



# ShelterBox

## MONTHLY RESPONSE SUMMARY

### GRENADA: HURRICANE BERYL



Record-breaking Hurricane Beryl hit parts of the Caribbean on 1 July 2024 causing widespread devastation and destruction. It first made landfall in St Vincents and the Grenadines, and Grenada, before moving along the southern coast of Jamaica, the Yucatán Peninsula of Mexico, and on towards Texas. Winds of up to 240km/hr barrelled through island nations as Beryl intensified at an explosive rate to become the earliest Category 5 Atlantic hurricane on record.

Caribbean hurricanes are one of the most frequent natural disasters that impact the Caribbean. On average, countries in the Caribbean suffer yearly losses from storm damages equivalent to 17% of their GDP. The people of the Caribbean view hurricanes as a natural part of life. It is thought the impacts of the climate crisis contributed to the intensity of Hurricane Beryl including the El Niño phenomenon. Exceptionally high sea surface temperatures are seen as a key reason why Hurricane Beryl was so powerful, its strength fits into the broader picture of how these storms are changing in a warming world. The most affected islands have small populations but have suffered extensive damage. On the islands of Carriacou and Petite Martinique, which are part of Grenada, it is estimated that as much as 95% of homes were either damaged



Devastation on Carriacou.



*'Train the trainer' sessions have been run on Carriacou on how to erect tents ahead of distributions.*

IMPLEMENTING

or destroyed, in addition to schools and infrastructure facilities. Thousands of people have been displaced from their homes and are now living in collective centres or living with host families.

A ShelterBox team deployed to Grenada in July to conduct rapid needs assessments. Rotary has provided the team with invaluable networking with local communities and local disaster management agencies and assisted with damage assessments. The decision was made to respond and focus on supporting more than 600 families on the islands of Petite Martinique and Carriacou in partnership with Rotary District 7030. The aid package includes tents so that people sheltering in overcrowded community buildings can return to their home sites and allow schools and public buildings to return to their normal functions. Solar lights will enable communities to carry on usual activities when the sun goes down and there is no power; and kitchen sets will replace the essential items that have been washed away or damaged. The emergency aid has come from our prepositioned stock in our warehouse in Panama, transported by Airlink to Barbados and on to Grenada by boat. Rotary District 7030 has acted as the local consignees for aid and supported with distributions which are now complete for both islands. Local volunteers from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Latter-day Saints Charities Australia have also supported with distributions and 'train the trainer' sessions. We are planning a possible return trip for the MEAL team in October to conduct endline surveys.

**IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ROTARY, WE ARE AIMING TO SUPPORT AT LEAST 600 DISPLACED FAMILIES WITH :**



TENTS



MOSQUITO NETS



KITCHEN SETS



SOLAR LIGHTS

*to allow them to return to their home sites and communities.*

# GAZA: CONFLICT



Distributions of ShelterBox aid are continuing.  
Photo credit: Mohammed Zaanoun

Gaza is one of the most densely populated pieces of land on Earth. Over 1.9 million – 9 out of 10 people – have been displaced across the Gaza Strip since 7 October 2023, many of these, multiple times. More than 80% of homes have been damaged or destroyed. It is widely regarded that the humanitarian response in Gaza is the most challenging in the world. As we approach almost one year of conflict, only a tiny fraction of the territory has remained untouched. Borders that have been open have been closed at short notice and agencies have had to divert their aid to alternative routes, aid convoys inside Gaza have been attacked. The north of the territory has been cut off from the south for months. Despite the challenges, we have formed partnerships, delivered aid, and supported people in Gaza when they need it most.

