

# GSC Coordination Workshop 2018



Geneva 1-2 October

# WELCOME



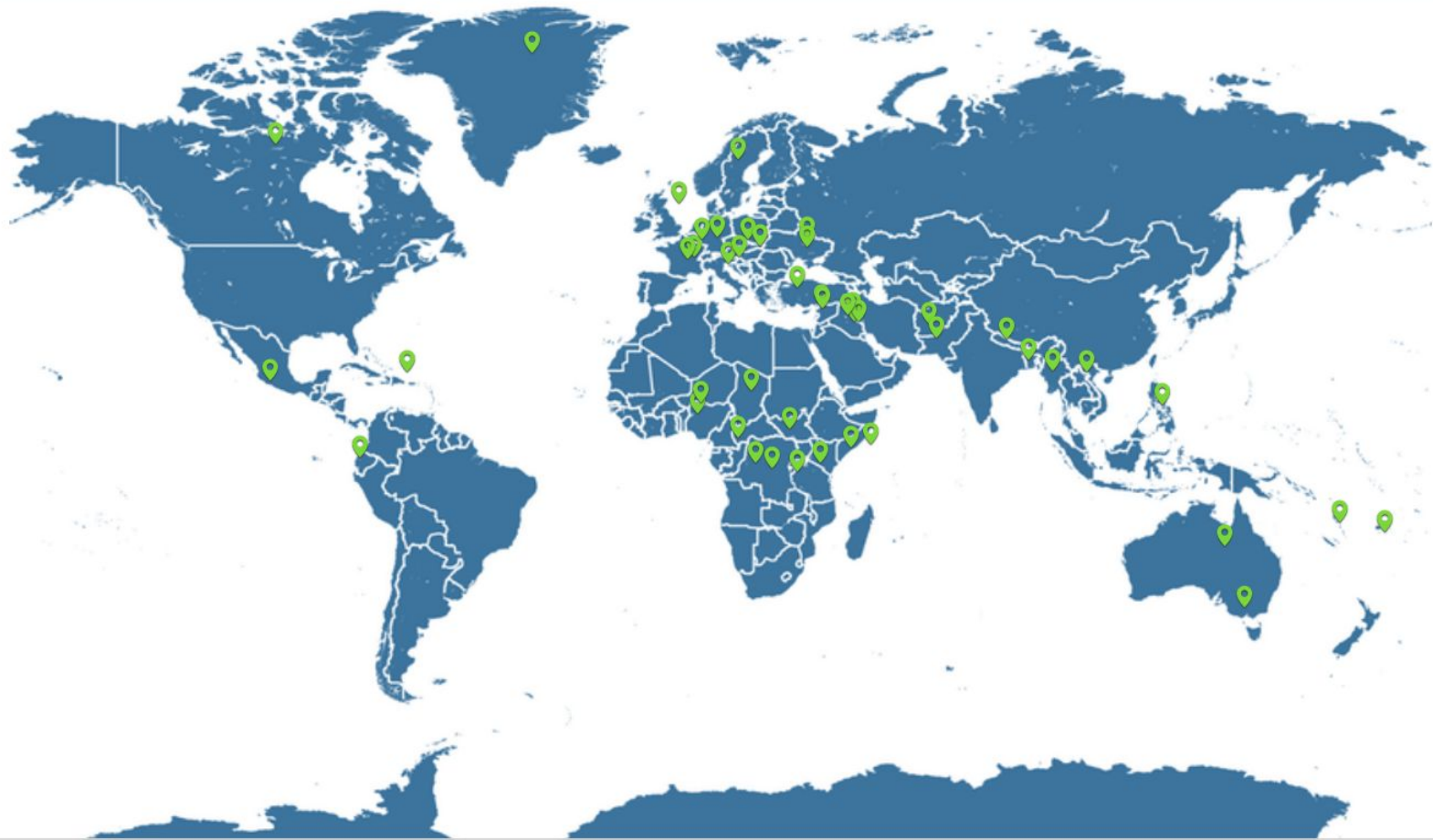
# Introductions, Expectations

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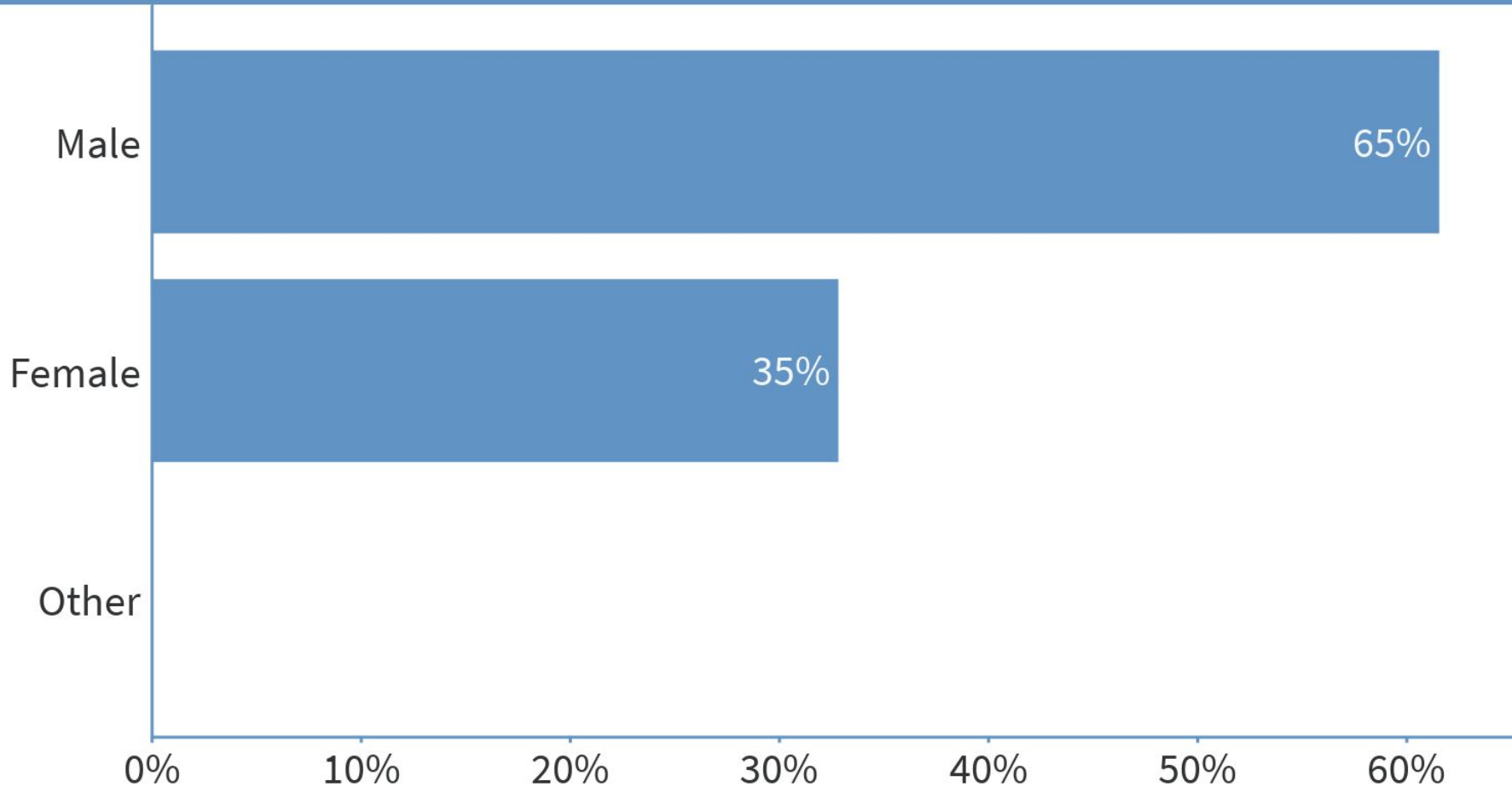
# What is your first name?



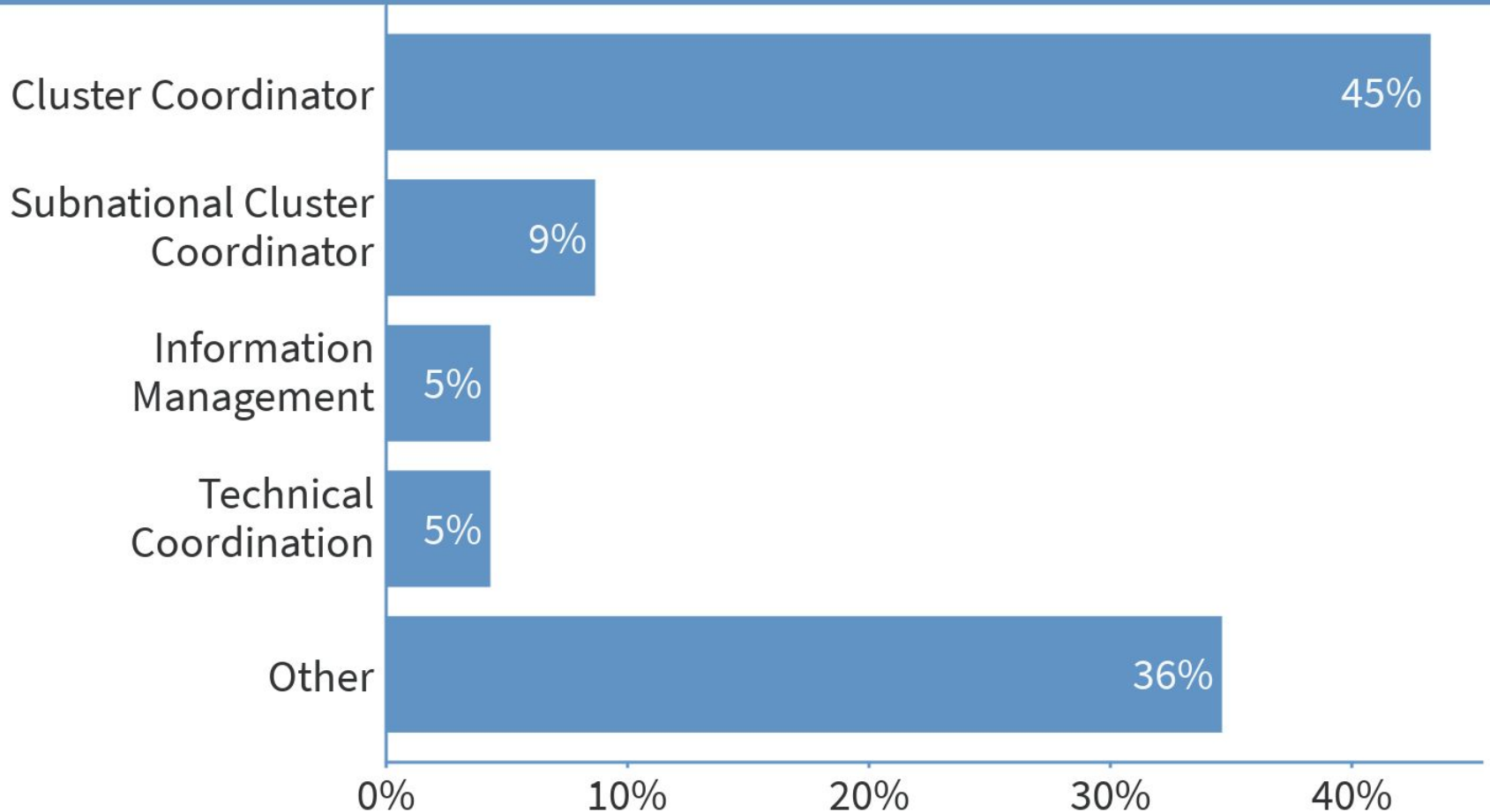
# Where are you from?



# What is your gender

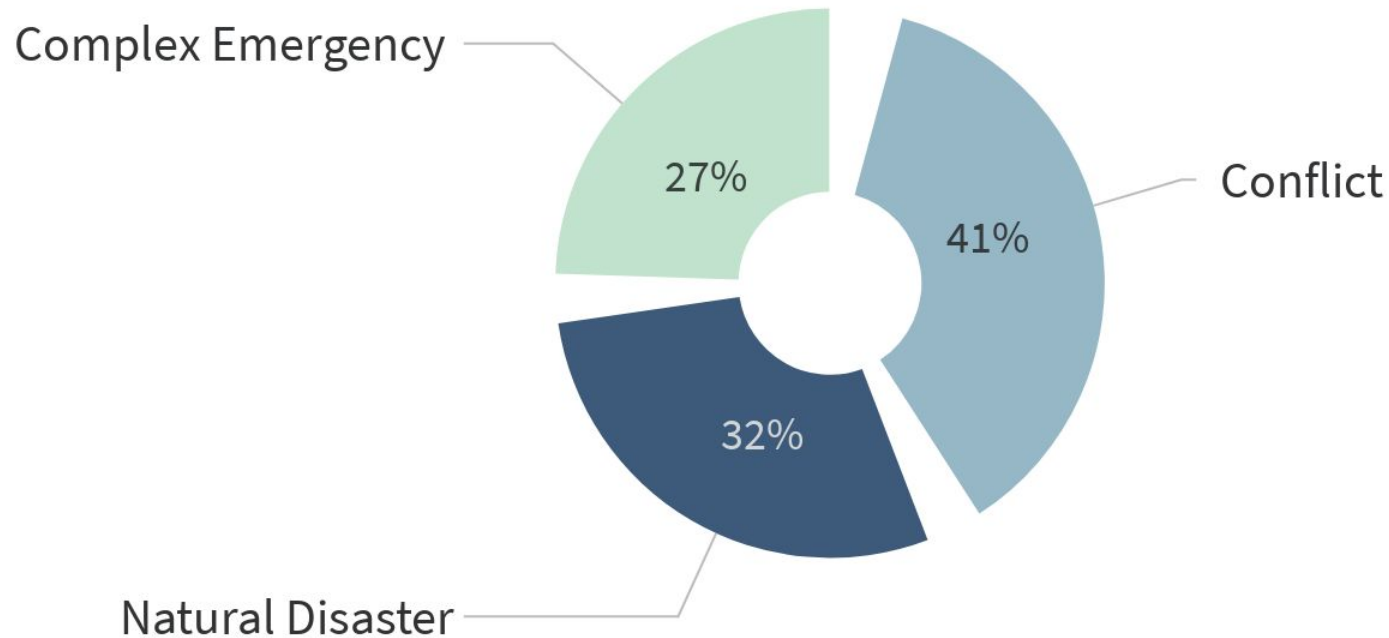


# What is your role on the Shelter Cluster Team



# In which type of crisis is your cluster activated?

Conflict A   Natural Disaster B   Complex Emergency C



# What are your expectations for today?



When poll is active, respond at [PollEv.com/renewynveen620](https://PollEv.com/renewynveen620)

## Top

- 22 Learning
- 19 Learn good practices from others
- 15 Networking
- 14 Exchange practices, meet nice people
- 13 Fun
- 12 Meet people and drink coffee...
- 11 Learning and brainstorming new ways of working
- 10 Sharing and learning

# Review of the agenda

Monday 1 October	Tuesday 2 October
GSC Coordination Updates	Sharing practices: Technical Coord
Coffee Break	Coffee Break
OCHA HPC Tools	AOB - Meet GSC Coord
Lunch	Lunch - Agency-specific sessions
Sharing practices: IM	UNHCR: near UNHCR HQ, go together from here
Coffee break	IFRC: here
Sharing practices: Coordination	IOM: IOM HQ?

## Rest of the week

	Wednesday 3 October	Thursday 4 October	Friday 5 October
What	GSC Meeting		Shelter Centre Meeting
Who	Coordination Team members & Cluster partners		Anyone interested
Where	Ecumenical Centre		

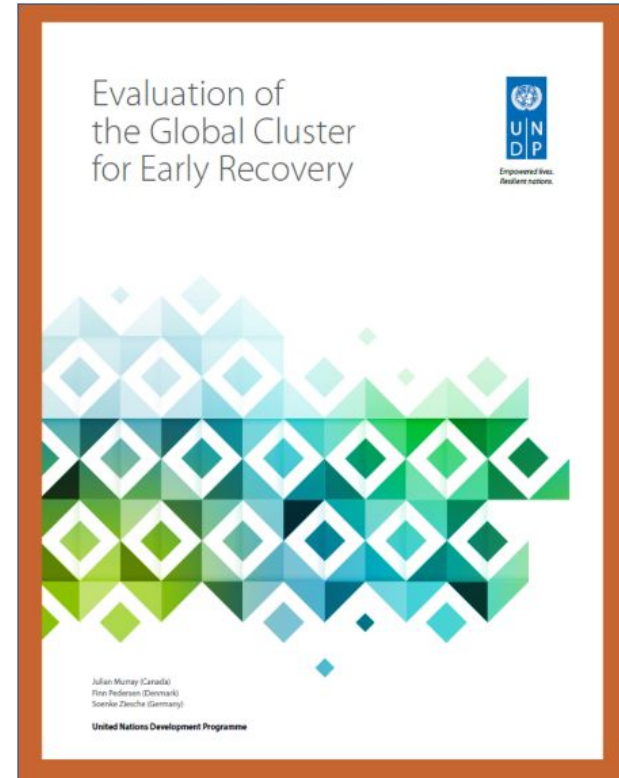
# GSC Coordination Updates



## Global level changes

### Early Recovery Cluster

- Deactivation of country-level cluster
- Maintain ER Advisor to HC
- Rubble removal



# GSC Strategy 2018-2022

- Executive Summary
- Narrative
- Annexes with outputs and indicators



# Coordination Toolkit 2018

- Latest examples - curated
- Downloaded or online
- 4 phases:
  - Activation
  - Emergency phase
  - Early recovery
  - Long term and phasing out



## Coordination Toolkit 2018

COMPANION TO THE TOOLKIT

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction .....	2
Access .....	2
Updating .....	2
Structure .....	3
Phases .....	5
Phase 1: Activation and Rapid Actions .....	8
Phase 2: Emergency Phase .....	9
Phase 3: Early Recovery / More Durable Phase .....	11
Phase 4: Long-term Cluster Set-up and Phasing Out .....	14

## New roles and available services GSC

- HLP Advisor
- Roving Information Manager
- Associate Cluster Coordinators
  
- Cash Champions
- Working Groups

## Reminder of existing services

- Technical Coordinator
- Coordination & IM Focal Points
- Assessment
- Website
- Others as requested: Global teleconference...

# GSC support team

## Global Cluster Coordinators

## Deputy Coordinators

## Information Management

## Communication & Advocacy



**Ela Serdaroglu**  
Natural Disasters IFRC



**Brett Moore**  
Conflict UNHCR



**Miguel Urquia**  
Conflict UNHCR



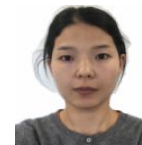
**Pablo Medina**  
Natural Disasters IFRC



**Neil Bauman**  
GFP IFRC/CanRC



**Bo Hurkmans**  
IMO UNHCR



**Shirin Narymbaeva**  
Website support IFRC

## Global Focal Points for Coordination

## Sr Roving Tech Coord

## Assessment M&F

## Grant Management



**Nadia Carlevaro**  
GFP UNHCR



**Tom Bamforth**  
GFP IFRC



**Renee Wynveen**  
GFP UNHCR



**Recruitment**  
NRC / UNHCR



**Cecilia Braedt**  
IFRC/Lux RC



**Elisabeth Vikman**  
REACH/Impact Initiatives



**Petya Boevska**  
ECHO grant manager  
UNHCR

## Regional Focal Points

## GFP - HLP

## Roving IMO

## Sr Roving Coord

## Roving Assoc. Coord.



**Gabriel Fdez del Pino**  
Americas  
IFRC/CanRC



**Federica Lisa**  
Asia Pacific  
IFRC



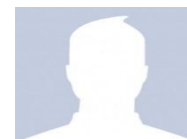
**Ibere Lopes**  
IOM / NRC



**Gabriel Mathieu**  
UNHCR / NRC



**Richard Evans**  
UNHCR/ IMPACT



**Recruitment**  
UNHCR/ NORCAP



**Recruitment**  
UNHCR/ NORCAP

# Sharing Practices

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## Information Management

# Global IM Support

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Website, social media, factsheets  
and mobile application

# Website

The screenshot displays the Global Shelter Cluster website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for HOME, GLOBAL, OPERATIONS, RESOURCE, and ABOUT US. Below this, the 'Featured Responses' section highlights 'Post Floods 2017' and 'Intelligent Cyclone Shelters 2017'. A sidebar on the left contains a 'HOME' section with various links and a 'Tweets by @ShelterCluster' section. The main content area features 'RECENT DOCUMENTS' and 'UPCOMING EVENTS'. A prominent data visualization titled 'Currently active Shelter Clusters' shows 26 active clusters, 654 cluster partners, \$478M in funding received, and 13.1M people supported. This is broken down by region (Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, Middle East, North America, Oceania, South America), by type of crisis (Natural Disasters, Conflict, Other), and by lead agency (UNHCR, IFC, etc.).

**Currently active Shelter Clusters** (Choose year)

The dashboard provides a summary of the cluster's reach and impact, including a breakdown of active clusters, funding received, and people supported across various regions and crisis types.

Region	Active Clusters	Cluster Partners	Funding Received	People Supported
Africa	10	100	\$100M	1M
Asia	10	100	\$100M	1M
Europe	10	100	\$100M	1M
Latin America	10	100	\$100M	1M
Middle East	10	100	\$100M	1M
North America	10	100	\$100M	1M
Oceania	10	100	\$100M	1M
South America	10	100	\$100M	1M

## Website

- Demo 😊
- Administrator manual
- Planned improvements

# Twitter

Home Notifications Messages Search Twitter Tweet

**Shelter Cluster**  
@ShelterCluster  
Coordinating humanitarian shelter to provide people affected by large scale emergencies with the means to live in safe, dignified and appropriate shelter.  
ShelterCluster.org  
Joined November 2009  
174 Photos and videos

TWEETS 2,449 FOLLOWING 536 FOLLOWERS 1,639 LIKES 77 LISTS 6

**Tweets** Tweets & replies Media

You Retweeted  
**CCM Cluster** @CCMCluster · 18h  
21.2 million people, 4 in 5 Yemenis – are in need of humanitarian assistance. Shelter/CCCM/NFI Cluster Factsheet

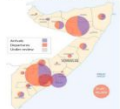
**Yemen Shelter/CCCM/NFI Cluster Factsheet, Febru...**  
Highlights On 18 February, the 2016 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan was launched in Geneva. In total, a staggering 21.2 million people – four out of ...  
reliefweb.int

Your Tweet activity  
Your Tweets earned **2,966 impressions** over the last **28 days**  
View your top Tweets

Who to follow · Refresh · View all  
Wilson Luna @wilsonluna1v · Follow  
DFID Response @DFID\_Re... · Followed by CCM Cluster a...  
UKaid · Follow

# Factsheets

**SOMALIA** March 2017



**CLUSTER SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES**  
SO1: Contribute to the protection of newly displaced people and those affected by natural hazards, (NFH, IDPH)  
SO2: Improve the living conditions of the protracted internally displaced persons (Transitional shelter, NFH)  
SO3: Facilitate access to durable solutions for IDPs that are willing to locally integrate or return (Permanent shelter)

**NEEDS ANALYSIS**  
• Due to the ongoing drought, 440,000 persons have been newly displaced all over Somalia. Most of these have joined the already existing over 1.8 IDPs in IDP settlements while others have formed new settlements in the peripheries of the towns. Highest numbers have been recorded in Baidoa, Mogadishu and some towns in Somalia. With the onset of Gu'ams, they need emergency shelter and NFH.  
• There is a need for stocks to be positioned for timely response to emergencies all over Somalia.

**GAPS / CHALLENGES**  
• Poor infrastructure inhibits the provision of NFH supplies to the interior regions of Somalia.  
• Restricted humanitarian accessibility continues to affect the provision of assistance to affected people in some parts of south and central Somalia.  
• Decreasing funding of shelter activities has exponentially affected the capacity of cluster partners. The resulting gaps are aggravated by the steep increase in emergency shelter needs.

**RESPONSE**  
• 8212 persons have received emergency assistance  
• 5649 persons were supported with emergency shelter solutions

**COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)**

Quarter (01/01/2017) **59%** Target **59%**

Yearly (01/01/2017) **59%** Target **59%**

■ Achievement YTD ■ Gap

**CLUSTER SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES**  
Shelter Cluster Coordinator (ad interim)  
Nura Mohamed Adn  
nura@shcl.org | F +252 115982233

Shelter Cluster Support Associate  
Palmona Oshery Chal  
palmona@shcl.org | +252 123 793 105

**KEY DOCUMENTS**  
• <https://www.sheltercluster.org/files/so12016.pdf>  
• <https://www.sheltercluster.org/files/so2016.pdf>  
• <https://www.sheltercluster.org/files/so3016.pdf>

**KEY LINKS**  
• <http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/africa/somalia>  
• <http://www.unhcr.org/refugees/somalia>  
• <http://www.shcl.org>


**KEY FIGURES**  
Cluster partners: **19**  
People in need: **1.8M / 0.7M**

**FUNDING** (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)

Total funding received: **74 M**

■ Funded ■ Gap

**Madagascar** Cyclone Enawo Mars 2017



**CHIFFRES CLÉS DE LA CRISE** (Source: Centre de Recherche Médicale)

205 personnes blessées  
131 430 personnes évacuées  
15 135 maisons touchées

32 197 Maisons détruites  
11 841 personnes évacuées  
12 277 maisons touchées

**ANALYSE DES BESOINS**  
• Apporter une aide à 20 000 familles vulnérables pour répondre aux besoins les plus urgents  
• Mettre à disposition des kits de survie adaptés pour être remis d'urgence et empêcher les futures catastrophes.

**RÉPONSE**  
• couvrir les besoins en aide d'urgence et aide non-alimentaire (ANA) de 11 000 familles  
• Salaires et outils pour la réparation.  
• Réhabilitation et entretien en construction sûre.  
• Aide non-alimentaire.  
• couvrir les besoins en objets plus robustes de 9 000 familles.  
• Matériaux et outils pour la construction.  
• Formation en construction sûre.

**LIENS UTILES**  
1. Page de l'opération sur ShelterCluster.org  
2. Page de l'opération sur ReliefWeb.org

**CHIFFRES DE PLANIFICATION**  
11 000 ménages ciblés dans le cadre initial  
8 000 ménages ciblés dans l'appel de PFIC  
4 000 ménages ciblés à travers autres partenaires

**FINANCEMENT DU CLUSTER**

Apport total: **\$2,4 millions** (auvants)  
**6,2%** (auvants)

**LACUNES / DÉFIS**  
• L'impact sur l'environnement, notamment l'utilisation du bois pour la reconstruction doit être minimisée tout en favorisant l'emploi de techniques et matériaux locaux.  
• Augmentation des prix des matériaux de construction.  
• Peu d'intervenants et difficultés d'avoir des retours des données.  
• Manque d'habitat rural disponibles et difficilement accessible en raison d'une possible concentration et des aides sur les zones les plus touchées.

**Factsheet guidance**

**Background**

In 2015, a considerable effort has been made to gather and consolidate key data from country-level clusters in order to inform evidence-based advocacy. This has been done through introducing tools for information systematization like the GSC Factsheet.

The GSC Factsheet has been designed to give a snapshot overview of a country where a cluster has been activated. This information is both useful for partners arriving newly in-country as well as for advocacy purposes while meeting with regional and global stakeholders, including donors.

The factsheets are published on the GSC website, where they can be found on the response pages of the relevant clusters and on a [dedicated page](#), which provides an overall analysis of the trends and challenges. They are also published twice per year in hard-copy alongside the annual GSC Achievements Report and Mid-Year Achievements Report and twice per year in soft-copy as a stand-alone GSC Factsheets publication. In addition, they are used to populate the dashboard on the [homepage](#) of the GSC website.


**Guidance**

The factsheet is part of the core documents that the GSC has committed to have with ECHO and should be completed every quarter, but since most information that is requested can be taken from existing sources it should be relatively easy to produce.

