Réunion Cluster Abris

10 Janvier 2022

Réunion de coordination nationale

2022

Bonne Annee!

Cluster Abris Burkina Faso
ShelterCluster.org
Coordination Humanitarian Shelter

Cluster Abris Burkina Faso
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Tour de table: merci de mettre dans le chat vos prénoms et organisations

Ordre de Jour

1. **Revue des points d'action de la réunion du 13 Décembre 2021**

2. **Intervention des partenaires**
   - Présentation sur les produits contre les moustiques - 15mn
   - Présentation du partenaire CRATerre sur le profile habitat au Burkina Faso - 15mn

3. **Interventions du cluster abris**
   - Discussions et validation du plan d'action 2022

4. **Divers**
   - Planification des réunions du cluster abris
   - Retours sur la révision de la stratégie (Tous les partenaires)
   - Mouvement d'un village à Djibo

1. Revue des points d'action

POINTS D'ACTION	ETAT
<u>L'équipe cluster :</u> ***Partager les différentes présentations aux partenaires***. Les différentes presentations faites lors de la réunion de coordination nationale du 13 Décembre ont été partagées aux partenaires	
<u>Equipe cluster</u> ***: Partager le draft du plan d'action 2022 du cluster aux partenaires pour commentaires***. Le draft du plan d'action 2022 du cluster a été partage aux partenaires pour commentaires et inputs	
<u>Equipe cluster :</u> ***Envoyer la stratégie révisée du cluster aux partenaires pour commentaires et inputs.*** La copie révisée de la stratégie du cluster a été partage aux partenaires pour commentaires et inputs	

2. Interventions des partenaires

2.1 Présentation sur les produits contre les moustiques

2.2. Présentation du partenaire CRATerre sur le profile habitat du Burkina Faso

Présentation MAÏA

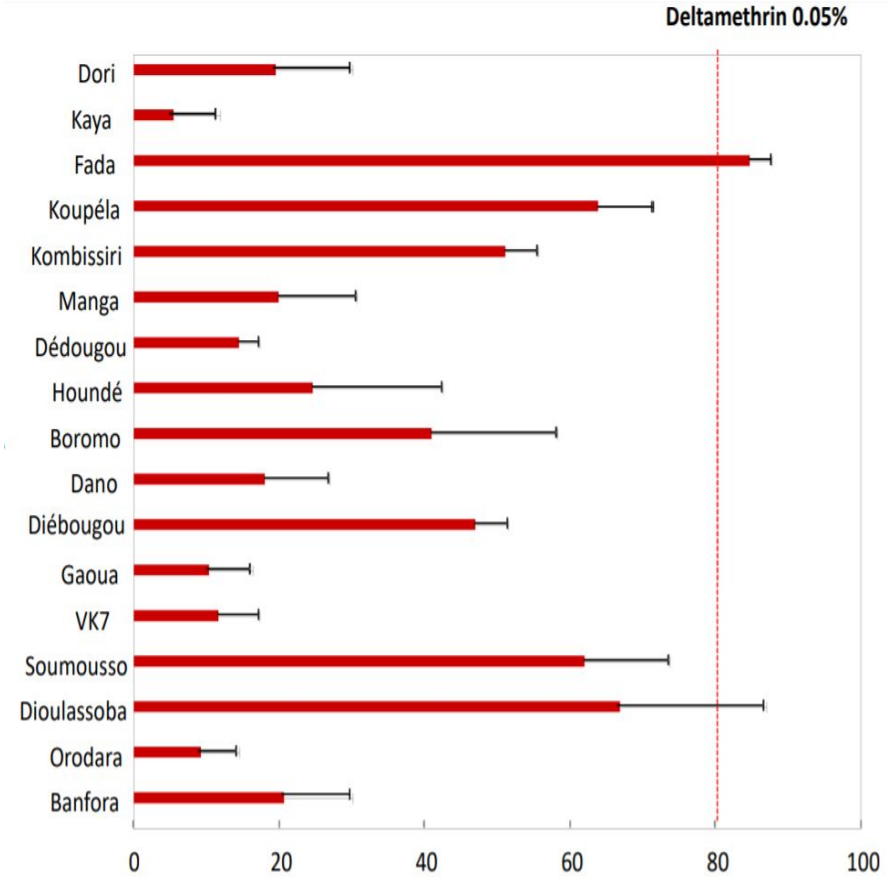
WASH national cluster – Janvier 2022

Quelque part en Afrique de l’Ouest …

Les moustiques sont plus nombreux

Ils meurent moins au contact des moustiquaires.

La moustiquaire perd en efficacité



Taux de mortalité des moustiques

Considérées comme l'arme la plus efficace contre le paludisme, les moustiquaires imprégnées ont été massivement distribués en Afrique.

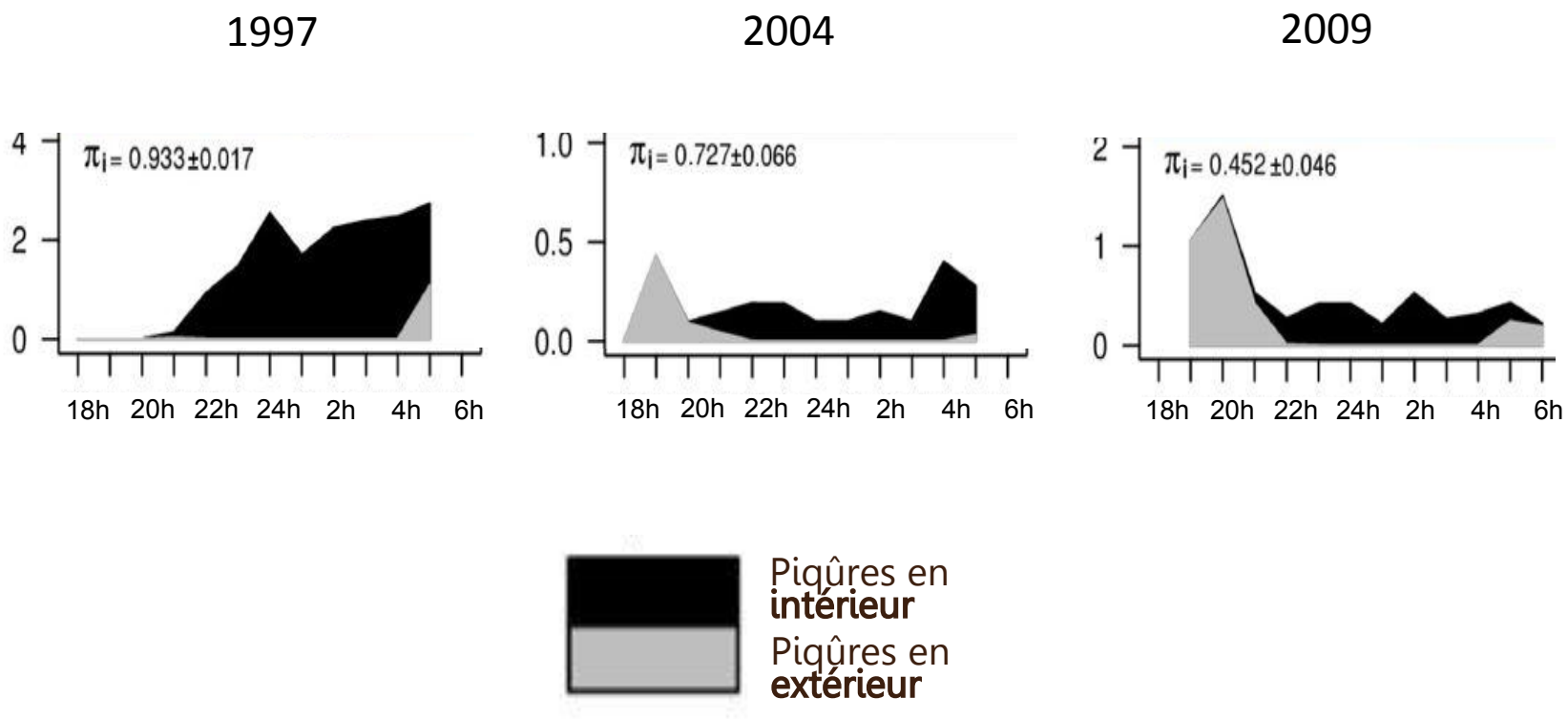
Mais les mêmes insecticides (pyrethrinoïdes) ont été utilisés dans les champs, notamment de coton.

A force d'être exposés, **les moustiques sont devenus résistants et ont changé leur comportements**.

Les moustiques
piquent plus
en soirée
et en extérieur.

Les moustiques piquent plus le soir en extérieur

Nbre moyen de piqures des Anophele funestus dans la vallée de Kilombero, en Tanzanie.



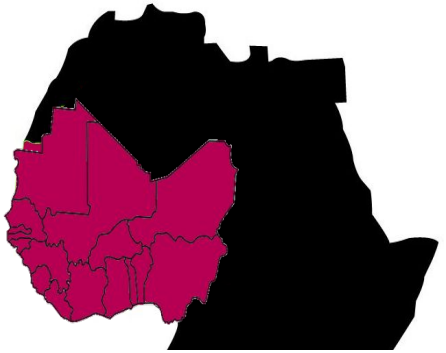
TL Russell, NJ Govella, S Azizi, CJ Drakeley, SP Kachur, GF Killeen - Increased proportions of outdoor feeding among residual malaria vector populations following increased use of insecticide-treated nets in rural Tanzania.

Le paludisme repart à la hausse

1 enfant meurt du paludisme toutes les **2 minutes** en Afrique.

x2

Le nombre de cas **a doublé** en Afrique de l'Ouest depuis 2010.



64 millions de cas dans la zone en 2019.

« Des outils sont nécessaires pour la protection des personnes lorsqu'elles se trouvent en dehors de leur domicile »

Stratégie technique de l'OMS pour le paludisme 2016-2030

Des entrepreneurs engagés au Burkina

Franck Langevin
Stratégie, marketing, finance

Diplômé de Stanford, DCU et Neoma
12 ans d'expérience en innovation

Gérard Niyondiko
R&D, Production

Ingénieur diplômé 2iE
7 ans d'expérience, Professeur en chimie

Notre mission

Sauver 100.000 vies
du paludisme

en s'appuyant sur les habitudes
quotidiennes des populations africaines.

La pommade, une grande opportunité

80% des enfants du Burkina sont pommadés

La pommade est utilisée tous les jours sur les enfants, premières victimes du paludisme.

au moment où les moustiques piquent

La pommade est utilisée généralement le soir à 17h, au moment où les Anophèles commencent à piquer.

là où ils sont les plus vulnérables

La pommade est particulièrement utilisée dans les zones rurales et semi-urbaines.

Source : Roger Zerbo Maria Theresa Somé Arcens (2018), Personal hygiene and protection against mosquitoes in Burkina Faso, Institut des Sciences d

Fruit de 3 ans de recherche collaborative

INSS institut des sciences des sociétés	CNRFP Centre National de Recherche et de Formation sur le Paludisme	LNSP Laboratoire National de Santé Publique
Etude sociologique	Tests d'efficacité anti-moustique	Tests physico-chimiques
ISIPCA PARIS	Capsulae Innovative microencapsulation	ATOUT REACH
Etude sensorielle	Développement de microcapsules	Etude de toxicité
Comprendre	**Concevoir**	**Tester**

Découvrez MAÏA®

MAÏA est une pommade 2-en-1 conçue pour offrir à toute la famille une double protection.

Hydratation en profondeur

grâce à un beurre de karité nourrissant

8h de protection anti-moustique

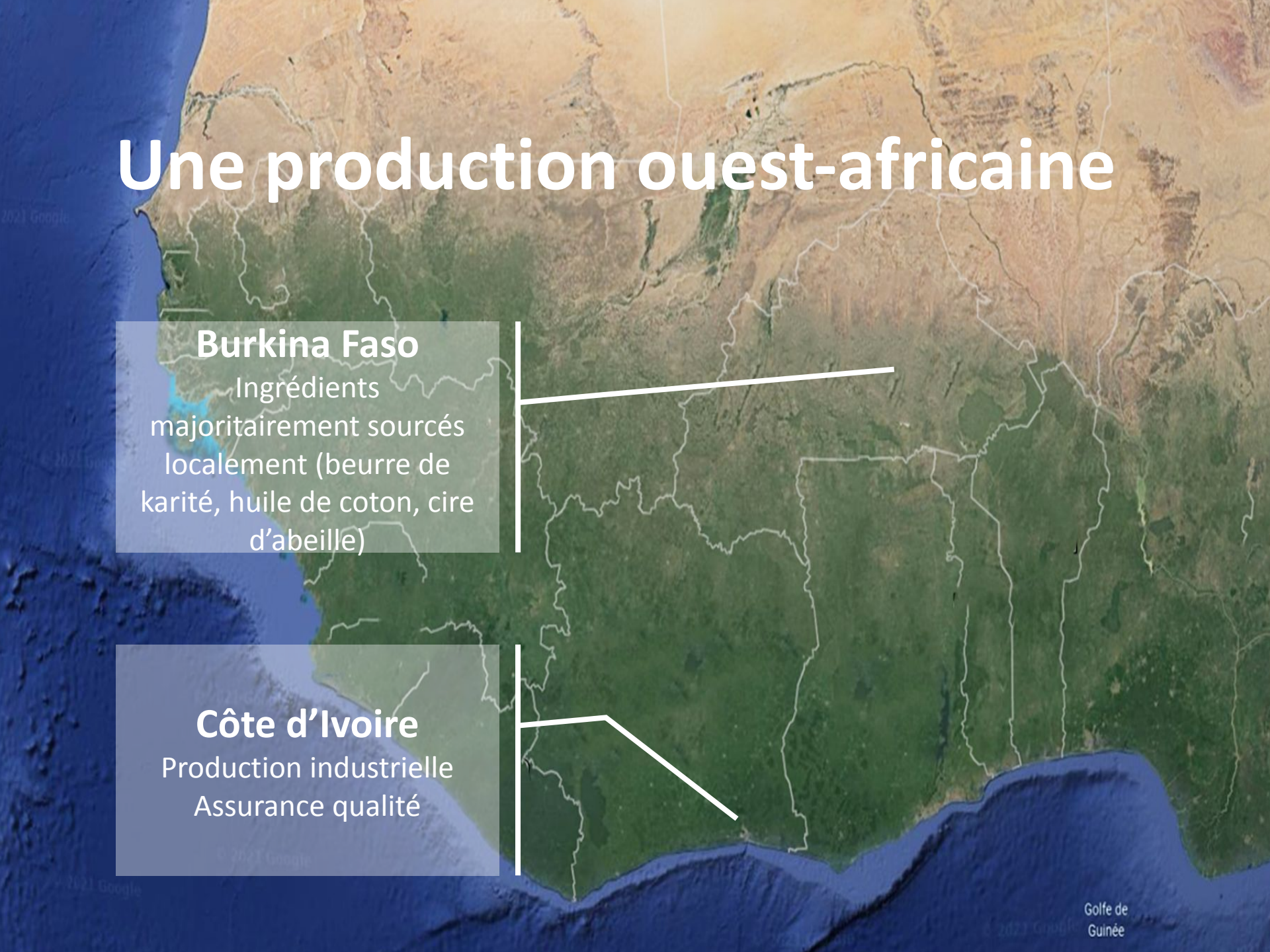
constatée au Burkina Faso et en Tanzanie

