp based families could benefit from 25% of housing repairs and 36% of housing reconstruction under a neighbourhood focused selection process.

The CCU recognises the limitation of the anecdotal information outlined above but has adopted the position of using the best information available. In order to further analyse the impact of permanent housing repair and reconstruction on displaced populations, the CCU requests the Early Recovery Cluster and the Logement Quartiers specifically to assess and disseminate information on the following;

- *Beneficiary selection targets for key housing projects including current location and home/plot ownership status.*
- *The number of planned housing repairs and reconstruction for owner occupiers*
- *The number of planned housing repairs and reconstruction resulting in unit availability for tenants.*
- *The number of houses to be reconstructed on a pre-existing plot.*
- *The number of new houses to be developed as part of new housing developments.*
- *Estimated timetables for completion.*

Impact of Rental Assistance Programmes

As of December 2011, 6,725 families have benefitted from Rental Assistance initiatives aimed at facilitating access to rental housing for families with limited means. This activity remains the only direct assistance activity that proportionately favours camp based beneficiaries over the

neighbourhood based. To date, 100% of Rental Assistance initiatives have been targeted towards camp based beneficiaries.

In recognition of a significant weighting in favour of neighbourhood based beneficiaries for the three largest direct assistance types to date, – T-Shelter, Housing Repair and Housing Reconstruction - the Cluster advocates for an increased targeting of camp based beneficiaries with all new activities throughout 2012. This is necessary to ensure a balanced approach to assistance provision that seeks to adequately address the needs of all beneficiary groups.

Need to further facilitate returns from camps

As with many large scale displacements, the effective closure of camps will require the specific targeting of camp based populations.

Almost two years after the earthquake, camps represent one of the most significant obstacles to Haiti's post earthquake recovery preventing the full transition from the Emergency to Early Recovery and Development. The majority are overcrowded spontaneous settlements falling well below any recognised humanitarian standards and subjecting populations to increased vulnerability to a range of Natural, Human Induced and Environmental hazards.

November figures from the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) indicate a total camp based IDP population of 519,000 people - 127,000 families - across 758 camps. In terms of shelter, the much of this population has only benefitted from a single distribution of emergency shelter material – tents or plastic sheeting – since January 2010. Significant programmes of redistribution of materials and reinforcement have served to improve on the initial provision for a proportion of the displaced however the lifespan of the provided emergency shelters is limited. It is anticipated that during 2012, the remaining occupied shelters will continue to deteriorate to a point where they no longer represent a habitable dwelling.

In addition to emergency shelter, other camp based infrastructure will continue to deteriorate throughout 2012 to a point where even the most basic facilities cease to function. The following key concerns have been presented by the Haiti WASH cluster;

- As of November 2011 there are approximately 7,500 toilets in camps, 28% are non-functional. Over 1,000 toilets are abandoned and need to be decommissioned. Most of the toilets were constructed during the emergency response period and are now reaching the end of their useful life. Significant repairs and rehabilitation will be required to maintain or replace these ageing emergency structures in 2012.
- At present, funds for de-sludging operations in 2012 have only been secured for approximately 60% of the population living in the 53 largest camps. Thus, there is a gap of de-sludging services for 40% of the camp population (207,000 people) living in the remaining 705 camps.
- Only 6% of the 758 camps have operational hand washing facilities with soap and water.

- 74% of the camp population purchases water from private water kiosks or cisterns. The water quality and cost are not controlled at these private water supply points.¹

Additional information from DINEPA in October 2011 indicates that only 9% of camp populations have access to 10 litres of potable water per day and that the average number of people for each latrine is 94.

Information from the IOM health unit indicates that 12% of camp based women of child bearing age are pregnant which is 3 times the national average. A significant number of children face the prospect of a second, third or even fourth birthday knowing nothing but existence within a deteriorating emergency camp living under a makeshift shelter of wooden poles and plastic sheeting. Infant populations are particularly vulnerable to camp based hazards.

Application of solutions to displacement

It is recognised that utilisation of the full palette of solutions is required to assist displaced families to leave camps, return to neighbourhoods and establish a platform for recovery. Further analysis of commitment figures for this palette allows an estimate of the total number of solutions that will further facilitate departures from camps into 2012.