- In Q1 we will use your Q1 factsheets covering January-December for the GSC Achievements Report ([2015 example](#) + [factsheet annex](#)), submission deadline: end of January
- In Q2 we will use your Q2 factsheets covering January-March for the online GSC Factsheets publication, submission deadline: mid-April
- In Q3 we will use your Q3 factsheets covering January-June for the GSC Mid-Year Achievements Report ([2015 example](#) + [factsheet annex](#)), submission deadline: mid-July
- In Q4 we will use your Q4 factsheets covering January-September for the online GSC Factsheets publication ([2015 example](#)), submission deadline: mid-October

Please submit your factsheet to your Global Focal Points, you can find the template on the GSC website ([2015 template](#)). Clusters in preparatory mode use a separate template ([2016 template](#)). On page 2 of this document you will find step-by-step instructions for completing the regular template.

If a cluster is not featured in a publication, it means that it has not submitted a factsheet in the relevant period. For examples of completed factsheets, please see below.



[www.sheltercluster.org](http://www.sheltercluster.org)



# Branding guidelines and templates



## Shelter Cluster Brand Guidelines

A consistent visual appeal is important for any brand or organization. Following these brand guidelines in all our publications, documents and presentations will help with brand recognition of the Global Shelter Cluster.

These brand guidelines are a living document. There are meant to help Shelter Cluster staff at headquarters or in the field without overburdening anyone and will be slowly developed in the course of 2013.

### Shelter Cluster logotype

The Shelter Cluster logotype consists of four elements:

- The Shelter Cluster logo: a pictogram of a house, one wall of which is a hand.
- The name "Shelter Cluster" followed preceded by either the word "Global" or "National" in the country.
- The text "ShelterCluster.org", with the "S" and the "C" being capitalized. In rare, justified cases, the URL can be replaced with the name of the document type. The country fact sheets are such an example. However, in general, the logotype is not supposed to be used to replace the document title.
- The tagline "Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter".

The font used in the logotype is Verdana. Only the first line of the logotype is in bold.

### Details:

**Global Shelter Cluster**  
ShelterCluster.org  
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

**Colour:**  
RGB: 127, 20, 22  
Hex: 7F1416

**Colour:**  
RGB: 143,64,49  
Hex: 8A6031

**Colour:**  
RGB: 86,89,91  
Hex: 56599b

**Font:**  
Verdana, normal,  
at least 3 pt  
smaller than the  
first line

**Font:**  
Verdana, bold  
at least 3 pt  
larger than the  
following two lines

The gap between the icon and the text is approximately 2 space-keys wide.

The text may not extend above or below the logo.



Global	National	Special Products

**DO NOT**

- Do not add [www.sheltercluster.org](http://www.sheltercluster.org) to [sheltercluster.org](http://sheltercluster.org)
- Do not put the name of the country before "Shelter Cluster".
- Do not change the font sizes so the text is higher than the logo.
- Do not change the colours

**The Shelter Cluster logo in context**  
Compared to other organizations, the Shelter Cluster logotype requires comparatively much horizontal space. In some cases this will lead to problems (see Figure 1 and Figure 2).

In these cases, the logo can be used without the accompanying text or with only some elements of the logotype. The Global Focal Point for Communications and Advocacy can help in these cases.

Shelter/NFI/CCM Cluster Coordinator

Figure 2 Example of an email-signature of a multi-sector cluster coordinator. The complete Shelter Cluster logotype would be too wide in a case like this, and only the graphic could be used. However, in this case the correct logo colours should be used.

Figure 1 The square dimensions and small size of the Twitter profile picture would have made the complete logotype completely illegible. Therefore the tagline and the URL were moved outside the picture.



### Colours

#### Primary colour

RGB: 127, 20, 22  
Hex: 7F1416

88% 153,67,69 99A345	60% 178,114,115 b27273	40% 204,161,161 cca1a2	20% 229,208,208 e5d0d0
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The primary colour of the Shelter Cluster is a deep, reddish brown that is reminiscent of the colour of bricks used in construction. This brown is also the most prominent colour in the Shelter Cluster logotype.

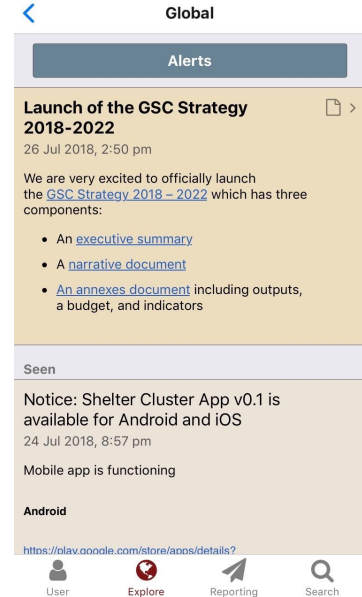
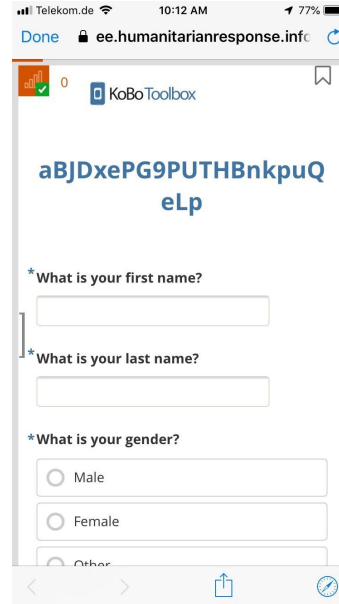
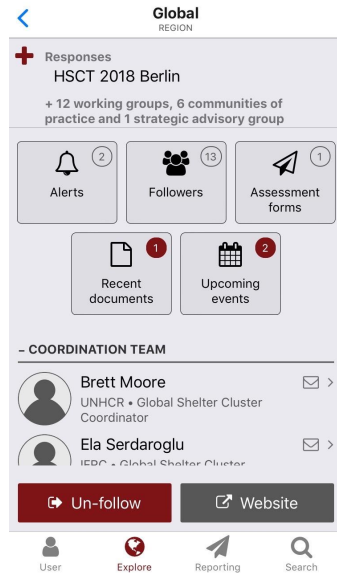
#### Accent colours

Accent colours are mainly used in charts. These accent colours already pre-defined in the Shelter Cluster Word and Powerpoint templates.

The 100% dark blue (#4314c) is also the default colour for headlines in Word and Powerpoint. For charts, the Shelter Cluster is using the 80%-versions of the colours.

100%	#52,0,0 f0000	#27,20,22 7f1416	#101,182,48 60b630	#255,177,0 fb100	#4,49,76 04314c	#22,135,203 1687bd
80%	#253,51,51 bd333	#153,67,69 994345	#192,197,89 94c59	#255,183,51 fb181	#54,90,112 36a7b	#69,159,213 49965
60%	#253,102,102 f46666	#178,114,115 b27273	#163,211,131 a3d383	#255,208,102 ff6066	#104,131,148 688394	#115,183,228 73a7d7
40%	#254,153,153 fe9999	#204,161,161 cca1a2	#199,226,172 c1e2ac	#255,224,155 ffe099	#155,173,183 5ba0b7	#162,207,234 a2cfea
20%	#254,204,204 f6cccc	#229,208,208 e5d0d0	#224,240,214 e0f0d6	#255,239,204 ffefcc	#205,214,219 c0d6db	#208,231,245 d0e7f5

# Shelter Cluster APP



New on  
sheltercluster.org

2017 – 2018

Search

cluster

Search by  algolia

## DOCUMENTS

**CLUSTER-ABRIS-CARTE P...**Mali  
28 Jun 2017 · Featured**CLUSTER\_ABRIS\_CARTE P...**Mali  
28 Jun 2017 · Featured**CLUSTER SNAPSHOT OCT...**South Sudan  
29 Nov 2015 · Key document**CLUSTER MEETING MINU...**South Sudan  
29 Nov 2015 · Key document**CLUSTER MINUTES MEETI...**South Sudan  
25 Aug 2015 · Key document**CLUSTER STRUCTURE**TC Evan 2012  
8 Feb 2013 · Key document**CLUSTER COORDINATION ...**Ethiopia  
25 Sep 2018**CLUSTER COORDINATION ...**Ethiopia  
6 Sep 2018**CLUSTER MEETING MINU...**Ethiopia  
26 Mar 2018**CLUSTER ANALYSIS REPO...**Rakhine  
15 Feb 2018**CLUSTER PERFORMANCE ...**Rakhine and Kachin/Shan Shelter ...  
19 Dec 2017**CLUSTER PERFORMANCE ...**Rakhine and Kachin/Shan Shelter ...  
19 Dec 2017**CLUSTER ANALYSIS REPO...**Rakhine  
29 Aug 2017**CLUSTER ANALYSIS REPO...**Rakhine  
29 Aug 2017**CLUSTER ANALYSIS REPO...**Rakhine  
29 Aug 2017**CLUSTER ANALYSIS REPO...**Rakhine  
29 Aug 2017

## EVENTS

**SHELTER CLUSTER COOR...**Banadir  
13 Nov 2016 · Mogadishu SO**REGIONAL CLUSTER COO...**Lower/Middle Juba  
13 Nov 2016 · Kismayo SO**PROTECTION NEEDS IN S...**Americas  
5 Apr 2016**NEPAL: SHELTER CLUSTER...**Nepal Earthquake 2015  
3 Jun 2015**SHELTER CLUSTER NEPAL ...**Nepal  
16 Jul 2018 · Nepalgunj NP**SHELTER CLUSTER MEETI...**Bangladesh Landslides and Cyclo...  
3 Aug 2017**SHELTER PARTNERS MEET...**Lower/Middle Juba  
30 Nov 2016 · Kismayo SO**SHELTER & NFI CLUSTER ...**Ethiopia  
25 Aug 2016 · Addis Ababa ET

## PAGES

**ASSESSMENTS REPORTS - SHELTER/NFI SPECIFIC**Iraq  
Library**NEWS**

About Us

**CLUSTER PERFORMANCE**Rakhine and Kachin/Shan Shelter ...  
Library**CLUSTER ANALYSIS REPORTS 2018**Rakhine  
Library

## GROUPS

**CHAD**

Response

**VANUATU AMBAE VOLCANO 2018**

Response

**HAITI EARTHQUAKE 2010**

## CONTACTS

**KATHRYN JANZEN**Peru Floods 2017  
IFRC/Cluster de Alojamiento ·  
Coordinación  
Coord1.Peru@sheltercluster.org**VICTOR GLADCHENKO**Ukraine  
People in Need · Cluster Co-Chair &  
Sub-National Coordinator / Co-  
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региональный координатор  
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IFRC/Swiss RC · Cluster  
Coordination  
Coord.Phil@ShelterCluster.org  
+63 9186879073**ANDREA PARISI**Ukraine  
UNHCR / УВКБ ООН · Cluster  
Coordinator / Координатор  
Кластера  
coord.ukraine@sheltercluster.org  
00 380 50 463 7118**KENNETH CHULLEY**

Central African Republic

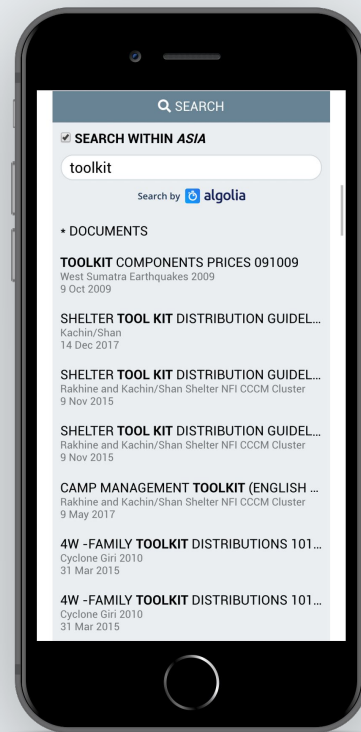
SEARCH WITHIN ASIA

 Search by  algolia

## DOCUMENTS

**TOOLKIT COMPONENTS P...**
 West Sumatra Earthquakes 2009  
9 Oct 2009
**SHELTER TOOL KIT DISTRI...**
 Kachin/Shan  
14 Dec 2017
**SHELTER TOOL KIT DISTRI...**
 Rakhine and Kachin/Shan Shelter ...  
9 Nov 2015
**SHELTER TOOL KIT DISTRI...**
 Rakhine and Kachin/Shan Shelter ...  
9 Nov 2015
**CAMP MANAGEMENT TOO...**
 Rakhine and Kachin/Shan Shelter ...  
9 May 2017
**4W -FAMILY TOOLKIT DIS...**
 Cyclone Giri 2010  
31 Mar 2015
**4W -FAMILY TOOLKIT DIS...**
 Cyclone Giri 2010  
31 Mar 2015
**4W -COMMUNITY TOOLKI...**
 Cyclone Giri 2010  
31 Mar 2015
**091216\_AGAM\_TOOLKITS...**
 West Sumatra Earthquakes 2009  
16 May 2012
**IFRC SHELTER TOOLKIT S...**
 Typhoons Ketsana and Parma 20...  
6 Sep 2011
**V1 MAHESAN SC - TOOL K...**
 Cyclone Mahasen 2013  
21 May 2013
**091216\_PADANG\_PARIAM...**
 West Sumatra Earthquakes 2009  
16 May 2012
**AFG ES/NFI CLUSTER - TE...**
 Afghanistan  
12 Apr 2017 · Key document
**INDIVIDUAL SHELTER KIT ...**
 West Sumatra Earthquakes 2009  
10 Oct 2009
**INDIVIDUAL SHELTER KIT ...**
 West Sumatra Earthquakes 2009  
9 Oct 2009
**IFRC KIT BOQ 070206 TOO...**
 Typhoon Durian 2006  
6 Feb 2007

## PAGES

**CAMP MANAGEMENT****TOOLKIT (ENGLISH VERSION)**
 Rakhine and Kachin/Shan Shelter ...  
Library
**CAMP MANAGEMENT****TOOLKIT (MYANMAR VERSION)**
 Rakhine and Kachin/Shan Shelter ...  
Library


In Ecuador and Americas

# Ecuador Earthquake 2016

Dashboard

Documents (151)

- Documents from this response
- Key documents

Events (36)

PAGES +

USEFUL LINKS +

Search documents

map

Document Language

- English (23)
- Spanish (2)

Document Type

- Coordination Management (12)
- Information Management (6)
- Technical Support and Design (3)
- Cross-Cutting Issues (2)

Information Management

Showing 1–25 of 25 documents.

low bandwidth



★ **MAPA DE PRESENCIA Y ACTIVIDADES - 26 JUL**  
26 Jul 2016 · English

Information Management


Maps and GIS



**MAPA DE PRESENCIA Y ACTIVIDADES - 16 JUN**  
16 Jun 2016 · English

Information Management

Maps and GIS



**MINUTAS DE REUNIÓN EN QUITO - 15 JUNIO**  
15 Jun 2016 · English

Coordination Management

Meeting Management




**TODOS BAJO MISMO TECHO (ALL UNDER ONE ROOF SPANISH)**  
Resources  
14 Sep 2016 · Spanish · IFRC with Han...

Technical Support and Design

Shelter Programming

Disabilities



**PASSA SP LR**  
1 May 2016 · English

PASSA  
Enfoque Participativo



**SHELTER SAFETY HANDBOOK ES**  
1 May 2016 · English

Guía de seguridad para alojamientos

Improvements related to  
documents / events



**Global Shelter Cluster**  
ShelterCluster.org  
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Ecuador and Americas

# Ecuador Earthquake 2016

Your document is getting created...

- ADD CONTENT +
- GROUP ADMINISTRATION +

- Dashboard
- Documents (150)
- Events (36)
- Factsheets (1)
- Assessment forms (2)

## PAGES -

- Technical Resources / Recursos Tecnicos

## FEATURED DOCUMENTS -

**INFORME DE POSICION - SHELTER CLUSTER** [ 1.50M ] PDF

In Ecuador and Americas

# Ecuador Earthquake 2016

Dashboard

Documents (151)

Events (36)

PAGES +

USEFUL LINKS -

- Ministerio de Desarrollo Urbano y Vivienda
- Government structure / Organigrama Función Ejecutiva del Gobierno
- Cifras de albergues (Ministerio Coordinador de Seguridad)
- Visor geográfico de incentivos de vivienda (MIDUVI)

## FEATURED DOCUMENTS +

OVERVIEW +

## RECENT DOCUMENTS



## ASSESSING THE ADOPTION, USE, AND COMMUNICATION OF THE ECUADOR SHELTER

22 Feb 2018 · English · Shelter Cluster

Assessment, Monitoring, and Evaluati...

Technical Guidance IEC materials

[ 0.06M ]

DOCX



## MINUTAS DE REUNIÓN EN QUITO - 23 SEPTIEMBRE

23 Sep 2016 · English

Coordination Management

Meeting Management Meeting Minutes

★ DOCUMENTO TÉCNICO

## PREVIOUS EVENTS

## PEDERNALES SHELTER MEETING

Fri. 2 Sep 2016, 3:00pm

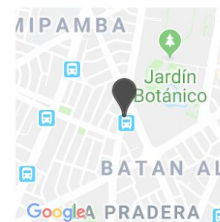
Pedernales Ecuador



## NATIONAL LEVEL CLUSTER MEETING

Fri. 2 Sep 2016, 9:00am

Av. Amazonas &amp; la Granja Ecuador



NATIONAL LEVEL CLUSTER

S CASAS BAJO

Humanitarian ID login



# User account

## NAVIGATION

- [Log in](#)
- [Request new password](#)

**Username \***

Enter your Shelter Cluster username.

**Password \***

Enter the password that accompanies your username.

OR LOG IN WITH...



Contacting Humanitarian ID...

# Factsheets



©UNHCR/Samuelahatra Rakomondradalo

Tanganika Shelters destroyed distribution by Aire de Santé



Mar 2018 July 2018

### HIGHLIGHTS

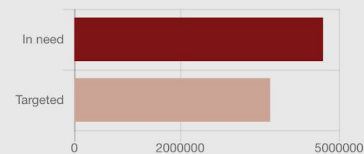
The humanitarian needs in the DRC have reached alarming proportions. 2017 was one of the most violent years in history. According to the 2017 – 2019 HRP updated for 2018, 13.1 million people (including 7.7 million children) are in need of humanitarian assistance and protection. This constitutes nearly 14% of the total population of the country projected in 2018. The NFI / Shelter Cluster has thus far targeted 30% of people in need in 2018 – i.e. 825,552 persons (43 %) out of 1,930,572 persons in need.

### KEY FIGURES

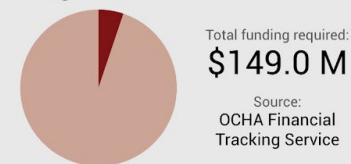
18

Cluster partners

People

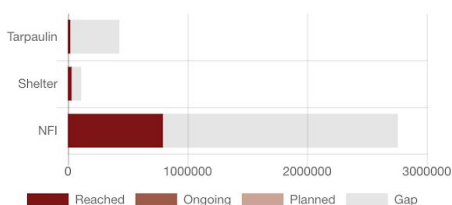


Funding



### KEY DATES

### COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS



### NEED ANALYSIS

- The NFI / Shelter Cluster in DRC responds to the need of population victim of two type of crisis: forced displacement and natural disasters. The response

### NEED ANALYSIS

- The NFI / Shelter Cluster in DRC responds to the need of population victim of two type of crisis: forced displacement and natural disasters. The response strategy is based on identification of population's vulnerability according to the Cluster's standards.

### RESPONSE

- Responses modalities include in-kind distributions and vouchers and cash-based approaches. Additionally the Shelter Sector promotes innovative solutions based on owner and community driven construction and local building practices.
- From January to June 2018, 17 humanitarian actors provided 794,717 persons (159,446 households) with NFI (29% of the HRP target); 12% were assisted via voucher and fairs; 88%, through direct distributions.
- Of the NFI beneficiaries to date, 66% were displaced; 26% returnees; 8% host families.
- Four organizations assisted 20,310 persons (4,062 households) with distribution of tarpaulins (5% of the HRP target). However, the Shelter Sector ardently promotes local construction techniques (in lieu of tarpaulins) and conditional cash grants to achieve more diversified shelter assistance modalities with communities at the heart of the response.
- Five organizations reached 30,835 persons (6,167 households) to ameliorate their shelter (with local construction techniques and materials) – 3% of the HRP target.

### GAPS / CHALLENGES

- According to various humanitarian multi-sectorial assessments, the Shelter / NFI sector is in the top three of the humanitarian needs - namely in the Province of Tanganyika in context of massive returns. Despite a greater presence of Shelter partner in Tanganyika, lack of funding remains an issue.
- The restricted access to certain provinces such as Haut-Katanga, Haut-Lomami, Ituri and Kasai and limited financial resources have a negative bearing on the Cluster's response capacity.

### KEY DATES

- April 2018:** The level 3 emergency in DRC was deactivated on April 20th 2018. The Cluster, nevertheless, continues to mobilise partners and funds in order to meet the needs.
- June 2018:** The Cluster mobilized financial resources through the recently published emergency allocation of the Humanitarian Pooled Fund. The selection of partners (and related final budget) is ongoing
- February to July 2018:** A joint Shelter / WASH assessment was launched in Kasais (February 2018) after a pilot in Fizi (December 2017). A joint assessment (launched June 2018) is ongoing in South-Kivu and another one is being initiated (July 2018) in North Kivu and Maniema

### KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Lignes Directrices du Plan de Réponse Humanitaire](#)
- [Charte des Engagements Minimum du Cluster NFI et Abri](#)
- [Redevabilité envers les bénéficiaires dans les interventions en articles ménagers essentiels et abris d'urgence](#)
- [Perspective Gender](#)
- [Lignes directrices checklists Protection NFI](#)

### KEY LINKS

- [Country page on ReliefWeb](#)
- [Country Shelter response strategy](#)
- [Country page on Shelter Cluster Web Site](#)

# Assessment forms

In MENA

# Yemen

Dashboard

Documents (613)

Events (30)

Factsheets (1)

Assessment forms (1)

## HUBS –

- Ibb / إب
- Al Hudaydah / الحديدة
- Aden / عدن
- Sana'a / صنعاء
- Sa'adah / صعدة
- Taizz / تعز

## WORKING GROUPS –

- TWIG/المجموعه الفنيه
- SAG/المجموعه الاستراتيجيه الاستشاريه

## PAGES –

- 1. Cluster Strategy / استراتيجيه الكتله
  - Terms of Reference - مرجع الاختصاص
  - Strategy - الاستراتيجيه



0



## Shelter / NFI / CCCM Cluster Profile Registry

### ▼ General Information

\* Full name of your organization in English / الاسم الكامل لمؤسستك باللغة الإنجليزية

Full name of your organization in Arabic / الاسم الكامل لمؤسستك باللغة العربية

\* Acronym of your organization in English / الاسم المختصر لمؤسستك باللغة الإنجليزية

Minor fixes / maintenance / development





**Global Shelter Cluster**  
ShelterCluster.org  
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

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GLOBAL

OPERATIONS

RESOURCES

ABOUT US

SEARCH

## WORKING GROUPS

CONSTRUCTION  
STANDARDS

GBV IN SHELTER  
PROGRAMMING

INCLUSION OF PERSONS  
WITH DISABILITIES IN  
SHELTER PROGRAMMING

NFI PRACTICES

PROMOTING SAFER  
BUILDING

SETTLEMENT  
APPROACHES IN URBAN  
AREAS

## COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE

COORDINATION

TECHNICAL

INFORMATION  
MANAGEMENT

ENVIRONMENT

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

RECOVERY

## STRATEGIC ADVISORY GROUP

STRATEGY

MEETING MINUTES

DONOR CONSULTATION  
GROUP

ELECTION OF 2019  
STRATEGIC ADVISORY  
GROUP MEMBERS


## GLOBAL SUPPORT TEAM

DASHBOARD


## ECHO CONTRIBUTION

### Connection is secure

Your information (for example, passwords or credit card numbers) is private when it is sent to this site. [Learn more](#)

 Certificate (Valid)

 Cookies (33 in use)

 Site settings

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OPERATIONS

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 SEARCH

Dashboard

Documents (37)

#### PAGES –

- The Cluster Approach
- Shelter Coordination Team
- About this site
- News
- Global Support Team
- Global Support Team - dashboard

#### OVERVIEW –





< To be discussed, Subm... 33 < Open, Reopened 35 < In Progress 2 < In QA 15 < Ready to Deploy 4 > Verifi...

SCW-102 Hide all complex dashboards and tableaus



⋮ ▾ Events

10 cards

SCW-59 Show event date in user's timezone



SCW-13 Remove spacing after contact details in



SCW-94 Save event location map images to server



SCW-108 Event cards show different time compared to



SCW-12 Improve location entry for events



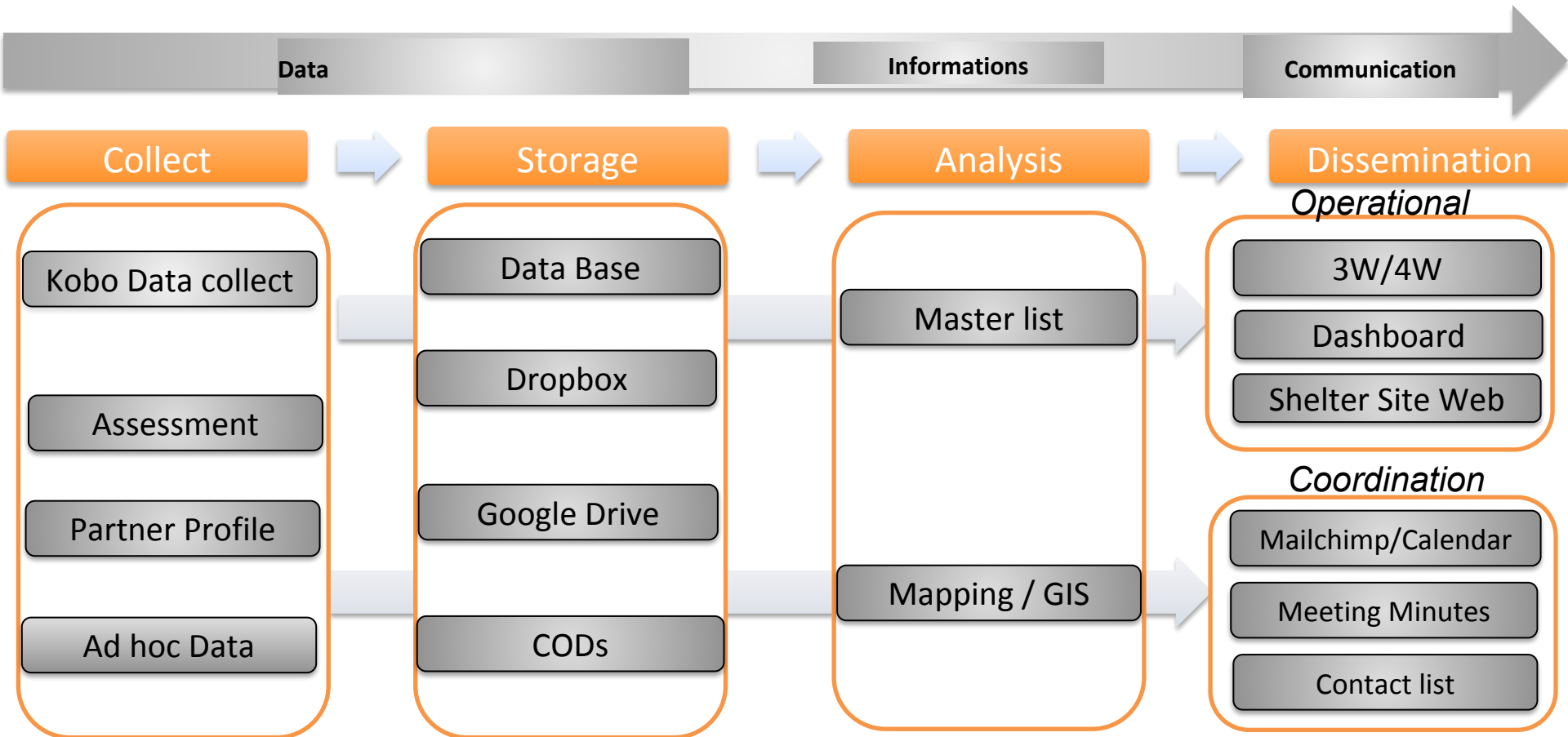
⋮ ▾ Search

17 cards

SCW-27 Faceted search for main site search (i.e. the



# INFORMATION MANAGEMENT CHAD



# Vulnerability scoring via Kobo for winterization response



# Beneficiary selection process flow

Market price monitoring

Receiving lists from authorities and community leaders

Field assessment

Beneficiary selection

Assistance distribution

Post-distribution monitoring

## EXCEL

- Easy to cover numerous geographical areas within short time
- Consolidation of the lists at the field level
- **Data protection concerns**
- **High risk of exclusion of certain groups**
- **Not applicable for areas with no Government authorities present**

## KOBO / paper form

In remote locations where assessment and distribution were to be made in one visit:

- Use of Kobo on tablets, and simultaneous recording of the scorecard results on paper for beneficiary selection

Where second visit was possible:

- Data collection on tablet / paper (if paper, subsequent entry at the office).

