

Sustainable Shelter Solutions Working Group

Date: Friday, 28th November 2014

Location: UNHCR Somalia office, Lynwood Court, 2nd floor Conference room

Meeting Minutes

Agenda:

1. Presentation and validation of REACH findings on the evaluation of Bossaso and Mogadishu.
2. Presentation of REACH on the tools related to the Project Cycle Management.
3. Presentation of the final Rapid Needs Assessment tool.
4. Presentation of the workplan for the mapping exercises.
5. CHF 2015 1st allocation
6. AOB.

List of participants:

	Name	Organization	Email
1.	Martijn Goddeeris	Cluster Coordinator	godderi@unhcr.org
2.	Nicholas Vangen-Weeks	ARC	nickV@archq.org
3.	Juergen Feldmann	DKH	juergen.feldmann@diakonie-emergency-aid.com
4.	Kourtnie Schaefer	REACH	kourtnie.schaefer@reach-initiative.org
5.	Sayed Yasir Qadri	UNHABITAT	Yasir.qadri@unhabitat.org
6.	Francesca Matarazzi	INTERSOS	Programme.somalia@intersos.org
7.	Naomi Kimani	IOM	nkimani@iom.int
8.	Melissa Meinhart	REACH	Melissa.meinhart@reach-initiative.org
9.	Igor Radonjic	ARC	igorr@archq.org
10.	Winnie Baraza	Shelter Cluster	barazaw@unhcr.org

The next WG meeting will take place on Thursday 18th December 2014, at the UNHCR Somalia offices in Nairobi from 10:00 to 12:00hrs.

- The other methods of using GPS coordinates to come up with household estimates and using statistical values, needs 60% of the population to be captured so as to achieve the 95% confidence level. This would be too complicated to capture. The disadvantage of the GPS point is that it has a 10m inaccuracy, therefore one need to take 60% of the households for a correct/ accurate and proper household density. This is why SC had to shift from it to the random sampling.
- Parallel to this methodology, The UNOSAT will provide a shelter count through remote Satellite sensing. This data will be used to come up with a second household estimate that we will compare with the methodology above. This will be piloted in two locations. The main problem with remote sensing is that there is no qualitative data connected to this remote sensing. Without good field-data, the remote sensing could be very in-accurate.
- Normally in a given settlement, the center of the settlement is of higher density than the rest/outskirts which is usually of low or medium density. Data sets are therefore expected to come out in that manner.

2. Presentation of the Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA)tool

- RNA is a full inter –cluster tool with questions on food security and livelihood but less questions on protection and education because its main focus is the rapid needs e.g. flood operations, evictions, drought affected people etc.
- It has around 200 questions that take approximately 25 minutes per household. It involves a week of data capture for 3,000 households with a standard methodology, a standard factsheet (produced within a couple of days) and a standard analysis. The whole process of the Rapid Needs Assessment takes a maximum of two weeks.
- The SC together with the Inter Cluster Working Group (ICWG) agreed to develop a rapid needs assessment tool to ensure improved data collection, improved decision making and timely delivery of emergency assistance.
- Normally for all exercises, a concept note, a guidance note (on how to train people on the survey), PowerPoint presentation on the training for the enumerators linked to an analysis sheet and a standard report are produced. REACH provided the necessary funds for the roll-out of this tool.
- There are also other tools on the SC platform;- a Tri-cluster Needs Assessment from REACH, SC review tool with only shelter data and now for eviction there's the pre-eviction tool piloted in Mogadishu by UNHCR. The full set is available and will be uploaded on the SC website i.e. concept note, guidance note, analysis tool, analysis report.
- All tools have the same elements, are based on the same principles and an excel

- All these tools to be uploaded on the Shelter Cluster website.

<p>sheet that is linked to a word document does the analysis.</p>	
<p>3. CHF 2015 1st allocation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CHF first standard allocation process for 2015 has commenced. The strategic reserve allocation of 2014 has just gone through the CRC process and some agencies are still waiting for the signed contract. The CHF advised by the CHF board, will start the 1st standard allocation for 2015 beginning of December. • CHF will send out the guidance notes to SC by the first week of December. They were proposing to do 3 weeks of proposal writing in January, a 2 weeks' break, and then 3 weeks of CRC. 23rd January is the set deadline for CRC to give out their recommendations to the CHF i.e. all the projects that have been approved. • It is not yet 100% decided but Gaalkacyo, Mogadishu and Kismaayo are the main areas of concern, SC is trying to push Baidoa on board although it is not on the initial list of IDPs. The newly liberated areas are also being looked at and Shelter will be also part of this envelope but in a smaller amount. SC will only respond with NFIs through partners and the lead agency. • SC and some other clusters are proposing a very consultative approach at field level to promote ICWG decision making at field level. There is a need for field teams to determine areas of proposal development. Nevertheless, there will not be much time for consultations at field level looking at the time-frame. • There will be training on the CHF concerning the CHF budgets and their requirements for the partners and the CRC members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SC to forward concept note from CHF to all WG members - Martijn to send email to all SAG members for agreement through SAG. - Martijn to send the training invitation emails to all SC members.
<p>4. Presentation and validation of REACH findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REACH and the Global SC have been doing an evaluation of the SC system looking both at the effectiveness of coordination and also looking at the impact of the shelter projects. The impact evaluation is in form of three case studies looking at emergency, transitional and permanent shelter. Each of these case studies will eventually feed into the overall evaluation. • The first part of the evaluation was done by Sara Davidson, an external consultant and the impact of shelter projects was conducted by REACH in the framework of its partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster and in collaboration with the Somalia Shelter Cluster. The Mogadishu case study looked into emergency shelter and the data collection lasted 5 days. A validation workshop took place on 26 November to review the case study from the 22-27 October 2014 Mogadishu data collections. • REACH presented on the emergency shelters in Mogadishu and how the case studies will be outlined (→ in attachment). The factsheets will be a huge advocacy tool. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - REACH to share their presentations