Specifically for camp based populations, of the 43,691 committed and funded solutions, the cluster coordination unit has estimated a figure for camp based beneficiaries as follows;

Activity	Commitment Figures	Percentage applied to camps	Estimated solutions for camp based families
Transitional Solutions	12,426	22%	2,734
House Repairs	11,636	25%	2,909
Rental Assistance	8,574	100%	8,574
Housing Construction	11,055	36%	3,980
TOTAL	43,691	41%	18,197

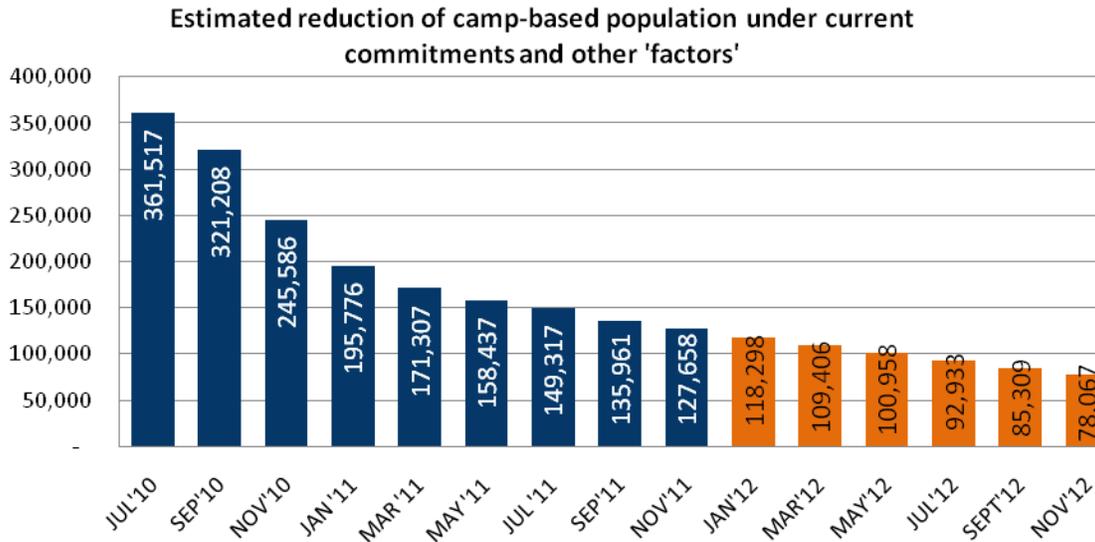
When compared with the total figure of 127,000 camp based families (519,000 individuals) this figure highlights a dramatic shortfall in committed assistance for this vulnerable population group.

Other factors affecting camp population figures

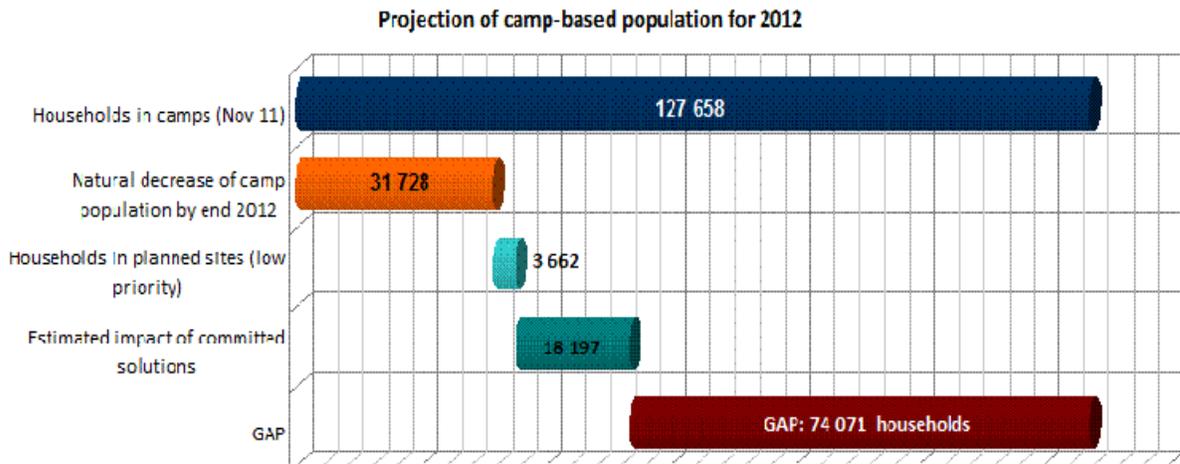
In order to further determine assistance gaps, the coordination unit has tracked population figures through the DTM in order to account for other factors affecting camp population. These factors include both positive and negative influences including self-sought solutions and, to a

¹ Observatoire DINEPA, Indicateurs ratios et mesures des performances WASH dans les sites d'hébergements temporaires, Octobre 2011.

lesser extent, evictions that have to be considered in order to accurately estimate remaining camp population figures for the end of 2012. Population trends over the past 6 months indicate an average 6% reduction in camp populations every two months although it should be recognised that this rate of departure is decreasing generally. Of this 6% it can be further calculated that 1.16% were able to leave camps due to direct assistance from a humanitarian programme. Throughout 2012 an estimated **31,728** families will leave camps due to these other factors.