Abordable

A partir de 1,10€ le pot de 100ml

Source :
Alphonse Traore, Gérard Niyondiko, Antoine Sanou et al. Laboratory and field evaluation of MAÏA®, an ointment containing N, N-Diethyl-3-methylbenzamide (DEET) against mosquitoes in Burkina Faso, 24 August 2020, PREPRINT (Version 1) available at Research Square [https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-58726/v1]
Mbuba, E., Odufuwa, O.G., Tenywa, F.C. *et al.* Single blinded semi-field evaluation of MAÏA® topical repellent ointment compared to unformulated 20% DEET against *Anopheles gambiae*, *Anopheles arabiensis* and *Aedes aegypti* in Tanzania. *Malar J* 20, 12 (2021). https://doi.org/10.1186/s12936-020-03461-9

Une production ouest-africaine



Burkina Faso
Ingrédients majoritairement sourcés localement (beurre de karité, huile de coton, cire d'abeille)

Côte d'Ivoire
Production industrielle
Assurance qualité

Efficacité prouvée scientifiquement

Mbuba et al. Malar J (2021) 20:12
https://doi.org/10.1186/s12936-020-03461-9

Malaria Journal

RESEARCH Open Access

Single blinded semi-field evaluation of MAÏA® topical repellent ointment compared to unformulated 20% DEET against *Anopheles gambiae*, *Anopheles arabiensis* and *Aedes aegypti* in Tanzania

Emmanuel Mbuba[1,2,3*], Olukayode G. Odufuwa[1,2,4], Frank C. Tenywa[1], Rose Philipo[1], Mgeni M. Tambwe[1,2,3], Johnson K. Swai[1], Jason D. Moore[1,2] and Sarah J. Moore[1,2,3]

Abstract

Background: *N,N*-Diethyl-3-methylbenzamide (DEET) topical mosquito repellents are effective personal protection tools. However, DEET-based repellents tend to have low consumer acceptability because they are cosmetically unappealing. More attractive formulations are needed to encourage regular user compliance. This study evaluated the protective efficacy and protection duration of a new topical repellent ointment containing 15% DEET, MAÏA® compared to 20% DEET in ethanol using malaria and dengue mosquito vectors in Bagamoyo Tanzania.

Methods: Fully balanced 3 × 3 Latin square design studies were conducted in large semi-field chambers using laboratory strains of *Anopheles gambiae* sensu stricto, *Anopheles arabiensis* and *Aedes aegypti*. Human volunteers applied either MAÏA® ointment, 20% DEET or ethanol to their lower limbs 6 h before the start of tests. Approximately 100 mosquitoes per strain per replicate were released inside each chamber, with 25 mosquitoes released at regular intervals during the collection period to maintain adequate biting pressure throughout the test. Volunteers recaptured mosquitoes landing on their lower limbs for 6 h over a period of 6 to 12-h post-application of repellents. Data analysis was conducted using mixed-effects logistic regression.

Results: The protective efficacy of MAÏA® and 20% DEET was not statistically different for each of the mosquito strains: 95.9% vs. 97.4% against *An. gambiae* (OR = 1.53 [95% CI 0.93–2.51] p = 0.091); 96.8% vs 97.2% against *An. arabiensis* (OR = 1.08 [95% CI 0.66–1.77] p = 0.757); 93.1% vs 94.6% against *Ae. aegypti* (OR = 0.76 [95% CI 0.20–2.80] p = 0.675). Average complete protection time (CPT) in minutes of MAÏA® and that of DEET was similar for each of the mosquito strains: 571.6 min (95% CI 558.3–584.8) vs 575.0 min (95% CI 562.1–587.9) against *An. gambiae*; 585.6 min (95% CI 571.4–599.8) vs 580.9 min (95% CI 571.1–590.7) against *An. arabiensis*; 444.1 min (95% CI 401.8–486.5) vs 436.9 min (95% CI 405.2–468.5) against *Ae. aegypti*.

Traoré et al. Malar J (2021) 20:228
https://doi.org/10.1186/s12936-021-03755-6

Malaria Journal

RESEARCH Open Access

Laboratory and field evaluation of MAÏA®, an ointment containing *N,N*-diethyl-3-methylbenzamide (DEET) against mosquitoes in Burkina Faso

Alphonse Traoré[1], Gérard Niyondiko[2], Antoine Sanou[1], Franck Langevin[2], N'Falé Sagnon[1], Adama Gansané[1] and Moussa Wamdaogo Guelbeogo[1*]

Abstract

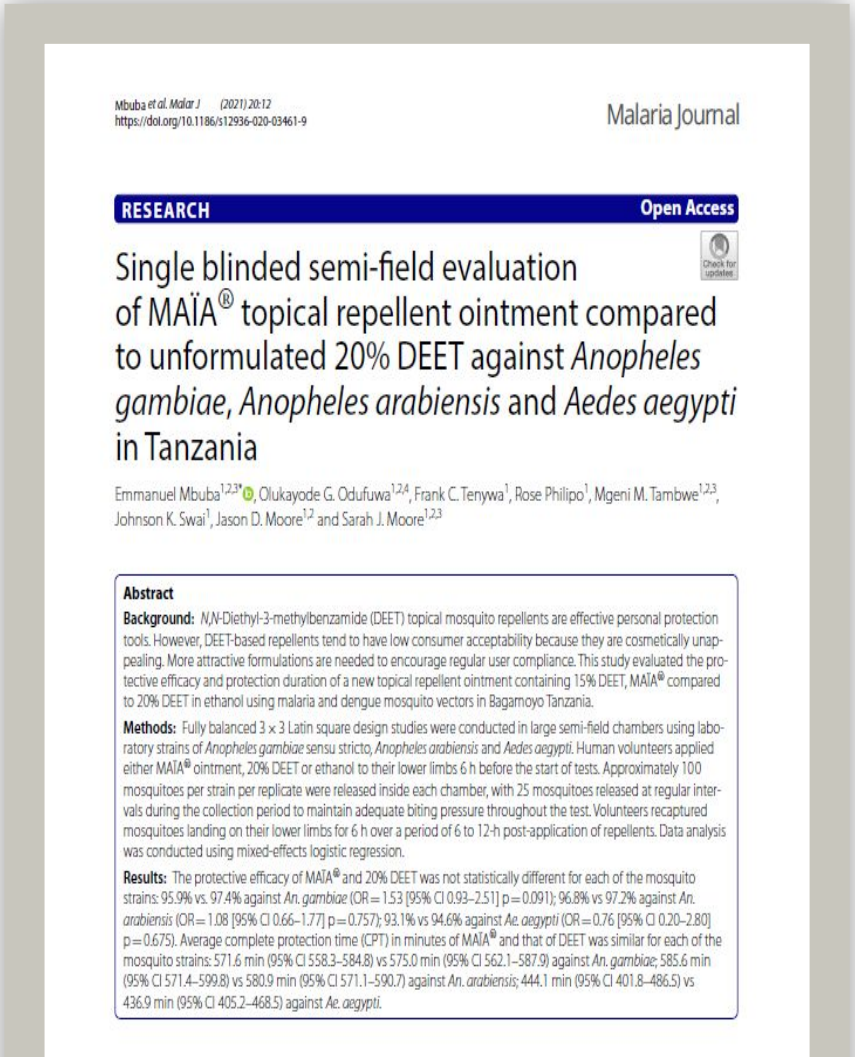
Background: Malaria vector control relies upon the use of insecticide-treated nets and indoor residual spraying. However, as the emergency of insecticide resistance in malaria vectors grows, the effectiveness of these measures could be limited. Alternative tools are needed. In this context, repellents can play an important role against exophagic and exophilic mosquitoes. This study evaluated the efficacy of MAÏA®, a novel repellent ointment, in laboratory and field conditions in Burkina Faso.

Methods: For laboratory and field assessment, 20 volunteers were enrolled and trained for nocturnal collection of mosquitoes using human landing catches (HLC). In the laboratory tests, 2 mg/sq cm of treatment (either MAIA® or 20% DEET) were used to assess median complete protection time (CPT) against two species: *Anopheles gambiae* and *Aedes aegypti*, following WHO guidelines. For both species, two strains consisting of susceptible and local strains were used. The susceptible strains were Kisumu and Bora Bora for *An. gambiae* and *Ae. aegypti*, respectively. For the field test, the median CPT of MAÏA® was compared to that of a negative (70% ethanol) and positive (20% DEET) after carrying out HLCs in rural Burkina Faso in both indoor and outdoor settings.

Results: Laboratory tests showed median Kaplan-Meier CPT of 6 h 30 min for *An. gambiae* (Kisumu), 5 h 30 min for *An. gambiae* (Goden, local strain), and 4 h for *Ae. aegypti* for both the local and sensitive strain. These laboratory results suggest that MAÏA® is a good repellent against the three mosquito species. During these field tests, a total of 3979 mosquitoes were caught. In this population, anophelines represented 98.5%, with culicines (*Aedes*) making up the remaining 1.5%. Among anopheline mosquitoes, 95% belonged to the *An. gambiae* complex, followed by *Anopheles funestus* and *Anopheles pharoensis*. The median CPT of 20% DEET and MAÏA® were similar (8 h) and much longer than that of the negative control (2 h).

Conclusions: Results from the present studies showed that MAÏA® offers high protection against anophelines biting indoors and outdoors and could play an important role in malaria prevention in Africa.

Efficacité prouvée scientifiquement



Mbuba et al. Malar J (2021) 20:12
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« La pommade répulsive MAÏA® offre une protection complète pendant 9 h contre les An. Gambiae et An. Arabiensis.

La pommade répulsive MAÏA® peut être recommandée comme outil de prévention contre les moustiques piquant en extérieur dans les zones tropicales où la majorité des gens passent beaucoup de temps à l'extérieur avant de se coucher. »

Malaria Journal
Janvier 2021

Une démarche reconnue

2013

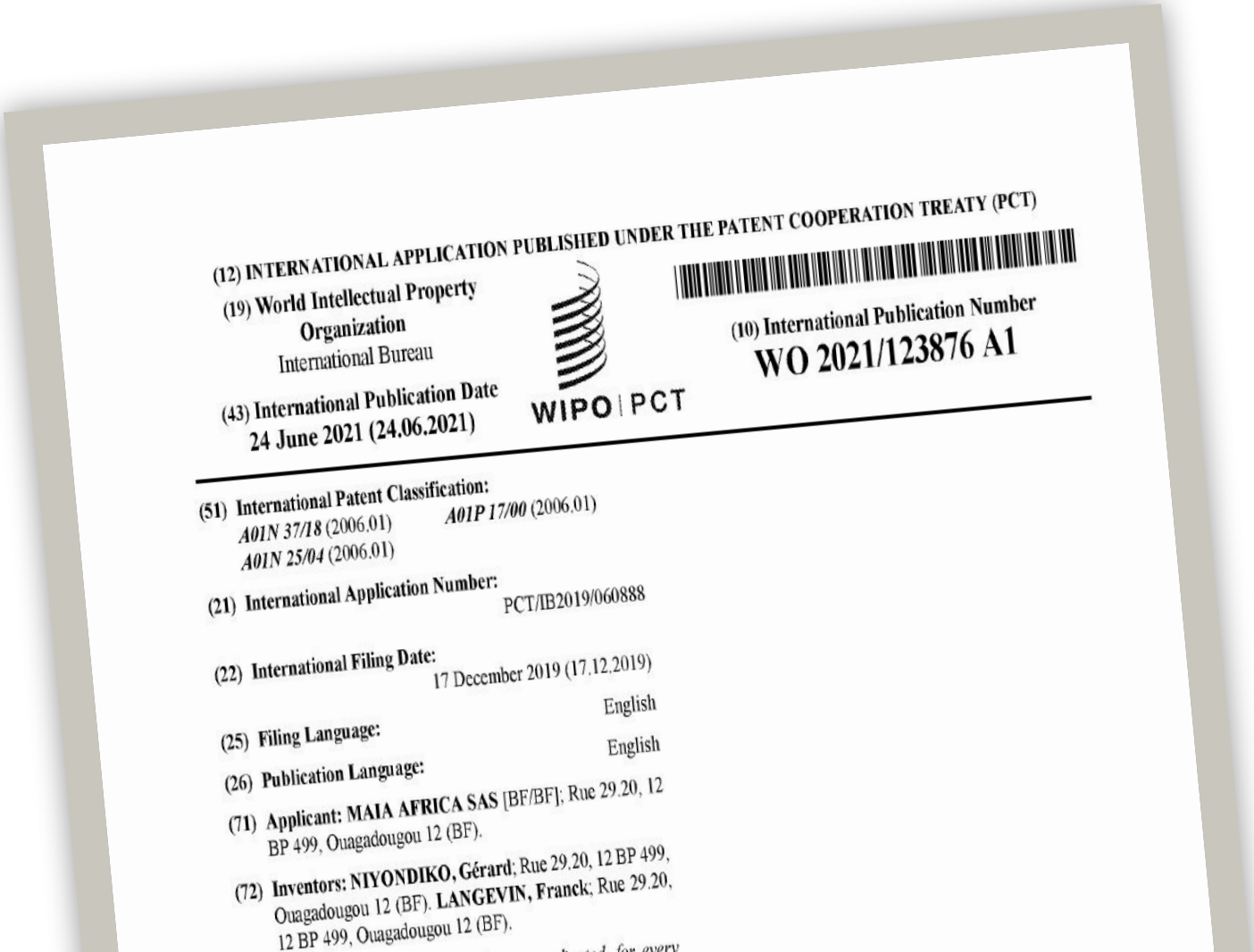
2017

2019

2019

2020

Un brevet en cours de dépôt



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1ère « B corp » au Burkina Faso

Notre objectif d’ici 2024

1 million de pots

dans les pays les plus touchés par le paludisme

Comment distribuer MAÏA® ?