We have taken a phased approach to our response, working with different partners, and using different aid routes, to mitigate against some of the extreme risks involved in sending aid into an active conflict zone. We are working with three different partners in Gaza. Firstly, we are partnering with Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP), a British NGO which has a longstanding presence in Gaza and who have a strong network of partners in the territory. Another of our partners, Social Development Forum (SDF), is taking charge of the identification of project participants, warehouse storage and onwards movements of aid items, distribution, and project monitoring alongside MAP. Simultaneously, we are working with PARC (Agricultural Development Association), a Palestinian NGO that has been very active in its response to the current conflict in Gaza. We are also cooperating closely with the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC), the Jordanian Hashemite Charity Organisation (JHCO), and Rotary to help facilitate the movement and storage of our aid items into Gaza. ERC manages the aid pipeline through Egypt, and our partners MAP have a formalised partnership with them which has enabled us to import goods into Egypt, to be delivered alongside locally procured aid into Gaza. JHCO manage the aid pipeline through Jordan. Through our partnership with them, we have been able to import goods into Jordan,

store them, and move them onwards into Gaza. Our partnership with Rotary has been central in facilitating this relationship with JHCO, and in securing with them the necessary warehouse space for our aid.

The first phase of our Gaza response is focused on providing emergency shelter items such as tarpaulins and rope, which people are using to construct makeshift shelters, as well as essential household items such as mattresses, blankets and kitchen sets. The aid package is a mix of internationally procured items from a supplier in Türkiye, as well as items that were procured in Egypt. All our trucks containing aid for this phase have entered Gaza, and the aid that has reached our implementing partner, SDF, has started to be distributed in areas where they have been able to operate. The rest of the aid is awaiting delivery from UN warehouses, a process which has been significantly impacted by the security situation on the ground. For the second phase of our response, we are focusing on providing durable, movable tents to affected communities in Gaza to meet their emergency shelter needs. These tents are being sent from various locations around the world to reach Gaza via different pipelines. With MAP we have sent tents from Belgium into Port Said in Egypt and onwards to Gaza. Some of these tents have been delivered to SDF and are being distributed. We will also send MAP additional tents from Dubai, which will be sent via Jordan.

With PARC, we have sent hundreds of tents via Jordan to the North of Gaza, the majority of which have been distributed. Hundreds more tents are travelling via the Red Sea, and others are awaiting delivery from Pakistan. By staggering the delivery, we ensure that the tents will reach the people that need them most. We are planning to send more aid to Gaza by the end of the year, to support people with the cold temperatures of the winter months. This will include blankets and mattresses, as well as tarpaulins and rope to provide additional protection from the rain and wind. We also hope to continue our support to the people of Gaza for as long as the emergency continues.

USING A PHASED  
APPROACH,  
WE WILL BE  
PROVIDING:



TENTS



MATTRESSES



BLANKETS



KITCHEN SETS



WATER CARRIERS

*along with tarpaulins and 'sealing off' kits to build temporary, or repair damaged, shelters.*

# MALAWI: FLOODING



Malawi, particularly southern regions, is at high risk of weather-related displacement during the rainy season from December-April. Cyclones from the southern Indian ocean are a particular driver of displacement and are increasing in intensity due to the climate crisis. In 2023 ShelterBox and CARE Malawi/CARE UK entered into a partnership to support people affected by Cyclone Freddy. Several factors converged which led to the project not being delivered. We were left with remaining stock of household items for 1,330 families held in Blantyre, Malawi, with a verbal agreement with CARE Malawi/CARE UK to partner again to support people displaced by weather event(s) in southern Malawi between 2023-25.

Since the onset of the rainy season in November 2023, Malawi has faced episodes of flooding, particularly in the southern and central regions. In February 2024, heavy rains hit the central and northern regions, causing flooding which resulted in significant damage to housing, roads, bridges, crops, as well as mass displacement. Under a new project agreement, in partnership with CARE Malawi, this project aimed to support at least 1,150 families in the Nkhotakota district, which is one of the worst affected areas where many families have been displaced to camps and collective centres - unable to return home. An additional 180 families have received a non-food item (NFI) package to support them where they have lost essential household items during the floods. The project has aimed wherever possible to return people to their homesites. The aid package has been provided across two



*Distributions to the community in the Nkhotakota District of Malawi in May.*

touch points per distribution location, with the first package including a shelter tool kit and household items, including mosquito nets and sleeping mats. The second package has included a cash payment of around £92, which gives families time to plan how best to utilise the cash to further assist their shelter needs, whether this be for materials of skilled labour. Distributions are now complete, and CARE Malawi is monitoring the construction of shelters, which has seen a marked improvement in the last few weeks owing to the recruitment of more artisans and increased community engagement activities. As of mid-August, 522 emergency shelters have been built and more than 300 additional homes have been re-roofed using tarpaulins. We have received a draft of the cash distribution PDM which shows high levels of satisfaction with the cash received the majority of which was used for intended purposes. Final reporting from CARE is due at the end of October.