The following chart illustrates the estimated impact of current humanitarian commitments and other reduction factors on camp populations within 2012. The 'Gap' reflects the anticipated camp based population in December 2012.



Based on current activity and impact projections, the CCU calculates an overall shortfall of over 74,071 solutions for camp based families representing a population of over 311,098 IDP's remaining in camps at the end of 2012.

The negative impact of this large population entering a fourth year within emergency settlements will be extreme in a country vulnerable to natural disaster, cholera and civil instability. Due to the vulnerability of these settlements, repeated rounds of emergency assistance will be required simply to ensure basic security, sustain health and maintain the current level of sub-standard shelter and infrastructure. This represents a significant and continuing drain on diminishing humanitarian resources and for shelter specifically, it can be estimated that up to 70,000 emergency shelters will require urgent repair and/or replacement within 2012 if they are to continue to provide even an emergency level of shelter.

The vulnerability of a significant displaced population to future severe weather should not be underestimated. It is fortunate that in two years the impact of seasonal rains and the hurricane season has been relatively light however it should be recognised that the likelihood of future severe impact increases dramatically with time. Further facilitation of departures from camps to more durable housing remains the most effective means of reducing vulnerability and this Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) element should be a factor in determining the allocation and targeting of humanitarian funding for shelter and housing solutions.

5. The Palette of Solutions

The following diagram indicates the range of solutions to displacement. Sections 6 to 10 examine the status of these solutions with cluster recommendations for the future application of each.



6. Permanent Housing Repair & Reconstruction

The following figures indicate progress to date (December 2011) with the delivery of permanent solutions through humanitarian programming;

Housing Repair	13,578 units
Housing Construction	4,769 units

Challenges to permanent housing construction in a country with a high percentage tenant population are numerous and this is somewhat reflected by the implementation figures above. There is an increase in commitments for housing repair and reconstruction in 2012 and it is imperative that a balance between assistance types is maintained allowing sufficient room for increasing activity in the permanent housing sector. Permanent solutions remain the primary objective for returning families however it needs to be recognised that achievements in this sector will not meet needs within 2012 resulting in continued occupancy of emergency shelter by both neighbourhood and camp based populations.

For camp based populations the impact of repair and reconstruction will be limited in comparison with neighbourhood based populations due in part to a largely neighbourhood approach to beneficiary selection. The significant challenges related to camp based beneficiary selection for permanent housing programmes are recognised alongside the efforts of many organisations to increase targeting of this population group. In addition to the 77% of families within camps that are former tenants, 8% are owners of houses that are beyond repair (red houses) and 5% are owners of repairable dwellings (yellow houses). This represents 16,510 camp based families that could directly benefit from housing repair and reconstruction initiatives and leave camps if they were successfully targeted under permanent housing programmes. For camp based former tenants, increased access to diminished rental stock will be required to provide a permanent solution.

The Cluster appeals to the Government of Haiti, The Early Recovery Cluster and the Logement Quartiers to work to ensure increased targeting of the following in permanent housing repair and reconstruction planning;

- **Camp based red & yellow house owners with direct selection for repair and reconstruction.**
- **Camp based former tenants (77% of camp population) through increased development of housing for rent in addition to repair and reconstruction for owner/occupiers.**

7. Transitional & Semi-Permanent Shelter

Currently, Transitional Shelter represents the most significant non-emergency shelter provision in terms of numbers with over 100,000 units constructed up to December 2011. Despite an allowance for a significant increase in the delivery of permanent housing solutions the cluster

recognises a continued need for T-Shelter and other Semi-Permanent assistance such as 'Progressive Housing' in order to further achieve a significant reduction to the current level of displacement. Transitional solutions represent an appropriate and achievable step towards recovery for the earthquake affected facilitating further departures from camps and providing a community based platform for recovery.