## EXCEL

- **Inclusion of other vulnerable individuals from the community, identified during the physical visit**

Selection of beneficiaries based on need and vulnerability (see decision tree log in the next slide)

<https://enketo.unhcr.org/x/#YYI7>

## EXCEL

Each partner using their own tools for beneficiary management, most popular being Excel beneficiary lists

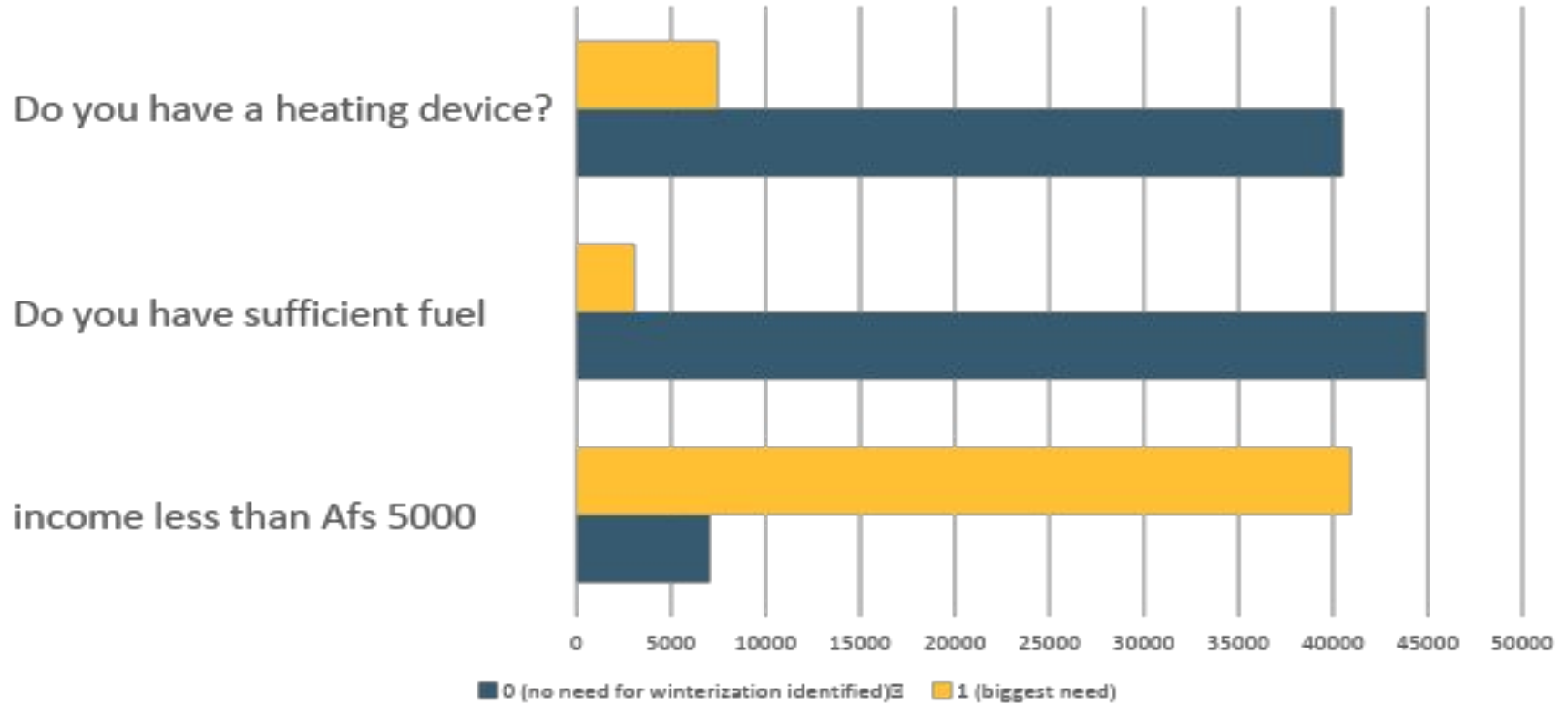
## Kobo

Harmonized post-distribution form at the cluster level. Each agency conducting PDM individually, using the same form

Cluster plans to conduct joint analysis of findings



## Heating Need Priority



# Further questions / issues

- Definition of the need and vulnerability specific to a context, based on evidence
- Understanding the need and vulnerability
  - Assistance is for people in need
  - Vulnerability is specific to certain risks, not universal
- Separation of responsibilities between Shelter Cluster and individual cluster members in the process of the joint response
- Finding balance between universally agreed assistance package and a package tailored to the needs
- Data protection and data sharing considerations

# INTRODUCTION TO THE SHELTER CLUSTER IDP INFRASTRUCTURE MAPPING

# WHAT IS THE INFRASTRUCTURE MAPPING EXERCISE?

- **The mapping exercise provides a quick snap shot of the access that IDPs have to basic services in the camps that they live in**
- **It also provides levels of congestion in the settlements.**

# THE INFRASTRUCTURE MAPPING EXERCISE

It has 4 components:

- **1. Facility mapping**
- **2. Settlement perimeter mapping**
- **3. Settlement population density check**
- **4. Key informative.**

# How is the infrastructure mapping different from CCCM's DSA?

- **DSA collects data mainly through key informants**
- **DSA does not show where the facilities are in the settlements and their status.**
- **Infrastructure mapping collects complementary information of the sites.**

# INFRASTRUCTURE MAPPING EXERCISE

## Why does the Shelter Cluster do it?

- The exercise produces maps of IDP settlements showing the existing infrastructure (**WASH, schools, health, market, lighting, police posts, perimeters and population density**) and how they are distributed in the site.
- This is useful for settlement planning and assessing how effective our shelter intervention **has been with the projects we implement.**

# THE INFRASTRUCTURE MAPPING EXERCISE

**in MOGADISHU was  
Conducted between April, May and June 2018**

**In IDP settlements where Shelter Cluster partners  
have ongoing activities.**

**13 partners participated: NRC, UNHCR, UNHABITAT,  
AVORD, Ayuub, DBG, DRC, HINNA, ORDO, SCC,  
SSWC, SYPD, and WOCCA**

# THE INFRASTRUCTURE MAPPING EXERCISE

## MOGADISHU AND AFGOOYE

**22 Enumerators**

**8 days in Mogadishu, and 1 day in Afgoye**

**107 IDP settlements mapped out in Mogadishu**

**12 IDP settlements mapped out in Afgoye**

# THE INFRASTRUCTURE MAPPING EXERCISE

## MOGADISHU AND AFGOOYE

### Density

**56 Ha.** – Area covered by the settlements mapped out in Mogadishu

**171,325** – Population in the settlements mapped out in Mogadishu

**9.2 Ha.** – Area covered by the settlements mapped out in Afgoye

**17,350** – Population in the settlements mapped out in Afgoye

# THE INFRASTRUCTURE MAPPING EXERCISE

## MOGADISHU AND AFGOOYE

### Health Facilities

**5** – Health facilities mapped out in **107** settlements in Mogadishu

**1** – Health facility mapped out in **12** settlements in Afgoye

# THE INFRASTRUCTURE MAPPING EXERCISE

## MOGADISHU AND AFGOOYE

### Water points

**58** – Water points mapped out in **107** settlements in Mogadishu

**3** – Water points mapped out in **12** settlements in Afgoye

# THE INFRASTRUCTURE MAPPING EXERCISE

## MOGADISHU AND AFGOOYE

### Latrines

**477** – Latrines mapped out in **107** settlements in Mogadishu. Avg. 5 latrines per settlement

**30** – Latrines mapped out in **12** settlements in Afgoye. Avg. 3 latrines per settlement

# THE INFRASTRUCTURE MAPPING EXERCISE

## MOGADISHU AND AFGOOYE

### Garbage collection points

**23** – Garbage collection points mapped out in **107** settlements in Mogadishu

**0** – Garbage collection points mapped out in Afgoye

# THE INFRASTRUCTURE MAPPING EXERCISE

## MOGADISHU AND AFGOOYE

### Schools

**18** – Schools mapped out in **107** settlements in Mogadishu

**2** – Schools mapped out in **12** settlements in Afgoye

# THE INFRASTRUCTURE MAPPING EXERCISE

## MOGADISHU AND AFGOOYE

### Kiosks

**178** – Kiosks mapped out in **107** settlements in Mogadishu

**9** – Kiosks mapped out in **12** settlements in Afgoye

# THE INFRASTRUCTURE MAPPING EXERCISE

## MOGADISHU AND AFGOOYE

### Street solar lights

**4** – Street solar lights mapped out in 107 settlements in Mogadishu

**0** – Street solar lights mapped out in Afgoye

# THE INFRASTRUCTURE MAPPING EXERCISE

## MOGADISHU AND AFGOOYE

### community centres

**57** – community centers mapped out in 107 settlements in Mogadishu

**0** – community centers mapped out in Afgoye

**For more information on the mapping please  
click to the following**

**MOGADISHU: [Click Here](#)**

**AFGOOYE: [Click HERE](#)**



# **SHELTER/NFI Winterization Planning**

X-Border Response Syria  
- Turkey Hub (Gaziantep) -

# Agenda

- Winterization – Syria Context
- What is Winterization
- Cluster Winterization Plan
- Priority Areas
- Tools
- Analysis (PBI Dashboard)
- Winterization 2018/2019 Planning - Partner Meeting
- HF Winter Stock
- Challenges
- Achievements

# Winterization - Syria Context

## HNO 2018:

NFI - 1.1 million people in Aleppo Governorate and 415K in Idleb are in need of non-food items (NFIs).  
Shelter - 766K people in Aleppo Governorate and 637K in Idleb are in need of shelter assistance.

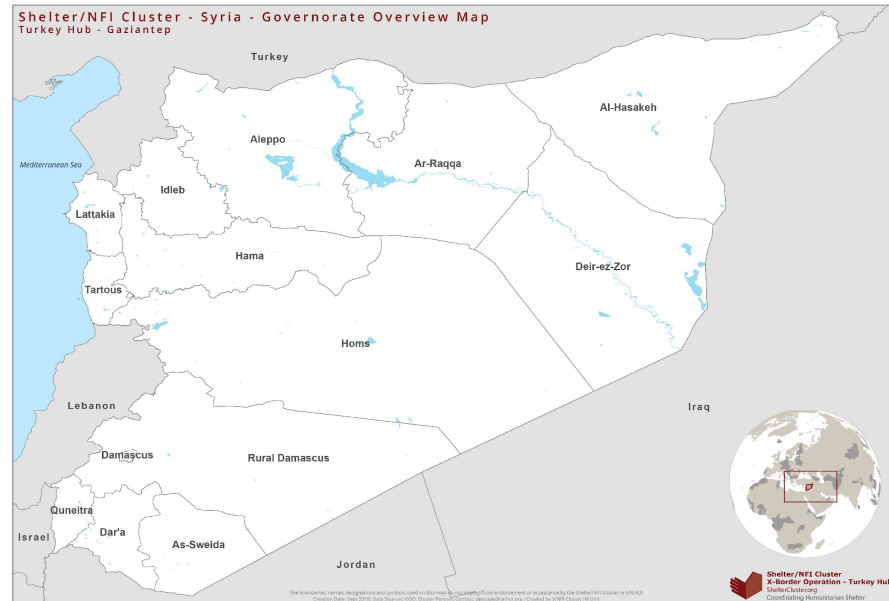
## Updated PiN:

Shelter – PiN northwest (NW) Syria  
for the Cluster is now at  
1.9 M individuals.

NFI - PiN northwest (NW) Syria for  
this cluster is now at  
1.7 M individuals.

## IDP Movement:

Northern Aleppo and especially Idleb  
have received many IDPs during  
2018, thus increasing the PiN of  
winterization assistance within these  
two governorates.



# What is counted as Winterization by the Cluster?

## Shelter:

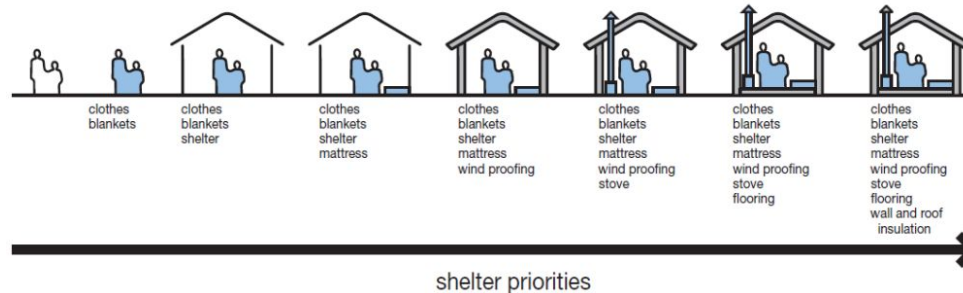
Seasonal: Winter Shelter Assistance (as per SNFI Cluster Activity 1.2) through:

### 1. Winter Shelter Kits

## NFI:

Seasonal and supplementary NFIs (as per SNFI Cluster Activity 1.2) through:

1. The distribution of **Winter NFI** and **Winter Clothing kits**;
2. The distribution of **fuel (solid or liquid) and stove**



# Cluster Winterization Plan – Part 1

## 1. Preparation of Tools:

Excel Forms and Priority Areas based on updated PiN and Partner Access

## 2. Winterization Planning - Round 1:

First plans of the Partners on Sub-District level considering the recommended priority areas 1 & 2

## 3. First Analysis:

Partner Plans, Funding and Gap – Mapped out in PBI Dashboard

# Shelter & NFI – Priority Areas

The priority areas were identified for Shelter & NFI using the below listed criteria based on snow coverage & severity scale.

**The Cluster members were highly encouraged to prioritize the first and second priority areas in order to reach most vulnerable people in need.**

Priority	Criteria
1 <sup>st</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Areas with snow coverage and severity scale 4 – 6</li><li>- Areas without snow coverage but severity scale 5 &amp; 6</li></ul>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Areas with snow coverage and severity scale 1 – 3</li><li>- Areas without snow coverage but severity scale 4</li></ul>
3 <sup>rd</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Areas without snow coverage but severity scale 2 &amp; 3</li></ul>
4 <sup>th</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Areas without snow coverage but severity scale 1</li></ul>

# Shelter & NFI - Priority Areas

Shelter Severity Scale 2018 (11 Sept)

	No need of external assistance		Need of humanitarian assistance		Acute and immediate need of humanitarian assistance		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	No problem	Minor Problem	Moderate problem	Major Problem	Severe Problem	Critical Problem	Catastrophic Problem
<b>TOPICS</b>							
<b>Humanitarian Context</b> (Weight : 30%)							
<b>Factor-1: IDP caseload against total population</b> (Weight : 20%)	0% of the population is displaced[1]	≤10% of the population is displaced.	10%–≤20% of the population is displaced.	20%–≤30% of the population is displaced.	30%–≤40% of the population is displaced.	40%–≤50% of the population is displaced.	≥50% of the population is displaced.
<b>Factor-2: Intensity of conflict and presence of besieged or HTR locations</b> (Weight : 10%)	Population is not experiencing conflict or besiegement and is not hard to reach.	Population is experiencing minimal conflict but is not besieged or hard to reach.	Population is experiencing medium intensity conflict but is not besieged or hard to reach.	Population experiencing minimum intensity conflict and is besieged or hard to reach.	Population experiencing medium intensity conflict and is besieged or hard to reach.	Population experiencing high intensity conflict but is not besieged or hard to reach.	Population experiencing high intensity conflict and is besieged or hard to reach.
<b>Shelter Arrangement</b> (Weight : 25%)							
<b>Factor-1: % of population living in different shelter types</b> (Weight : 15%)	None of the population is living in unfinished buildings, collective centres, organized camps, informal settlements, open areas	Very few (<10%) of the population is living in unfinished buildings, collective centres, organized camps, informal settlements, open areas	Less than a quarter (>=10%, <25%) of the population is living in unfinished buildings, collective centres, organized camps, informal settlements, open areas	About a quarter (~25%) of the population is living in unfinished buildings, collective centres, organized camps, informal settlements, open areas	About half (50%) of the population is living in unfinished buildings, collective centres, organized camps, informal settlements, open areas	About three quarters (~75%) of the population is living in unfinished buildings, collective centres, organized camps, informal settlements, open areas	All (100%) of the population is living in unfinished buildings, collective centres, organized camps, informal settlements, open areas
<b>Factor-4: % of population hosting others</b> (Weight : 10%)	None of the population is hosting people	Very few (<10%) of the population is hosting people	Less than a quarter (>=10%, <25%) of the population is hosting people	About a quarter (~25%) of the population is hosting people	About half (50%) of the population is hosting people	About three quarters (~75%) of the population is hosting people	Over 75% of the population is hosting people
<b>Shelter Adequacy*</b> (Weight : 35%)							
<b>Factor-1: % of population is living in adequate shelter</b> (Weight : 20%)	All (100%) of the population is living in an adequate shelter	About three quarters (~75%) of the population is living in an adequate shelter	About half (~50%) of the population is living in an adequate shelter	About a quarter (~25%) of the population is living in an adequate shelter	Less than a quarter (>=10%, <25%) of the population is living in an adequate shelter	Very few (<10%) of the population is living in an adequate shelter	None of the population is living in an adequate shelter
<b>Factor-2: % of population are able to repair their damaged houses</b> (Weight : 15%)	More than 75% of the population is able to repair their houses	About three quarters (~75%) of the population is able to repair their houses	About half (~50%) of the population is able to repair their houses	About a quarter (~25%) of the population is able to repair their houses	Less than a quarter (>=10%, <25%) of the population is able to repair their houses	Very few (<10%) of the population is able to repair their houses	None of the population is able to repair their houses
<b>Affordability</b> (Weight : 10%)							
<b>Factor-1: % of population living on rent are able to pay the rent</b> (Weight : 10%)	More than 75% of tenants are able to pay the rent	About three quarters (~75%) of tenants are able to pay the rent	About half (~50%) of tenants are able to pay the rent	About a quarter (~25%) of tenants are able to pay the rent	Less than a quarter (>=10%, <25%) of tenants are able to pay the rent.	Very few (<10%) of tenants are able to pay the rent	No tenants are able to pay the rent

\*Adequacy refers to: Minimum covered floor area/person as 3.5 m2 (preferably 4.5 m2), access to functional kitchen and toilet, access to water, appropriate lighting and protection against climatic factors.

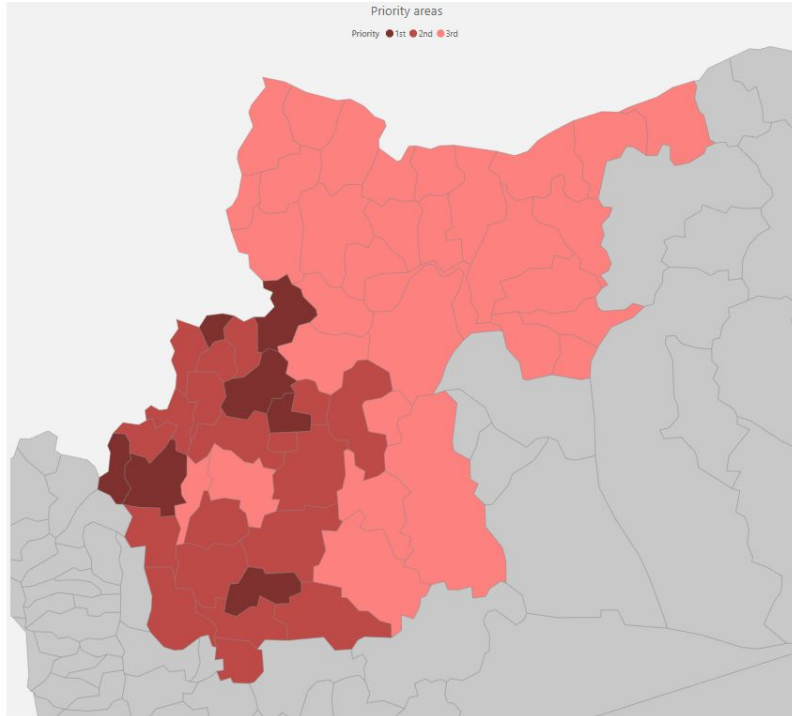
Turkey Hub: Shelter&NFI cluster - 2018-2019 Winter NFI Priorities

- Priority
- 1st
  - 2nd
  - 3rd

- Governorate
- Aleppo
  - Hama
  - Idlib

- District
- Afrin
  - Al Bab
  - Al Ma'ra
  - Ariha
  - As-Suqaybiyah
  - A'zaz
  - Harim
  - Idlib
  - Jarabius
  - Jebel Saman
  - Jisr-Ash-Shugur
  - Muhradah

- Sub district
- Abul Thohur
  - Afrin
  - AghTrin
  - Al Bab
  - Ariha
  - A'rma
  - Armanaz
  - Ar-Ratee
  - Atareb
  - A'zaz
  - Badama
  - Bennis
  - Bulbul
  - Dana
  - Daret Azza
  - Darkosh
  - Dayr Hafir
  - Eastern Kwaireis
  - Ensem



Total PIN  
**1.7M**  
 Target  
**1M**

Priority	PIN (Individuals)
1st	455,249
2nd	616,919
3rd	699,791
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,771,959</b>

**PRIORITY AREA CALCULATION:**

**1st priority:**  
 - Areas with snow coverage and severity scale 4 - 6  
 - Areas without snow coverage but severity scale 5 & 6

**2nd priority:**  
 - Areas with snow coverage and severity scale 1 - 3  
 - Areas without snow coverage but severity scale 4

**3rd priority:**  
 - Areas without snow coverage but severity scale 2 & 3

**4th priority:**  
 - Areas without snow coverage but severity scale 1



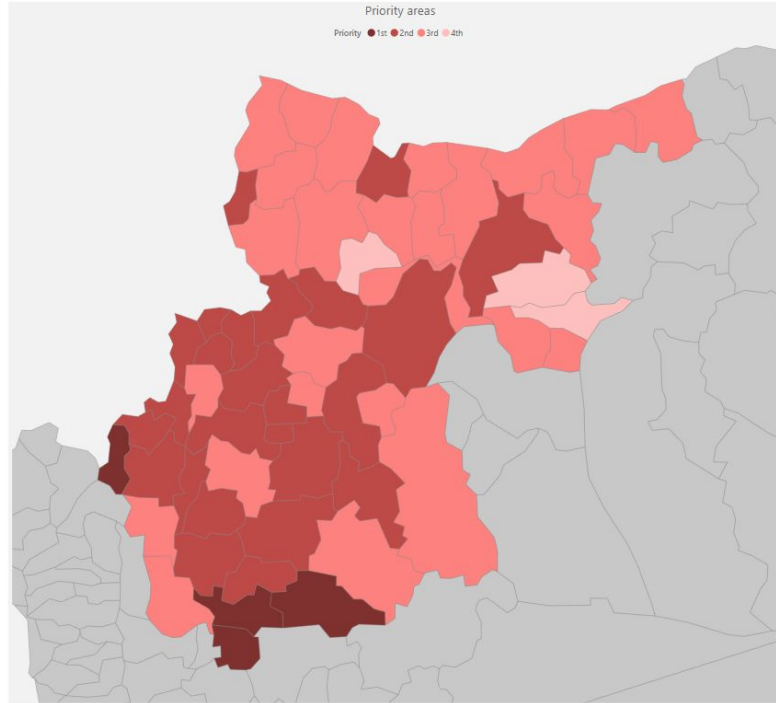
Turkey Hub: Shelter&NFI cluster - 2018-2019 Winter Shelter Priorities

- Priority
- 1st
  - 2nd
  - 3rd
  - 4th

- Governorate
- Aleppo
  - Hama
  - Idlib

- District
- Afrin
  - Al Bab
  - Al Ma'ra
  - Ariha
  - As-Suqaybiyah
  - A'zaz
  - Harim
  - Idlib
  - Jarablus
  - Jebel Saman
  - Jisr-Ash-Shugur
  - Muhradah

- Sub district
- Abul Thohur
  - Afrin
  - Aghtirin
  - Al Bab
  - Ariha
  - A'rma
  - Armanaz
  - Ar-Ra'ee
  - Atareb
  - A'zaz
  - Badama
  - Bennsh
  - Bulbul
  - Dana
  - Daret Azza
  - Darkosh
  - Dayr Hafir
  - Eastern Kwaireis
  - Ehsim



Total PIN  
1.9M

Target  
114K

Priority	PIN (individuals)
1st	54,320
2nd	1,632,384
3rd	281,136
4th	4,553
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,972,393</b>

**PRIORITY AREA CALCULATION:**

**1st priority:**

- Areas with snow coverage and severity scale 4 - 6
- Areas without snow coverage but severity scale 5 & 6

**2nd priority:**

- Areas with snow coverage and severity scale 1 - 3
- Areas without snow coverage but severity scale 4

**3rd priority:**

- Areas without snow coverage but severity scale 2 & 3

**4th priority:**

- Areas without snow coverage but severity scale 1



Lead agency: UNHCR  
 Cluster coordinator: Angel Pascual (pascuala@unhcr.org)

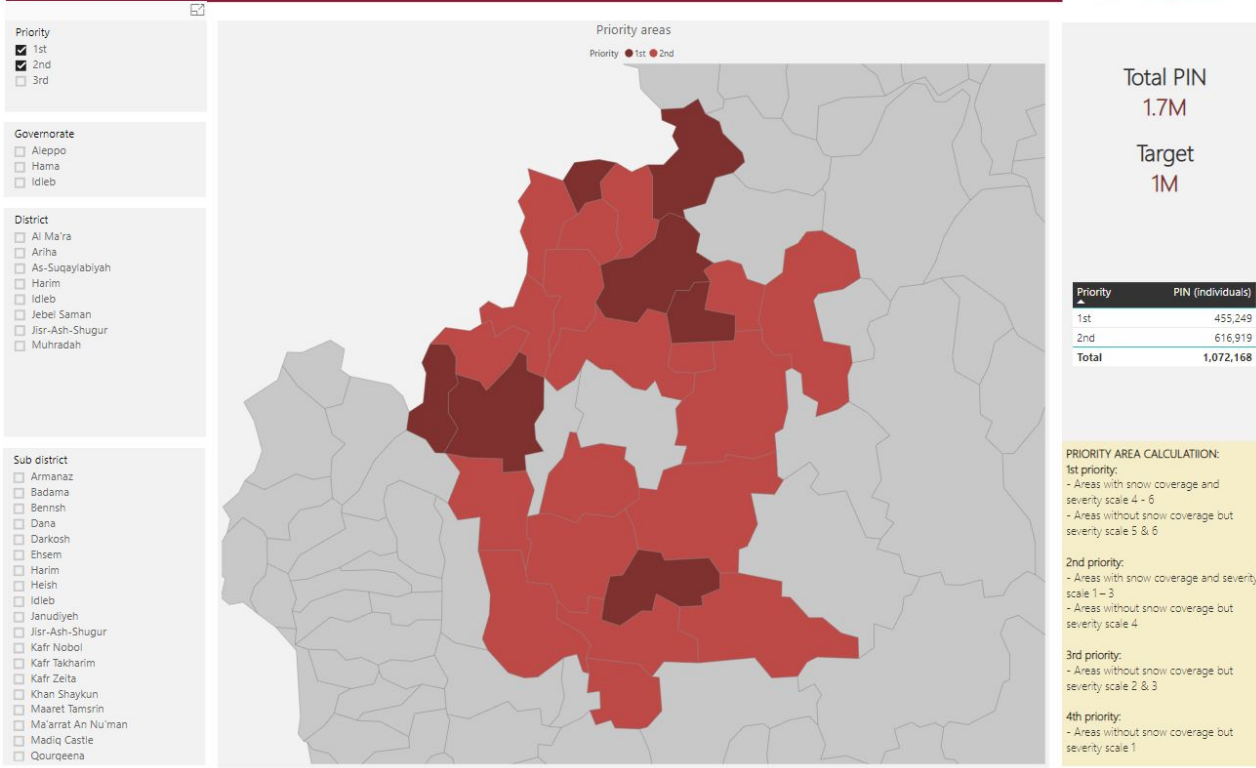


Co-lead agency: Global Communities  
 Cluster deputy-coord.: Hosam Alddeen Fael (hfael@globalcommunities.org)