*Distributions in August.*

# BANGLADESH: CYCLONE REMAL



Cyclone Remal made landfall on the southern coast of Bangladesh on the evening of 26 May. Whilst not garnering much international media attention, Bangladeshi partners have noted that Remal stands as the most devastating cyclone to strike Bangladesh in recent years. 3.75 million people were affected across 19 districts. More than 173,000 houses were damaged, 40,000 of which were completely destroyed. Of those people that are now able to return home, they are returning to damaged or destroyed plots, making what they can out of salvage materials and whatever they can find. Most people who lost their homes also lost essential household items and cooking utensils; they are now unprotected from harsh weather and their privacy and dignity is negatively affected.

Over the last year, through partner scoping and preparedness work undertaken for Bangladesh, Uttaran were identified as the preferred partner

for emergency response, in particular for Southwest Bangladesh where this cyclone struck. A lot of work prior to the occurrence of this emergency had already taken place in terms of relationship building and organisational capacity assessment, and the formal due diligence process. The focus of the project is to provide emergency shelter through provision of CGI (corrugated iron) sheets, bamboo, wood, fixings and cash (for labour and transport), as well as technical assistance, for up to 1,400 families to reconstruct their totally damaged homes. The project aims to prevent people from having to take the drastic decision to relocate to larger cities. The shelters are locally appropriate and aim to be of higher quality than the original shelters destroyed by the cyclone. Each family is receiving a full shelter package and Uttaran are providing technical expertise and supporting communities with construction.

With the additional support, it is hoped that construction of shelters will take no longer than 2-3 days. Distributions were initially delayed due to challenges in making international payments to Bangladesh. All items are being procured locally by our partner, and without the funds in their account they were unable to proceed. As the funds arrived, a student uprising took place in the country, ultimately leading to the resignation of the Prime Minister and fall of the government. Whilst an interim government was quickly installed, there was widespread unrest across the country, and the risk of violence in the project area was increased. All of these factors have led to serious delays in the project. However, as of this week, distributions have recommenced. One third of the 1,400 household caseload have been provided the materials, and we expect distributions to be completed well within the month of September and all shelters to be completed by mid-October.

# PAKISTAN: FLOODING



The 2022 Pakistan floods inundated millions of acres of land leaving nearly 2 million homes damaged or destroyed. It was estimated that 33 million people were affected (15% of the population of Pakistan). ShelterBox responded quickly with two emergency projects supporting more than 12,000 people in the worst affected areas, in collaboration with our partner Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW) and implementing partner Islamic Relief Pakistan (IRP). Project 3 has focused on supporting the recovery of more than 700 affected families in Dadu, Sindh, by providing them with an improved, more durable and longer-lasting shelter solution to allow better protection in case of future flooding. Families received materials to construct a durable shelter from local and regional materials such as limestone, known for its water-resistant properties. Separate latrines have been constructed to help address concerns over hygiene issues. The implementation of the project has been community-led, with all families receiving a 'cash for work' grant to hire skilled or unskilled labourers to support construction, as well



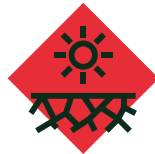
*Sheena and her family received ShelterBox support to construct a new durable shelter for her home.*

as PPE, the use of community tool kits, technical training from IRP engineers along with hygiene kits and hygiene awareness sessions. IRP integrated the project with some of their work, providing additional solar lights, water filtration plants, kitchen sets, gardening tools, seeds and livestock to over 300 families. If funding allows, they also hope to provide all households with solar panels. An evaluation consultant was hired to undertake a final evaluation, and the final report has now been reviewed. An after action review with IRP will focus on partnership.