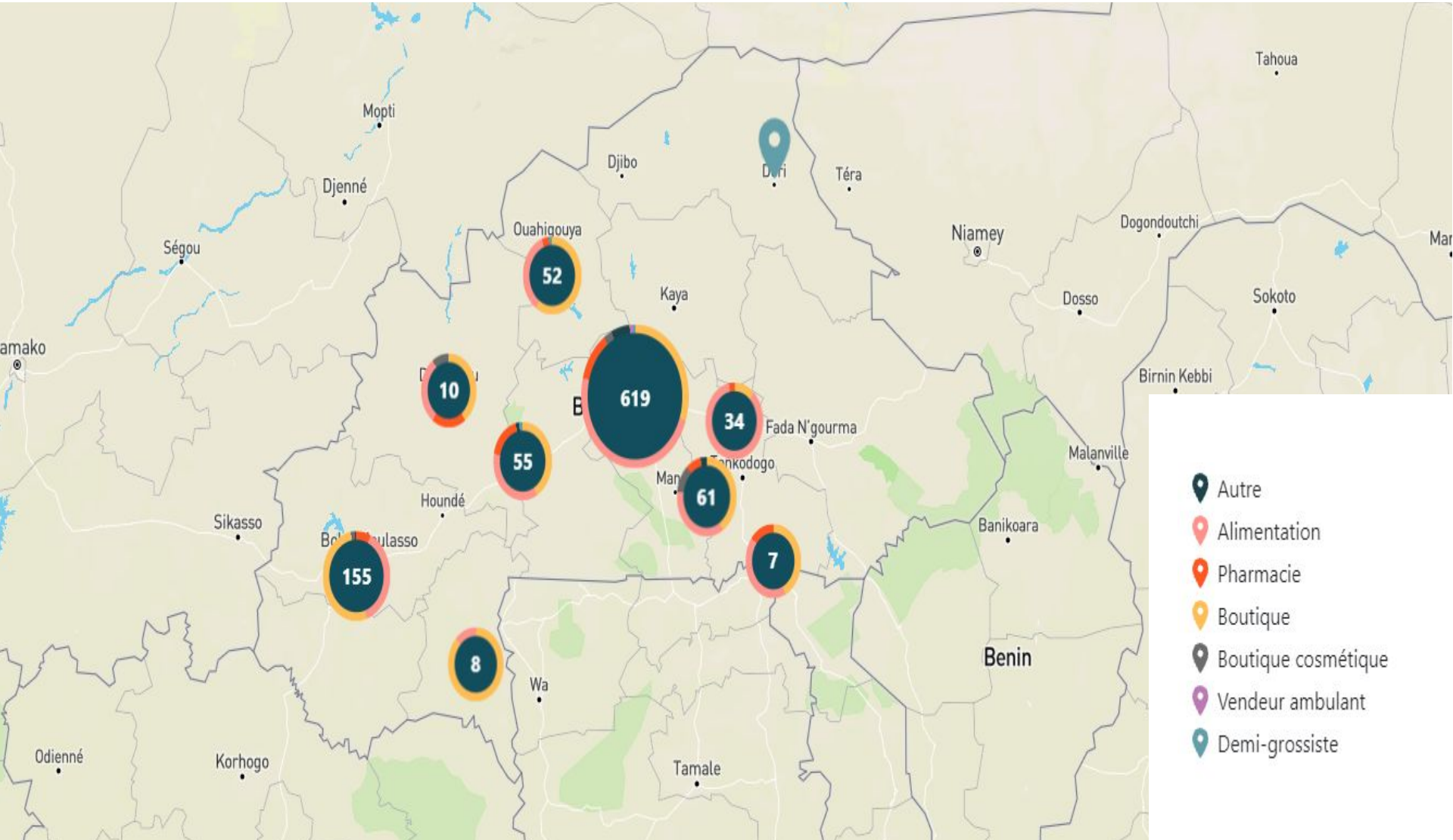
2 marchés ciblés

Privé

ONG

Distribuer MAÏA comme un produit de grande consommation

>120.000 pots vendus dans 1.000 points de vente



145M d’utilisateurs potentiels en Afrique de l’Ouest

	Share of population living with > $3,2 a day	Nb inhabitants living with > $3,20 a day
Bénin	53%	5 867 000
Burkina Faso	36%	7 200 000
Côte d’Ivoire	67%	15 960 000
Ghana	71%	21 968 569
Guinea	29%	3 821 643
Guinea-Bissau	44%	792 000
Mali	53%	9 805 000
Niger	25%	5 375 000
		59 780

2 marchés ciblés

Privé

ONG

Protéger les PDI

Le paludisme reste le principal problème de santé des déplacés internes avec un taux d'infection de 74% (Etude CIEREA-PTCI 2020).

Comme l'indique les recommandation de l'OMS de février 2021 (p.44*), "les répulsifs anti-moustique sont des méthodes potentielles de* ***prévention du paludisme*** *pour des groupes de population spécifiques, tels que* ***ceux qui vivent ou travaillent loin des structures d'habitation permanentes*** *(par exemple, les migrants, les réfugiés, les personnes déplacées à l'intérieur du pays). Dans ces situations, l'efficacité des moustiquaires imprégnées peut être réduite."*

MAÏA distribuée en 2021

La pommade MAÏA a été intégrée dans **8.688 kits d'hygiène** (600ml par kit) par 4 acteurs :

ACTED

ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM

CROIX-ROUGE BURKINABE

CONCERN worldwide

ACTED

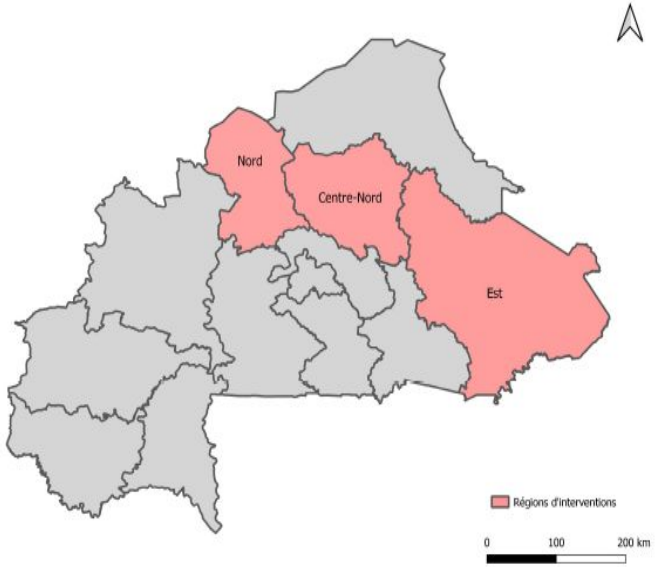
DISTRIBUTION POMMADE MAÏA BURKINA FASO – NOVEMBRE 2021 –

Conscient des problématiques de santé publiques liés aux cas de paludisme dans ses zones d'intervention, ACTED a inclus des ***pommades anti-moustiques Maïa*** dans ses distributions en kits EHA (Eau, Hygiène et Assainissement) conduites entre juin et octobre 2021.. Une donation de la part de l'entreprise Maïa a permis à ACTED d'intégrer la distribution de ces pommades anti-moustiques aux populations les plus vulnérables dans ses activités. Les données du présent document sont extraites des entretiens réalisés lors des enquêtes post distribution (PDM) auprès des chefs de ménage bénéficiaires. Dans le cadre de ces enquêtes, **455** chefs de ménage ont été interrogés dont **51%** de femmes et **49%** d'hommes. **51%** des répondants ont entre 30 et 50 ans, **28%** plus de 50 ans et **21%** moins de 30 ans.

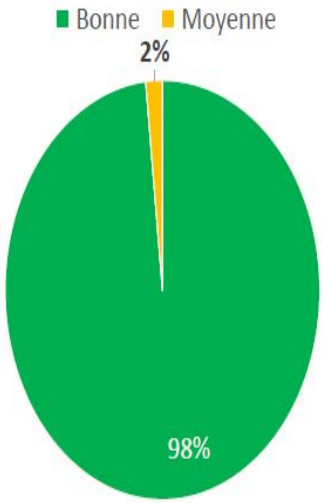
14 661 personnes sont décédées à cause du **paludisme** en 2019 au Burkina Faso selon le *World malaria report 2020* publié par l'OMS

27 104 individus, très majoritairement des déplacés, ont bénéficié de la pommade ***Maïa*** grâce aux interventions d'ACTED entre les mois de juin et d'octobre 2021

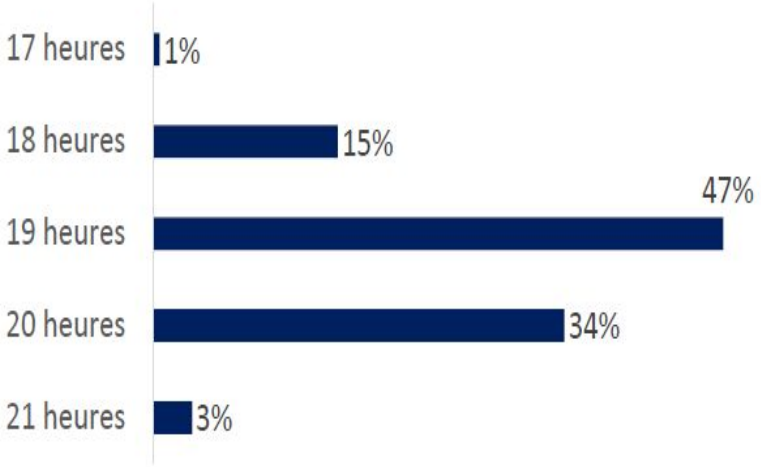
Zones d'intervention de la mission **ACTED** au **Burkina Faso**



Appréciation de la qualité de la pommade Maïa



- **86%** des bénéficiaires déclarent que la pommade **Maïa** est **très efficace contre les moustiques** et **14%** d'entre eux qu'elle est efficace.
- Au moment de l'enquête, soit entre trois et quatre semaines après la distribution, **91%** des répondants déclaraient continuer d'utiliser la pommade maïa au sein de leur ménage.
- Les bénéficiaires utilisent très majoritairement ce produit **plus de quatre fois par semaine (94%)**, le reste des répondants l'utilisent de 01 à 04 fois par semaine.

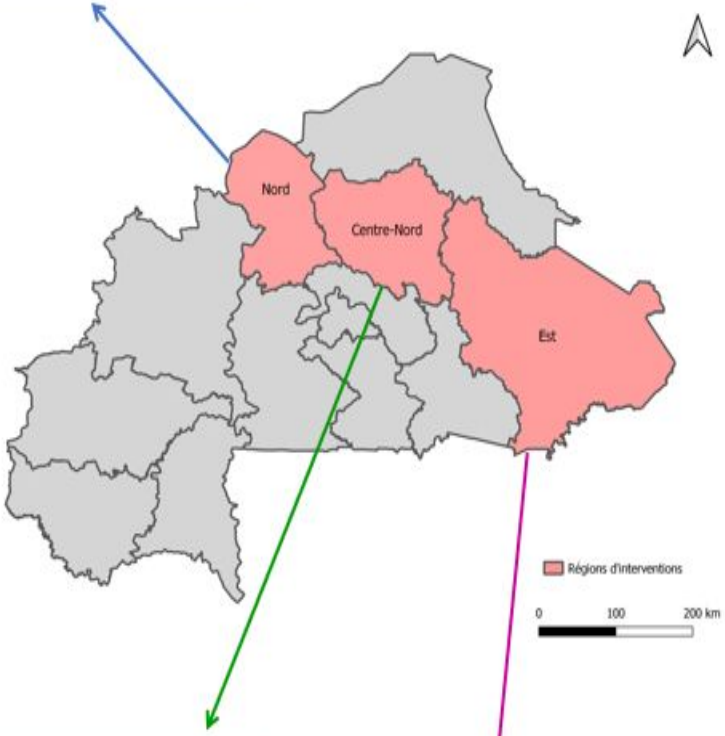


Les **heures d'utilisation** coïncident avec la tombée de la nuit soit l'heure où la transmission du paludisme par les moustiques est la plus probable. Des sensibilisations pour avancer l'heure d'utilisation de la pommade entre 17 heures et 18 heures pourraient être pertinentes.

67% des répondants déclarent utiliser la pommade pour l'ensemble des membres de la famille. **26%** ne l'utilisent que pour les adultes et **7%** exclusivement pour les enfants. Selon l'OMS au niveau global en 2019, 67% des décès liés au paludisme sont des enfants âgés de moins de 5 ans (cf *World malaria report* 2020 p.17), des sensibilisations auprès des ménages devront être renforcées afin d'éviter que 26% des ménages ne l'utilise que pour les adultes.