Data Source: SNFI 4W, SNFI Access Map, WoS PIN  
 Last update: 21 September 2018

Feedback  
 Email: im.murce@sheltercluster.org

Turkey Hub: Shelter&NFI cluster - 2018-2019 Winter NFI Priorities



# Tools

## Winterization Planning Tool for Partner Input 1st Tab: SNFI Winter Plans

Shelter/NFI Cluster - Turkey Hub - 2018-2019 Winterization Planning Template (Round 1) (استمارة خطة استجابة الشتاء الدورة الأولى) 2018-2019 استمارة خطة استجابة الشتاء (الدورة الأولى)												
WHO من			WHERE أين			WHEN متى		WHAT ماذا			PRIORITY / POPULATION / PIN (As of June 2018) الأولوية/ عدد السكان/ عدد الممتحنين (حتى حزيران 2018)	
Organization المنظمة	Organization type نوع المنظمة	Implementing Partner الشريك المنفذ	Governorate (Muhafaza) المحافظة	District (Mantika) محافظة	Sub-district (Nahya) المنطقة	Start Month شهر البداية	End Month شهر النهاية	Sector القطاع	Activity المنشأة	Modality الطريقة	Priority الأولوية	PIN (Individuals) عدد الممتحنين (الأفراد)
			Alleppe idieb	Al Bab Al Malya idieb	Atimia Maarat An Nurman Maaret Tamsrin			NFI Shelter			3rd 2nd	27.712 41.318



Non-Food Items (NFI) / البضائع غير الغذائية																
TARGET / GAP الهدف / الفجوة التقديرية												SHELTER التبوي		P.Codes الرموز		
No. of Households / families targeted عدد العائلات المستهدفة	No. of Individuals targeted عدد الأفراد المستهدفين	No. of Individuals targeted with secured funding عدد الأفراد المستهدفين مع التمويل المضمون	Gap (Individuals) الفجوة (الأفراد)	NFI winter kits مستلزمات شتاء	High thermal blankets بطانيات عازلة	Winter clothes (single items) ملابس شتوية (مادة واحدة)	Winter clothes (kits) ملابس شتوية (مجموعة كاملة)	Heaters/Stoves مدافئ	Fuel quantity كمية الوقود	Fuel unit (Kg, ton, liter etc.) وحدة قياس الوقود (كجم، طن، لتر، إلخ)	Fuel type (Kerosene, diesel, oil etc.) نوع الوقود (كازولين، ديزل، زيت، إلخ)	Winter shelter kit مجموعة التبوي الشتوية	Governor PCode رمز المحافظة	District PCode رمز المنطقة	Sub District PCode رمز المنطقة الفرعية	
				-									SY02	SY0202	SY020206	
				-									SY07	SY0702	SY070200	
				-									SY07	SY0700	SY070005	
				-									-	-	-	
				-									-	-	-	

# Tools

## Winterization Planning Tool for Partner Input

### 2nd Tab: Kit Contents

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	NFI Winter Kit (HH) حصة مواد غير غذائية شتوية للعائلة الواحدة		Winter clothing kit (individual kits) حصة الملابس الشتوية (مخصص فردية)		Shelter Kit حصة تحسين شروط الأمانى		Fuel الوقود					
2	# of items / Quantity الكمية الإفرادية	Item description مواصفات المادة	# of items / Quantity الكمية الإفرادية	Item description مواصفات المادة	# of items / Quantity الكمية الإفرادية	Item description مواصفات المادة	Fuel type نوع الوقود	Measure type (Litres, Kg, Ton, etc) وحدة القياس (لتر، كيلو غرام، طن، إلخ)	# per HH for entire winter المقدار للعائلة الواحد لكامل فصل الشتاء			
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
16												
17												
18												
19												
20												
21	Cost per kit: التكلفة للحصة الواحدة		Cost per kit: التكلفة للحصة الواحدة		Cost per kit: التكلفة للحصة الواحدة		Cost per measure: التكلفة للمقدار الواحد					
22	Cost per kit including support and distributions costs: التكلفة للحصة الواحد والتي يتضمن تكاليف الدعم والتوزيع		Cost per kit including support and distributions costs: التكلفة للحصة الواحد والتي يتضمن تكاليف الدعم والتوزيع		Cost per kit including support and distributions costs: التكلفة للحصة الواحد والتي يتضمن تكاليف الدعم والتوزيع		Cost per kit including support and distributions costs: التكلفة للحصة الواحد والتي يتضمن تكاليف الدعم والتوزيع					
23	* Costs in USD التكلفة بالدولار الأمريكي		* Costs in USD التكلفة بالدولار الأمريكي		* Costs in USD التكلفة بالدولار الأمريكي		* Costs in USD التكلفة بالدولار الأمريكي					
24												

# Tools

## Winterization Planning Tool for Partner Input

### 3rd Tab: Funding

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1				Your winter funding levels as of August 1 2018 2018 مستويات التمويل لإستجابة الشتاء حتى تاريخ الأول من آب 2018									
2				TABLE 1 الجدول الأول					TABLE 2 الجدول الثاني				
3													
4	Organization المنظمة	Donor الجهة المانحة	Secured Fund التمويل الذي تم تأمينه	Gap on funding العجز في التمويل	Total fund التمويل الكلي	Item المادة	One-off/Repeated التكرار	months الأشهر	Item cost per per kit or measure type (USD) تكلفة المادة الواحدة في الطرد الواحد أو مقدار المادة بالدولار الأمريكي تكلفة المادة شهريا للعائلة الواحدة بالدولار الأمريكي	Total cost including all other costs (USD) التكلفة الإجمالية لباقي التكاليف بالدولار الأمريكي			
5				0		NFI Winter kit الوقود	one-off مرة واحدة	n/a غير قابل للتطبيق					
6				0		Heaters/Stoves المدايح	one-off مرة واحدة	n/a غير قابل للتطبيق					
7				0		Clothes الملابس	one-off مرة واحدة	n/a غير قابل للتطبيق					
8				0		Shelter winter kit حصص المواد غير الغذائية الشتوية	one-off مرة واحدة	n/a غير قابل للتطبيق					
9				0		Shelter Rehabilitation إعادة تأهيل المأوى	one-off مرة واحدة	n/a غير قابل للتطبيق					
10				0		Winter cash المساعدات النقدية الشتوية	one-off مرة واحدة	n/a غير قابل للتطبيق					
11				0									
12													

Turkey Hub: Shelter&NFI cluster - 2018-2019 Winterization Plans 1st Round Overview (August 2018)

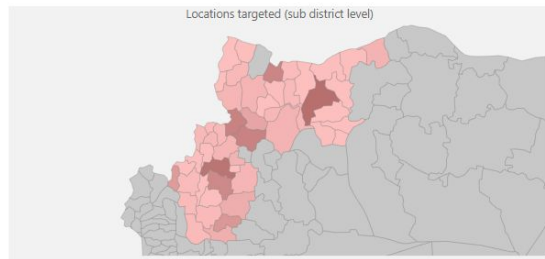
 Number of members reported: 60   
 \$\$\$ Total fund required: 45.4M   
 \$ Fund secured: 19.8M   
 \$\$ GAP in fund: 25.6M

**NFI Winterization Plans**

Total winter PIN: 1.7M   
 Total winter target: 1M   
 People targeted with secured fund: 504K (50%)

Governorate:    
 District:    
 Sub\_District:

Governorate	Sub_District	NFI winter kits	Winter clothes	Heaters / stoves	Fuel quantity	Total individuals targeted
Al Aleppo	Afrin	500	0	500	0	12,250
Al Aleppo	Afrin	0	2,972	0	0	2,972
Al Aleppo	Afrin	0	5,000	0	0	5,000
Al Aleppo	Aghtrin	0	160	35	0	240
Al Aleppo	Al Bab	0	0	0	0	7,500
Al Aleppo	Al Bab	3,450	0	4,250	1,940,200	70,995
Al Idlib	Al Bah	0	1,600	35	0	210

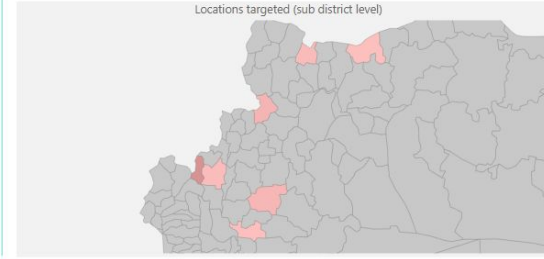


**Shelter Winterization Plans**

Total winter PIN: 1.9M   
 Total winter target: 114K   
 People targeted with secured fund: 97K (85%)

Governorate:    
 District:    
 Sub\_District:

Governorate	Sub_District	Type of activity	Winter shelter kits	Total individuals targeted
Al Aleppo	Al-Raa	1.2 Seasonal: Winter shelter assistance	200	1,200
Al Aleppo	A'az	1.2 Seasonal: Winter shelter assistance	500	3,000
Al Idlib	Badama	1.2 Seasonal: Winter shelter assistance	19	19,358
Al Idlib	Dana	1.2 Seasonal: Winter shelter assistance	5,576	5,576
Al Idlib	Jisr-Ash-Shugur	1.2 Seasonal: Winter NFI distribution	500	2,500
Al Idlib	Khan Shaykun	1.2 Seasonal: Winter shelter assistance	250	1,250
Al Idlib	Makarret Am Nu'man	1.2 Seasonal: Winter shelter assistance	800	4,800




 Lead agency: UNHCR  
 Cluster coordinator: Angel Pascual (pascuala@unhcr.org)



Co-lead agency: Global Communities  
 Cluster deputy-coord.: Hosam Aldeen Fael (hfael@globalcommunities.org)

Data Source: SNFI Cluster members input  
 Last update: 10 September 2018

Feedback:  
 Email: [en.turkey@sheltercluster.org](mailto:en.turkey@sheltercluster.org)

# Winterization Cluster Plan – Part 2

## 4. Winterization Planning - Round 2:

Approximately during *mid-September* the Cluster requests a new round of partner plans and asks for more accurate information on community-level and secured funds only.

## 5. Second Analysis:

Compares funding reported in first round with the new updates, map out targeted areas to identify overlaps and not targeted locations.

## 6. Winterization Planning – Meeting :

A whole day session with all Partners who reported secured funding to discuss and assign the overlaps and not targeted locations.

## 7. Winter HF Stock:

The available emergency stock of the cluster will be used as gap filler for priority areas not covered by other cluster members.

# Tools

## Winterization Planning Tool for Partner Input - Round

### 2st Tab: SNFI Winter Plans on Community-level

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Shelter/NFI Cluster - Turkey Hub - 2018-2019 Winterization Planning Template (Round 2) 2019/2018 مساهمات الأعضاء في التخطيط لاستجابة الشتاء الدورة الثانية								
2	WHO / من				WHERE / أين				
3	Donor المانح / الممول الرئيسي	Organization المنظمة	Organization type نوع المنظمة	Implementing Partner الشريك المنفذ	Governorate (Mhafaza) المحافظة	District (Manitika) المركز	Sub-district (Nahya) الناحية	Community العمية/القرية/المدينة	If camp, please choose camp name (If name is not in the list, please provide in comments column)
4					Idleb	Al Ma'ra	Kafr Nobol	Big Dara	
5					Aleppo	Afin	Jandairs	Upper Kafardali	
6									



	J	K	L	M	N	W	X	Y
1	WHEN / متى			WHAT / ماذا		PRIORITY / POPULATION / PIN (As of June 2018) الأولويات/عدد السكان/عدد المحتاجين (حتى حزيران 2018)		
2	Start Month شهر البداية	End Month شهر النهاية	Sector القطاع	Activity النشاط	Modality الطريقة	Priority الأولوية	Sub district PIN (individuals) المحتاجين على مستوى الناحية (الفراد)	Community PIN (individuals) المحتاجين على مستوى القرية/المدينة (الفراد)
3			Shelter					
4			NFI			2nd	41,320	282
5						3rd	3,805	33
6								

# Tools

## Winterization Planning Tool for Partner Input - Round 2

### 3rd Tab: Funding

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Your winter secured funding as of 21 September 2018 / 2018 أيلول/سبتمبر حتى تاريخ 21 أيلول/سبتمبر 2018										
2											
3	TABLE 1 الجدول الأول			TABLE 2 الجدول الثاني							
	Organization المنظمة	Donor الجهة المانحة	Total Secured Fund التمويل الذي تم تأمينه المجموع الكلي				Item المادة	One-off/Repeated التكرار	Months الأشهر	Item cost per per kit or measure type (USD) تكلفة المادة الواحد في الطرد الواحد أو مقدار المادة بالدولار الأمريكي تكلفة المادة شهريا للعائلة الواحدة بالدولار الأمريكي	Total cost including all other costs (USD) التكلفة الإجمالية لباقى التكاليف بالدولار الأمريكي
4											
5							NFI Winter kit طرد المواد غير الغذائية الشتوية الوقود/Fuel	one-off مرة واحدة	n/a غير قابل للتطبيق		
6							Heaters/Stoves المساقن/المواقد	one-off مرة واحدة	n/a غير قابل للتطبيق		
7							Clothes الملابس	one-off مرة واحدة	n/a غير قابل للتطبيق		
8							Shelter winter kit حصة المواد غير الغذائية الشتوية	one-off مرة واحدة	n/a غير قابل للتطبيق		
9							Shelter Rehabilitation إعادة تأهيل المأوى	one-off مرة واحدة	n/a غير قابل للتطبيق		
10							Winter cash المساعدات النقدية الشتوية	one-off مرة واحدة	n/a غير قابل للتطبيق		
11											
12											

# Winterization 2018/2019 Planning - Partner Meeting

## **Participation:**

All Cluster Partners who reported secured funding in the 2<sup>nd</sup> round of winterization planning

## **Purpose:**

- Identify Overlaps
- Discuss Targeted Areas based on Priority 1 & 2
- Support and Coordinate Partners without identified target areas to take on locations that are not covered at this point.

At the end of this meeting all partners should know where and how much they have to cover. No further coordination should be required after this meeting for the Winterization 2018/2019.

# HF Winter Stock

**Current winterization stock capacity:**

**Winter Kits: 9,200**

**Winter Clothing Kits: 55,000**

**Individuals: 55,000**

After the 2nd round of the winterization the Cluster knows which priority locations are not targeted – for these locations the Cluster will make use of the available emergency stock.

Cluster Members are asked to provide plans, if they have capacity to distribute HF winter specific stock for priority areas 1 and 2

Requirements:

- Members have a limit of 500 Kits,
- Have to be an 'active' member
- Should not have received HF funding recently

# Challenges

- Partner Coordination (Focal Points / Responsibilities)
- Understanding: Secured Fund / Gap / Total required funding

# Achievements

## Winterization 2017/2018

### Shelter

Target (Ind): 74,000

Reached (Ind): 114,000

### NFI

Target (Ind): 861,000

Reached (Ind): 880,000

→ Implementation of NFI Distribution was finished by January 2018

## Winterization 2018/2019

### Shelter

Target (Ind): 114,000

### NFI

Target (Ind): 1M

# Winterization Planning

**Thank you!!**

**Any Questions?**

# Sharing Practices

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## Coordination

# Localisation in DR Congo



**Sahdia Kahn**



**Kananga**

- Kasai
- Kasai – Central
- Kasai - Oriental
- Lomami
- Sankuru

Pas de coordonnateur sous-national. L'intérim est assuré par l'équipe de coordination au niveau national

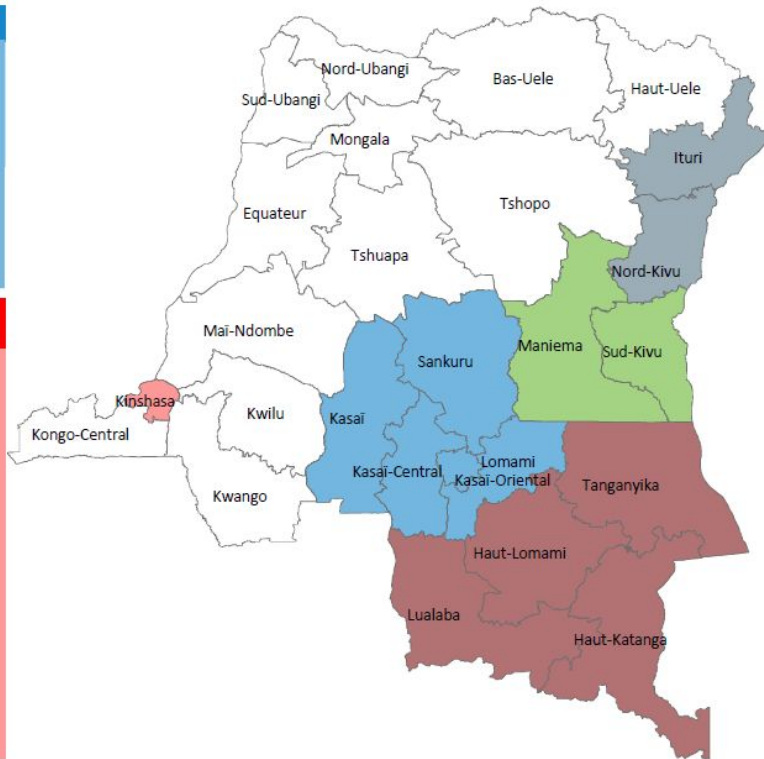
**Kinshasa**

- Coordination National

Sahdia Khan, Sr Cluster Coordinatrice, Coordinatrice GTA (National)  
[khansah@unhcr.org](mailto:khansah@unhcr.org)  
Contact: : 0823314101

Nadine NKUBONAGE RUDAHINDWA, Coordinatrice Adjointe Groupe de Travail Abris (National)  
[rudahind@unhcr.org](mailto:rudahind@unhcr.org)  
Contact: 0970048208

Max Kolaba  
IMO cluster AME/ABRI  
[kolabaam@unhcr.org](mailto:kolabaam@unhcr.org)  
Contact: 0970048282



**Goma**

- Nord - Kivu
- Ituri

Andrim Salangadi  
[andrim@unhcr.org](mailto:andrim@unhcr.org)  
Contact: 0827064000

**Bukavu**

- Maniema
- Sud - Kivu

Pas de coordonnateur sous-national. L'intérim est assuré par l'équipe de coordination au niveau national

**Kalemie**

- Tanganyika
- Haut – Katanga
- Haut- Lomami
- Lualaba

Pas de coordonnateur sous-national. L'intérim est assuré par l'équipe de coordination au niveau national

# Transition in protracted conflict (Ukraine)

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Renee Wynveen & Andrea Parisi



# Transition in Protracted Conflict: Ukraine Case Study

Best Practices  
Lessons Learned  
Challenges



**Ukraine Shelter Cluster**  
ShelterCluster.org  
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter



-  Government Controlled Areas Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts
-  Non-Government Controlled Areas Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts



COORDINATION MECHANISM	EMERGENCY PHASE	RECOVERY PHASE
Government coordination capacity is adequate and not constrained	Government provides leadership. International partners may reinforce the Government's coordination capacity.	Government leadership continues. Humanitarian coordination structures may transition to recovery and to development structures. Inter-national actors withdraw or support recovery, and help to prepare for future crises.
Government coordination capacity is limited or constrained	Clusters are activated where needed. Where appropriate and possible, co-leadership with Government bodies and NGO partners is strongly encouraged.	Clusters are de-activated or devolve to national emergency or recovery and development coordination structures, where appropriate and possible. Government coordination is strengthened, where appropriate and possible.



# Transition vs. Deactivation

## Transition and Deactivation

*Cluster transition* refers to the process and activities by which the transfer of leadership and accountabilities is planned and implemented leading to the **deactivation**.

*Cluster deactivation* includes the transfer of core functions from clusters that have international leadership and accountability to other structures including those that are led nationally or development focused.<sup>4</sup>

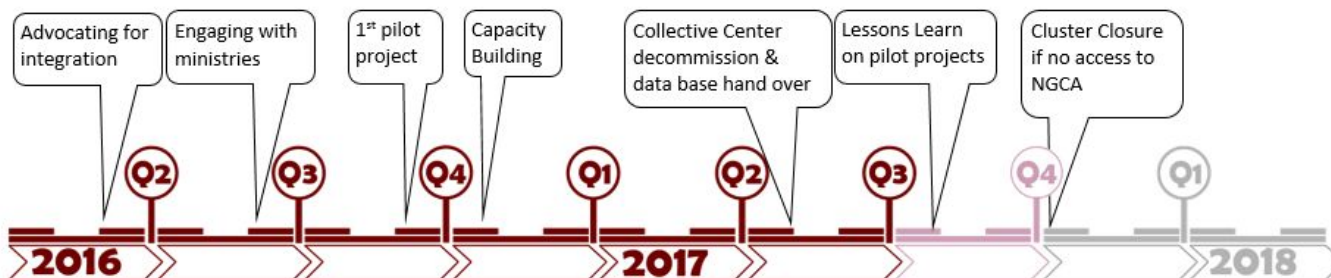


# Timeline Approved by SAG May 2016

## Timeline



## Timeline



# Transition at National, Subnational, and Local Levels



- 3 Training Sessions on Damage Database with MinToT at National, Subnational, and Field Levels (13 officers trained)
- 3 villages where Donetsk State Workers are Facilitating Repairs
  - Marinka
  - Krasnogorivka
  - Avdievka
- Sectoral Coordination beginning in 2019

# Food for thought

- Understanding of indicators for transition differs across clusters/agencies: How to increase understanding at HCT level on indicators for transition/deactivation?
- What is appropriate coordination mechanism when government has (some) capacity?
- How long should Cluster Lead Agency remain engaged in transition?

# Syria-Turkey cross border cluster emergency stock mechanisms

---

**Angel Pascual**



# Cluster Contingency & Emergency Stock System

X-Border Response Syria  
- Turkey Hub (Gaziantep)

# Background, Context and why needed

- In 2015/16 procurement “challenges” were identified by OFDA among XB implementing partners
- OFDA moved to a single source procurement pipeline for all OFDA partners through IOM
- There were over 100 implementing partners in the cluster with different standards and qualities
- Syrian organizations have limited access to funding but considerable access on the ground
- NFI distributions were limited to a number of partners with sometimes limited access and unable to cover gaps
- The Cluster developed NFI guidelines with minimum kit content and minimum specifications
- The Shelter Cluster in partnership with CCCM Cluster IOM created the “HF Emergency Stock” which would be procured by IOM as single source but distributed among cluster members based on need.
- The emergency stock has now expanded and is funded by HF, ECHO and Japan

# Advantages

- Single source procurement
  - standardized items and qualities
  - more efficient and value for money
- Accessible to all cluster members
  - empowering SNGOs and local response
- Empowered and enhanced cluster coordination of resources and response
  - able to prioritize emergencies and identified gaps
- Rapid and timely first line response
- Joint coordination between, Shelter and CCCM Clusters and IOM
- Access to HF Emergency and Standard Allocation Funds
- Acts as provider of last resort

# Objective and Content

- Contingency stock aims response to the most immediate needs of the vulnerable crisis-affected IDPs and Host Communities in NW Syria;
- The contingency stock items include:
  - New Arrival kits (including hygiene kit)
  - Winter Kits
  - Winter Clothing Kits
  - Family tents and rub halls
- Items are pre-positioned in IOM's Gaziantep warehouse (15,000 sqm)

(Started in March 2016)

# CCCM & Shelter Cluster Contribution

- Fundraising and coordination with Humanitarian Coordinator, OCHA, HF and Donors
- Producing NFI guidelines, standardization and specifications of the NFI items
- Supporting IOM with qualitative aspect of the procurement process
- Managing the Contingency Stock Review Board
- Selecting partners for implementation
- Prioritizing emergencies and geographical locations based on need
- Preparing the winterization planning and coordination

# IOM Contribution and Support

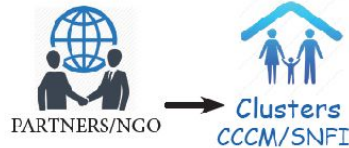
- All operational activities including:
  - Fundraising
  - Procurement
  - Warehousing
  - Transportation
  - payment of IP distribution costs and;
  - conducting TPM and AAP activities;
- Provides secretariat and administrative support to cluster review board for rapid and effective response;



A family head receiving a full NFI kit from Humanitarian Fund CCCM and SNFI contingency stock, distributed by an implementing partner.