*Life at a displacement camp in Baidoa, Somalia.*

# SOMALIA: COMPLEX EMERGENCY



Decades of conflict, climate shocks, disease outbreak and widespread poverty have devastated the people of Somalia. An estimated 6.9 million people across Somalia are estimated to need humanitarian assistance in 2024. Drought across the Horn of Africa region has been the leading driver of displacement within Somalia due to five consecutive failed rainy seasons. In May 2023, the first rains came in an irregular pattern. With the compounding effects of El Niño, Somalia declared a state of emergency in November 2023 in areas where, torrential rain falling on ground compacted by the drought, caused significant flash flooding. Whilst the whole of Somalia is facing displacement due to the complex effects of drought, conflict, and floods, some of the most acute needs are in the central and southern regions. The

majority of people displaced by the conflict in 2023 have no intention of returning any time soon. Local authorities are planning accordingly and finding longer term tenancy agreements where more durable shelter is needed.

Project 2 will aim to contribute to the self-recovery of vulnerable families affected by drought, flood or conflict in two phases. Phase 1 was implemented in the dry season (January-May) and saw construction of more durable shelters and longer-term land tenancy agreements for families who were not able to return home and were in need of long-term shelter. Phase 2 is now underway and will aim to provide emergency shelter tool kits, tarpaulins and household items for communities affected by flooding in the current rainy season (April-June), who are intending to return home. In Dollow, the need for more durable housing has meant an upgrade in the project from tarpaulins and rope, to a design with mudbricks and cement plaster. At least 200 families will receive larger, more durable shelters along with long term tenancy agreements (at least 15 years) on government land. 114 shelters have now been built. Juba Foundation have started mud brick production which will form the basis of cash for construction work for the local community. In Baidoa, construction is complete on 500 timber framed shelters which will cover the gap before more durable housing options become available. These families have also received NFI package and a minimum two-year tenancy agreement on private land. 500 emergency shelter kits & NFI packages have also been distributed in Jowhar. In addition, IOM are providing 2,000 tarpaulins to complement a ShelterBox package.

**PROJECT 2 AIMS TO SUPPORT THE RECOVERY OF AT LEAST 2,300 FAMILIES AFFECTED BY DROUGHT, CONFLICT OR FLOODING WITH:**



SLEEPING MATS



BLANKETS



KITCHEN SETS



SOLAR LIGHTS



MOSQUITO NETS

*in addition to one of two durable shelter packages.*

# CHAD: CONFLICT



On 15 April 2023, armed clashes between rival factions of the military government of Sudan broke out in Khartoum and thereafter spread to other parts of the country, resulting in a significant influx of refugees and returnees crossing the border into Chad. As of February 2024, over 6.3 million people have been internally displaced within Sudan, and more than 1.8 million people have fled to neighbouring countries, with the numbers continuing to rise. As of June 2024, over 800,000 people have arrived from Sudan seeking safety in Chad, 89% of whom are women and children.

In partnership with INTERSOS, an international NGO which has been working in Chad since 2016, Project 1 supported over 5,000 refugee and returnee families affected by the conflict in Sudan with emergency shelter and locally procured household items. With the unrelenting number of refugees and returnees arriving into Chad (an average of 400 per day in June), the shelter gap remains huge. Project 2 will run for 18 months supporting people in Eastern Chad who have fled the conflict in Sudan, through the provision of household items and improved shelter. The project will be implemented in partnership with Association Help Tchad pour la Développement (AHTD), a



Tents at a distribution site in Chad.

national Chadian NGO based in N'Djamena. At least 4,000 families will receive emergency shelter, in the form of tarpaulins and fixings, with the frame and roof provided by UNHCR. At least 500 families will receive materials, training, tools and cash to support construction of a more durable mudbrick shelter. At least 2,500 families will receive an NFI kit to include mosquito nets, water carriers, kitchen sets, blankets and stoves; and 600 families will receive a 'personal hygiene kit' to improve everyday living. Aid has already begun to arrive in-country via GIK (gift-in-kind) flights from ECHO. A ShelterBox deployment is planned for October.



Hawa, President of the Women's Committee in Minawao Refugee Camp received a variety of shelter assistance, including community toolkits and shelter repair kits.