Nord

3172 kits distribués dans les Régions du Yatenga et du Loroum



Centre-Nord

717 kits distribués dans les communes de Kaya, Foube, Barsaogho, et Silmangué

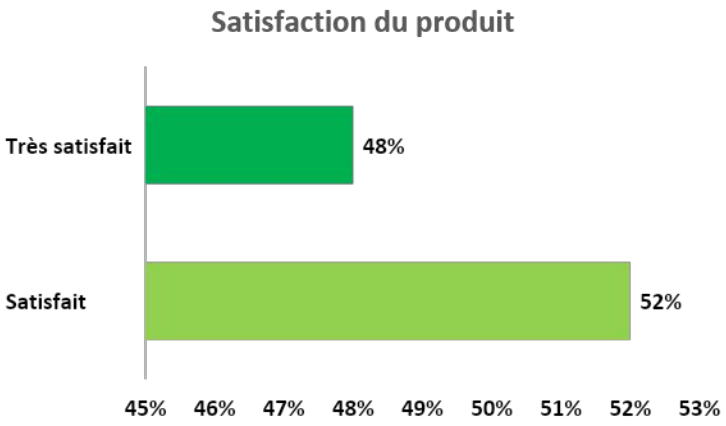
Est

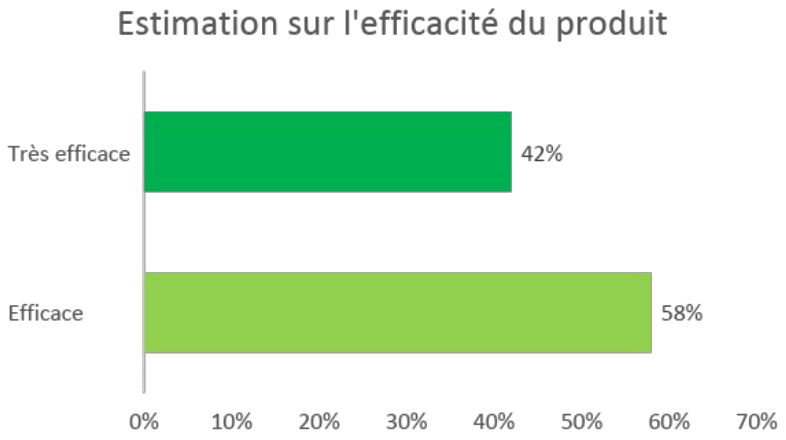
400 kits distribués dans les communes de Fada et de Namoungou

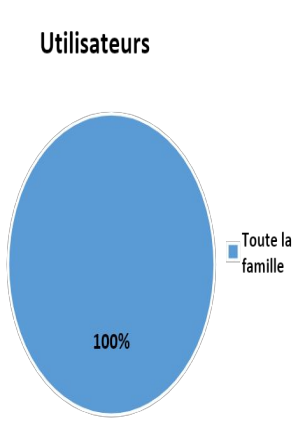
Desagrégation par zone d'intervention des **4289 kits** contenant la pommade anti-moustique MAÏA distribués entre juin et octobre 2021

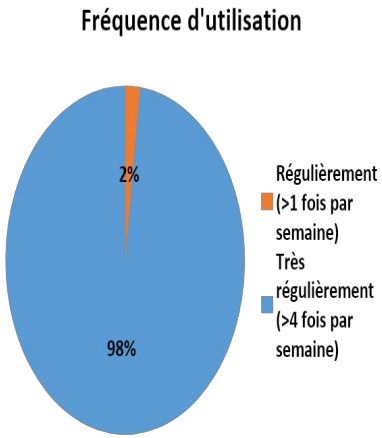
Soit **600 ml** de pommade par kits répondant aux besoins d'une famille de sept personnes pour 3 mois

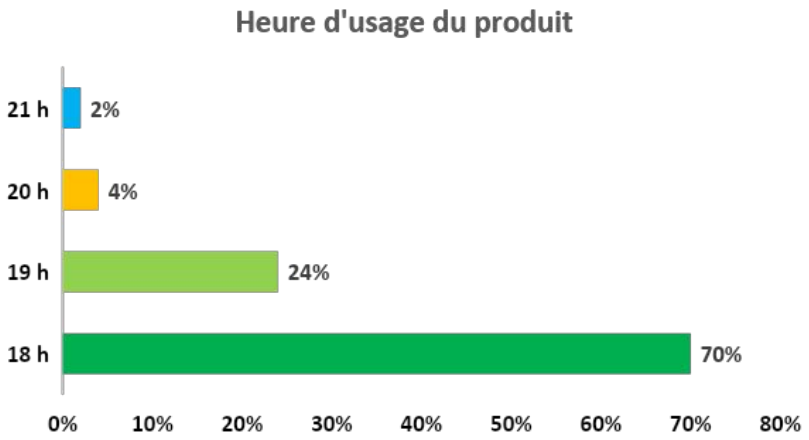
Rapport PDM d'ACF sur la distribution MAÏA











Gardons le contact

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Par téléphone / whatsapp : +226.64.93.32.88 +226.68.10.23.60

Par mail : franck.langevin@maia-africa.com
gerard.niyondiko@maia-africa.com

Par courrier : MAÏA Africa, La Fabrique, 12 BP 499 Ouagadougou 12

MAÏA®

Merci

FICHES DE PRATIQUES DE CONSTRUCTION LOCALES

(Fiches réponse abris - FRA)

USAID-BHA Grant 2020-2022 / ECHO Grant 2021-2023

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Décembre 2021

ENRIQUE SEVILLANO GUTIERREZ (e.sevillano.gutierrez@gmail.com) / CRAterre
BRICE DEGLA / Cluster Abris Burkina Faso

Avec contributions de: Olivier MOLES, Elsa CAUDERAY, Eugénie CRETE, Philippe GARNIER, Thierry JOFFROY, Florie DEJEANT, Annalisa CAIMI, Christian BELINGA NKO'O y los equipos de CRAterre y Laboratorio CRAterre-AE&CC

1

PRESENTATION

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PRESENTATION

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1. ONG créée en 1979 par des étudiants de l'Ecole d'Architecture de Grenoble, France (CRAterre)
+
2. Laboratoire de recherche de l'Ecole d'Architecture de Grenoble (ENSAG), en France, depuis 1986 (Laboratoire CRAterre-Unité de recherche AE&CC)

Objectif : Reconnaître et faire reconnaître le **potentiel des cultures et pratiques de construction locales** pour répondre aux **défis liés à l'environnement, la diversité culturelle et la lutte contre la pauvreté**

Equipe : Environ 70 personnes de plus de 15 pays différents. Un groupe pluridisciplinaire : Architectes / Ingénieurs / Anthropologues / Archéologues...

Projets : 100 par an en moyenne dans un grand nombre de pays (environ 40 pays par an)

Réseau : Chaire Unesco : Réseau international avec 100 organisations partenaires + Plus de 300 anciens étudiants DSA (Diplôme post-master de Spécialisation en Architecture de Terre organisé par CRAterre) à travers le monde.

PRESENTATION

CRAterre et CARE
coordonnent le groupe de travail Self-recovery (Promoting Safer Building)
du Global Shelter Cluster (GSC)

https://www.sheltercluster.org/working-group/promoting-safer-building

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INTRODUCTION

CRAterre a obtenu un financement USAID-BHA GRANT 2020-2022 & ECHO GRANT 2021-2023, géré par le GSC, pour la production de 7 Fiches de pratiques de construction locales en 2022-2023

Après un appel à manifestation d'intérêt du GSC, Le Cluster Abris du Burkina Faso a demandé à participer au processus et a été sélectionné pour la production d'une Fiche au premier tour (novembre 2021 - mai / juin 2022)

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PRATIQUES DE CONSTRUCTION LOCALES

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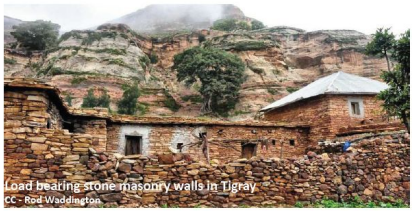
PRATIQUES DE CONSTRUCTION LOCALES

PRATIQUES DE CONSTRUCTION LOCALES

- **Dimension immatérielle d'une construction ou d'un établissement** produit par des êtres humains **pour vivre, travailler, prospérer, etc.**
- **Ensemble des pratiques de construction existantes** sur un territoire à un moment donné, **y compris l'architecture vernaculaire, mais aussi les pratiques récemment introduites.**
- **Coexistence de plusieurs pratiques de construction sur un même territoire.**
- **Connexion avec l'environnement.**
- **Genèse et évolution intimement liées à l'environnement et à l'histoire** spécifique de chaque territoire.
- Relation avec les **aspects sociaux, économiques et culturels.**
- Relation avec chaque phase du **cycle de vie du bâtiment : conception, construction, usage(s), entretien, remplacement, agrandissement, adaptation, etc.**



Condominiums under construction in Addis Ababa. © V. M

POURQUOI LES PRATIQUES DE CONSTRUCTION LOCALES SONT PERTINENTES AUJOURD'HUI ?

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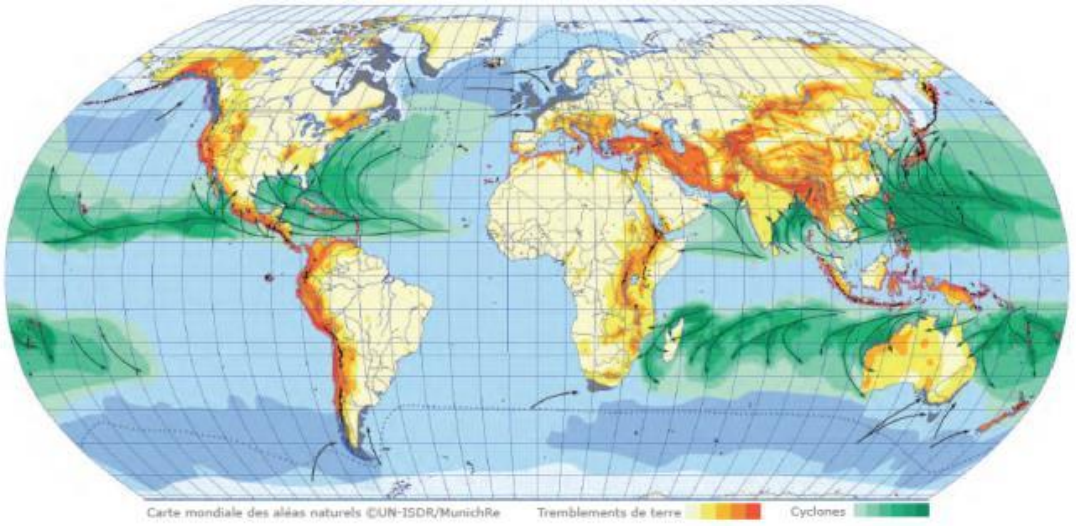
PRATIQUES DE CONSTRUCTION LOCALES POUR LA RESILIENCE ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT

L'importance d'identifier les Cultures et Pratiques de construction locales :

- Environ 90 % de la population mondiale vit et travaille dans des bâtiments construits sans architecte/ingénieur -> **Comment pouvons-nous avoir un large impact sur les projets de développement ?**

- Après une catastrophe, seulement environ 10 à 20 % de la population reçoit de l'aide pour se reconstruire -> **Comment pouvons-nous avoir un impact positif sur les 80 à 90 % de la population qui se reconstruisent par eux-mêmes ?**



3

APPRENDRE

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COMMENT APPRENDRE DES PRATIQUES DE CONSTRUCTION LOCALES DE FAÇON ORGANISÉE ?

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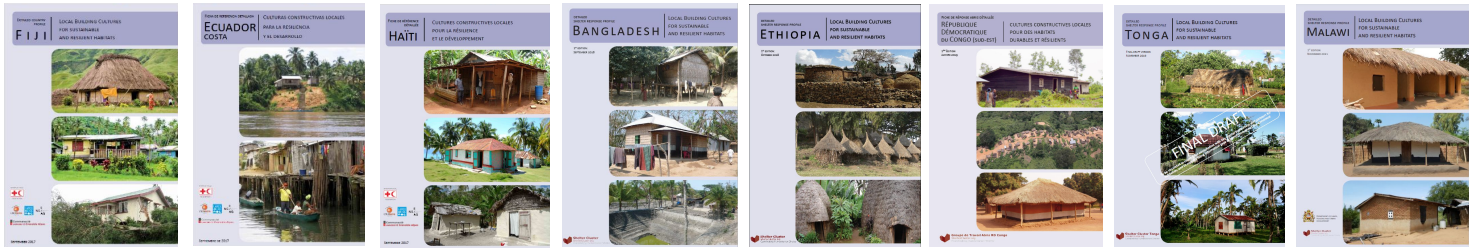
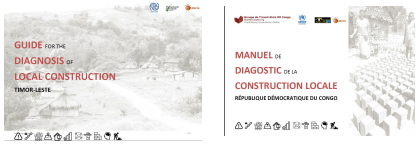
OUTILS / METHODES POUR NOUS AIDER A APPRENDRE

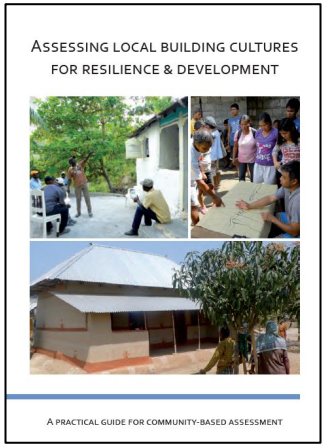
1. FICHES REPONSE ABRIS (FICHES DE PRATIQUES DE CONSTRUCTION LOCALES)



2. METHODES ET OUTILS POUR L'ANALYSE DE L'HABITAT LOCAL

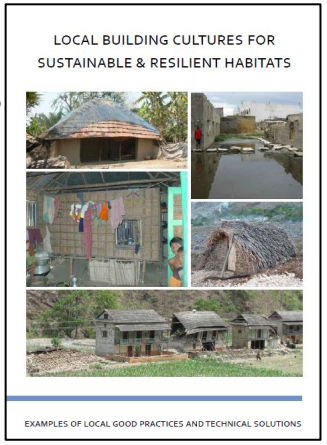
https://craterre.hypotheses.org/999





3. CATALOGUES D'EXEMPLES DE BONNES PRATIQUES ET SOLUTIONS TECHNIQUES LOCALES

https://craterre.hypotheses.org/1774



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FICHES DE PRATIQUES DE CONSTRUCTION LOCALES (PCL):

UN PANORAMA GÉNÉRAL DE L'HABITAT DANS UN PAYS OU TERRITOIRE PRÉCIS

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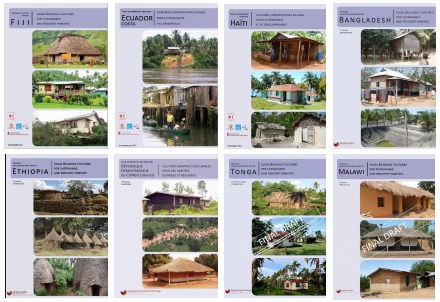
FICHES DE PRATIQUES DE CONSTRUCTION LOCALES

FICHES - PRATIQUES DE CONSTRUCTION LOCALES



7 Fiches détaillées finalisées
2 Fiches urgence finalisées
2 Rapports de Pratiques de construction locales
1 Fiches détaillée à finaliser (Tonga)
2 Fiches détaillées en cours (BHA Grant)
5 Fiches détaillées à produire en 2022 (ECHO Grant)

→ **FIDJI** (An) -> https://www.sheltercluster.org/promoting-safer-building-working-group/library/shelter-response-profiles

→ **EQUATEUR** (Es) -> https://www.sheltercluster.org/promoting-safer-building-working-group/documents-0