# Process (1)

## Step 1



- Identify the urgent needs
- Consult with cluster coordinators/members to see if any organisation is covering the gaps.
- If not covered by any organization, the eligible organization can apply for Contingency Stocks

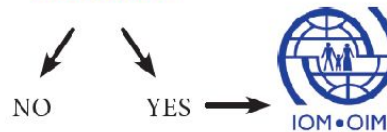
## Step 2



- Submit an online requestion form and needs assessment report
- Fill in all parts completely.
- Review Board consists of representatives from CCCM and SNFI clusters members review the application and decide

**REVIEW BOARD**

## Step 3

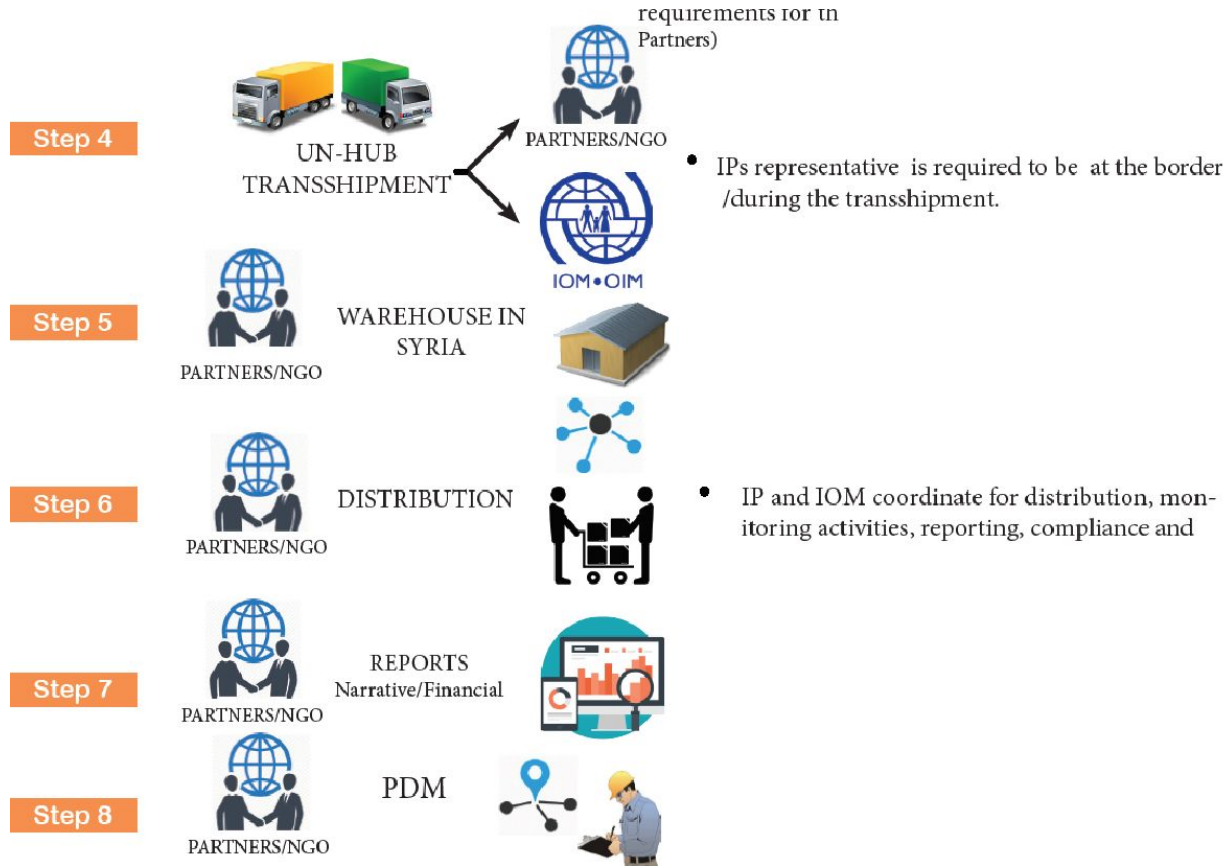


### Operational details :

- Partners are required to provide the below information to IOM:
  - 1- Convenient date of receiving the items
  - 2- Specify border (BAH/BAS) for shipment
  - 3- Partners sign service agreement with IOM (see IOM checklist for Implementing Partners)
- IOM Coordinate with Logistics Cluster and IP to provide logistics requirements for the shipment (see IOM checklist for Implementing Partners)



# Process (2)



## FACTS & NUMBERS (until now)



501,616  
Individuals



58,388  
NFI Kits



102,922  
Clothing Kits



8,061 Family  
Tents



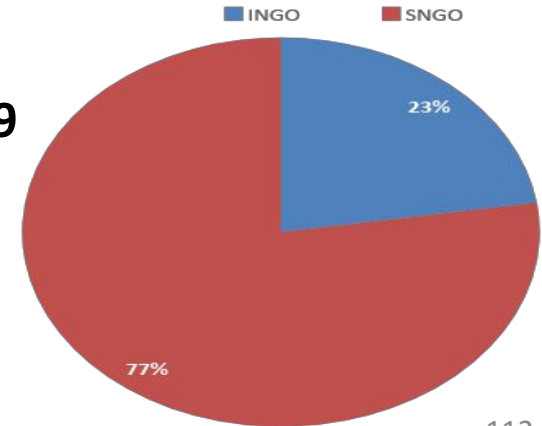
31 Partners



713 Trucks

- Items have been distributed across **11 districts** and **49 sub-districts in NW Syria**;
- **83,602** Households were assisted with contingency stocks

PaRTNER BREAKDOWN



# FACTS & NUMBERS (future)



168,600  
Individuals



29,800  
NFI Kits  
(Including 9,200  
Winter Kits)



55,000  
Winter  
Clothing Kits

## Current emergency capacity:

- 20,600 New Arrival Kits
- 113,600 individuals

## Current winterization stock capacity:

- 9,200 winter kits
- 55,000 winter clothing kits
- 55,000 individuals

## Donors:

- HF-OCHA
- ECHO
- Japan

# EMERGENCY CONTINGENCY STOCK – XB Turkey Hub

**THANKS!**

**Any Questions?**

# Multi-sector prioritisation exercise (Whole of Syria)

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**Aphram Joulak**

# Shelter Sector Syria Hub

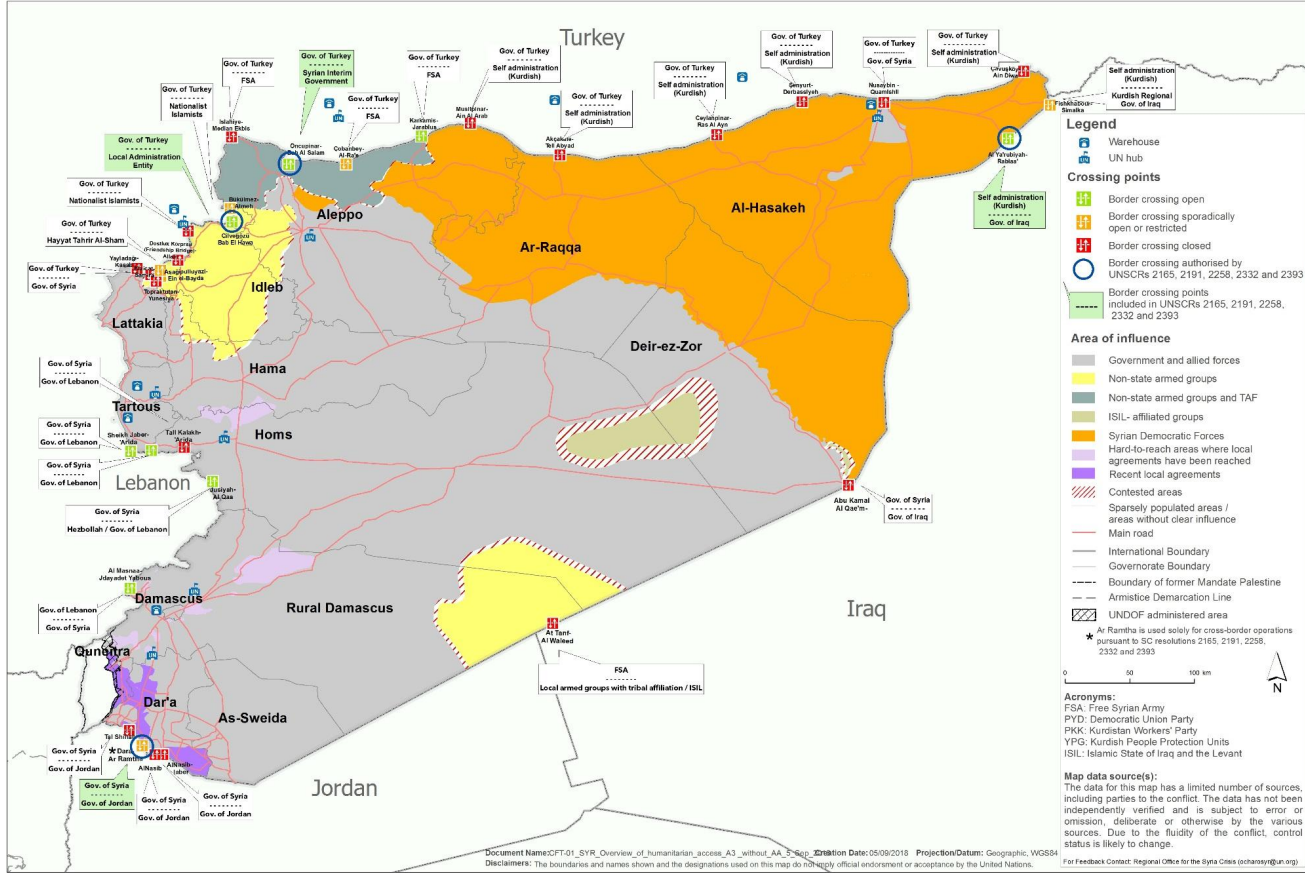
## Aleppo case study

- **Introduction**
- **Syria overall Context**
- **Aleppo case study :**

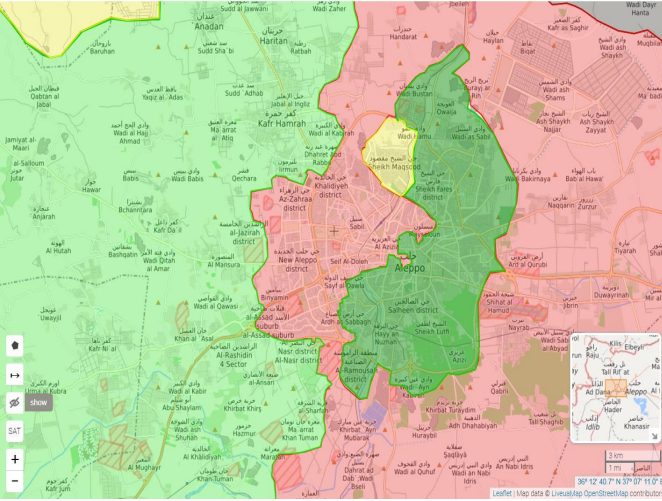
- *Change in control in Aleppo*
- *Multi-sector prioritization exercise*
- *Key challenges / approval process as an example*
- *Lessons learnt*

# Syria overall

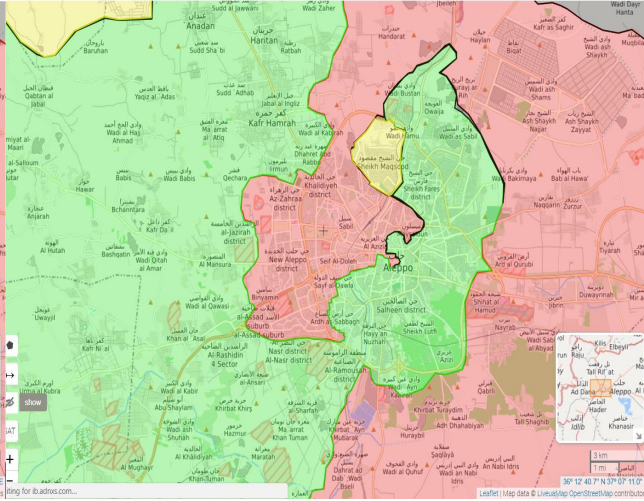
## Context



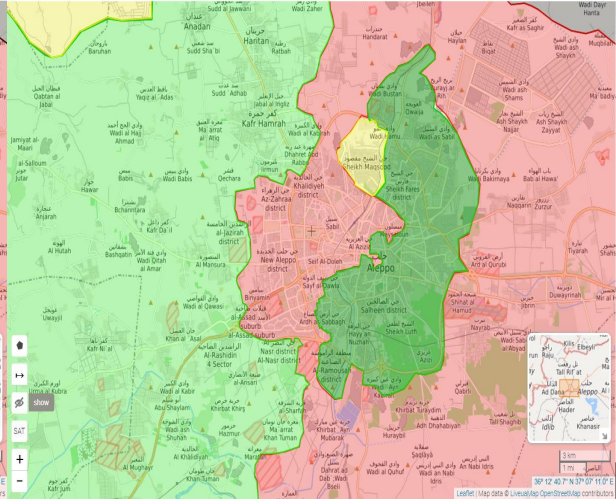
# Change in control in Aleppo



4<sup>th</sup> Aug.  
2017

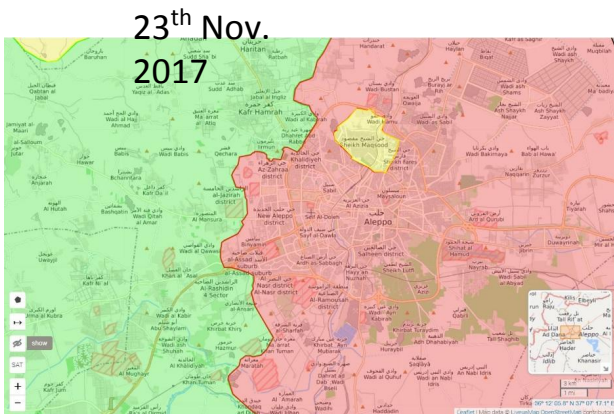
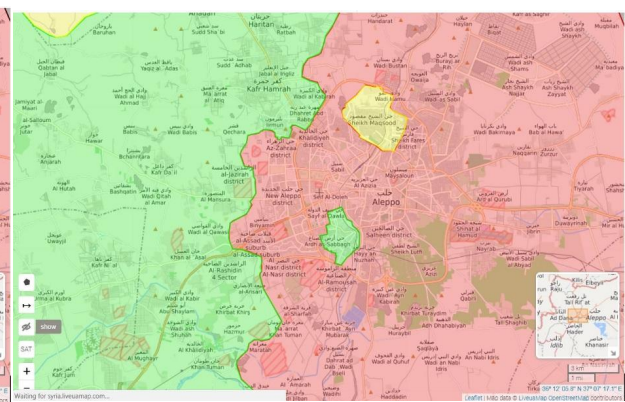
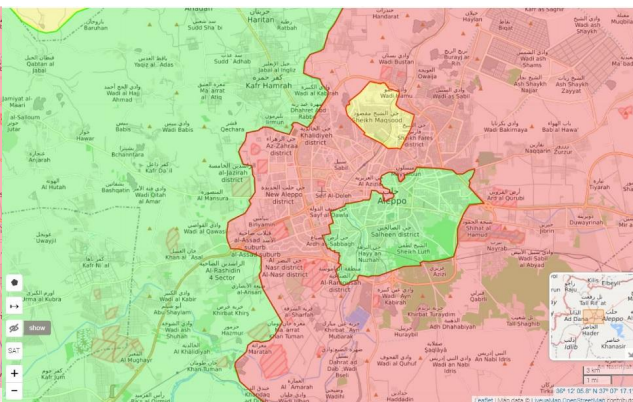
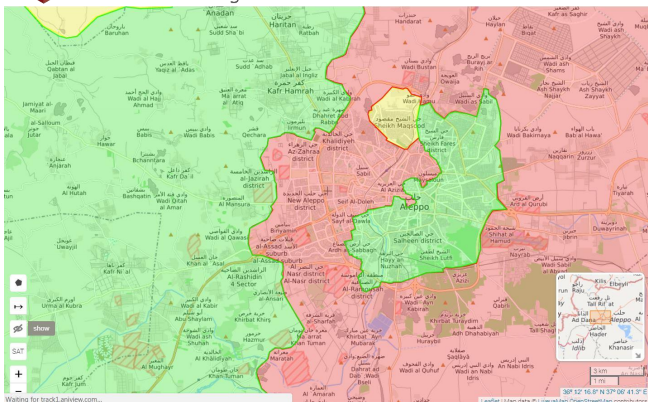


11<sup>th</sup> Aug.  
2017



4<sup>th</sup> Sep. 2017

# Change in control in Aleppo

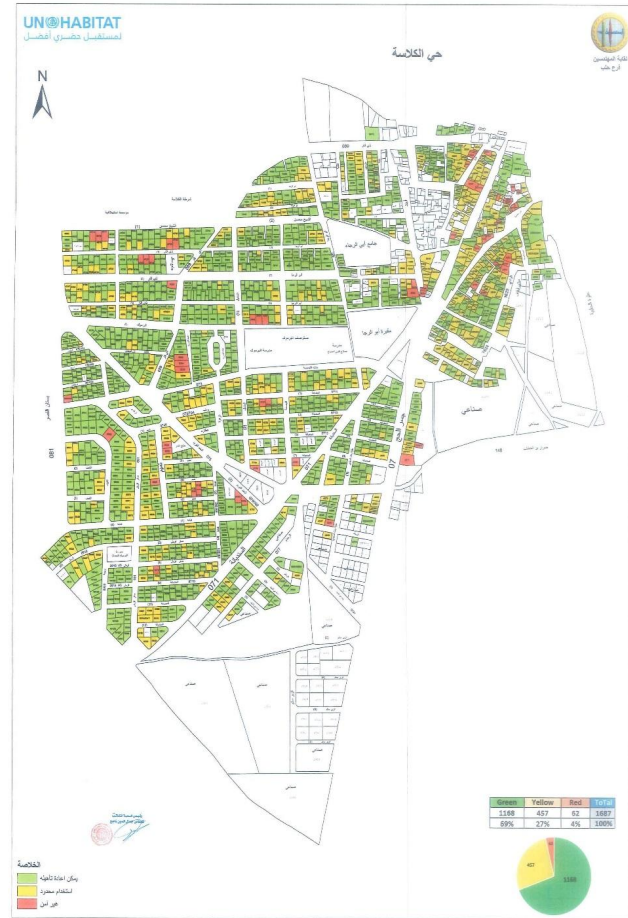


# Aleppo case study

## Multi-sector prioritization exercise

- Multi-sector taskforce (Shelter, WASH & ERL)  
January 2017
- Expert Panel Discussion (EPD), February 2017
- Shelter specific Prioritization, February 2017
- Government workshop, March 2017
- Preparation of neighbourhood level assessments,  
April 2017
- Neighbourhoods level rapid structural assessments

October 2017-January 2018

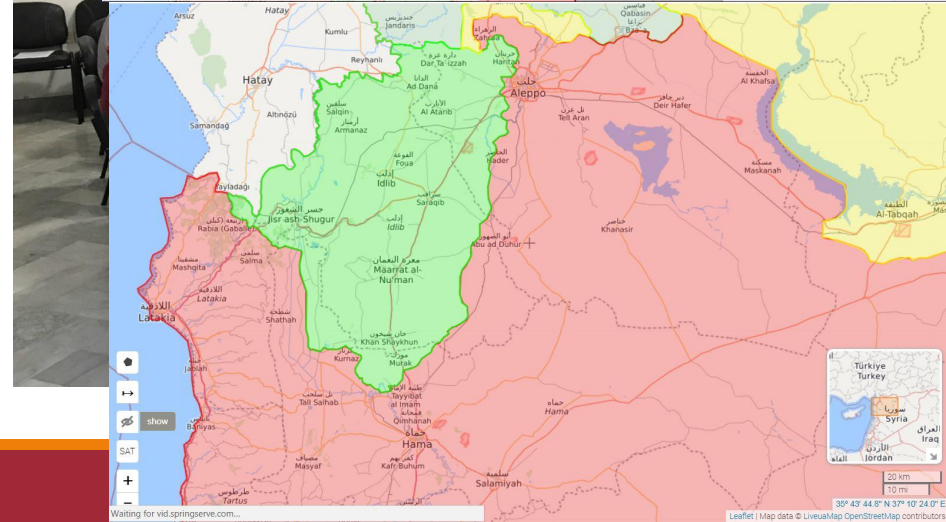
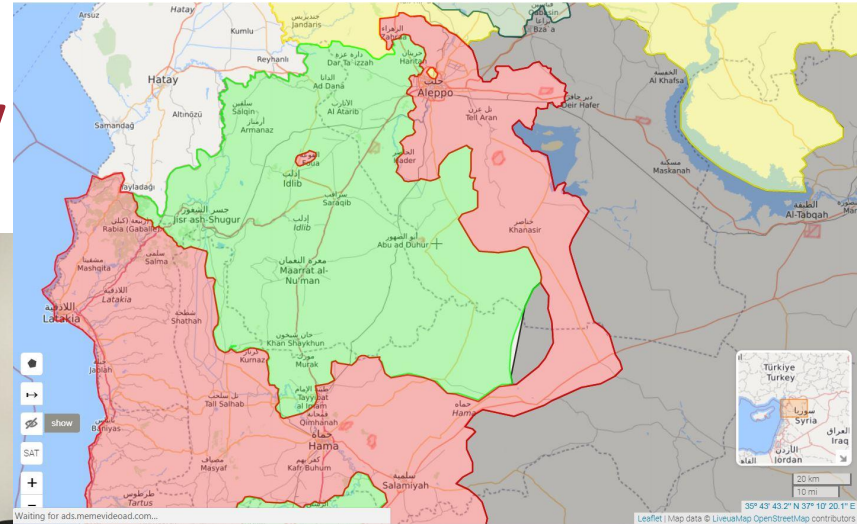




# Aleppo case study

## Key challenges / approval process as an example

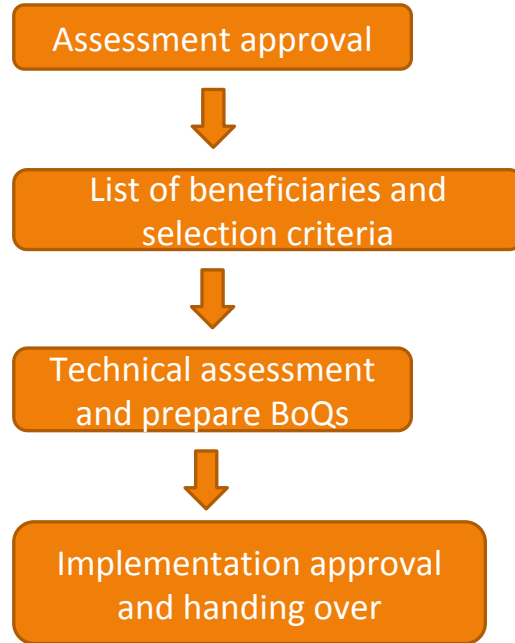
- Working in areas affected by hostility.
- Quality and source of information.
- Collaboration with government, and long approval process.
- Coordination / Number of actors
- Changing in priorities



# Aleppo case study

## Approval process challenge

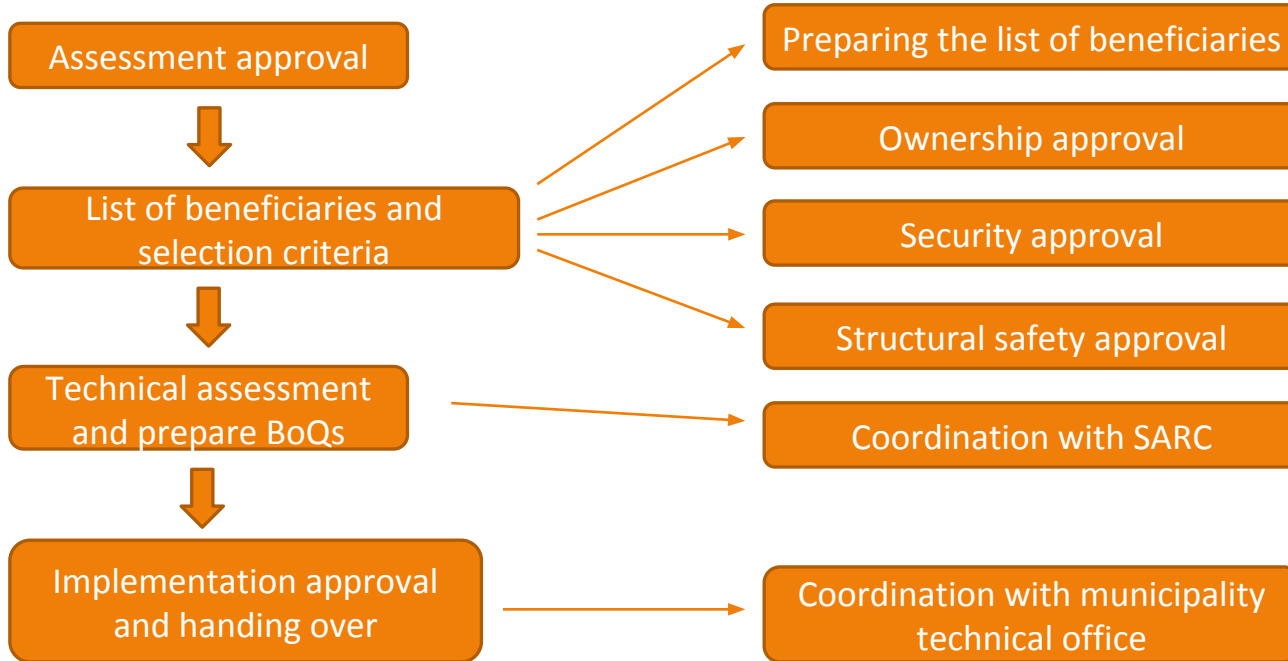
### *Syria approval process*



# Aleppo case study

## Approval process challenge

## *Aleppo approval process*



# Aleppo case study

## Lessons learnt

- **Engagement of all actors and coordination:**
- **Use of multi-sector approach** in urban areas
- **Phasing and adaptability to situation change**

**Thank you**

# Private Sector engagement and technical guidelines (Nepal)

---

**Sanjeev Hada**

# Key Achievements 2018

NFI / Shelter Kit Revision

Private Sector Engagement



# Minimum Life saving intervention

Life saving intervention: Emergency Package					
In Kind or Cash Support					
Standard	Unit				
Tarpaulin	2 pcs				
Blanket	2 pcs	*subject to governments directives			
Foam	2 pcs	* national standard specifications			
Nylone Rope	1.5 kg				
Packaging Bag	1 pc				
Kitchen set & Clothings					
optional: stoves, solar lamps, fuel etc.					
<b>or cash support of NPR 10,000</b>					



# Recovery kit

In Kind support			Cash support	
Standard	Unit		Standard ( NPR)	
CGI min 26 Guage	2 bundles			
Nylon rope	1.5 kg			
Tie wire	1.5 kg			
Wooden nails	0.5 kg			
Roofing nails	0.5 kg			
Hand saw	1 pc			
Shovel	1 pc			
Pick	1 pc			
Machete	1 pc			
Claw hammer	1 pc			
Combination pliers	1 pc			
Crow bar	1 pc			
Packaging bag	1 pc			
Cash for Bamboo	5 pcs			
<b>Total</b>				
<b>*subject to governments directives</b>				
<b>* national standard specifications</b>				



# National standard specifications

Blankets:	80% wool, 1.5x2 m, high thermal resistance, new fibres or recycled fibres from second hand
Tarpaulin	Woven high-density polyethylene (HDPE) black fibers fabric laminated on both sides with low-density polyethylene (LDPE) coating; Size (12'x18') m; Weight: 5 kg; No welding is allowed in the middle of the sheet; Number of eyelets 18; Colour blue, green or yellow
Plastic sheet	500 gauge, color green or blue
Nylon Rope	8mm dia; Polypropylene recycled fibers UV stabilized; minimum 3 strands; color black/blue; Packed in roll
Tie wire	Low carbon steel, galvanized binding wire; 16 gauge; Commercial type medium coated; Packed in roll;
Nails for roof	Iron nails, made of polished low carbon steel, cold processed, not heat treated except for galvanization; Spiral rolled or twisted shank, sealed umbrella-type spring-head Size: 7.5x3.6mm, Attached rubber washer to each nail; head dia 22 mm thick; Packed in strong and thick plastic bag
Nails for wood	Iron nails, polished low-carbon steel; cold processed, not heat treated except for galvanization; Large type-(7.5x3.6) mm, head dia 7.7mm and Large type-(40x2.2) mm, head dia 5.5mm; Packed in a strong and thick plastic bag
Bamboo	Treated and at least two year matured bamboo; Size: length 7 m, Circumference: 7 inch to 9 inch; Type: Mal Bas or equivalent
<b>Toolkit</b>	
Hand Saw	Carpenter hand saw, 400-450mm blade, lacquered, overall length 550mmx50mm; Blade thickness : 1 mm, protected against oxidation; Protective cardboard, teeth protection with hard plastic cover; 7 teeth per inch; Wooden dismountable handle, polished varnish hardwood
Shovel	Pressed carbon steel, hardened and tempered; Size: (295x225) mm, hole diameter: front side 36mm, back side 40 mm; Weight : 1000 gram without handle; Handle : Length 1070 mm, S smooth polished, varnished surfaces with Dry, strong and flexible wood.
Pick	Pressed carbon steel, hardened and tempered; Handle: Length 1000 mm, S smooth polished, varnished surfaces with Dry, strong and flexible wood.
Machete	Curved blade, 405 mm (16 inch), lacquered against oxidation, overall length 55 cm; Black smith made and locally available ;
Combination Pliers	Heavy duty Hot-forged carbon steel, side cutting pliers known as linemen pliers or side cutter; protected against corrosion with special paint; having gripping jaws, a cutting edge and insulating handle; Size 200 mm;
Claw Hammer	Carpenter hammer, head and handle, hammer head with flat and claw side : High carbon steel head, treated to achieve a martensitic structure, with dressed striking faces ; Weight of head: 750 gram; Handle: S smooth polished, varnished surfaces with Dry, strong and flexible wood.
Gall (Crow bar)	Iron, Circular shape, smooth and sharp in one end for digging; Size : Dia 25 mm, Length 1000 mm; Weight: 4 kg
Woven sack	New, woven polypropylene; Size : 1300x400mm; Colour : White; All tools (1 to 7 items) should be packed in woven sack



# On going efforts

- The Revised Contingency Plan is translated into local language, to be disseminated at 753 Municipalities across the country.
- Cluster Coordination mechanism orientations at district levels for newly elected government authorities.