# CAMEROON: CONFLICT



The Far North region of Cameroon is impacted by the ongoing Lake Chad Basin (LCB) crisis with multiple factors driving displacement. Extremist attacks by organised groups are driving Nigerian refugees into Cameroon. Flooding affecting Cameroon's northern regions, and the shrinking Lake Chad, amplify an already insecure environment. Meanwhile, poverty and lack of resources cause tension in communities. All of these factors

compounding displacement into and within Cameroon. As of April 2024, there are over 2.2 million forcibly displaced people in Cameroon, 1.1 million of which require urgent shelter/NFI assistance. Minawao Camp was initially opened in 2013 to host 35,000 refugees fleeing insecurity in Nigeria. However, this number has now more than doubled. Our new partner, Public Concern, is a national NGO based in Maroua that has extensive experience working in the Far North, including the founding and management of Minawao Camp itself.

Building on our learnings from Project 11, Project 12 will contribute to the self-recovery of over 10,000 displaced families in the Far North region of Cameroon through the provision of shelter, community toolkits and non-food items (NFIs). It will focus on supporting over 6,500 vulnerable IDP families with shelter and household items to increase their physical protection and improve their standard of living; and support an additional 3,500 families with community toolkits and NFIs. It will run through until the end of 2024. Distributions are ongoing on and off camp. Public Concern have entered a second phase of local procurement and hope to receive all of the locally procured items by the end of August. A concept note has been signed for Project 13 and a deployment is planned for September which will focus on project design with our current partner, Public Concern. Project 13 will be a three-year project continuing our support for displaced families affected by the conflict in the Far North region of Cameroon.

## PROJECT 12 AIMS TO SUPPORT OVER 55,000 DISPLACED PEOPLE WITH:

*a range of emergency and more durable shelter packages, plus household items, which will include:*



COMMUNITY TOOL KITS



TENTS



MOSQUITO NETS



KITCHEN SETS



WATER CARRIERS

# YEMEN: COMPLEX EMERGENCY



Assessments in Yemen as part of Project 3.

Yemen remains one of the world's largest humanitarian crises. An estimated 18.2 million people will need humanitarian assistance or protection in 2024. The humanitarian crisis, primarily driven by more than nine years of conflict and an economic collapse, has been exacerbated by critical funding gaps, climate-related disasters, global inflation, and access challenges. 4.5 million people remain internally displaced, many of whom have been displaced multiple times over several years. From April-November 2022, a UN-brokered truce led to a reduction in civilian casualties and conflict-displacement. Since its expiry, there has been increased momentum towards ending the war, with Saudi Arabia and the Houthis resuming talks to seek a more durable ceasefire.

Despite this, shelter needs remain significant across Yemen, with climate-related events, such as flooding, triggering a 90 per cent increase in displacement in 2022, with those in displacement sites the most impacted. The 2023 rainy season damaged or destroyed the homes of an estimated 45,000 internally displaced families in Yemen, many of whom were in Marib. Following this, in October 2023, Cyclone Tej hit Yemen's eastern coast and affected over 10,000 families in Socotra, Hadhramaut and Al Maharah governorates, including those in displacement sites. Yemen is grappling with severe food insecurity, exacerbated by conflict and economic collapse. Some of the highest unmet needs are in Marib governorate, which hosts the largest population of IDPs in the country. Since November 2023, the Houthis, who are the de-facto authority in the north and control the Red Sea coastline, have launched attacks against Israeli bound ships, in support of Palestine. In response, the UK/US military have conducted air strikes targeting military facilities controlled by the Houthis, including in the capital,

Sana'a. Aid agencies have expressed concern about the effect the escalating conflict is already having on humanitarian efforts in areas under Houthi control, causing price increases and shipment delays.