→ **HAITI** (Fr) -> https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/haiti_-_fiche_pays_-_cultures_constructives_locales_pour_la_resilience_et_le_developpement_-_20170920.pdf

→ **BANGLADESH** (An) -> https://www.sheltercluster.org/promoting-safer-building-working-group/documents/bangladesh-local-building-PRACTICES-resilience-and

→ **ETHIOPIE** (An) -> https://www.sheltercluster.org/ethiopia/documents/ethiopia-country-profile

→ **REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO** (Fr) -> https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/fiche_reponse_abris_-_rdc_sud-est_-_version_finale_hq_-_2019_01.pdf

→ **MALAWI** (An) -> https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/Shelter%20Response%20Profile%20Malawi%202021.pdf

→ **TONGA** (An) -> En cours

→ **VENEZUELA** (Es) -> A produire en 2021-2022

→ **YEMEN** (An + Ar?) -> A produire en 2021-2022

→ **BURKINA FASO** (Fr) -> A produire en 2021-2022

→ **4 FICHES A PRODUIRE EN 2022**

FICHES DE PRATIQUES DE CONSTRUCTION LOCALES

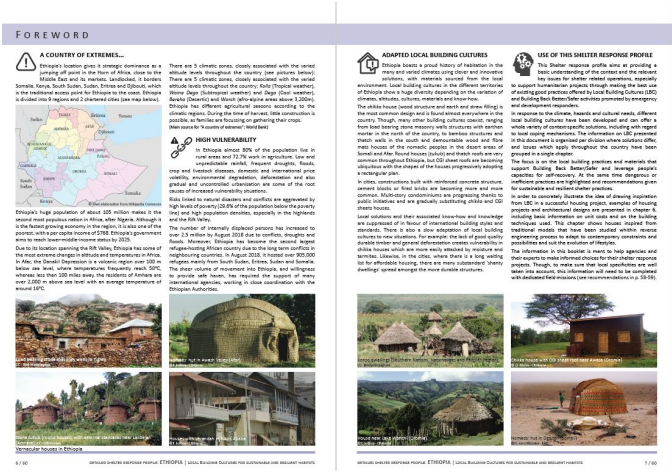
FICHES DE PRATIQUES DE CONSTRUCTION LOCALES

Format : Document d'environ 40 pages en format A4

Public cible : Acteurs locaux, nationaux, internationaux, gouvernementaux, non gouvernementaux et de la société civile impliqués dans la prévention, la préparation et la réponse aux crises humanitaires dans le secteur du logement et des établissements humains.

Objectifs :

- **Aide à reconnaître l'importance de comprendre un contexte** avant de proposer une action ou un projet.
- Encourager la mise en place de **réponses plus contextuelles dans le secteur d'abris et d'établissements humains** (préparation, relèvement précoce ou phases ultérieures liées aux étapes de développement), qui favorisent une **réduction de l'impact du changement climatique** et qui promeuvent des **stratégies d'auto-relèvement**.
- Aider à prendre en compte **le secteur de la construction existant, les ressources naturelles et humaines, les savoirs, solutions et bonnes pratiques locales, et les pratiques culturelles et sociales locales** liées aux savoir-faire et techniques existants pour la RRC à différentes échelles (matériaux, systèmes constructifs, habitat, parcelle , organisme d'établissement).
- Donner un **aperçu non exhaustif d'un pays ou d'un territoire** : données démographiques, culturelles, sociales et économiques ; les aléas, les impacts environnementaux et le changement climatique ; impact des crises sur la population; secteur de la construction, etc., et ainsi aider à orienter les professionnels dans de nouveaux contextes.
- Devenir un **outil de promotion des stratégies de promotion de l'auto-relèvement et de la résilience** des communautés pour les membres du secteur/cluster du logement des agences bailleurs ou les autorités pour des actions plus localisées.



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FICHES DE PRATIQUES DE CONSTRUCTION LOCALES

CONTENU INDICATIF (ceci varie en fonction de chaque fiche)

PRÉAMBULE

1. INTRODUCTION:
1.1. Pourquoi les pratiques de construction locales sont importantes aujourd'hui
1.2. Fiche : information, collecte et production de données
1.3. Articulation de la Fiche avec la stratégie du Cluster

2. PROFIL DU PAYS :
2.1. Description générale
2.2. Principales données démographiques, culturelles, sociales et économiques
2.3. Risques, environnement et impacts du changement climatique
2.4. Personnes réfugiées, rapatriées et déplacées

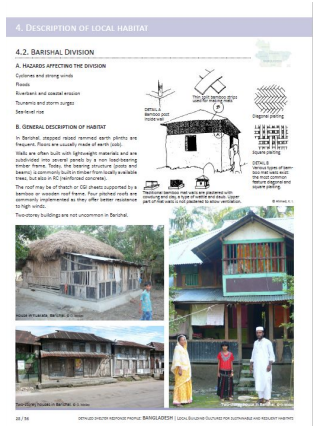
3. DESCRIPTION GÉNÉRALE DE L'HABITAT LOCAL :
3.1. Organisation des habitations / espaces publics
3.2. Aperçu du secteur du logement, de l'accès au foncier et de la RRC (liens vers des ressources)
3.3. Accès à l'eau, à l'assainissement et à d'autres services
3.4. Composition du ménage
3.5. Matériaux et techniques de construction
3.6. Construction : temporalité / compétences disponibles, etc.
3.7. Espaces et conditions d'utilisation des logements (rural/urbain)
3.8.-3.X. Résumé des types de logements abordables locaux (GÉNÉRAL OU PAR RÉGIONS / ZONES SI DONNÉES)

4. ANALYSE DES PRATIQUES DE CONSTRUCTION LOCALES :
4.1. Pratiques résistantes aux risques
4.2. Pratiques et recommandations de construction améliorées
4.3. Durée de vie, entretien et adaptation
4.4. Confort, utilisation et esthétique
4.5. Relation entre logement et santé
4.6. Questions de genre
4.7. Conception bioclimatique et enjeux environnementaux
4.8. Des pratiques socioculturelles qui favorisent la résilience

5. DES PROJETS BASÉS SUR L'ÉVOLUTION DES PRATIQUES LOCALES DE CONSTRUCTION

6. RESSOURCES SUPPLÉMENTAIRES ET BIBLIOGRAPHIE

REMERCIEMENTS



FICHES DE PRATIQUES DE CONSTRUCTION LOCALES

2. Country profile

2.1. General description

Source: CIA World Factbook, FAO, World Bank, Climate portal, Wikimedia, Protected Planet

A. Location

Ethiopia is a landlocked country that lies on the Horn of Africa. Bordering the country are Sudan and South Sudan to the West, Djibouti and Eritrea to the North, Somalia to the East and Kenya to the South.

B. Physical and topographical data

Area: 1,104,300 sq km. Land: 1 million sq km. Water: 104,300 sq km.

Elevation: mean elevation: 1,330 m. Lowest point: Danakil Depression-125 m. Highest point: Ras Dejen 4,550 m.

Relief: Within Ethiopia is a vast highland complex of mountains and dissected plateaus divided by the Great Rift Valley which runs Southwest to Northeast and is surrounded by lowlands, steppes, or semi-desert. This diversity determines variations in climate, soils, vegetation and settlement patterns.

The altitude range of the country is divided into three zones: *daga* for the highlands, *woina daga* for the midlands and *kolla* for the lowlands.

Map of Köppen climate classification
©Wikimedia

C. Climate

There are 5 climatic zones, closely associated with the varied altitude levels throughout the country: *Kolla* (Tropical weather), *Woina Dega* (Subtropical weather) and *Dega* (Cool weather), *Berha* (Desertic) and *Worch* (afro-alpine areas above 3,200m).

The Somali Region and the Denakil Depression in Afar have a hot, sunny and dry climate producing fully desert or semi-desert conditions. In the basins of the Sobat, the Tekezé and the Abay rivers the conditions are tropical and diseases such as malaria are prevalent. Over the greater part of Ethiopia as the Amhara and Oromia highlands the climate is healthy and temperate. In the uplands, the air is cool in summer and bleak in winter. On the higher mountains the climate is Alpine.

Rainfall per year: In Afar and Somali regions rainfall ranges from 91 to 500 mm per year, while it is above 1,000 mm in the West of the country, with places reaching 2,500 mm.

D. Protected areas and world heritage sites

The World Database of Protected Areas (link in page 11) cites 104 Protected areas in Ethiopia. Protected areas are important biodiversity hotspots, as well as being the source of livelihoods and natural resources used for housing for the local communities. There are 58 National Forest Priority Areas, 18 Controlled Hunting Area, 13 national parks, 8 wildlife reserves and 4 sanctuaries. Moreover, there are 2 UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserves (Yayu and Kafa) and 1 natural World Heritage Site (Simien National Park).

Ethiopia also has 8 cultural properties inscribed on the World Heritage List (link in page 11): Rock-Hewn Churches, Lalibela (1978); Fasil Ghebbi, Gondar Region (1979); Aksum (1980); Tiya (1980); Lower Valley of the Awash (1980); Lower Valley of the Omo (1980); Harar Jugol, the Fortified Historic Town (2006) and Konso Cultural Landscape (2011).

Regions of Ethiopia
©Wikipedia Commons

E. Administrative data

Ethiopia is a federal state subdivided into 9 ethno-linguistically based regional states (Tigray, Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Somali, Benishangul-Gumuz, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region-SNNPR-, Gambella and Harari) and 2 chartered cities (the country's capital Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa). Each state comprises zones, districts (*Woredas*), cities, and neighbourhood administrations (*Kebeles*). (See link in page 11 for more information)

2.2. Demographic, cultural and socioeconomic data

Source: CIA World Factbook, World Bank, UNHCR, Info as Aid, UNICEF, ILO, IDMC, NCB, World Atlas

A. Demographic data

Total population: 105,350,020
Population density: 95,4 people/km²
Human Development Index (HDI): 0.463 (low)
Life expectancy: 62.6 years
Fertility rate: 4.99 children born/woman
Infant mortality rate: 49.6 deaths/1,000 live births
Median age: 17.9 years
Age structure:
0-14 years: 43.47%
15-24 years: 20.11%
25-54 years: 29.58%
55-64 years: 3.91%
65 years and over: 2.94%
Net migration rate: -0.2 migrant(s)/1,000 population
Urban population: 20.8%
Rural population: 79.2%
Urban population growth: 4.63% annual rate of change
Major urban areas:
Addis Abeba (capital city): 4,567,857
Dire Dawa: 1,274,869
Mek'ele: 480,217
Gondar: 358,257

B. Languages

Amharic (official national language): 29.3%
Oromo (official language in Oromia): 33.8%
Somali (official language in Somali) 6.2%
Tigrinya (official language in Tigray) 5.9%
Other languages: Sidamo 4%, Wolaytte 2.2%, Gurage 2%, Afar 1.7%, Hadiyya 1.7%, Gamo 1.5%, Gedeo 1.3%, Opuuo 1.2%, Kafa 1.1%, others 8.1%.
English (major foreign language taught in schools) and Arabic.

C. Ethnic groups

Oromo 34.4%
Amhara 27%
Somali 6.2%
Tigray 6.1%
Sidama 4%; Gurage 2.5%; Welaita 2.3%; Hadiya 1.7%; Afar 1.7%; Gamo 1.5%; Gedeo 1.3%; Silte 1.3%; Kefficho 1.2%; other 8.8%.

D. Religion

Ethiopian Orthodox 43.5%
Muslim 33.9%
Protestant 18.5%
Traditional 2.7%
Catholic 0.7%
Other 0.6%

E. Education

Literacy rate: 49.1% (age 15 and over)
Youth (15-24 years) **literacy rate** 2008-2012. Male: 63%. Female: 47%
Primary school participation, Net attendance ratio 2008-2012. Male: 64.3%. Female: 65.5%
Secondary school participation, Net attendance ratio 2008-2012. Male: 15.7%. Female: 15.6%

F. Health

Physicians density: 0.03 physicians/1,000 population
Hospital bed density: 0.3 beds/1,000 population
HIV: 610,000 people living with HIV (0,58%)
Major infectious diseases:
Food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever
Vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria
Respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis
Water contact disease: schistosomiasis
Animal contact disease: rabies

G. Economy (2017 est.)

GDP (purchasing power parity): $202.2 billion
GDP - real growth rate: 10.9% (annual average GDP growth of 10.3% a year from 2005/06 to 2015/16)
GDP - per capita: $768
GDP - per capita (PPP): $2,200
GDP - composition, by sector of origin: agriculture: 35.8%; industry: 22.2%; services: 42%
Labour force - by occupation (2013 est.): agriculture: 72.7%; industry: 7.4%; services: 19.9%
Child labour 5-17 years-old (2015): Children working in child labour: 42.7% (15,948,175)
Children working in permitted forms of work: 8.3% (3,096,516)
Children non-working: 49% (18,288,047)
Population below poverty line: 29.6% (2014)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 9.9%
Distribution of family income - Gini index: 33 (2011)
Other information: according to the CIA World Factbook, Ethiopia is a one-party state with a planned economy. For more than a decade Ethiopia has been one of the fastest growing states, driven by government investment in infrastructure and sustained progress in agriculture and in service sector.

Ethiopia has the lowest level of income-inequality in Africa and one of the lowest in the world. Yet, Ethiopia remains one of the poorest countries in the world, due to rapid population growth and a low starting base.

H. Access to information

Telephones - fixed lines
Total subscriptions: 1.147.000
Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 1
Telephones - mobile cellular
Total subscriptions: 51.224.000
Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 49
Mobile phones are popular in Ethiopia, and in 2010, the Ethiopian government formed Ethio Telecom, the only phone, internet and mobile phone service provider. (http://www.ethiotelecom.et/).
At the time of writing, the mobile phone network did not cover the entire country, so it is still necessary to use Satellite phones in the more remote areas.
Radio and television access
Radio is the most important source of news and information in Ethiopia. 4/5 Ethiopians use radio as a source of information.
Television in Ethiopia caters mainly for urban audiences. It is the most important source of news and information in the country after radio.
Internet users
Total: 15,731,741
Percent of population: 15.4%

TO FIND OUT MORE
On sections 2.1. and 2.2.