The first six months of 2012 represents a narrowing window of opportunity to further capitalise on the presence, expertise and capacity of humanitarian actors to work towards responsibly reducing camp populations through the continued provision of transitional solutions. Beyond this period the operational capacity of many assistance providers will reduce dramatically as projects close and operational teams are disbanded. Based on the level of delivery for T-Shelter in the second half of 2011, the CCU estimates a future capacity to deliver 20,000 additional units (beyond existing funded commitments) within 2012 subject to funding. Currently, only 7,300 T-Shelter units have been requested through CAP with this limited figure the result of a belief by organisations that transitional solutions will not receive funding in 2012. The consequences of a dramatic reduction in the delivery of any achievable solutions will be far reaching resulting in prolonged displacement and continued vulnerability of earthquake affected populations. This is particularly the case for T-Shelter as the single highest volume activity for shelter and return to date.

More T-Shelter = Less Emergency Shelter

In the regions, consultation with T-Shelter organisations indicates that camps could be closed through the application of targeted T-Shelter assistance. Calculations by the IOM CMO supported by cluster members suggests that 400 additional Transitional Shelters² could facilitate full camp closure in Petit Goave and Grand Goave combined and 1,700 T-Shelters could achieve the same across Leoganne and Gressier. As with all operational areas, the capacity to deliver this assistance will diminish in the first months of 2012 if additional funding to support this activity is not forthcoming. The CCU will continue to monitor reconstruction and repair commitments with a view to ensuring that future T-Shelter and Progressive Housing projects are geographically targetted towards area in most need.

The analysis in section 3 identifies the limited percentage of delivered T-Shelters that have benefitted camp based populations – 22% of 100,000 delivered as of December 2011. Despite this limited percentage however 19,000 of these 22,000 units continue to represent the most effective means of facilitating camp departure through the delivery of housing or shelter assistance.

In order to redress the limited targeting of camp based beneficiaries with T-Shelter to date, the cluster advocates for increased targeting of camp based populations with a minimum of 50% of all new projects.

² Further estimation will be added according to an evaluation ASB is conducting.

Targeting transitional shelter assistance towards the majority renter population within camps poses some challenges however these have been overcome by some organisations through the adoption of a multi-party agreement approach. This allows the beneficiary family to occupy a provided T-Shelter on a plot owned by a third party with secure tenancy for an agreed fixed period. In order to further support this type of initiative the cluster coordination unit will develop guidelines on providing T-Shelter for renter families based on recognised good practice from the cluster membership.

Based on the identified shortfall of 74,000 solutions for camp based families, the cluster will continue to advocate for funding for an additional 20,000 T-Shelters primarily targeted towards camp based beneficiaries to address a portion of this gap. This figure is based on the calculated capacity to deliver T-Shelter in 2012 which in turn, is based on the rate of delivery in the second half of 2011.

The cluster also recognises the potential benefit of rapid-build 'progressive' housing that may be upgraded to 'permanent' specification post occupancy. This approach may adopt best practice learned from the extensive T-Shelter programme but with the aim of ensuring more durable solutions.

8. Rental Assistance Initiatives

Return focused programmes including the ongoing 16/6 initiative have served to emphasise the potential for Rental Assistance Initiatives to assist the return of IDP's to durable rental housing. It is recognised that the availability of adequate rental stock is a limiting factor for this activity however further pursuit of this type of solution is recommended to the extent of its capacity. Anecdotal evidence suggest that private initiatives by plot owners is resulting in an increase in the availability of rental units but this is difficult to measure comprehensively. To further inform Rental Assistance programming, a rental stock availability assessment is scheduled for February – March 2012 with information from this assessment forming part of a scheduled strategy review in April 2012. To date, 6,725 families have left camps through the provision of a standardised methodology which offers camp based families \$500 to secure a rental unit for 1 year in a safe structure. The cluster coordination unit will continue to assess the methodologies of ongoing Rental Assistance projects with a view to producing best practice guidelines for organisations considering this type of programme.

Based on the identified shortfall of 74,000 solutions for camp based families, the cluster will continue to advocate for funding for an additional 30,000 Rental Subsidy solutions in order to assist in addressing this gap alongside the proposed increase in targeted T-Shelter assistance. This activity can be strengthened by the application of micro-credit initiatives to further encourage the development of rental housing stock through private initiative.

9. Formalisation of Camps

Although the full pursuit of other options for the displaced is preferred, it is recognised that the further formalisation of some camps to create new neighbourhoods may be required as a later option. The overcrowded nature of many settlements makes this activity particularly challenging and this approach will require further investigation and research to determine the viability of formalisation in specific locations.