# Private Sector Engagement

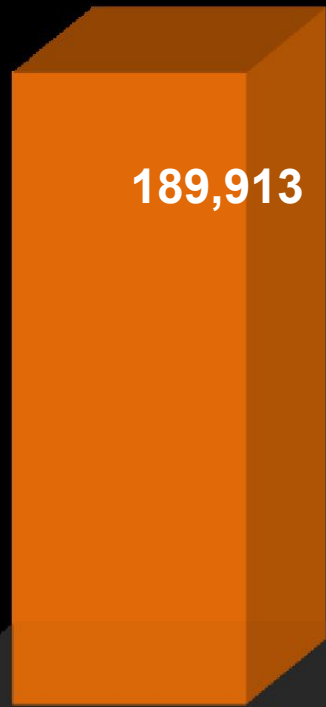
- Earthquake 2015 Pilot study findings:

## **Total 134 Responders:**

- **62 (ad hoc volunteer groups, individuals)**
- **10 business affiliated institutions.**
- **41 NGOs and Trusts**
- **12 religious organizations**
- **4 Lions and Rotary Clubs**
- **3 school and university alumni groups,**
- **1 ex-British Gurkha Soldiers group,**
- **1 political party**



## HOUSEHOLDS REACHED



189,913

15,730

Tarp

CGI

Transitional



# On going efforts

- Private sector Platform established at district levels through the declaration from the coordination workshop under the leadership of the local government (DDMC). (Banke sept 9, Kailali sept 20.. )
- Private sector task force teams formed at districts
- Initiatives for the formation of Private sector Platform at National level in consultation with National government authority (MOHA).
- Capacity building initiatives:
  - Orientation on Humanitarian Coordination mechanism / Principles is scheduled 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2018
  - Trainings on shelter / NFI kit content, national standards scheduled during 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2018 including NFI Shelter Kits / Sphere Standards.





# Private Sector expectations

- Branding
- Separate 4W matrix to map response
- Space / Voice at Humanitarian Coordination Meetings
- Capacity building in Disaster Risk Reduction / preparedness initiatives
- Government recognition



# Pacific regional coordination



**Robert Dodds**



# Pacific Shelter Cluster - good practices

GLOBAL SHELTER CLUSTER EVENTS, 1-4 OCTOBER 2018, GENEVA

# Snapshot of the Pacific region and the Pacific Shelter Cluster

- ▶ **The Pacific region is highly exposed to natural hazards and the effects of climate change.** It is home to 5 of the 15 highest-risk countries worldwide, on the basis of exposure to natural hazards, vulnerability, coping capacities, and adapting capacities. (WorldRiskIndex 2017);
- ▶ A regional coordination structure is in place - the **Pacific Shelter Cluster** is one of 9 clusters of the **Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT)**, formally recognized by the IASC in 2012. Global clusters are mirrored at Pacific regional level (except for CCCM);
- ▶ The PHT coordinates **international humanitarian response** and supports **national-led disaster risk management** when requested. There is a significant focus on **preparedness** in the region;
- ▶ Headquartered in Fiji, the PHT serves **14 countries** in the Pacific (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu).



Équateur

PAPUA NEW GUINEA  
PAPOUASIE-NOUVELLE-GUINÉE

NAURU  
Nauru

Tarawa

KIRIBATI

Mowanand  
(113)  
(114)

Baker  
113  
(114)

KIRIBATI

ARU  
(114)

KIRIBATI

NEW GUINEA  
NOUVELLE-GUINÉE

Fort Moresby

Port Moresby

SOLOMON ISLANDS  
ÎLES SALOMON

TUVALU  
Fusifanu

TOKELAU

MANUFOFA ISLANDS  
ÎLES MANUFOFA

CORAL SEA  
MER DE CORAIL

WALLIS &  
FUTUNA  
Futu  
Uta

SAMOA  
Upolu

American Samoa  
SAMOA AMÉRICAINES

COOK ISLANDS  
ÎLES COOK

YANUATU

Port Vila

Tonga  
Tonga

FJI  
ÎLES FIJI

TONGA  
Nukunono

Nati

NIUE

Puka

Tapea  
Tapea

FRENCH POLYNESIA  
POLYNÉSIE FRANÇAISE

Tropic of Capricorn

Tropic of Capricorn

NEW CALEDONIA  
NOUVELLE-CALÉDONIE

NORFOLK ISLAND  
NORFOLK

Kingman Reef

TASMAN SEA  
MER DE TASMAN

International Date Line - La ligne de changement de date  
MIDNIGHT ZONE  
ZÉPHIR Océanique

PITCAIRN ISLANDS  
PITCAIRN

Mattires

Apa

# Pacific disaster responses 2015-2018 trending towards national-led response?

Year	Country	Event	International assistance requested?	Cluster coordination support requested?
2018 Apr	Vanuatu	Volcanic eruption	No	Yes
2018 Mar	Vanuatu	Tropical cyclone Hola	No	Yes
2018 Feb	Tonga (also Samoa & Fiji)	Tropical cyclone Gita	No	Yes
2018 Apr	Fiji	Tropical cyclones Josie & Keni	No	No
2017 Sep	Vanuatu	Volcanic eruption	No	Yes
2017 May	Vanuatu	Tropical cyclone Donna	No	Yes
2016 Dec	Solomon Islands	Earthquake / tsunami	No	Yes
<b>2016 Feb</b>	<b>Fiji (also Tonga)</b>	<b>Tropical cyclone Winston</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>2015 Mar</b>	<b>Vanuatu (+ Kiribati, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands &amp; PNG)</b>	<b>Tropical cyclone Pam</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>

# Good practice: supporting sub-national cluster coordination in **the Pacific**

## How to do it?

- ▶ Deploy a hub coordinator as soon as possible, ideally at the same time as a national coordinator
- ▶ Essential to deploy both for effective coordination, to ensure a basic level of alignment between national and provincial processes

# Good practice: supporting sub-national cluster coordination in **the Pacific**

## **Seems simple, why don't we do it more often?**

- ▶ In the Pacific, resources usually don't stretch that far. Without the call for international humanitarian assistance, there are fewer resources available to support:
  - ▶ Coordination – it can be a challenge funding the deployment of even one SCT member for a prolonged period
  - ▶ the immediate needs of affected population
  - ▶ capacity building of partners and the local coordination team

# Good practice: supporting sub-national cluster coordination in **the Pacific**

## **Why is it important to support sub-national coordination teams?**

- ▶ National disaster risk management structures of the Pacific are often highly decentralised, with the response led at sub-national level. Decisions made here greatly impact the course of the response
- ▶ Sub-national coordination teams and first responders typically have less access to training and capacity building opportunities. Coordination support at sub-national level can therefore enhance effectiveness of the response, at the same time providing a means to build capacity of the local team

# Good practice: supporting sub-national cluster coordination in **Vanuatu**

## Lessons from the Ambae Volcano response (April 2018 – present):

- ▶ **Increased partnerships enabled an extension of coordination support to the provincial level** – A cooperation agreement between IFRC and Shelterbox at the global level increased resources available to the cluster, enabling the deployment of a hub coordinator fully supported by Shelterbox, in addition to the national coordinator supported by Australian Red Cross. Provincial presence has been instrumental in raising the voices of affected communities to the national level in this response.
- ▶ **Recognition of our role as ‘coordination support’ focussed on capacity building of the local shelter cluster team rather than as ‘coordination lead’.** Coordination short-course developed to train local coordination teams on-the-job during the response. This is a cost effective approach with immediate impact on the ground.



**SHELTERBOX SCT MEMBER SUPPORTING COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS AT PROVINCIAL-LEVEL FOR THE AMBAE VOLCANO RESPONSE IN VANUATU, 2018**



**SHELTERBOX SCT MEMBER SUPPORTING SHELTER CLUSTER LEAD PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT TO ENGAGE WITH THE PROVINCIAL COORDINATION STRUCTURE**

# Cluster coordination short-course for sub-national coordination team members

## ***Method of delivery***

- ▶ Dedicated 2 x ½ day training sessions plus ‘on-the-job’ training over the course of a 1-week period. Delivery via formal presentations, videos, review of key documents, discussion and direct support with coordination of the response.

## ***Main objectives***

- ▶ To introduce strategic and practical knowledge of shelter coordination policies, methods, tools and procedures in the humanitarian response system.
- ▶ To prepare local coordination team members to apply this knowledge in the current and future responses.

# Cluster coordination short-course for sub-national coordination team members

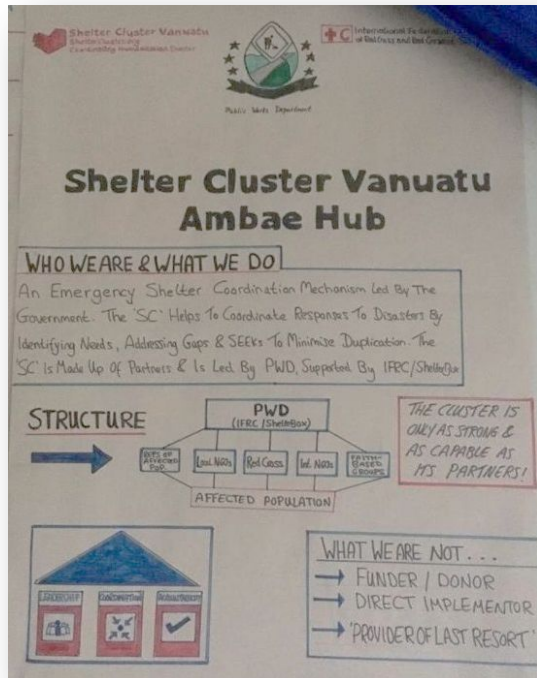
## ***Course content – global resources tailored to the local context***

- ▶ Introduction to the Shelter Cluster
- ▶ Humanitarian response system overview and background
- ▶ Shelter cluster frameworks and roles - Global, National and Ambae 'Hub', including support available from national shelter cluster team
- ▶ Defining shelter and the shelter cluster
- ▶ Overview of 'Shelter Cluster Core Functions'
- ▶ Key Technical Standards inc. SPHERE and applicable national standards
- ▶ Shelter Cluster Vanuatu Structure – TC Pam response vs Ambae Volcano response

# Cluster coordination short-course for sub-national coordination team members

- ▶ Information Management and typical Shelter Cluster products inc. 3Ws, contact lists, weekly reporting to national Shelter Cluster
- ▶ Cross Cutting Issues (focussing on Gender & Protection)
- ▶ Partner updates to date
- ▶ Introduction to Assessments and community consultations
- ▶ Aims and approaches of assessments and consultations
- ▶ Practical – planning, conducting and disseminating findings of a community consultation
- ▶ Introduction to Evacuation Centres and Site Planning. Review of NDMO Evacuation Site checklist and latest VRCS evacuation centre data
- ▶ Site planning in emergencies – key considerations and challenges
- ▶ Discussion of Resettlement Advisor and Shelter Cluster team's roles in relation to Maewo

# Cluster coordination short-course for sub-national coordination team members



## Resources:

- 'The Cluster Approach 1.5' ppt presentation
- 'Shelter Cluster Vanuatu Ambae Hub' poster
- 'Shelter Cluster Core Functions' document
- 'The Cluster Approach' video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FsSggkNv4B8>

- 'Shelter Handbook Bislama 2013 VRCS'
- 'More Than Just a Roof' Online training  
[http://training.itcilo.org/delta/SHELTER/presentation\\_html5.html](http://training.itcilo.org/delta/SHELTER/presentation_html5.html)

# Cluster coordination short-course for sub-national coordination team members

- Gender Based Violence in Emergencies <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IEDz1dFGzk>
- SPHERE Handbook <http://www.spherehandbook.org>
- Site Planning in Emergencies <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lq1APwdKiXs>
- Example 3W excel spreadsheet
- Example Shelter Cluster factsheet and review of Shelter Cluster Vanuatu website
- Key files and links provided to coordination team members













**Thank you**

# Sharing Practices

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## Technical Coordination

# War-damaged shelter repair guidelines, Iraq

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Francesca Coloni, UNHCR

# Shelter Cluster IRAQ

## Experiences around war-damaged shelter repairs in conflict-affected areas in Iraq

Geneva, Oct. 1, 2018



## Shelter assistance in conflict affected areas - ultimate goal

- Help **durable return**: most vulnerable HH retaking possess of their properties in areas **affected by the conflict**
- Contribute **preventing further displacement** due to difficult living conditions in damaged shelter
- Based on life-saving needs (**HRP vs other stabilization platforms**)
- Principle of “do-no-harm”:
  - Expert assessment, design and supervision strictly required
  - Consider assessment fatigue of potential beneficiaries

## Shelter assistance in areas of return - Challenges

- Different houses' architecture/design
- Different houses' construction types
- Different damage level caused on similar housing units
- Different damage level caused on same housing units
- Debris removal, ERW
- Cultural heritage protected by UNESCO



# GUIDANCE NOTE ON EMERGENCY REPAIRS OF WAR DAMAGED SHELTER

## Introduction

- Highlighting the socio-economic vulnerability criteria for beneficiaries selection

## The Process

- Identification of beneficiaries
- **HLP issues**
- Categorization of the war-damaged shelter
- Minimum scope of war-damaged shelter repairs
- Implementation modalities
- Further technical advices

## Annexes

- Annex I: Categories of War Damaged Buildings in Iraq
- Annex II: Minimum scope for emergency shelter repairs



Adobe Acrobat  
Document

# Categories of War Damaged Buildings in Iraq

0

- **No damage / Negligible damage**
- Structurally safe for habitation

I

- **Minor** – Houses with limited damage to walls, doors and windows
- **Structurally safe** for habitation

II

- **Major** – Houses with extensive damage, but no structural damage
- **Structurally partially safe** for habitation

III

- **Severe** – Houses that have sustained significant structural damage and require extensive repair
- **Structurally unsafe for habitation until retrofit**

IV

- **Destroyed** – Structural damages so important that rehabilitation is not feasible
- **Structurally unsafe for habitation**



# Minimum Scope of Repairs

- Step 1: Ensure structural integrity of the building.
- Step 2: Provide adequate covered living space.

Technical requirements - Minimum standards for repair of **Category I (minor), II (major) & III (severe)**

1 - Structural safety	10 - Ventilation / Windows
2 - Covered living space	11 - Internal walls
3 - Fire damage	12 - Internal partitions
4 - Boundary walls	13 - Water supply
5 - External Walls	14 - Kitchen
6 - Roof	15 - Toilets and showers
7 - Floor slab	16 - Electrical connection and lighting system
8 - Stairs, balconies and roof terraces	17 - Accessibility
9 - External and internal doors	

# Standard BOQ for minimum repairs of WDS

201805\_Standard\_BOQ\_MinimumRepairsWarDamagedShelter\_V1\_Final - Print

614

**Standard Bill of Quantity (BOQ) for minimum repairs of War Damaged Shelter**

House owner' name and contact details:

Address (Sub-governorate, village/neighborhood):

GPS coordinates: Date:

ID Level I	ID Level II	Item Description	General Description	Notes	Quantity						
					Unit	Qty	Rate	Amount	Unit	Qty	Rate
<b>QUANTITIES</b>											
I											
II											
III											
IV											

Standard BOQ Form



Microsoft Excel  
Worksheet

# Damaged Housing Assessment & Rehabilitation Platform

<https://unhabitatiraq.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=026889c372314e75a35acef3f2abdfa>

**UN-HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

**Shelter Cluster Iraq**  
ShelterCluster.org  
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

This portal is hosted and managed by UN-Habitat to coordinate housing rehabilitation activities in Iraq. **This portal is for operational use only.** Only data reported to UN-Habitat and Shelter Cluster is included in the portal.

This portal contains three type of layers.

- 1. Area data master list. (turned on by default)**  
Damage assessment and housing rehabilitation projects reported for areas.
- 2. Housing rehabilitation master list (turned on by default)**  
Housing rehabilitation data with GPS points per house.
- 3. Housing assessment master list (turned off by default)**  
Housing assessment data with GPS points per house.

OK



# Housing Damage Assessment & Rehabilitation Platform

Find address or place

Map navigation controls:

- Zoom in (+)
- Zoom out (-)
- Home
- Location
- Layers

### Layer List

Operational layers

- Area\_Data\_180726
- Rehabilitation\_Point\_Data\_180726
- Assessment\_Point\_Data\_180726
- WD\_1st\_round\_DB - Governorate

### Legend

**Area\_Data\_180726**

- Assessment
- Rehabilitation
- New construction / transitional shelter
- Cash for Shelter

**Rehabilitation\_Point\_Data\_180726**

- Rehabilitation
- New construction / transitional shelter
- Cash for Shelter
- Other

**Assessment\_Point\_Data\_180726**

- ▲ Assessment

### Area\_Data\_180726

Data_Type	Project data for areas
Tracking_C	NIN_IOM_HR0087
Radius	500
Project_de	Assessment
Project_Na	
Date_of_co	
Status	Ongoing
Y	36.37
X	42.41
Governorat	Ninewa
District	Telafar
Subdistric	
Neighborho	Al-kefah
Boasting	100 620 00

[Zoom to](#)

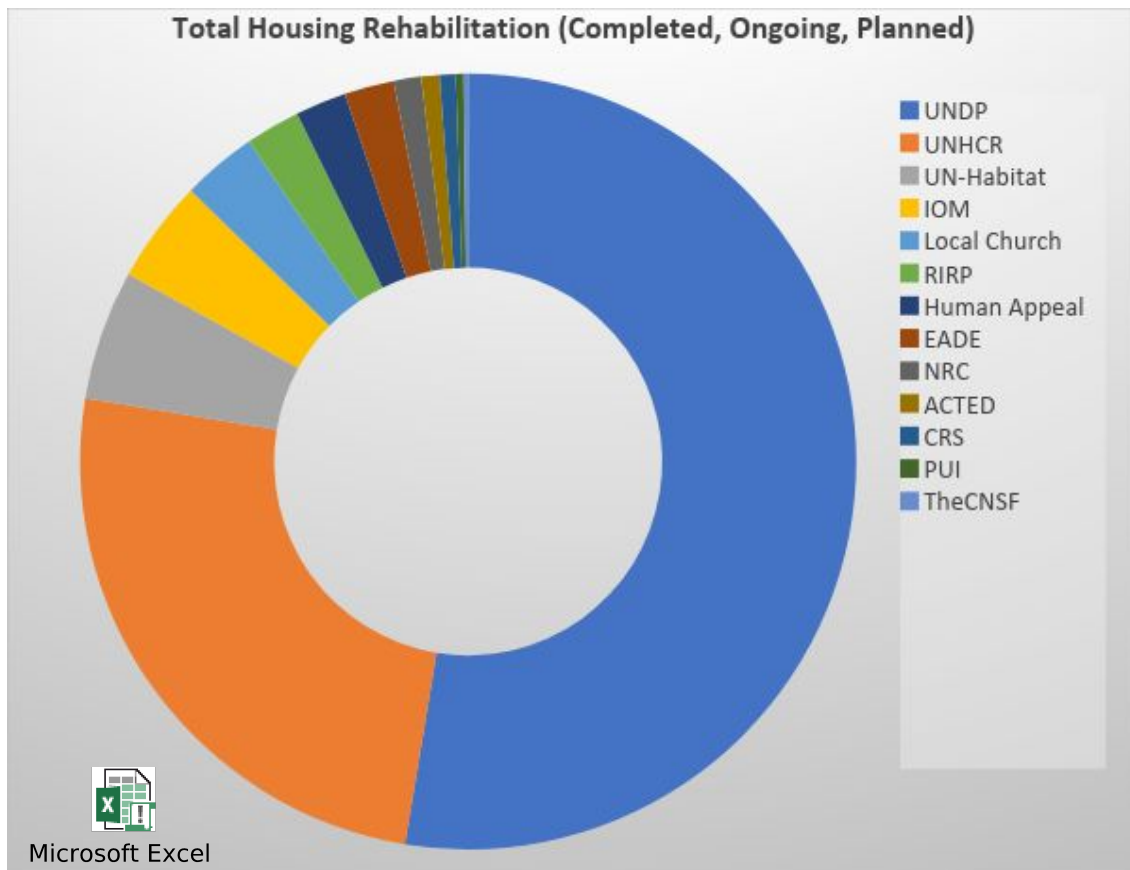
46 273 34 032 Degrees

Map navigation controls:

- Layers
- Home
- Location

# Housing rehabilitation programs as of Sept. 24, 2018

Organization	Total targeted houses (completed, ongoing, planned)
UNDP	34,508
UNHCR	16,405
UN-Habitat	3,552
IOM	2,819
Local Church	2,045
RIRP	1,500
Human Appeal	1,397
EADE	1,350
NRC	751
ACTED	500
CRS	436
PUI	210
The CNSF	125
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,598</b>





Thank you

# Shelter Rehabilitation guidelines, NW Syria

---

Angel Pasqual, UNHCR

# SHELTER REPAIR AND REHABILITATION GUIDELINES



**Shelter/NFI Cluster**  
**X-Border Operation - Turkey Hub**  
ShelterCluster.org  
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

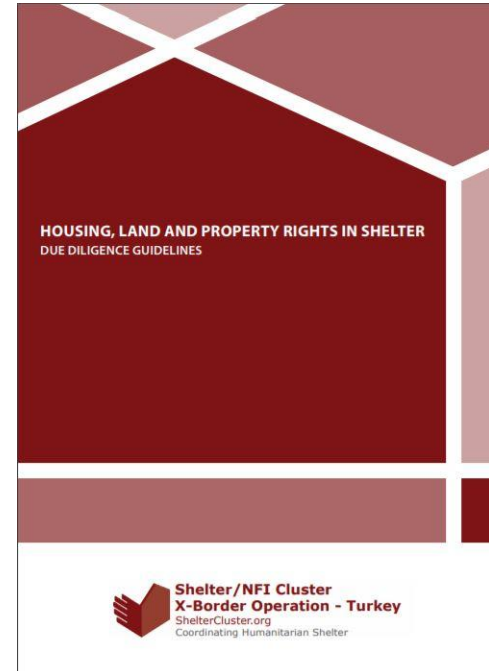


**SHELTER OPERATIONS**  
**SYRIA CROSS-BORDER**



# Background, Context and why it was needed

- In 2016 the top capacity building priority in shelter sector was HLP- guidelines produced and published in July 2017
- Due to conflict and displacement, shelter spaces are not sufficient to host the people in need of shelter – Shelters are either damaged or overcrowded
- There is limited capacity from partners to implement shelter rehabilitation
- Donors lack confidence to fund the activity due to security risks, lack of partner capacity, minimum standards and remote monitoring




# Guidelines development process

1. SAG agreed to prioritize Shelter Rehab Guidelines
2. IOM took lead on development process
3. Due to lack of capacity in the subject, instead of a TWG a partner consultation process took place to understand the context and ensure the guidelines were drafted in line with the needs, the context and challenges
4. Multiple versions and adaptations to the guidelines were developed to reach the final product.
5. Due to lack on capacity from partners, tools development is still pending
  - Developed by: Angel Pascual (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster), Adnan Baghajati & Ina Jahn (IOM) with the support of the Shelter Centre
  - Funded by: OFDA
  - Launch: October 2018

# Context, audience & impact

## CONTEXT

 **4.2M** people in need of shelter assistance

 **3.7M** people cannot carry out necessary repairs to their homes, principally because they cannot afford the materials and/or professional assistance required to carry out the rehabilitation.

## AUDIENCE



Shelter actors operating in Syria



Donor community



Other sectors

such as WASH, Protection and Health for the purpose of achieving a multisectoral response


## IMPACT

- 1** To build the capacity of shelter actors in Syria on shelter rehabilitation, repair and conversion of use
- 2** To provide a consistent and unified shelter response as well as a standardized procedure on the implementation of shelter rehabilitation projects
- 3** To provide minimum technical standards on the implementation of shelter rehabilitation projects
- 4** To build the confidence of the donor community to fund shelter rehabilitation projects in Syria
- 5** To enable shelter actors to increase the shelter capacity of conflict affected areas in Syria

# Programme Target & Protection Mainstreaming

## PROGRAMME TARGET

### BENEFICIARIES

 **Most in need**  
Identified based on strict criteria

 → IDPs

 → Returnees

 → Host communities



- Vulnerabilities  
- Needs  
- Damage Levels

### SHELTER TYPE



**Grade 2**  
Moderate damage level

- Residential housing (single or multiple-story buildings), partially damaged or unfinished
- Commercial or garage premises that can be converted for shelter use
- Collective shelter repair
- Extensions to existing shelters

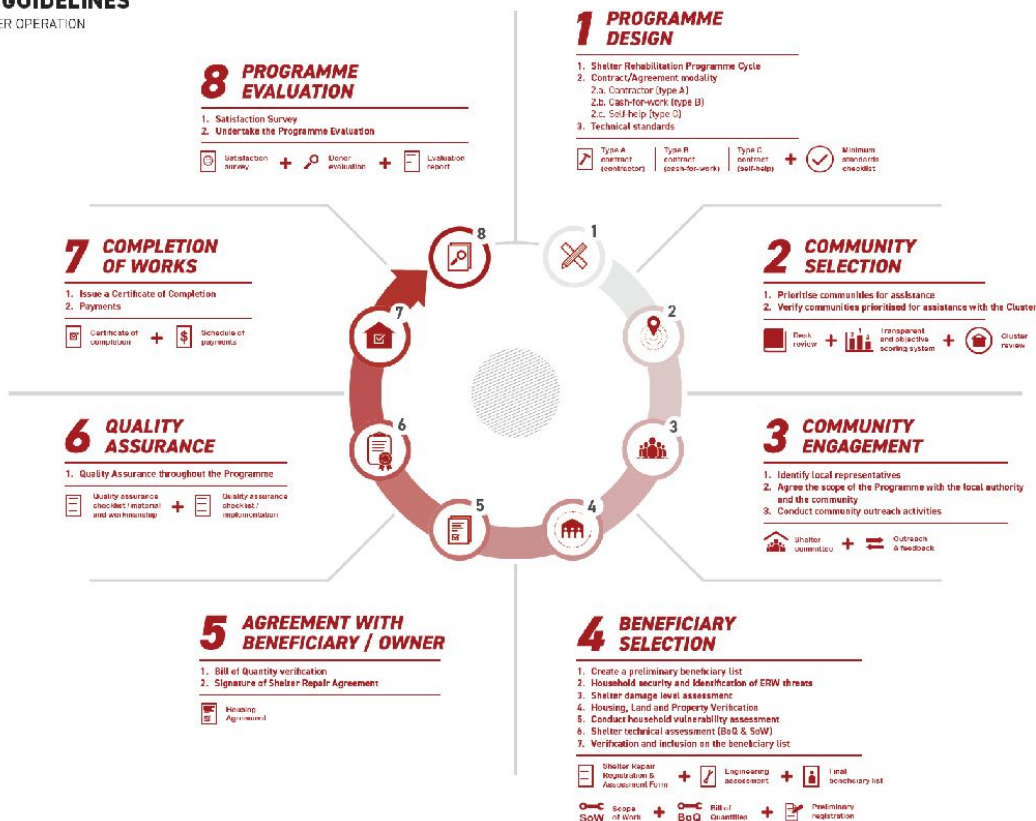
- Protection Principles
- Protection Risks in shelter rehabilitation
- Protection referral mechanisms
- Considerations and risk mitigation in programme implementation on:
  - Gender
  - Gender Based Violence
  - Child Protection
  - Mine Action

# STEP BY STEP APPROACH in shelter rehabilitation

## SHELTER REPAIR AND REHABILITATION GUIDELINES

SYRIA CROSS-BORDER SHELTER OPERATION

### CYCLE OVERVIEW



# STEP BY STEP APPROACH in shelter rehabilitation

## 1 PROGRAMME DESIGN



1. Shelter Rehabilitation Programme Cycle
2. Contract/Agreement modality
  - 2.a. Contractor (type A)
  - 2.b. Cash-for-work (type B)
  - 2.c. Self-help (type C)
3. Technical standards



Type A  
contract  
(contractor)

Type B  
contract  
(cash-for-work)

Type C  
contract  
(self-help)



Minimum  
standards  
checklist

# STEP BY STEP APPROACH in shelter rehabilitation

## 2 COMMUNITY SELECTION



1. Prioritise communities for assistance
2. Verify communities prioritised for assistance with the Cluster



Desk  
review



Transparent  
and objective  
scoring system



Cluster  
review

# STEP BY STEP APPROACH in shelter rehabilitation

## 3 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT



1. Identify local representatives
2. Agree the scope of the Programme with the local authority and the community
3. Conduct community outreach activities



# STEP BY STEP APPROACH in shelter rehabilitation

## 4 **BENEFICIARY SELECTION**



1. Create a preliminary beneficiary list
2. Household security and identification of ERW threats
3. Shelter damage level assessment
4. Housing, Land and Property Verification
5. Conduct household vulnerability assessment
6. Shelter technical assessment (BoQ & SoW)
7. Verification and inclusion on the beneficiary list