CIA WORLD FACTBOOK
https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/et.html

FAO
http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/index/en/?iso3=ETH

WORLD BANK
https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/ethiopia

WORLD DATABASE OF PROTECTED AREAS
https://protectedplanet.net/country/ET

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES
https://whc.unesco.org/en/states-parties/et

REGIONS OF ETHIOPIA
http://www.worldstatesmen.org/Ethiopia_Regions.html

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FICHES DE PRATIQUES DE CONSTRUCTION LOCALES

4. Description of local habitat

4.1. Local habitat: general description

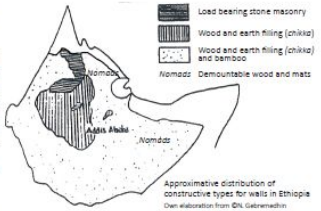
Sources: WOLDE-MARIAM (1996), GIORGHIS (2015), DAVIS & BLOCK (2015), LAST (n. d.), MOGES (2015), UN-HABITAT (2010), BIXDONNEAU et al. (2012), Central Statistical Agency [CSA] Ethiopia, shelfoxed.wordpress, voiceofyouth.org, UN-HABITAT (2008), RAHMATO & KIDANU (1999)

A. Local affordable or self-built housing

VERNACULAR HOUSING

Regarding the form, all around the country, round houses (*tukul*) with walls built in different materials and thatch roofs are very common. Rectilinear houses are less common, but they are gradually replacing round houses in order to make it easier the use of CGI sheets for roofing. Round houses with thatch roofs are known in the north of the country as *sarbet* (grass hut), while rectilinear houses with CGI sheets roofs are known as *corcorobet* (corrugated hut).

Vernacular housing in Ethiopia can be shallowly classified into four categories depending on wall types:



Approximative distribution of constructive types for walls in Ethiopia
Own elaboration from ©N. Gebremedhin

Timber structure with earth and fibres filling (*chikka*)

Chikka houses are very common throughout the country (72% of houses had their walls in *chikka* in 1984). Their structure is built with wood poles of eucalyptus or other available timber measuring about 8 cm large. Wood is split in half if the diameter is too large. Eucalyptus, which is easily attacked by termites, is smoked and/or soaked in burnt oil. The poles are set vertically about 30 to 40 cm deep into the ground or on a stone or cement foundation. Foundations are then filled with stones and sometimes lime mortar up to 35 cm above the natural terrain. These main poles are then tied in place and diagonally braced when necessary. Wood elements with smaller diameters (about 5cm) are planted in the basement or on the ground and go up to the roof. They are braced by horizontal elements, the assembly being ensured by strings and/or barks of eucalyptus. Thinner eucalyptus elements (*zagha*) are attached to this structure to accommodate the *chikkia* mixture, close enough to prevent excessive shrinkage of the *chikka* during drying.

The roof (thatch or CGI sheets) is put before applying the *chikka* mortars. Then, a mixture of earth, straw (usually teff straw, a common cereal in Ethiopian highlands) and water, is used as a filling for the wood structure. It is also used for plastering. The mixture is left to ferment between 3 days and 2 months for better adherence quality. It is stirred every 2-3 days for homogenization. Then the mortar is projected with force on the wood structure, so that it hangs well. Once dry, an extra layer can be applied. The layers on the inner side of the construction are made before those on the outer side. One or two layers are applied in the inner part and two or three in the outer side. The amount of straw in the mixture increases in the final layers. The last layer is usually is give a smooth finish. The walls can get to be protected by a relatively thick earth coating (15 to 20 mm). The final layer can then be coated or not (with lime or cement mortar) with an improvement of the hanging through stones embedded in the layers of *chikka*. To prevent cracking around wooden doors and windows, they are only fixed once the first layer of *chikka* is dry.

Houses in the highlands have thick *chikka* walls in order to get better inertia and control of humidity and so a better temperature inside the houses in this temperate region. On the contrary, these houses have less and less mortar in the walls in the lower tropical climate areas, and they permit ventilation and better comfort inside the houses. In some areas, almost no *chikka* is applied to the wooden structure and the walls are almost only made of wood.


Oromo *chikka tukul* near Langano lake (Oromia). CC- Nmara


Chikka house in Gedeo Zone (SNNPR). © ShelterBox


Decorated *chikka* house in the South Omo Zone (SNNPR). CC- Rita Willaert

Chikka houses are usually round houses (*tukul*) covered with thatch, but more and more metal roofs are used and houses are becoming rectangular. Corrugated iron is growing as a roofing material as the price of thatching grass rises and skilled thatchers become harder to find. The roofs usually have an overhang to protect the walls. CGI sheets and straw are sometimes combined in the roof to have a better comfort.

Thatched roofs have the disadvantage of being flammable, but they also allow to cook inside the house without a chimney, as smoke can pass through the thatched roof. At the same time, smoke can treat the thatch against insect attacks.

These two typologies are built with the limited building materials and construction skills available in the rural areas. These constructions require regular maintenance. Thermal comfort is very recognized and appreciated.

Load bearing stone masonry walls with earthen mortar

This is found specially in Tigray and Amhara regions, but also in cities like Harar or Dire-Dawa.

In these regions, stone is an abundant resource. Houses are usually square or round and stone built. There are one single level square or round houses, and also two levels rounded houses.

Basalt is used for foundations. Walls are built with stones (gray trachyte). In square houses large stones well carved are placed at the corners with a filling of smaller stones for the rest of the walls. Mortar is made of earth and straw (*chikka* mortar). The collection of stones can last nearly 3 years, then the construction of the house typically takes 4 to 6 months. Openings and frames are in wood. Stone balconies can be found on the 1st floor, which protects the wall of the 1st level from the rain (chikka mortar).

The wooden posts supporting the roof are positioned all around the house, with no particular symmetry according to their height and section.

Flat roofs of wood covered with sods of earth and wide overhanging eaves are common, but also thatch roofs can be found. Recent houses often have CGI roofs (corcoro) with gable ends as thatching grass becomes scarcer.

Ceilings are usually very decorated. The interior walls are often plastered with a mix of earth, straw and cow dung.

Bamboo and thatch walls

This technique is found in SNNP Region, especially in Dorze and Sidama peoples.

The structure is built with split bamboos sunk into the ground every 10 cm or so following a circle or oval form. The series of vertical bamboos are connected to each other, forming circles or ovals that have a diameter which diminishes as one goes up. The bamboo structure is then covered with bamboo leaves (sometimes also with grass and ensete leaves). Small openings at mid-height are usual to leave the smoke out.

Dorze houses do not have central pole, while Sidamo houses do have one and have a bigger surface

Wood and mats huts from nomads

These houses are used by the nomads in Afar and Somali regions. They are erected, dismantled and loaded on to the camels by the women. Huts are owned by women. Men usually gather the materials to build the huts.

Both types are made of an armature of boughs bound with palm fibre and covered with mats. Each group of huts is usually surrounded by a hedge or wall to protect the animals from enemies. The Somali hut is called the *agal*.

In some cases, there is an outer uncovered verandah.


Stone *tukul* in Lalibela in Amhara region. CC- Beth


Houses with stone masonry walls in Tigray. CC- Bernard Gagnon


Bamboo and thatch house (Dorze people-SNNPR). CC- David Stanley


Afar huts (Afar region). © T. Joffroy- CRAterre

FICHES DE PRATIQUES DE CONSTRUCTION LOCALES

4. Description of local habitat

4.8. Harari

A. Hazards affecting the region

Sources: LAST (n. d.), BOSREDON (2008)

Drought / Earthquakes / Conflicts

B. General description of habitat

The ancient city of Harar, founded in the 13th Centruary is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site. As a historical trading centre, many buildings are quite unique to Ethiopia, with Indian and Islamic architectural details being quite noticeable within the fortified walls at the centre of the city. In the surroundings of the city, some rural territory makes also part of the current Harari region.

Two kinds of houses are found in vernacular architecture in Harar: *chikka* houses and stone flat-roofed houses (in the historic city centre). The latter are less usual in Ethiopia, being a reminiscence of the coastal Arab architecture. Men build both kinds of houses and repair wall and roofs when necessary. Women are in charge of the day to day maintenance.

Besides these two types of constructions, increasing numbers of concrete buildings are being constructed in the city, raising concerns that this may change the look of the city beyond recognition.

Stone and flat-roofed houses

The ancient city (*Jugol*) is very dense in terms of buildings and population, with narrow streets, dead ends and stone-built courtyards isolated from the public space by high walls.

In this part of the city, the predominant kind of house is called *gegar*. These buildings are rectangular, built of stone masonry walls and flat-roofed. They are often two-storied and are surrounded by an about 2 m high wall. They have a white-washed or pastel colour exterior which is painted twice a year. Flat roofs are made with wooden planks and covered with earth and dry grass. More and more houses have OGI sheet roofs even in the city centre.

The interior of the houses has different rooms, one of which is used to receive guests. Raised platforms in different levels determine the status of the guest. The walls are painted with ochre or red earth and covered with cotton cloths or carpets and decorated with handcrafts. Several niches in the walls contain ceramics. Many houses have balconies.

***Chikka* houses**

Chikka (wattle and daub) round houses with a thatch roof are very common in the outskirts of the city and in the countryside of the Harar region. They have a central pillar to support the conical roof. There are also more and more rectangular houses with *chikka* walls and OGI sheet roofs.

Within the city, these houses lay in neighborhoods where streets and houses are made of earth and houses are grouped together in compounds protected by vegetal fences.


View of Harar and its countryside. CC- Ahron de Leeuw


Street of Harar with balconies. CC- Ahron de Leeuw


Market at Asmaddin gate. CC- Ahron de Leeuw


Market of Harar. CC- Ahron de Leeuw


Balconies in the city centre. CC- Ahron de Leeuw

4.9. Oromia

A. Hazards affecting the region

Sources: LAST (n. d.), WOLDE-MARIAM (1996), Wikipedia

Drought / Earthquakes / Floods and landslides / Black cotton soils / Conflicts

B. General description of habitat

The Oromo people are the largest ethnic group in Ethiopia and are mainly concentrated in the Oromia region, which is the largest of the country. Oromo people are very diverse: Barentu and Borana are the major groups, and are subdivided into subgroups. Nevertheless, some general housing features prevail among these different groups.

Circular *chikka* houses

The main house of the family is surrounded by other houses and often by thatch roofed granaries. In some rural areas, the different constructions of a homestead are surrounded by fences, (e.g. a living euphorbia in the Oromo from Jimma or acacia thorn fence in the Borana Macha Oromo).

Houses are circular, with (e.g. Macha Oromo) or without a verandah (e.g. Oromo in Borana Zone). Walls are usually built of *chikka* by the owners. There are frequently no windows, only doors. A space of 20 cm is often left unplastered above the doors to facilitate ventilation and evacuation of smoke. Cow-dung is used for floors and walls along with earth and fibre.

In some groups, once the walls are finished, neighbours are called for the construction of the roof structure. Junipers, eucalyptus and acacias are easily found in the region. The best plant for thatching is the *sembelet*, but many others are used depending on the zone. Thatching is sometimes completed by an expert, mainly in areas with heavy rain. The roof edge is placed firstly and bouquets of herbs are hung with ropes on the wooden frame towards the top of the roof. This part may be protected by a decorated pot of clay placed upside down, the *gullat*, or by an ostrich egg. Roofs usually have large overhangs in the rainy zones.

The interior of the house has sometimes partitions with the sleeping platforms and kitchen being separated. The fireplace is generally placed in the central part. Storage is done inside the houses.

Some Oromo grow vegetables and spices in a garden surrounding the house. Some groups as the Macha Oromo move the enclosure of cattle from time to time to permit better distribution of fertiliser on the land.

Rectangular *chikka* houses

Rectangular houses or constructions also exist in the Oromo culture. Traditionally, in zones with little rain, *chikka* constructions with flat earthen roofs were built. Today, many *chikka* houses are being built with rectangular form and a CGI sheet roofs.

"Bird's nest" houses and nomadic houses

Some groups (e.g. Barentu Kereyu Oromo or Borana near Yabelo) build round or elliptic houses whose rafters are planted in the ground forming both the walls and the roof (as a bird's nest).


Floor plan, section, elevation and details of an oromo house. © N. Gebremedhin


Oromo dwelling. CC- Bernard Gagnon


Oromo dwelling in Sof Omer (Bale Zone). CC- Rod Waddington


Construction of a Borana «bird's nest» house. CC- National Museum of World Cultures


Square house with flat earthen roof (left), round *chikka* house (centre) and granaries (right) near Langano Lake (Arsi Zone). CC- Nirwis

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5. LEARNING FROM LOCAL HABITAT

5.4. GREEN DESIGN, COMFORT AND HEALTH FEATURES AND BEAUTY

[ALL ETHIOPIA]

- Ceilings appear in some zones of the country (e.g. made from reed mats or made of bamboo). They have two main advantages, one is aesthetic, and the second is to improve comfort by insulating against the heat and the cold.
- The open weave screens of the bamboo, wood or fibre mats allow adequate ventilation in the interior of the buildings in the hot humid parts of the country.
- Thatch is a good material for roofing, as apart from protecting from rain it offers great insulation, good ventilation. Also, it is a traditional craft- whereas OGI sheeting is imported and expensive to replace when needed. Nonetheless, OGI sheeting is valuable and can become useful if the householder needs to raise funds as these sheets can be sold (e.g. in a moment of crisis). However, in conflict situations, the OGI sheets can be easily stolen and sold.
- Many houses with thatched roofs do not have a chimney. Smoke can pass through thatched roofs offering some level of treatment of the thatch against insect attacks and suppress sparks, due to lack of oxygen.
- Houses are richly decorated in different zones of Ethiopia. Interior decorated ceilings appear in the north of the country, while exterior mural paintings appear in the south and west.
- In many cultures (e.g. Welayta, Sidamo, Gurage in SNNPR, Nuer in Gambela, Amhara, etc.), cattle are bought into partitioned areas in the house at night, so as to keep them secure from predators and thieves, whilst also providing welcome warmth for the household.

Interior ventilated space in a Gumuz house made of bamboo structure without chikka mortar and with a thatched roof. © A. Gonzalez Rubal et al.

Ventilation is made possible thanks to the absence of plaster in the upper part of the walls in the Alaba houses (SNNPR). © Lorenzo Fontana

[AMHARA]

- Two storey stone houses are built in the mountains, where nights are cold. The cows heat the air so the hot air rises, passing through the wooden floor of the upper floor. This is a biomass heating system.
- The community of Awra Amba, near Bahir Dar is using energy efficient stoves, made of *chikka*. It saves wood, provides healthier conditions (thanks to the chimney) and contributes to keep the house warm.