In addition to formalisation, the ten planned camps housing 3,662 families in Transitional Shelter generally benefit from improved infrastructure and management and therefore may be considered more suitable for longer term occupancy. Given the weight of need of families still living in emergency shelter, the occupants of planned camps do not represent a priority group for further shelter assistance in 2012. Further stabilisation in their current location could be achieved through the securing of limited tenure for a fixed period and this will be further examined by the CCU. This will not exclude planned camp occupants from future return assistance however stabilisation in their current location may allow limited humanitarian resources to be targeted to those in most need.

10. Relocation

Access to land remains a key obstacle to the pursuit both transitional and permanent solutions for the displaced and particularly for the high percentage (77%) of former renters within the remaining displaced population. Working with national authorities to further identify accessible state owned and private land for these IDP populations will remain as a key cluster priority however it is recognised that opportunities in this area will be limited.

11. Continued Provision and Maintenance of Emergency Shelter

The E-Shelter & CCCM Cluster identifies the continued maintenance/provision of basic emergency shelter for displaced populations as a humanitarian necessity for 2012. The continuation of this activity is deemed a continuing element of humanitarian assistance in Haiti due to the following primary factors;

- 127,000 families continue to exist within 758 IDP camps as demonstrated by the DTM figures from November 2011.
- Many families have only benefitted from a single distribution of emergency shelter – tents or plastic sheeting – since January 2010.
- The lifespan of provided emergency shelters is limited and the remaining occupied shelters will continue to deteriorate to a point where they no longer represent a habitable dwelling.
- Indicated quantities and timeframes for the development of alternative shelter and housing solutions for displaced populations do not suggest that sufficient alternative shelter will be developed within the lifespan of the existing emergency shelter.

In support of this as a strategic priority the cluster coordination unit will assist and/or represent the cluster membership in addressing emergency shelter related issues with GoH and the wider stakeholder community.

A failure to achieve significant camp population reduction will subject displaced populations to continued occupancy of ageing Emergency Shelter. These shelters will deteriorate to a point where they no longer represent habitable dwellings throughout 2012 requiring replacement plastic sheeting and other repairs and maintenance. This activity will require significant additional funding simply to maintain the current status of sub-standard shelter.

12. Future Emergency Preparedness

The cluster coordination unit continues to collect and update information on available emergency shelter stocks for future emergency response. It is important that this list reflects 'emergency reserve' stocks only and does not include shelter materials intended for ongoing earthquake assistance programmes. The CCU Information Management section will seek to clarify the status of previously declared emergency stock in order to reflect the true availability of emergency response material.

In addition to material availability, information regarding the emergency deployment capacity of cluster members will also be collated and shared with key stakeholders, including all clusters included in Haiti contingency planning. This information will include data on logistics' and transport capacity, availability of necessary human resources and potential areas of operation. The intention will be to match available stock with transport and deployment personnel at short notice in response to future emergencies.

PART 2 - Operational Framework for the Cluster Coordination Unit (CCU)

This section focuses primarily on the operation of the CCU to support the cluster membership and wider stakeholder group in the provision of assistance to earthquake affected populations. Defining and agreeing these services in principle serves to focus the activities of the CCU on key strategic coordination activities.

1. Information Management

Reporting to the E-Shelter & CCCM Cluster Coordinator, the Information Management unit interacts with a large number of partners to enhance the information management and public information of the cluster. The unit serves as the E-Shelter & CCCM information focal point and consolidates existing datasets including information on: NFIs, Emergency/Transitional shelters, return and relocations solutions for IDPs and activities related to camp management. In the event of future sudden onset disaster, the unit will serve as the focal point for information on emergency response stock available through cluster members. Data is analysed and information disseminated to cluster partners, Inter-Cluster focal points and the wider stakeholder group. In addition to the collation of information directly related to E-Shelter & CCCM activities, the unit liaises with the Logement Quartiers, Early Recovery working group to collect information on planning and progress with housing programmes. In order to assist with the planning and targeting of activities for camp based populations, the unit works closely with the IOM DTM section.

2. Linkages with Permanent Housing coordination

It is recognised that emergency and transitional shelter needs are directly linked to permanent housing programming and progress and that structured linkages between the E-Shelter & CCCM cluster and UN Habitat (chair of the working group on Housing), the 'Unité de Construction de Logements et de Batiments Publics' (UCLBP) and the Logement Quartiers (formerly referred to as the Donor Group on Housing), as the permanent housing coordination bodies, are essential for future planning. The CCU will pursue further linkages with permanent housing sectors particularly with a view to sharing and disseminating progress information and set up a complementary strategy to improve the pace and coverage of returns .