# STEP BY STEP APPROACH in shelter rehabilitation

## **5** **AGREEMENT WITH BENEFICIARY / OWNER**

---

1. Bill of Quantity verification
  2. Signature of Shelter Repair Agreement
- 



Housing  
Agreement



# STEP BY STEP APPROACH in shelter rehabilitation

## 6 **QUALITY ASSURANCE**



### 1. Quality Assurance throughout the Programme



Quality assurance checklist / material and workmanship



Quality assurance checklist / implementation

# STEP BY STEP APPROACH in shelter rehabilitation

## **7** *COMPLETION OF WORKS*



- 
1. Issue a Certificate of Completion
  2. Payments
- 



Certificate of  
completion



Schedule of  
payments

# STEP BY STEP APPROACH in shelter rehabilitation

## 8 PROGRAMME EVALUATION



1. Satisfaction Survey
2. Undertake the Programme Evaluation



Satisfaction  
survey



Donor  
evaluation



Evaluation  
report

# Shelter Rehabilitation Guidelines – XB Turkey Hub

**THANKS!**

**Any Questions?**



**Global Shelter Cluster**

ShelterCluster.org  
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter



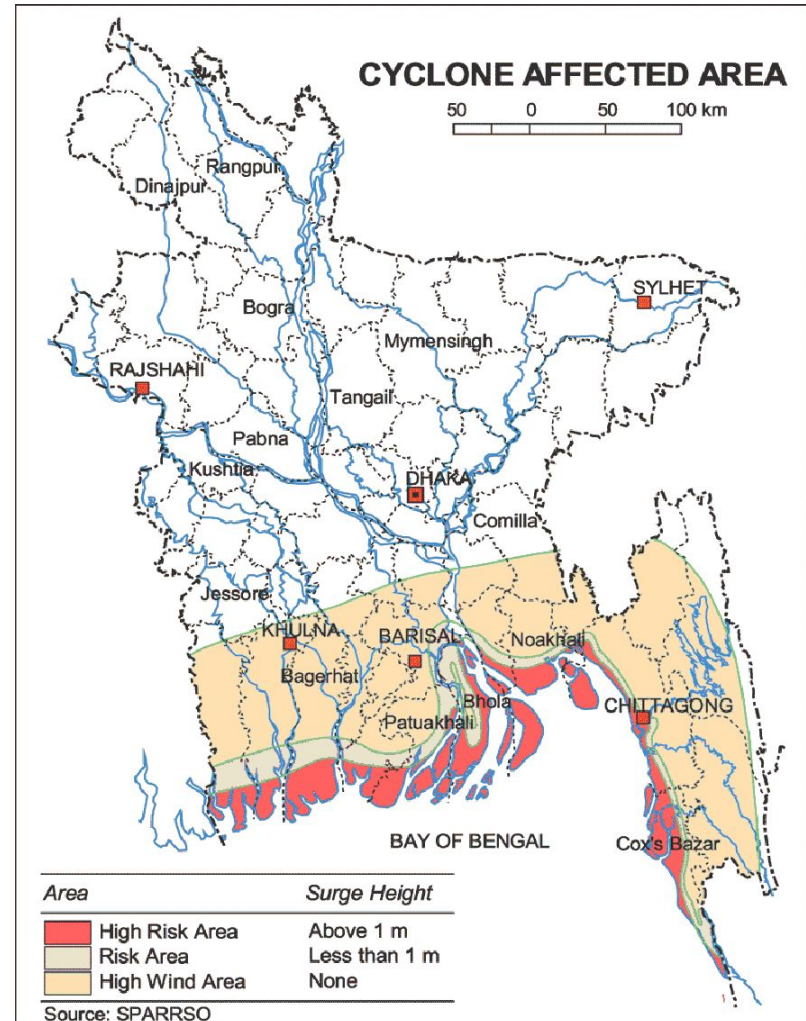
# Wind and Shelter



# Cyclone Season in Bangladesh:

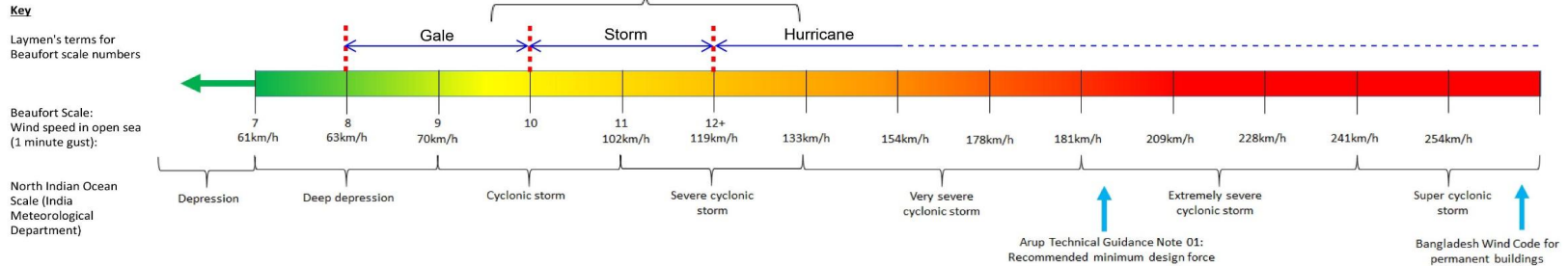
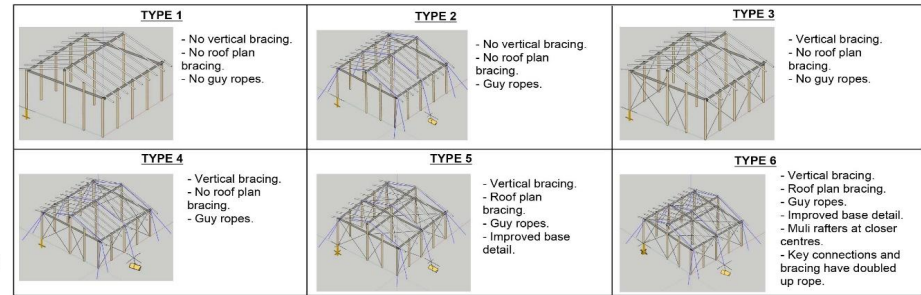
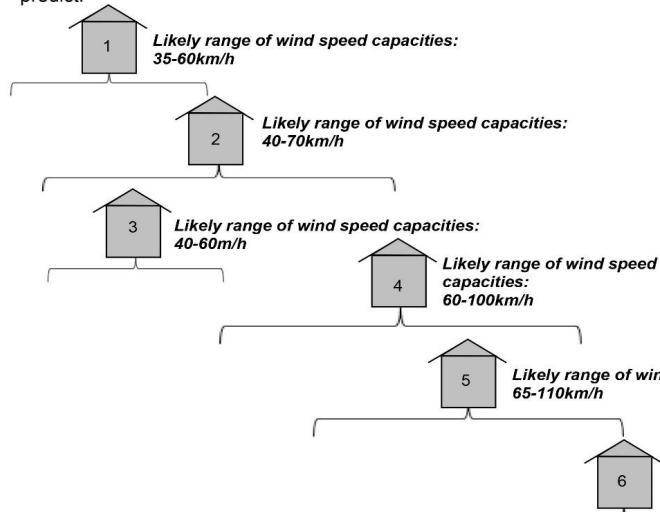
- Cyclone makes landfall in Bangladesh almost every year
- 2 Cyclone seasons:
  - April – May
  - October – November

Name	Date	Speed	Deaths	Total affected <sup>1</sup>	Main affected area
<b>Sidr</b>	15/11/07	240km/h	3,300	18.7 mln (55,000 injured)	Khulna & Barisal divisions
<b>Aila</b>	25/05/09	120km/h	190	3.9 mln	Khulna & Barisal divisions
<b>Mahasen</b>	16/05/13	85km/h	17	1.04 mln	Barguna, Bhola, Patuakhali districts
<b>Komen</b>	30/07/15	90 km/h	4	2.6 mln	Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Noakhali districts
<b>Roanu</b>	21/05/16	100km/h	24	1.3 mln	Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Barguna, Noakhali districts
<b>Mora</b>	30/05/17	130km/h	7	3.3 mln	Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Rangamati, Bandarban districts



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2/2

The image below shows the relative performance of the different shelter types. The bar below represents different wind speeds in km/h, the commonly used Beaufort Scale, and the North Indian Ocean wind event scale. The range of approximate strengths of the different shelter types has been plotted against these scales. Each shelter has a range of strengths because the strength of all of the different elements will vary (the bamboo, the rope and the foundations), and wind loading is difficult to accurately predict.



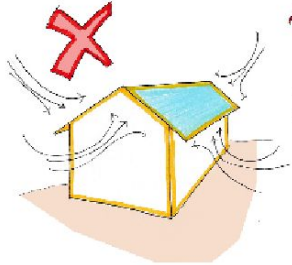
- Focus on:
  - Tie down
  - Bracing
  - Foundations
  - Exposed locations





**TIE DOWN KIT  
INSTRUCTIONS**

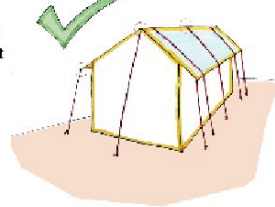
Secure the roof with the rope



Fold the end of the tarpaulin



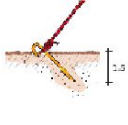
Put a stone at the end before the knot



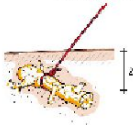
Rope tied at corners  
Rope going over the shelter

**TIE-DOWN OPTIONS**

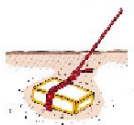
Bent re-bar peg



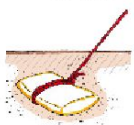
Tree stump



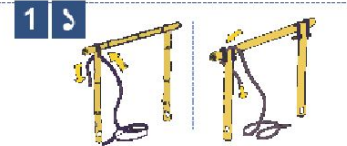
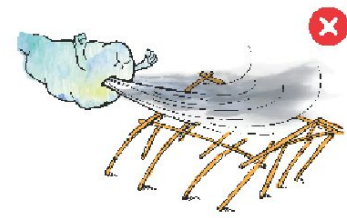
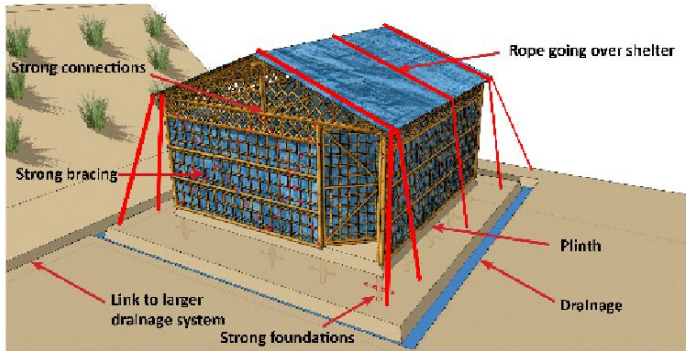
Brick



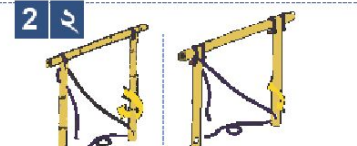
Sandbag



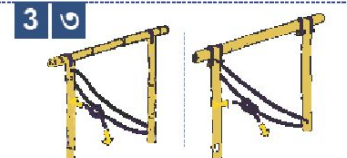
**IMPROVING WIND RESILIENE OF SHELTER**



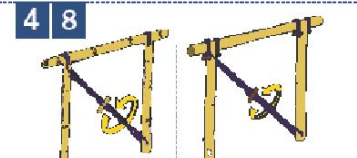
Place 6mm rope through hole in the post or around the dowel  
৬মিটা রোপ দেয়াল গর্তের মধ্য দিয়ে বা সীলনের ডোলাদে গর্তের মাধ্যমে  
দুইটি মানে লকানো যাবে হয়েছে  
Make sure wall plate is tightly tied to post through hole or around dowel using rope  
গর্তের মধ্য দিয়ে বা সীলনের ডোলাদে গর্তের মাধ্যমে  
দুইটি মানে লকানো যাবে হয়েছে



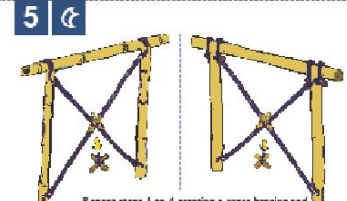
Insert rope through hole in the bottom of the post  
দেয়াল/দুইটি মানে লকানো যাবে গর্তের মধ্য দিয়ে



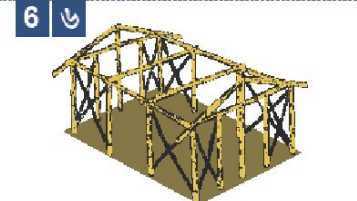
Tie both ends of rope tightly together | গর্তের দুইটি মানে লকানো যাবে গর্তের মধ্য দিয়ে



Use a piece of bamboo and tightly twist ropes  
একটি মানে লকানো যাবে গর্তের মধ্য দিয়ে লকানো যাবে গর্তের মধ্য দিয়ে



Repeat steps 1 to 4 creating a cross bracing and tie both braces together  
কোন দেয়াল লকানো যাবে গর্তের মধ্য দিয়ে লকানো যাবে গর্তের মধ্য দিয়ে  
একটি মানে লকানো যাবে গর্তের মধ্য দিয়ে



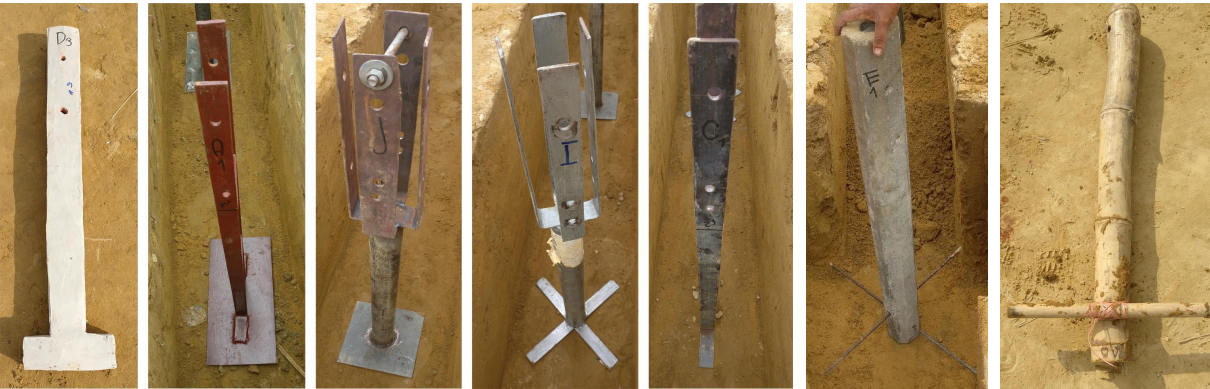
Bracing is needed on all corners  
লকানো যাবে গর্তের মধ্য দিয়ে লকানো যাবে গর্তের মধ্য দিয়ে

- Blank distribution of Tie Down Kits (80% already covered)
- Identification of areas with Greater Wind Exposure with support of REACH – to prioritize area for Wall Bracing Kit interventions



# Working with Bath University on foundation testing

- ARUP and Bath University support on the wind load identification
- Bath University support on the testing of different foundation types against the uplift
- Development of footing/foundations catalogue for Transitional Shelter Interventions – Footing as a part of essential materials in Transitional Shelter Support





**Global Shelter Cluster**

ShelterCluster.org  
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter



# Shelter community projects, Somalia

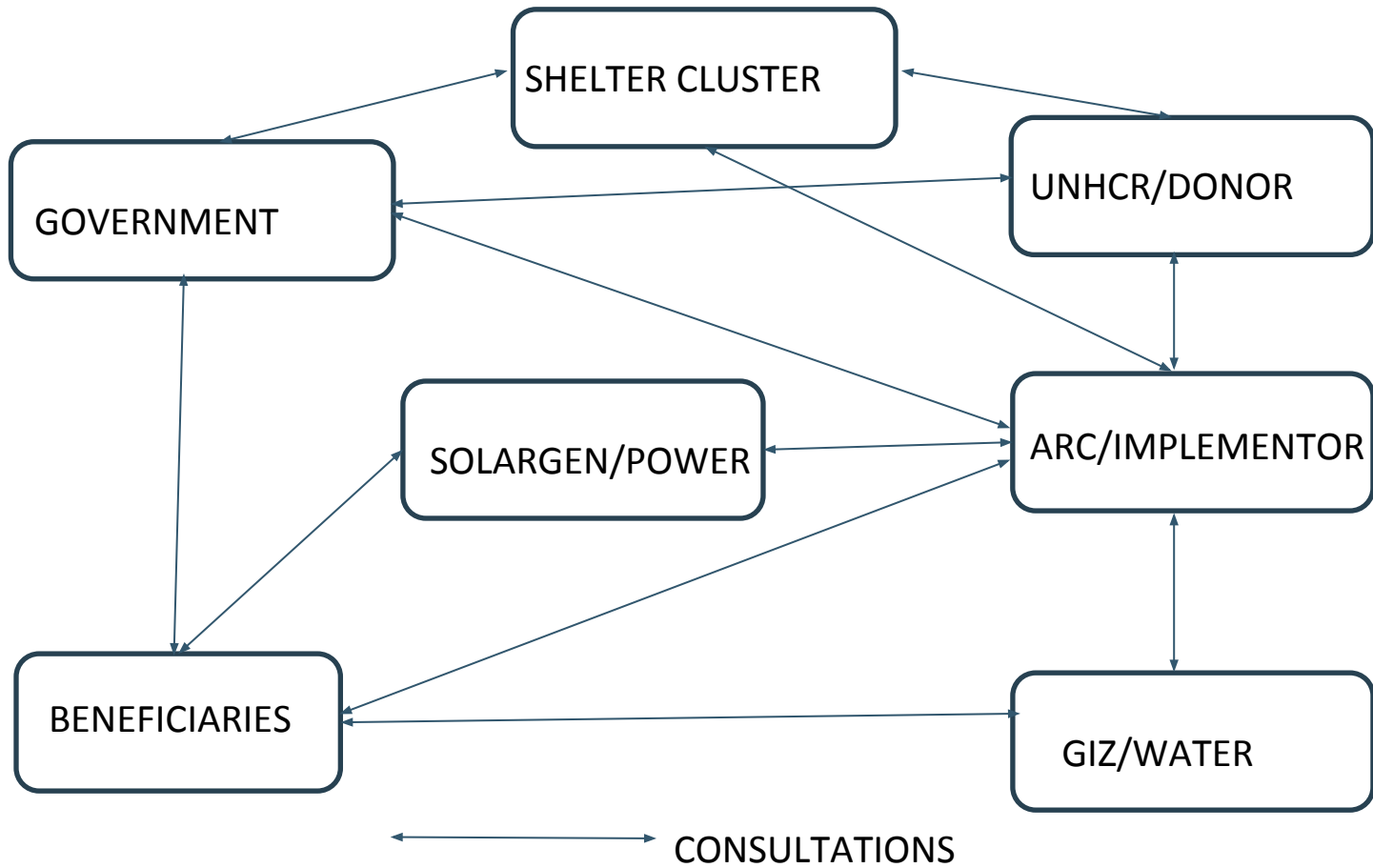
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Nurta Adan, UNHCR

# BUILDING SHELTERS IN COMMUNITY SETTLEMENTS

# WHAT IS A COMMUNITY SETTLEMENT?

- **The “Community Settlements” is a term coined to describe shelter projects implemented with coordination at their core.**
- **In this sense, much thought is given to consultation with beneficiary community, government, and other relevant stakeholders.**
- **Environmental factors, HLP issues, private-public partnership and site planning are factored in the process.**



# STAKEHOLDERS

- **Government:** Provides land  
Drafts shelter sector policies  
Beneficiary selection
- **Shelter Cluster:** Provides forum for coordination
- **Implementing organization:** consultation with Government, Cluster, Beneficiaries in designing the project; contract with companies; implementation and monitoring
- **Beneficiaries:** Project design, beneficiary selection, and beneficiary feedback

# Project Summary

- **Beneficiary selection: Returnees**
- **Construction of 264 one-room permanent shelters**
- **Government policy comes into force**
- **Beneficiary feedback incorporated in the design**
- **Construction of 100 two-room permanent shelters with verandas and toilets**
- **Provision of infrastructure and other basic services to the settlement sites(e.g. roads, clean water, electricity, school, market, health clinic, and police post.)**
- **Establishment of a solar power station and mini grid for settlement lighting**
- **Shelter cluster creates forum to discuss the sustainability**

# LESSONS LEARNT/CHALLENGES

- **The two roomed structures are proving to be very expensive and unsustainable.**
- **Lack of community consultations in project design in the past had led to lack of acceptance of constructed houses. Current consultations have greatly improved acceptance**
- **Private partnerships work well especially when piloting new ways of doing things.**
- **Finding skilled labour was difficult in Kismayo**

# RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Consultations with government should continue in order to review the two room shelter policy.**
- **Livelihoods component should be included in the shelter projects. Beneficiaries should receive skills training in the construction industry.**
- **Solar power harnessing should be made a standard in shelter construction in Somalia**









# Housing value chain in DR Congo

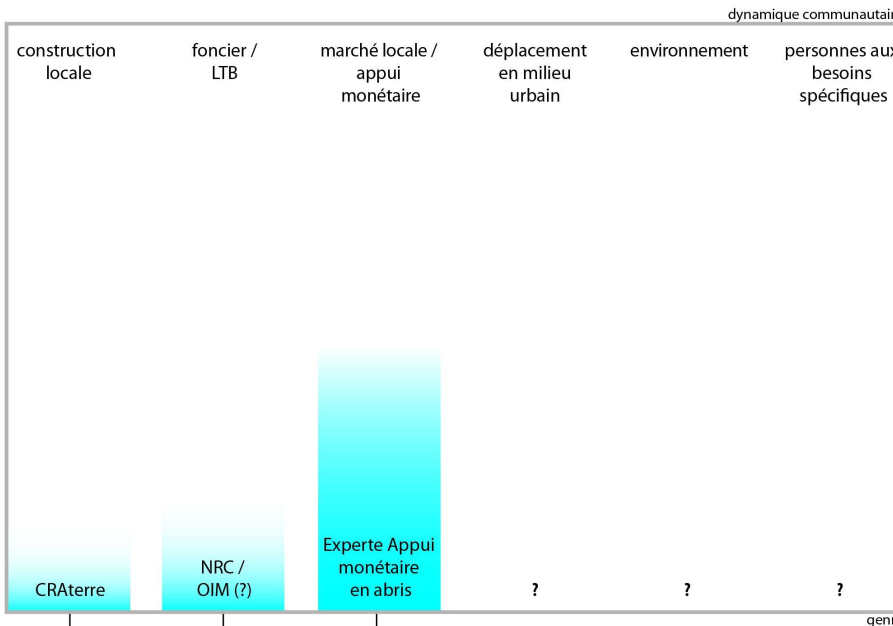


**Sahdia Khan**

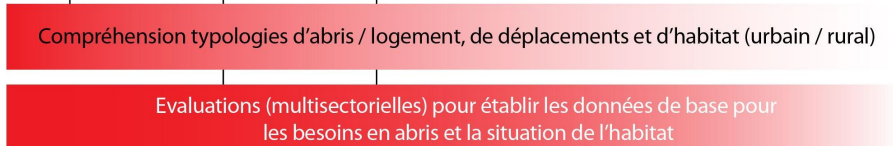
Objectifs



Chaîne de valeur / Directives thématiques



données / analyse



↑  
suivi  
formations  
test des outils  
co-production des directives / outils  
consultations partenaires  
identification contraintes rencontrées

# Effective STA advances the Shelter Recovery Process

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Loren Lockwood, HRRP, Nepal



Housing Recovery and Reconstruction Platform

## Effective STA that advances Shelter Recovery Process

2 October 2018

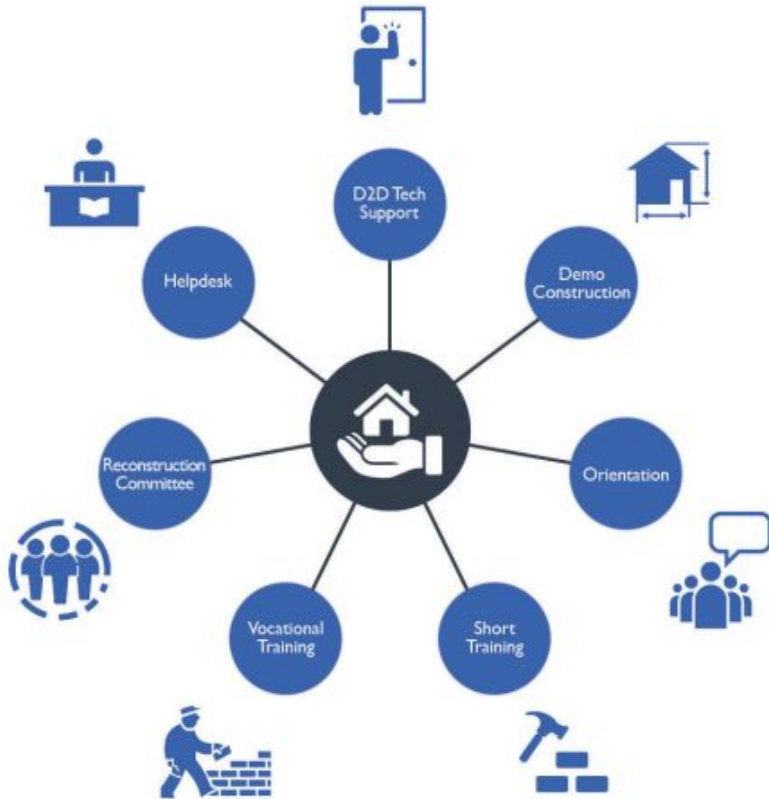
GSC meeting, Geneva

# Shelter Recovery Process

- How can we support shelter recovery process?
- Is it only In-kind, CASH, Training or Something More?