Energy efficient stove made of *chikka* in the village of Awra Amba (Amhara). It improves the quality of the air inside the house. © Lorenzo Fontana

[SOUTHERN NATIONS, NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES' REGION]

- In the Alaba house, the top of the wall under the roof is left without plaster for 40-50 cm. This provides ventilation in the house, making it fresher.
- In the Alaba culture (SNNPR), decoration appears in a three-dimensional way through earthen plasters in the exterior walls of the buildings. These bas-reliefs represent symbolic aspects of the Alaba culture.
- In the Konso houses the smoke helps preserving meats as there is no chimney.

Decorated house, South Omo Zone (SNNPR). CC- Rita Willaert

Decorated house in Gambela. © Muse Mohammed - IOM

Bamboo ceiling near Bure (Amhara). Ceilings improve the house's comfort. © D. Mileto - CRAterre

- The use of OGI sheets causes discomfort for inhabitants and may induce health issues. When a shiny OGI sheet is installed, it reflects some solar radiation, but heats up and radiates the heat inside the house. When OGI sheets rust, they become darker in colour and consequently reflect less radiation. Thus, the interior of buildings become hotter as the OGI sheets rust.
- Apart from their thermal disadvantage, OGI sheet roofs are noisy during rainy periods. Though, false ceilings reduce the noise and create thermal buffer zones.
- The floor may suffer from rising humidity.
- Thatch, bamboo or timber need to be treated against insects.
- Exposure to smoke inside the home, either from cooking with solid fuels or smoking tobacco, has potential harmful health effects and is often blamed for upper respiratory tract infections. Ninety-three percent of households in Ethiopia use some type of solid fuel for cooking, with virtually all of these households using wood. Exposure to cooking smoke is greater when cooking takes place inside the house rather than in a separate building or outdoors. In Ethiopia, cooking is done in a separate building in 47% of households, a figure that has increased since 2011 (36%).
- In urban areas, Liquid propane gas (LPG) is generally used for cooking. Nevertheless, Ethiopian households will still burn charcoal and incense indoors for hosting of the traditional coffee ceremony during which the green beans are roasted in an open pan over a traditional clay built charcoal cooking fire/grill. Such a pan is also used for cooking meat for roasted 'tibs', one of the traditional Ethiopian foods consisting of lamb pieces cooked on the grill.

Cattle is kept inside the houses in many zones of Ethiopia. Cooking is also usually an indoor activity, what can cause health problems. (South Omo Zone, SNNPR). CC- Rita Willaert

5.5. SOCIOCULTURAL PRACTICES FOSTERING RESILIENCE

[ALL ETHIOPIA]

- Traditional spaces of conviviality are important for establishing and maintaining community links. These public places appear in several cultures such as the Konso (SNNPR). The term *moora*, in the local language, indicates a well-defined typology of public space, and, for each village there are many of them, from ten to twenty, with different functions, shapes and attributes. It's the place of social and spiritual life, where children play, youngsters sleep and spend their time, the elders meet and discuss, women pass and can participate in some of the happenings. (Capurro et al., 2011).
- Economically, most of the materials necessary to produce vernacular habitats are taken directly from the local environment, and the money invested in these technical solutions is directly injected into the local economy.
- Environmentally, vernacular habitats involve the use of renewable materials, provided that adequate programmes to manage wood resources are in place.
- OGI sheets have the advantage of not being heavy, and thus, to require lighter supporting structures. This can help save wood.
- It is not uncommon to make "investments" by purchasing OGI sheets (in small quantities), which can later be used to the cover a house that will be built in the future, or, if necessary, be resold in case funds are needed. Nevertheless, the sums invested in such a way have very little impact in local economies (dealer profit margins, some transportation and implementation).
- The increased cost of the metal roofing compared to thatch roofing is usually offset by its benefits to rural inhabitants. These sheets are commonly collected and used as covering material or as capital to be resold in case of need (informal rural banking).
- Immediately after a disaster, affected households depend on bonding networks (relationships with immediate family members and relatives) and bridging networks (relationships with neighbours and friends) to cope with crises. Neighbours and relatives can play an important role during times of crisis. They are providers of food, clothes, and money. Moreover, they often are a source of emotional support, which is very important in bad times.
- Before heavy rains and floods, people store seeds and crops into dry place.

Public covered space in a Konso village (SNNPR) called *moora*. These traditional places are very important for conviviality and are common throughout the country. CC- Rod Waddington

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6. PROJECTS BASED ON THE EVOLUTION OF LOCAL BUILDING CULTURES

Examples that illustrate the **reinterpretation and valorisation of traditional architectural features** in low-cost housing to reduce their vulnerability to local hazards

TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN GAMBELA

Project by: IOM, Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA), United Nations Higher Commissioner for refugees (UNHCR).

Contextual Information:

Location:
- Region: Gambela
- Zone: Anuak
- Woreda: Itang special woreda
- Kebele: Pulkot Tharpam sub kebele
- Town: Terpam

Geographic information:
- Topography: mainly plain but hilly for the specific refugee camp
- Altitude: 450 m

Main ethnic groups: Nuer and Anuak

Climatic profile:

Description: The climate is tropical. The summers are much rainier than the winters. The average annual temperature °C.
- Average temp.: 27.4 °C
- Avg. Max. temp.: 29.7 °C
- Avg. Min. temp.: 19 °C
- Average rainfall: 933 mm

Project principles and scope:

The Gambela region is located in the Western of Ethiopia and next to the border with South Sudan. After the conflict erupted in South Sudan in December 2013 and caused massive displacement both internally and into neighboring countries.

The region received the largest number of refugees fleeing the conflict in the eastern parts of South Sudan. Several number of camps were set up to receive a high influx of people seeking Protection and adequate shelter, along with access to food, water and basic services. The country lead actors are the Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) and the United Nations Higher Commissioner for refugees (UNHCR). IOM as one of the partners in the implementation of transitional shelters and refugee transportation from the border to the camps, has been active in the region since 2011.

The project had reached about 6,645 refugee households from the year 2012 to 2017 in the region. IOM also expands its shelter programming towards host community assistance in order to avoid any tensions between refugees and host community. In 2017, IOM has reached about 214 households in three different refugee camp neighboring *kebeles* through construction of shelters.

Design Considerations:

Design: the main actors have an engagement to the provision of transitional shelter to South Sudanese refugees. The decision was to provide it with harmonized houses based on vernacular designs. The design was adopted through the Shelter Working Group (SWG) with the inclusion of the Refugee Committee Council (RCC) which considered of the cultural and environmental acceptability.

The transitional shelter project promotes beneficiary's engagement towards the construction through cash for work that became more essential and involves active participation of refugee beneficiaries through mud plastering and thatching of their own homes thus increasing ownership of the process. The project is also a way to creating job opportunities through carpentry trainings to refugees as well as host communities.

Cost: able bodied - between 333 USD and 366 USD for the vulnerable homesteads.

Materials:
- Foundation: eucalyptus poles 10 cm diametre sunk to a minimum of 60 cm depth and stabilized with rubble stone and earth filling.
- Plinth: well compacted earth floor to an effective height of 150 mm above ground level
- Central post: eucalyptus pole
- Walls: *chikka* walls (wood and earth and straw plasterings).
- Openings: Wood frame + CGI sheet door.
- Roof Type: Four pitched thatched roof
- Roof structure: wood.
- Bracings: Eucalyptus poles thickness of 8 cm diametres for rafters and tie beam. 6 cm diametres for wall pass
- Treatment (wood): eucalyptus poles are treated
- Roof cover: thatch. grass thatching

Transitional shelter for South Sudanese refugees. © Muse Mohammed - IOM

Active participation of beneficiaries through mud plastering and thatching. © Muse Mohammed - IOM

SUSTAINABLE RURAL DWELLING UNIT (SRDU)

Sources: YITBAREK ALEMAYEHU (2011), YITBAREK ALEMAYEHU (2012) KELLET & YITBAREK ALEMAYEHU (2013), SEWNET (2015)

Project by: Ethiopian Institute of Architecture, Building construction and City development (EiABC); Arthur Waser Foundation of Switzerland and ETH-Zurich North-South Centre

Contextual Information:

Location:
- Region: SNNPR
- Zone: Gurage
- Woreda: Welkite
- Town: Gubre

Geographic information:
- Topography: hilly
- Altitude: 2 044 m

Main ethnic group: Gurage

Climatic profile:

Warm and temperate. Rainy summers and dry winters.
- Average temp.: 18.5 °C.
- Avg. Max. temp.: 27.9°C
- Avg. Min. temp.: 9.1°C
- Average rainfall: 1,221 mm.

Project principles and scope:

Draw lessons from the vernacular architecture of a rural area (Gurage). Implementation of housing types including the advantages of the traditional Gurage house and improving the aspects worth evolving, while maintaining the Gurage identity.

Capacity building through hands-on training on a one-to-one construction of housing units.

Phase- 1: documentation and study of the existing vernacular architecture and local building materials. Phase-2: construction of a single proto-typology (SRDU) including the use of renewable energy. Phase-3: replication.

Design Considerations:

Design: SRDU I prototype is a house with dimensions of 7.51 m per 7.51 m each side and a height of 8.69 m. Ground floor with living room, kitchen and an indepentend barn. Mezzanine including two rooms. The house is square instead of the traditional round ones. It also has openings apart from the main door. WC and storage spaces are accessible from the exterior.

SRDU II has a round plan, like the vernacular Gurage constructions.

Cost: between 600 birr/m² (21.5 USD) if built by a local resident and 2,000 birr/m² (71.6 USD) if built by an outsider.

Materials (SRDU I):
- Foundation: stone gravel
- Plinth: stone gravel
- Central post: wooden pole
- Walls: sun-dried earth and straw blocks (adobe).
- Openings: Wood. SRDU I: 1 main door + 2 back doors + 2 windows in the ground floor. 4 horizontal windows in the upper floor.
- Mezzanine floor: light weight earth fill graded on a adobe block vault
- Roof Type: Four pitched thatched roof
- Roof structure: umbrella type structure
- Bracings: bamboo studs which connect the foundation with the wall
- Treatment (bamboo & wood): ?
- Roof cover: bamboo leaves

A Gurage village near Gubre. © SRDU documentation team

SRDU I prototype. © Yitbarek Alemayehu

SRDU II prototype. © SRDU documentation team

Interior of SRDU I prototype. © Mulugeta Gebrekidan

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-> Délai maximum : jusqu'à mai-juin 2022

1. **Collecte et lecture de documents / Collecte d'images, de dessins, etc. :** documents et rapports existants / recherche bibliographique / collecte d'images
2. **Possibilité d'organiser des visites sur le terrain** (avec des fonds propres des partenaires du cluster) pour la collecte d'informations.
3. **Travail collaboratif sur Google drive**:
   - Création d'un **dossier partagé** pour enregistrer des documents / images... https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Par59Qr9Jbs65n1_EQKZxAxst3_0sjU9?usp=sharing
   - **Document collaboratif sur Google docs :** Version collaborative pour la phase intermédiaire. Tous les acteurs impliqués peuvent facilement apporter leur contribution en citant les sources si l'information est tirée d'un document. Les images peuvent également être incluses dans des endroits spécifiques en spécifiant les données de l'image et la paternité. Ce document sera hébergé dans le dossier partagé.
4. **Premier atelier pour la présentation des résultats provisoires et l'organisation du travail restant.**
5. **Travail de CRAterre en version Indesign, exporté en pdf et word pour révision finale.**
6. **Révision scientifique par CRAterre et Laboratoire CRAterre AE&CC.**
7. **Révision finale par le Cluster Abris Burkina Faso.**
8. **Atelier final pour l'intégration des dernières modifications et la validation de la publication.**
9. **Publication et diffusion :** document distribué en version pdf / version éditable partagée avec les partenaires / impression de copies en fonction de la disponibilité des fonds dans le cluster local / publication sur GSC / CRAterre / Laboratoire CRAterre AE&CC / partenaires du Cluster Burkina Faso / web de prévention, Reliefweb, etc.

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TACHES

CRAterre	Groupe focal Cluster Burkina	D'autres acteurs Cluster Burkina
• **Responsabilité de la production** de la Fiche ; • **Coordination de la production et proposition des étapes** de production de la Fiche ; • **Recherche documentaire et lecture de documents** dans les bibliothèques universitaires et spécialisées ; • Organisation des **informations dans la trame provisoire ;** • **Organisation et animation des ateliers** intermédiaire et final ; • **Révision scientifique du document** (en collaboration avec le laboratoire de recherche CRAterre - AE&CC de l'Université de Grenoble) ; • **Recherche des informations manquantes ;** • **Finalisation** de la fiche au **format Indesign ;** • **Suivi et évaluation** du **processus ;** • **Diffusion** de la publication.	• **Expression d'intérêt ;** • **Coresponsabilité de la production** de la Fiche ; • **Mobilisation des acteurs** locaux ; • **Collecte d'informations** (documents pertinents, images, etc.) ; • Organisation des **informations dans le modèle provisoire ;** • **Provision d'information, révision et validation** du document tout au long du processus ; • Soutien à **l'organisation et l'animation des ateliers** intermédiaires et finaux ; • **Gestion d'une petite somme pour soutenir le processus** (environ 600 €), qui peut être utilisée pour les ateliers ; • Révision et **recherche des informations manquantes ;** • **Suivi et évaluation** du processus ; • **Diffusion** de la publication ; • Prise de décision sur la **stratégie de cluster** intégrant les pratiques de construction locales.	**Contribution volontaire** à la production d'une fiche d'information qui fournira des informations pour le bien du secteur humanitaire dans le pays et de la population cible : • **Provision d'informations** (documents pertinents, images, etc.) ; • Si souhaité, **travail de terrain** par les acteurs pour identifier les pratiques constructives locales ; • **Réaction, révision et validation** du document par le biais de deux ateliers ; • **Commentaires, révision et recherche des informations manquantes** pour finaliser ; • **Diffusion** de la publication ; • Prise de décision sur la stratégie de cluster intégrant les pratiques de construction locales.