Working in partnership with BCHR (the Benevolence Coalition for Humanitarian Relief), Project 2 has focused on providing a more durable, locally made transitional shelter to IDPs in Marib. The principal design consists of an iron grid, fireproof thermal insulation, iron panels and corrugated steel sheets, with a concrete floor to protect against damage from flooding. The shelters are built with wooden doors and windows to provide more ventilation and privacy, and they also have lighting and sockets. Project 2 has supported over 1,600 internally displaced families, with over 1,100 families receiving transitional shelters and priority household items (mattresses, blankets, floor mats and fire extinguishers). The project has also included emergency repositioning of a less comprehensive shelter package (tarpaulins and rope) to enable rapid response to 500 families impacted by disasters, such as flooding, that occurred during the project timeline. These have been distributed in response to campfires, sandstorms, and Cyclone Tej, where most of the kits were directed to (375 families). Installations of phase 2 of the iron nets is now complete and all tarpaulins and rope kits have now been distributed. The final evaluation showed that as a result of our response, people felt safer, more dignified, and were enabled to return to daily routines. The concept note for Project 3 has now been approved and all needs assessment data collection is complete. Initial plans are to support more than 1,000 displaced families with an enhanced version of the shelter provided in Project 2. A ShelterBox team have recently returned from a design project workshop in Cairo.

**PROJECT 2 HAS SUPPORTED AT LEAST 1,600 FAMILIES WITH:**



TARPAULINS



MATTRESSES



BLANKETS



DURABLE SHELTER

**AS WELL AS ROPE, FLOOR MATS & FIRE EXTINGUISHERS**

# MOZAMBIQUE: CONFLICT



Mozambique faces diverse challenges that have created a complex humanitarian crisis for which the country is under-resourced and under equipped to respond. Violent incidents involving the Islamist extremist group, Ahlu Sunna Wal-Jama, began in 2017 and attacks on civilians, government forces, and military installations continued to increase into 2022. Violent insurgents have expanded their area of operations into Niassa from the neighbouring province of Cabo Delgado. There are an estimated 668,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) in Northern Mozambique due to conflict, and as a result of the devastating effects of climate change including cyclones and flooding. The need for humanitarian assistance has grown exponentially, with 90% of IDPs reporting shelter as their most urgent need.

Project 3 launched in June 2023 and is integrated with an ECHO funded project to address the needs and protection concerns of crisis affected communities in Northern Mozambique. As part of a consortium with other NGOs, ShelterBox and CARE Mozambique will provide shelter support to



over 6,000 IDP families in the form of emergency household items who have been living for a protracted length of time in resettlement or transit sites. ShelterBox and CARE will also collaborate on research to better understand the environmental impact of shelter materials, including the extent that single use plastics (SUPs) are re-used and recycled. There have been some delays in project implementation due to the deteriorating security situation, coupled with heavy rains leading to lack of access in the planned areas of distribution. Project 4 is now underway and will focus on cyclone preparedness and response for the 2024/25 cyclone season. Aid has now arrived in-country.



# ETHIOPIA: CONFLICT/DROUGHT

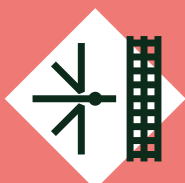


Ethiopia remains a complex humanitarian emergency characterised by conflict, insecurity, and the effects of climate change which have all contributed towards mass displacement and humanitarian need. The conflict in North Ethiopia intensified in 2021 and expanded from Tigray to the neighbouring regions of Amhara and Afar. Uncertainty remains across the Amhara region while fighting between government forces and the Fano militia continues. The situation is likely to remain volatile for some time still. A six-month state of emergency announced in August 2023, was extended to June 2024, highlighting the critical situation within Ethiopia, and the continuing need

for emergency support within the country. 30 million people within Ethiopia have also been affected by the ongoing drought as a result of consecutive failed rainy seasons across the Horn of Africa. At least 4.38 million people are internally displaced. Seasonal flooding throughout the rainy season is frequent and intense, impacting the Southern and Eastern regions in particular. Forecasts predict a transition to La Niña conditions during the second half of 2024, which would likely bring lower than average rainfall to the eastern Horn of Africa.

We are now implementing Project 6 with our partner, IOM (International Organization for Migration). Project 6 will aim to support at least 7,000 displaced families with shelter and household items, contributing to improved living conditions. Distributions will take place through two cycles over the year, allowing us greater opportunity to adjust the project as needed and ease importation. The complex nature of drivers of displacement in Ethiopia means the humanitarian situation remains fluid and we need to take a flexible approach to location and target groups. We will be distributing to more communities in lowland regions that have been more affected by the drought, and the aid package will be adjusted to meet the warmer conditions. 15% of the kits will also be adjusted to meet the needs of people with disabilities (PWDs). The first phase of distributions is now complete with over 3,500 households across the three regions of Tigray, Afar and Somali having received ShelterBox support. The next round of distributions is planned for September-October. Evaluation planning for Project 6 is currently underway.

