HIGHLIGHTS

Although 3.8 million people have returned, 2 million IDPs remain as of July 2018. Despite the continuous return, the amount remaining in displacement is higher than predicted. Of those in displacement, 500,000 people are in camps, many of which are not scheduled to close. Highly vulnerable IDPs in out of camps remain scattered, blended within the host community and in some areas difficult to reach. Returnees, unable to sustain themselves in their areas of origin show an increasing trend of returning to camps.

Needs of IDP and returnees remain high. The most vulnerable continue to fall below minimum living conditions and depend on humanitarian assistance to survive.

Camp maintenance and upgrade, tent replacement, basic NFI and seasonal support are required.

In out of camps, critical shelter and seasonal support are the highest priorities.

In heavily war-impacted areas, people’s highest needs include shelter repairs, transitional shelter solutions and seasonal support.

The government has made efforts to complement humanitarian NFI assistance, whilst the compensation process to private home owners has not started yet. Stabilisation/development programs are yet to commence at a level which could encourage more significant durable return.

Use of solar power especially in camps should be considered, whenever investment analysis proves its cost efficiency against the lifespan of the camps.

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS

As per the IOM-led DTM report, **2.0 million IDPs** and **4.0**
A million Returnees have been identified across the country, from January 2014 to 31st July 2018.

The number of IDPs keep decreasing (from 2.6 million, end of Dec.'17 to 2.0 million, end of July'18); while the numbers of returnees has increased (from 3.2 million, end of Dec.'17 to 4.0 million, end of July.'18).

- **29.4%** of the 2.0 million IDPs are in camps, while **61.6%** are currently in private settings (in rented accommodation or with host families); **8.9%** remain in critical shelter arrangements (unfinished/abandoned building; school/religious buildings and informal settlements) and **0.2%** in other unspecified shelter types.

- **97.5%** of the returnees are in their habitual residence while **2.5%** remain in private settings (in rented accommodation or with host families) and in critical shelter arrangement such as informal settlements, unfinished and abandoned buildings, schools, religious structures.

**RESPONSE**

- Out of the overall target of 1.9 million, **779,947** people have been assisted with NFI kits; **137,163** of which have also benefited from shelter interventions. The coverage for NFI kits stands at **41%** of the cluster target; and the coverage for shelter stands at **7%** of the cluster target. From the total reached beneficiaries:

  - **520,055** people living in camps and informal settlements have been reached with NFI kits; **40,717** of which were provided with emergency shelter interventions.

  - **156,953** highly vulnerable returnees have been reached with NFI kits; **91,790** of which were assisted with emergency repairs of war damaged houses including the provision of sealing-off kits.

  - **24,364** highly vulnerable newly displaced have been reached with NFI kits; **823** of which were assisted with emergency shelter interventions.

  - **78,575** highly vulnerable people who are not covered by social protection system have been assisted with NFI kits; **3,833** of which have been assisted with emergency upgrade/repair of basic shelters.

- Cluster partners also distributed seasonal clothing to the most vulnerable; thus **22,617** babies (0-1 year), **80,546** infants (2-5 years), **98,297** children (6-11 years), **36,000** adolescents (12-18 years) and **7,371** adults (over 18 years) were reached, allowing them to improving their dignity but also to cope with cold weather conditions.
Though partners summer programs across the country are still ongoing, the Shelter Cluster has started an analysis across all IDP camps to understand the need for tent replacement, ahead of the winter season. Many shelters have reached and even surpassed their life span, and as such are not suitable anymore to protect IDPs from the cold weather. This exercise is closely coordinated with all Cluster partners and the Government.