# Socio-Technical assistance (STA)



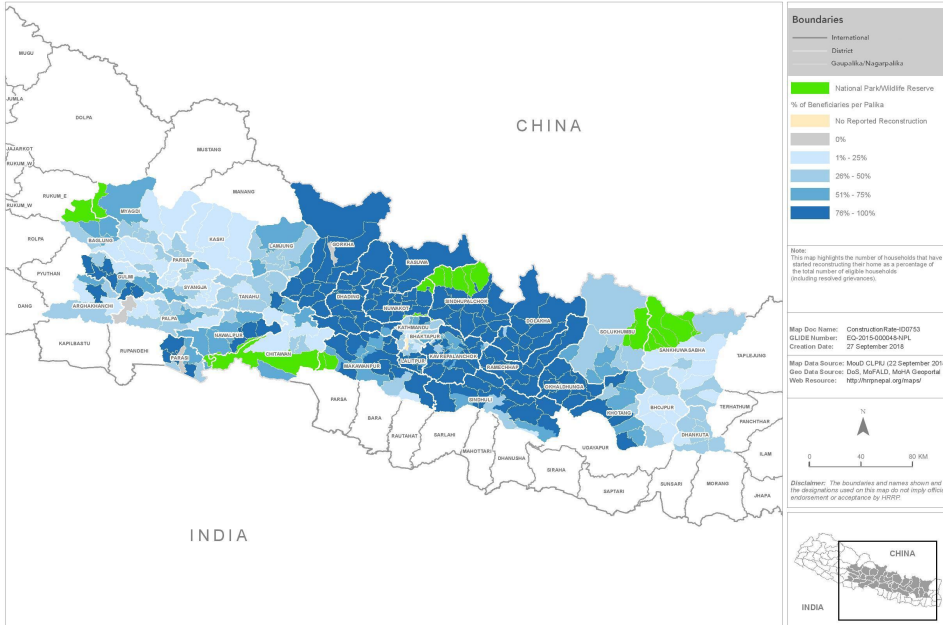
- **Not only training!!**
- **More outcome oriented not only output**
- **Accompaniment to people's recovery**
- **communication and consultation**
- **Sustainability and localization approach**



# Combined STA Vs Complaint construction

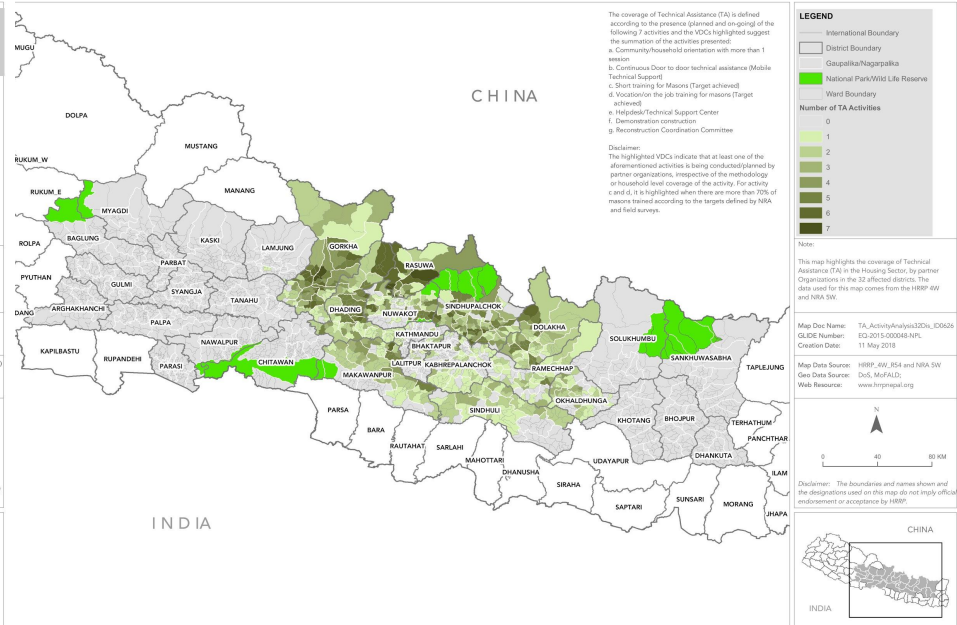
INSPECTION | Construction Rate | as of 22 September 2018

HRRP

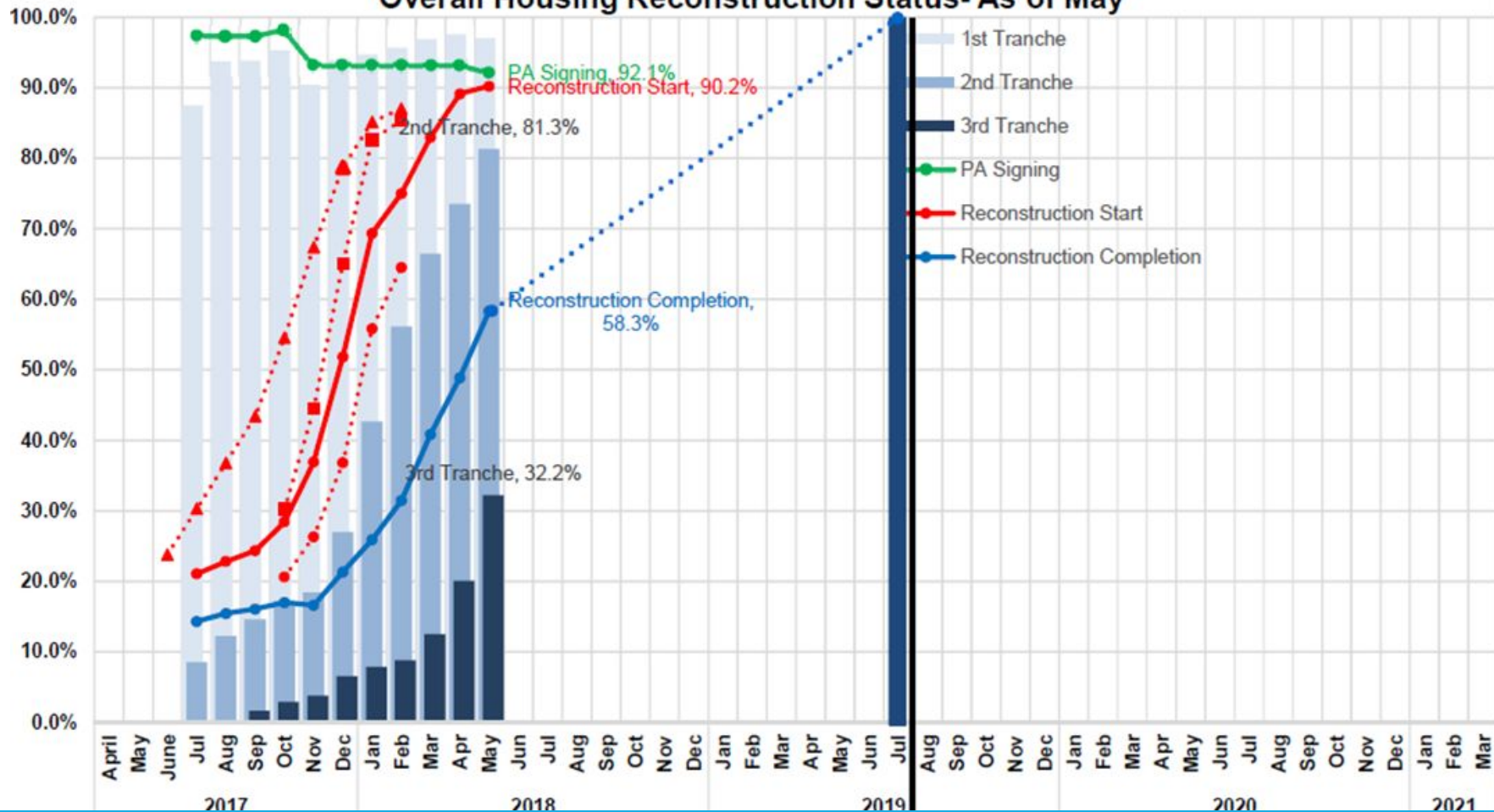


Technical Assistance | Coverage of 7 Technical Assistance Activities by POs | as of 25 April 2018

HRRP



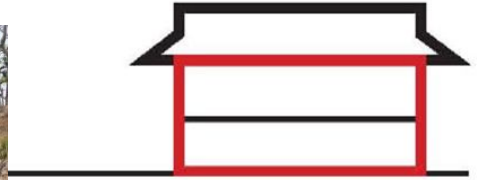
# Overall Housing Reconstruction Status- As of May



# Examples



# Achieving Reqd. / Expected Outcomes?



# The Cost of STA

Cost of TA versus effectiveness

Cost of material and financial support vs effectiveness ?

Nepal case study:

Financial contributions to HHs (replacing the government grant)

- \$3,000/HH + TA costs
- limited number of finished houses

TA Support to HHs

approx. \$2 to \$6 for TA / HH / Month over 5 years



# How STA works in Conflict?



**Global Shelter Cluster**

ShelterCluster.org  
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter



# Informing Choice for Safer Building

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Cecilia Schmölzer, IFRC (on behalf of  
**David Dalgado** and the PSB WG)

# Informing Choice for Safer Building:

## A Protocol for Developing Shelter and Settlement Information, Education, Communication (IEC) Resources

Global Shelter Cluster – Promoting Safer Building Working Group (GSC PSB WG)  
October 2018 - Coordinators Workshop, Geneva

Chairs of PSB Working Group:



Funded by:



Canada

Initiative undertaken with the financial support of the Government of Canada provided through Global Affairs Canada (GAC)

## Why this protocol?

1. Shelter Clusters are expected to produce IEC materials to support shelter response
  2. Coordinated messaging clearly is more effective.
  3. With growing multipurpose cash programs, how can we assure quality shelter outcomes?
- **Extend our Impact** – (quoted from CRS) **further than the beneficiaries we are supporting directly.**

## Informing Choice for Safer Building – Where does this fit in?

### Technical Assistance Framework for given Response

Skill Based Training  
(for carpenters etc.)

Orientation BBS  
Training (HH level)

Printed Media  
(Posters, Leaflets)

Information Kiosks

Onsite Technical  
Support (by agency  
technical staff)

Model Houses

Etc.

Local Government  
Building Control Regime

Insurance Market  
Requirements

Etc.

Etc.

**Safer Building Promotion Content – WHAT to message & HOW?**

# The protocol is one of the deliverables of the PSB WG

It has been developed based on:

- **resources from other Clusters**
- **Guidance from CDAC** (Communicating with Disaster Affected Communities)
- a scoping review that was conducted by members of the WG including a
  - **Literature review** of over 40 documents (guidelines, evaluations, assessments, handbooks, etc.) from the shelter sector but also WASH, DRR, Health, CASH, CwC, etc.
  - **Interviews with 22 practitioners**
  - **FGD discussion with 15 communication specialists and researchers** including participants from: CDAC, BBC Media Action, First Response Radio, Media for Good, Humankind Research, Eindhoven University of Technology, CRS, HfH, CARE, GRC
  - **knowledge of practitioners** and standard practice within the shelter sector in relation to communicate shelter messages

# Key considerations to be aware of

- Do Shelter Cluster partner agencies we have the same overall objective?

**Assuring construction of safe houses vs. supporting informed choices by affected populations about the safety of their homes?**

- Do we consider communities perspectives, communication practices and information needs sufficiently?

**What information do THEY actually need to support their recovery process vs. what do WE think they should know to construct of a safe house?**

- What level of prioritization do we give to engagement with communities in our shelter programs, taking into account how humanitarian aid evolves (e.g. towards cash) and how this reflects on assessments, logframes, resources, time, skills, MEAL, collaboration, etc.

**Is communication considered as a “nice to have” complement to the hardware vs. is it considered as essential component of technical assistance as hardware + software?**



Step 0: **Forming the Working Group**



Step 1: Understanding the **Context**



Step 2: Define IEC **Preliminary Objectives**



Step 3: Identifying **Stakeholders & Audiences**



Step 4: **Engagement pathways analysis**  
(communication media analysis)



Step 5: **Develop Detailed Messaging** for  
Audience/Stakeholders and Engagement Pathways



Step 6: Define **Roll-Out Strategy** and confirm IEC objectives



Step 7: Define **Monitoring, Revision and Evaluation**  
Framework

So what's the  
protocol?

## Step 0: Forming the Working Group



Identify and include the most relevant stakeholders, such as:

- Authorities
- Technical competencies
- Communication experts (CWC)
- Competencies on the local context (behavioural scientists, anthropologists,...?)

→ Flag the **need for dedicated funding!** Include communications in technical assistance budgets.

# Google “Shelter Cluster Informing Choice for Safer Building”

HOME

GLOBAL

OPERATIONS

RESOURCES

ABOUT US

SEARCH

In Global

## Promoting Safer Building Working Group










Dashboard
Documents (4)
Events (3)

### PAGES –

- Working Group Workshop Reports
- Working Group Member Presentations
- Protocol - Informing Choice For Safer Building

### USEFUL LINKS –

- Promoting Safer Building research website
- CRATerre research

Step	Step Title	Summary of Step	Detailed Guidance	Tools/Resource Links	Examples												
Step 0	Forming the Working Group																
Step 1	Understanding the Context				<p>1 Understanding the Context</p> <p>1.1 Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All aspects of the assessment step will take time, and it will be an iterative process, building up a more complete understanding over time.</li> <li>Prioritise assessment and analysis on the basis of the IEC the TWG will produce and the information gap to be met. This will require some forecasting and understanding of the likely iterations of IEC resources the TWG aims to produce.</li> </ul> <p>1.2 Plan for Iterations of IEC and Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every context will be different and decisions about where the TWG should focus IEC assessment and analysis efforts will vary.</li> <li>The following is an example of a preliminary plan that as early as possible post-crisis the TWG should develop. It will always be a working draft plan.</li> </ul> <p>Example of Working Plan for IEC Subject related to Assessment &amp; Analysis needs:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>IEC Subject</th> <th>Assessment &amp; Analysis required</th> <th>Preliminary time frame to release IEC</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Note this example is for post-crisis (if not prepared as part of preparedness)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Emergency Shelter</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accompanied visit to look at household emergency shelter coping mechanisms in different contexts</li> <li>Key informant interview with sample of households and community leaders regarding information gaps concerning emergency shelter items or activities</li> <li>Observation related to best practice and potentially harmful practice.</li> <li>Review of IEC related to emergency shelter material</li> </ul> </td> <td>1 to 2 weeks or Agencies required to undertake this as part of software accompanying hardware distributions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Failure Mechanisms E.g. press statement issued by cluster – general statement on types of failure mechanisms being seen, and any relevant</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accompanied visits (with construction artisans)</li> <li>Rapid visual inspections of damaged and undamaged and buildings by competent</li> </ul> </td> <td>2 weeks</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	IEC Subject	Assessment & Analysis required	Preliminary time frame to release IEC			Note this example is for post-crisis (if not prepared as part of preparedness)	Emergency Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accompanied visit to look at household emergency shelter coping mechanisms in different contexts</li> <li>Key informant interview with sample of households and community leaders regarding information gaps concerning emergency shelter items or activities</li> <li>Observation related to best practice and potentially harmful practice.</li> <li>Review of IEC related to emergency shelter material</li> </ul>	1 to 2 weeks or Agencies required to undertake this as part of software accompanying hardware distributions.	Failure Mechanisms E.g. press statement issued by cluster – general statement on types of failure mechanisms being seen, and any relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accompanied visits (with construction artisans)</li> <li>Rapid visual inspections of damaged and undamaged and buildings by competent</li> </ul>	2 weeks
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Step 3	Identifying Stakeholders and Audiences																
Step 4	Engagement Pathways Analysis																
Step 5	Develop Detailed IEC for Audiences/Stakeholder Groups and																
Step 6	Define “Roll-Out” Strategy and Confirm IEC Objectives																
Step 7	Define Monitoring, Revision and Evaluation Framework																

### FEATURED RESPONSES

- [Typhoon Mangkhut 2018](#)
- [Democratic Republic of Congo](#)
- [Whole of Syria](#)

### SHELTER INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE ON THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES:

- [Global](#)
  - [Africa](#)
- [Benin](#), [Burkina Faso](#), [Burundi](#), [Central African Republic](#), [Chad](#), [Côte d'Ivoire](#), [De](#)

# Step 1: Understanding the Context



How are people coping



# Step 1: **Understanding the Context**

Sub-steps: 1.1 Introduction

1.2 Rounds of IEC and Assessment

1.3 Review of Existing IEC Initiatives

1.4 Review of Coping Mechanisms

1.5 Shelter Vulnerabilities – what failed and why?

1.6 Exploring Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP)

1.7 Identifying Key Behaviour Factors

1.8 Identifying Values Related to the Home

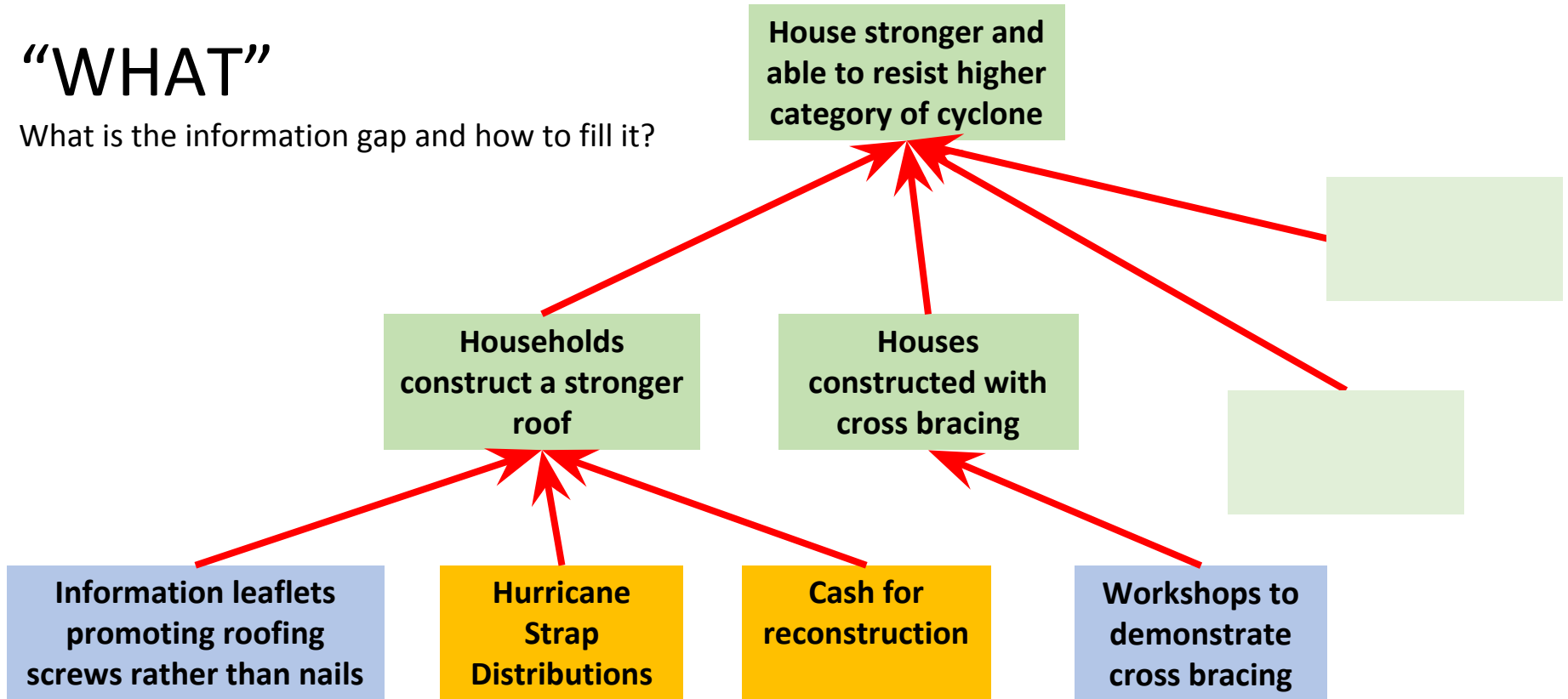
→ include questions about best ways of engaging with communities in rapid needs assessments:

1.           A. What are the main channels of communication available to your community       now?  
              B. What channels did you use before? (ranking questions)
2.           A. What is preventing you getting the information you need now? (ranking questions)  
              B. Are there groups within the community who have more difficulty accessing information  
and why? (ranking questions)
3.           A. Which sources of information do people trust the most? (ranking questions)  
              B. Which sources do people trust the least? (ranking questions)
4.           A. What would the community like more information on at the moment?  
              B. What do you need to know more about?
5.           How would you most like to communicate with aid agencies? (ranking questions)

# Step 2: Defining IEC Preliminary Objectives

## “WHAT”

What is the information gap and how to fill it?



# Step 3: Identifying Stakeholders & Audiences

## “WHO”

Who are the most relevant target groups for which messages?



## Step 4: **Analysing Engagement pathways** (communication media analysis)

### “HOW”

What type of communication works best for each of the different target groups



# Step 5: Developing Detailed Messaging

for different Audiences/Stakeholders and Engagement Pathways

BUILD BACK SAFER KEY MESSAGE 4 of 8 V1.1

**A** Extend timber past joints to stop nails splitting the timber

**B** Don't cut away too much of the main parts or braces

**C** Offset nails to prevent timber splitting

**D** Nailing at an angle will make the joint harder to pull apart

**E** Fishplate/strap vertical and horizontal joints to increase strength

**F** Use gusset plates to strengthen joints

**Use strong joints**

Your house is only as strong as the weakest joint. Build every joint so it can't be pushed or pulled apart. Horizontal nails are better as they can't be pulled apart by the wind sucking your house up or pulling it down.

**WHAT CAN I USE TO STRENGTHEN JOINTS?**

<p>Single nail</p> <p>Too Weak ❌</p>	<p>Nails</p> <p>Strong ✅</p>	<p>Screw</p> <p>Stronger ✅</p>	<p>Interlock joint and nail</p> <p>Strongest ✅✅</p>	<p>Fishplate or cleats</p>	<p>Bolt</p> <p>Strongest ✅✅</p>
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Bring the “What”, “Who”, “How” together



# Step 7: Defining M&E Framework and process of revision



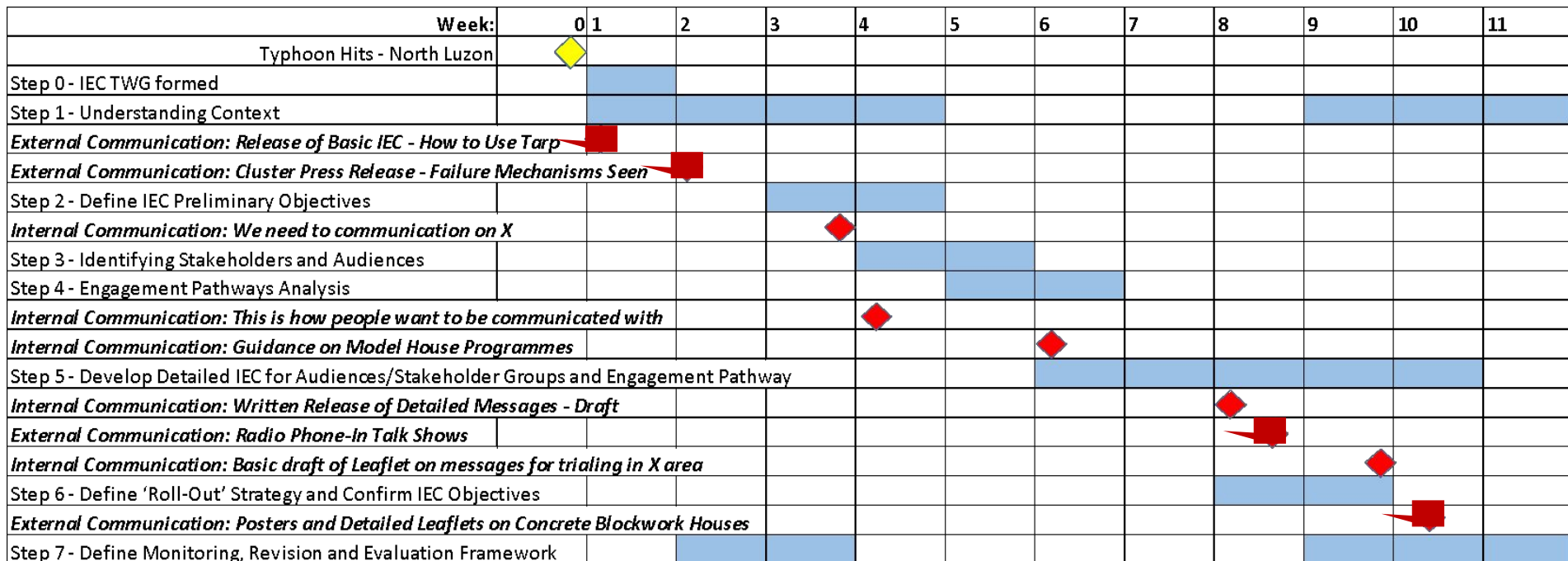
Q7. Choose the *better* building shape that will reduce damage in strong winds. (Select one for each pair)

A		<input type="checkbox"/>	B		<input type="checkbox"/>
	OR			OR	
		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
-----					
C		<input type="checkbox"/>	D		<input type="checkbox"/>
	OR			OR	
		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>

Extract from



# Example of communications timeline



Are we expected  
to go through all  
of those steps?  
...Before we  
communicate?

Step 0: **Forming the Working Group**



Step 1: Understanding the **Context**



Step 2: Define IEC **Preliminary Objectives**



Step 3: Identifying **Stakeholders & Audiences**



Step 4: **Engagement pathways analysis**  
(communication media analysis)



Step 5: **Develop Detailed Messaging** for  
Audience/Stakeholders and Engagement Pathways



Step 6: Define **Roll-Out Strategy** and confirm IEC objectives

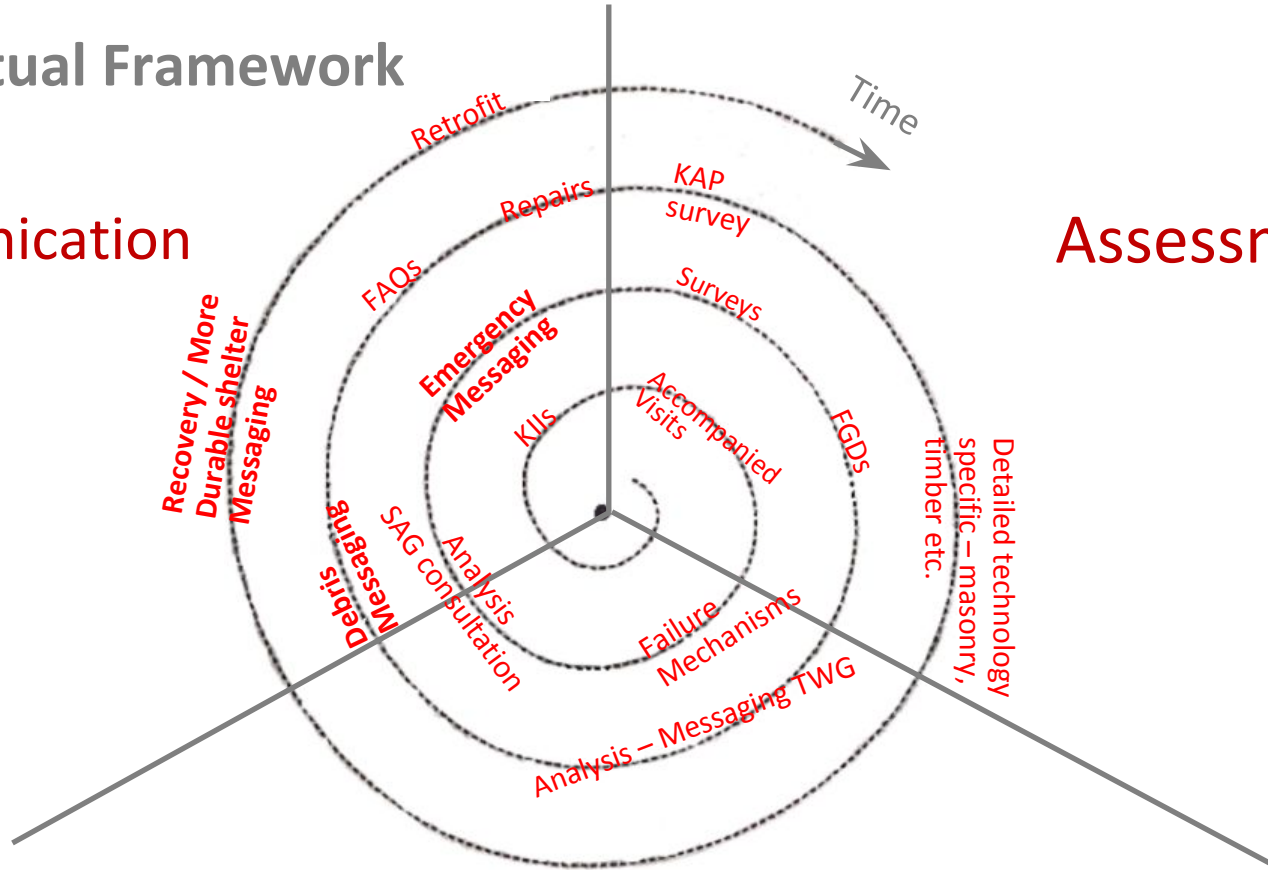


Step 7: Define **Monitoring, Revision and Evaluation**  
Framework

# Conceptual Framework

Communication

Assessment



Analysis and Selection of Information



So what's our role  
as coordinators?

- Know that the guidance exists
- Convene the TWG (ideally pre-crisis!)
- If you are coordinating the TWG get TWG members to be aware of the guidance

**→ If you use this protocol, please provide feedback and give examples to help to spread good practice or learning!**

## QUESTIONS? COMMENTS?

Please contact David [david.dalgado@gmail.com](mailto:david.dalgado@gmail.com) lead author of the protocol if you want to comment on the draft (contact details also available on the PSB WG web page).

Please contact Luisa [miranda.morel.13@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:miranda.morel.13@ucl.ac.uk) (CARE CIUK) or Sonia [sonitri@gmail.com](mailto:sonitri@gmail.com) (GRC, independent consultant), leads of the scoping study if you want to know more/comment on the scoping review.

The full review will be accessible by December 2018 on the PSB web page: <https://www.sheltercluster.org/working-group/promoting-safer-building>