**PROJECT 6 AIMS TO SUPPORT MORE THAN 7,000 VULNERABLE, DISPLACED FAMILIES WITH A COMPREHENSIVE ASSISTANCE PACKAGE, INCLUDING:**



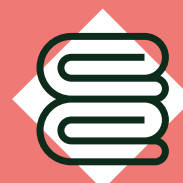
MOSQUITO NETS



KITCHEN SETS



WATER CARRIERS



BLANKETS



TARPAULINS



Distributions as part of Project 5.

Jihadist groups fighting over ideological differences and for control of territory, causing further mass displacement. Nearly 40% of the population is directly affected by the closure or reduction of basic social services. IDPs from Burkina Faso represent more than 68% of the total of displaced persons in the Central Sahel region. Humanitarian aid remains the main source of income for over 38% of displaced people and humanitarian assistance for non-displaced communities remains a challenge for several assistance sectors. All 13 regions of the country are affected to varying degrees by the crisis.

In partnership with HELP, and building on the success of projects 4 and 5, project 6 will focus on the construction of new emergency shelters, called transitional Sahel Tents, to support around 1,000 newly displaced families. The Sahel tent is designed to shelter families through their first 1.5 years of displacement. It has become evident, however, that displaced families are residing in these shelters for a lot longer. We have therefore adjusted the design to facilitate this, with the construction of a concrete base to protect families from flooding and improve levels of hygiene and dignity. The tarpaulins, rope and some household items are to be internationally imported as per before but items that form the structure of the Sahel Tents, along with wash kits, sleeping mats, kitchen sets and water carriers are to be locally procured. We expect local procurement to commence in July with distributions aimed for November. The team have just returned from a successful deployment in which they prepared and trained the HELP team in implementing the shade netting research pilot project.

## BURKINA FASO: CONFLICT



For the second year in a row, the Norwegian Refugee Council has named Burkina Faso as the world's 'most neglected crisis'. The severity of needs has increased significantly since 2023. 2.4 million people are internally displaced and an estimated 6.3 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. From 2020 there has been an escalation in the conflict with

## SYRIA: CONFLICT



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. These include the ongoing threat of hostilities, including sporadic artillery and air strikes; the regional economic crisis which has resulted in inflation and the depreciation of currencies, meaning families have faced increased difficulties to meet their basic needs; the legacy of the 7.8 magnitude earthquake in 2023, which resulted in the loss of infrastructure and livelihoods; all compounded by environmental shocks such as drought, seasonal flooding, wildfires and public health shocks such as the re-emerging of infections and vaccine preventable diseases.

Shelter adequacy is a significant issue in NW Syria particularly across the displaced population. In tented and makeshift shelters, the main issues are leakage, lack of space and cold and damp. In addition, 93% of households living in tents in NW Syria report that their tent is over a year old (beyond the expected life span of a tent), further highlighting the adequacy issues faced by the displaced population. Living conditions in NE and NW Syria are particularly harsh in the winter months where temperatures fall to single figures during the coldest months of December to February.



Camp assessments in NE Syria.

In preparation for the cold conditions of winter 2024, we will be running two winterisation projects, as per previous years. Both projects will focus on supporting people living in informal settlements with a shelter package to ensure families have access to household items and materials to improve their shelter before the winter conditions take hold. Tarpaulins and rope will be used to cover tents that are old, worn and in need of repair; household items such as blankets, and children's clothing will focus on providing thermal comfort. In NW Syria, with our partner, ReliefAid, the project will support 1,700 long-term displaced families. The aid items will be procured in Türkiye and delivered to the partner warehouse in NW Syria. In NE Syria, our partner, Bahar Organisation, has identified seven potential informal settlements where we be looking to support at least 1,700 long-term displaced families. Distributions are planned to commence in December and complete by the end of 2024.