3. Government Liaison & Transition

The E-Shelter & CCCM Cluster Coordinator may, when required, act as cluster liaison and focal point for communication with government ministries or officials for CCCM and non-permanent shelter issues.

In particular the CCU will liaise with the “Unité de Construction de Logements et de Bâtiments Publics (UCLBP)” in order to establish policies and standards to improve returns and progressively support the GOH in providing durable solutions to IDPs.

Also the CCU will liaise with the “Direction de la Protection Civil” (DPC) to transfer capacities on Camp Coordination and Camp Management and emergency preparedness/response in the case of future natural disaster.

The CCU will collaborate with the “Département des Collectivités Territoriales” within the Ministry of Interior to strengthen coordination of camp management activities and construction of non-permanent shelters at the Commune level.

Finally, the CCU will work in close relationship with the Centre National d’ Information Geo-Spatial (CNIGS), who is in the process of setting up a series of databases that will support the reconstruction. The CCU will hand over to CNIGS its IM responsibilities and databases.

4. Donor Liaison

As an addition to regular bilateral communication between donors and individual cluster members, the cluster coordination team will liaise with key donors to promote the cluster strategy and work to ensure sufficient funding is made available for planned future activities. Information on the results of donor liaison will be disseminated to relevant cluster partners and forums.

5. Inter Cluster Linkages

The Cluster Coordinator will continue to represent the E-Shelter & CCCM Cluster at Inter-Cluster meetings chaired by UNOCHA. This forum represents a regular opportunity to share and gather information on funding, priorities, progress and to raise issues affecting the operations of the cluster membership.

At the commune level the cluster coordination team is working to support IOM CMO’s in the initiation of multi-sectoral meetings within the Mayors offices within high activity communes. It is intended that these meetings provide an opportunity for information sharing and discussion at an inter cluster level in close coordination with the local authorities.

6. Coordination Mechanisms

National Level Coordination:

The E-Shelter & CCCM cluster will continue hold national coordination meetings on a monthly basis through to the end of April 2012 with a review in February/March 2012 to consider cluster coordination needs beyond this time. The foreseen scenario will be to extend cluster coordination up to the end of the hurricane season: November 2012.

These meetings, co-chaired by Mr Clement Belizaire - Head of Return and Relocation Unit of the newly established “Unite de Construction de Logements et de Bâtiments Publics” (UCLBP) and

the Cluster Coordinator are currently held in the offices of UCLBP in Rue Panaméricaine as a relevant national venue. The CCU will continue to encourage the wider participation of all stakeholders including GoH counterparts and representatives of other clusters in order to ensure that this remains an action oriented, decision making forum.

Commune & Provincial Level Coordination:

The E-Shelter & CCCM cluster coordination team will continue to engage with Commune and Provincial level coordination meetings and required extraordinary discussions to ensure issues at this level are recognized, discussed and communicated to relevant parties. Efforts to ensure Municipal involvement in addressing operational issues at this level are a continuing priority of the cluster coordination team and integral to the future transition strategy.

Strategic Advisory Group (SAG):

The E-Shelter & CCCM Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) will continue to meet on a regular basis to discuss current and ongoing issues related to non-permanent shelter activities. The CCU is responsible for ensuring the joint development of targeted agenda with the SAG & cluster membership. The SAG membership will be modified to include GOH representation, strengthen donor presence and adequately reflect the current cluster membership. In addition to the core SAG membership, additional 'CC' members from the wider stakeholder group will be included in all SAG information dissemination and periodically invited to attend wider discussion on key issues.

Technical Working Groups (TWiGs):

The Cluster will initiate the formation of Technical Working Groups comprised of cluster members and other stakeholders to address and make recommendations on specific issues related to Camps or non-permanent shelter activities. The activities of individual TWiG's will be targeted and time bound under an agreed ToR for the group.



List of Acronyms

CCCM	.....	Camp Coordination Camp Management
CCU	.....	Cluster Coordination Unit
CMO	.....	Camp Management Officer
CNIGS	.....	Centre National d' Information Geo-Spatial
DPC	.....	Direction de la Protection Civil
DRR	.....	Disaster Risk Reduction
GoH	.....	Government of Haiti
IDP	.....	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	.....	International Organisation for Migration
NFI's	.....	Non Food Items
PADF	.....	Pan American Development Foundation
SAG	.....	Strategic Advisory Group
TWiG	.....	Technical Working Group
UCLBP	.....	Unité de Construction de Logements et de Bâtiments Publics