FICHES DE PRATIQUES DE CONSTRUCTION LOCALES

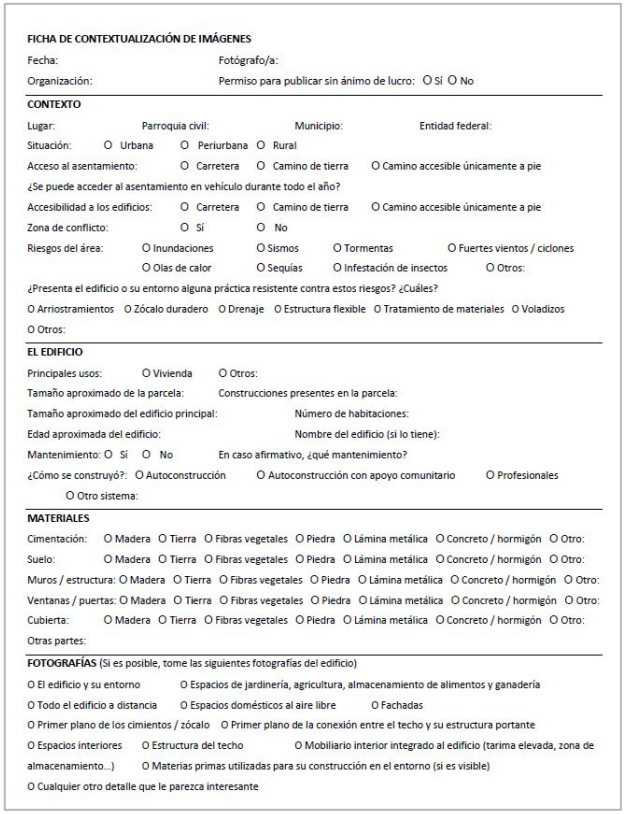
CONTRIBUTIONS DES PARTENAIRES DU CLUSTER (1/2)

✔ PROVISION DE DOCUMENTS

- **Documents existants** sur le logement, les types de bâtiments locaux, les matériaux, les aspects culturels et l'utilisation des logements, etc.
- **Rapports** d'enquêtes sur le terrain.
- **Documents relatifs à des projets de logement** réalisés avec le soutien du secteur et, si possible, liés aux pratiques de construction locales.
- Etc.

✔ PROVISION DE DE PHOTOGRAPHIES / DESSINS / PLANS / CROQUIS

- **Photographies / dessins des établissements humains et de logements, types** de constructions locales, **matériaux, aspects culturels et d'usage** des logements et des espaces publics, etc.
- **Photographies / dessins de projets de logement** réalisés avec le soutien du secteur et si possible liés aux pratiques de construction locales.
- **Croquis d'utilisation des espaces publics / logements / terrains...**
- Les photographies doivent être d'une **qualité suffisante pour être publiées**, mais toutes les qualités sont les bienvenues et l'équipe fera une sélection.
- Il est essentiel que les images soient **identifiées avec le lieu, la date et l'auteur des images.**



FICHA DE CONTEXTUALIZACIÓN DE IMÁGENES

Fecha: Fotógrafo/a:

Organización: Permiso para publicar sin ánimo de lucro: O Sí O No

CONTEXTO

Lugar: Parroquia civil: Municipio: Entidad federal:

Situación: O Urbana O Periurbana O Rural

Acceso al asentamiento: O Carretera O Camino de tierra O Camino accesible únicamente a pie

¿Se puede acceder al asentamiento en vehículo durante todo el año?

Accesibilidad a los edificios: O Carretera O Camino de tierra O Camino accesible únicamente a pie

Zona de conflicto: O Sí O No

Riesgos del área: O Inundaciones O Sismos O Tormentas O Fuertes vientos / ciclones O Olas de calor O Sequías O Infestación de insectos O Otros:

¿Presenta el edificio o su entorno alguna práctica resistente contra estos riesgos? ¿Cuáles?

O Arriostramientos O Zócalo duradero O Drenaje O Estructura flexible O Tratamiento de materiales O Voladizos O Otros:

EL EDIFICIO

Principales usos: O Vivienda O Otros:

Tamaño aproximado de la parcela: Construcciones presentes en la parcela:

Tamaño aproximado del edificio principal: Número de habitaciones:

Edad aproximada del edificio: Nombre del edificio (si lo tiene):

Mantenimiento: O Sí O No En caso afirmativo, ¿qué mantenimiento?

¿Cómo se construyó?: O Autoconstrucción O Autoconstrucción con apoyo comunitario O Profesionales O Otro sistema:

MATERIALES

Cimentación: O Madera O Tierra O Fibras vegetales O Piedra O Lámina metálica O Concreto / hormigón O Otro:

Suelo: O Madera O Tierra O Fibras vegetales O Piedra O Lámina metálica O Concreto / hormigón O Otro:

Muros / estructura: O Madera O Tierra O Fibras vegetales O Piedra O Lámina metálica O Concreto / hormigón O Otro:

Ventanas / puertas: O Madera O Tierra O Fibras vegetales O Piedra O Lámina metálica O Concreto / hormigón O Otro:

Cubierta: O Madera O Tierra O Fibras vegetales O Piedra O Lámina metálica O Concreto / hormigón O Otro:

Otras partes:

FOTOGRAFÍAS (Si es posible, tome las siguientes fotografías del edificio)

O El edificio y su entorno O Espacios de jardinería, agricultura, almacenamiento de alimentos y ganadería

O Todo el edificio a distancia O Espacios domésticos al aire libre O Fachadas

O Primer plano de los cimientos / zócalo O Primer plano de la conexión entre el techo y su estructura portante

O Espacios interiores O Estructura del techo O Mobiliario interior integrado al edificio (tarima elevada, zona de almacenamiento...) O Materias primas utilizadas para su construcción en el entorno (si es visible)

O Cualquier otro detalle que le parezca interesante

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FICHES DE PRATIQUES DE CONSTRUCTION LOCALES

CONTRIBUTIONS DES PARTENAIRES DU CLUSTER (2/2)

✔ **POSSIBLES VISITES DE TERRAIN** (sur fonds propres des partenaires du cluster)

- **Si les partenaires ont prévu de se rendre sur le terrain**, il est possible d'utiliser l'opportunité de leur visite pour **observer / collecter des informations sur les pratiques / cultures locales de construction**. Si les acteurs organisent des enquêtes de terrain (visites de sites, discussions de groupe, discussions avec les personnes cibles), **CRAterre peut aider pour la systématiser la collecte d'informations**.

✔ **PARTICIPATION AU GROUPE FOCAL DE PRODUCTION**

- **Toute personne/organisation peut participer au groupe focal de production** qui sera plus impliqué dans le processus, ce groupe est ouvert.

✔ **LECTURE, RÉVISION DU DOCUMENT ET APPORT D'INFORMATIONS COMPLÉMENTAIRES À DIFFÉRENTS MOMENTS**

- Contribution avec du contenu, retour d'information, révision et validation du document dans la phase intermédiaire et finale.

✔ **PARTICIPATION AUX ATELIERS INTERMÉDIAIRE ET FINAL**

- Participation à **deux ateliers d'une demi-journée maximum pour le retour, la révision et la validation du document**.

✔ **DIFFUSION DE LA PUBLICATION**

- Participation à la phase de diffusion de la publication

Global Shelter Cluster
ShelterCluster.org
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MERCI BEAUCOUP POUR VOTRE ATTENTION

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3. Interventions du cluster

3.1. Discussions et validation du plan d'action 2022

CLUSTER COORDINATION PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT AND ACTION PLAN 2022

Rapport d'Evaluation Suivi de la Performance et Plan d'Action de la Coordination du Cluster
Cluster : Abris & Articles Ménagers Essentiels
Pays : Burkina Faso
Niveau : National
Date de lancement de l'évaluation : 26 Novembre 2021
Date de finalisation de l'évaluation : 13 Décembre 2021

Taux de réponse au sein des partenaires

Type de Partenaires	Nombre de partenaires repondants (Niveau National / Sous- National)	Nombre Total de partenaires	Taux de reponse
ONGs Internationales	9	14	64%
ONGs Nationales	1	1	100%
Organisations UN	3	3	100%
Autorites Gouvernementales	0	1	0%
Bailleurs	1	1	100%
Autres	1	2	50%
Total	15	17	88%
Commentaires sur le taux de réponse	La réponse globale est bonne. Il y a un grand nombre d'organisations internationales qui répondent. Le taux de réponse des autorités nationales est a 0%. Le cluster fera un plaidoyer aupres des autorités nationales afin qu'ils participent aux évaluations du cluster		
Autres commentaires	Le cluster invitera les bailleurs en général, les organisations et autorités nationales à participer aux réunions du cluster.		

Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring Report - 2021

Fonctions essentielles des clusters	Partenaires	Coordinateurs
1. Soutenir la prestation de service	78%	81%
2. Informer la prise de décision stratégique	78%	88%
3. Planifier et mettre en œuvre des stratégies sectorielles	72%	75%
4. Surveiller et évaluer les performances de réponse	77%	75%
5. Renforcer les capacités nationales en matière de préparation	57%	63%
6. Soutenir un plaidoyer	58%	75%
7. Soutenir la responsabilisation envers les populations touchées	67%	75%

Fonctions essentielles des clusters	Plan d'action	Délai	Responsables du suivi des actions
1. Soutenir la prestation de service	• Améliorer la réponse aux urgences • Revoir la stratégie de réponse dans les centres urbains et d'accès à la terre. • Travailler avec l'AOR LTB pour la sécurisation des terres • Promouvoir la localisation en encourageant l'implications des structures nationales. • Poursuivre la revue des typologies des abris • Plaidoyer pour l'implication effective des autorités dans les réunions de coordination	12 mois	UNHCR NRC
2. Informer la prise de décision stratégique	• Redynamisation des réunions de groupe de travail (TWIGs). • Révision de la stratégie du secteur des leçons apprises • Prioriser les réponses d'urgence, • Amélioration de la coordination entre acteur • Améliorer le partage des rapports des partenaires • Renforcement des capacités des acteurs trois fois dans l'année. • Améliorer la visibilité du cluster	12 mois	PLAN HI

3.Planifier et mettre en œuvre des stratégies sectorielles	• **Travailler en synergie avec les autres secteurs (WASH, GSAT, Protection) pendant le processus de planification pour une réponse intégrée.** • **Tenir compte dans la planification des augmentations futures de cibles (Stock de contingence)**	**12 mois**	**CROIX ROUGE BURKINABE CRS**
4. Surveiller et évaluer les performances de réponse	• Evaluations PDM et partage des rapports • Suivi périodique des activités de terrain • Evaluation conjointe Cluster abris, WASH, protection et GSAT. • Poursuivre le remote monitoring dans les zones difficile d'accès. • Renforcement de capacités des acteurs du cluster dans et évaluation des interventions	12 mois	DEDI AIRD

5. Renforcer les capacités nationales en matière de préparation	• **Formation des ONGs nationales sur la mobilisation des fonds** • **Evaluer les besoins en formation des partenaires nationales et les former sur ces thématiques.** • **Faire coaching des ONGs nationales**	**12 mois**	**UNICEF SOLIDARITES ACTED**
6. Soutenir un plaidoyer	• Continuer le plaidoyer auprès de bailleurs de fonds pour financement du secteur • Plaidoyer auprès de bailleur locaux, régionaux et internationaux • Mapping des bailleurs • Rencontre conjointe avec les partenaires pour supporter leur mobilisation de ressources • Présentation semestrielle des activités du cluster aux bailleurs	12 mois	CHRISTIAN AID APADE CROIX ROUGE LUXEMBOURGEOIS

7. Soutenir la responsabilisation envers les populations touchées	• **Suivi des engagements signés par les partenaires.** • **Renforcer la capacité des comités de plaintes** • **Recueillir périodiquement les retours des bénéficiaires sur la réponse.** • **Traduire les outils de communication en langue locale et dissimuler dans les communautés et sur les sites des déplacés internes.** • **Consultation régulière de bénéficiaires et tenir compte des habitude culturelles de bénéficiaires dans la réponse en abris et AMEs**	**12 mois**	**OIM HELP**

Commentaires ou informations supplémentaires sur les performances des clusters de la part des partenaires nationaux

- Améliorer la communication envers les populations affectées
- Renforcer les mécanismes de plaidoyer
- Le secteur en général fait de son mieux pour coordonner ses activités, mais parfois l'engagement de l'autorité de l'État est faible dans l'accomplissement de ses propres responsabilités. D'où la nécessité d'informer davantage les responsables de l'État sur les réponses humanitaires et la conformité. Le secteur doit être ouvert à toutes les informations à tout moment, ce qui améliorera certainement la coordination du secteur.

Commentaires des coordinateurs de cluster

- Des efforts énormes sont fournis par le cluster. Cependant, des efforts supplémentaires doivent être fourni dans le cadre du plaidoyer afin de rehausser la capacité du cluster à soutenir les personnes dans le besoin.
- Le renforcement de capacités des ONGs nationales afin d'assurer la continuité reste l'un des points sur lesquels le cluster doit améliorer
- Il y a également besoins d'améliorer la communication envers les populations affectées.

Proposition d'activites par indicateur

Objectif Stratégique 1 : En 2022, 3.4 millions de femmes, hommes, filles, garçons, personnes âgées et personnes en situation de handicap affectés par la crise humanitaire ont vu leur accès aux services sociaux de base amélioré à travers une assistance multisectorielle d'urgence digne et adaptée à leurs besoins, fournie à temps et dans un environnement de protection.

Objectif spécifique 1.1 : OS2.1 3.4 millions de femmes, hommes, filles, garçons et personnes en situation de handicap plus vulnérables vivant dans les zones les plus difficiles d'accès ont un accès protégé, amélioré et continu à des services sociaux de base (Éducation, EHA, Santé, Nutrition), un habitat digne, une alimentation appropriée et des moyens de subsistance adaptés

OBJECTIFS SECTORIELS	INDICATEURS	ACTIVITES	DELAI	RESPONSIBLE DU SUIVI
Objectif sectoriel 1.1.1 : Assurer une couverture adéquate et immédiate en abris d'urgence et en AME aux populations affectées par la crise.	% ménages affectés par la crise qui disposent d'une quantité suffisante d'articles appropriés de couchage, cuisine et éclairage.			
	% ménages affectés par la crise qui ont accès à un abri d'urgence adéquats selon les normes SPHERE et approprié selon les habitudes de la population.			
Objectif sectoriel 1.1.2 : Assurer sur le moyen et le long terme, l'accès équitable à des conditions de vie dignes pour les personnes affectées par la crise (personnes déplacées internes, familles d'accueil et le cas échéant retournés), en facilitant l'accès à un abri sécurisé et à des AME appropriés.	% d'espaces d'accueil ayant bénéficié des travaux d'aménagement.			
	% ménages affectés par la crise qui ont accès à des conditions de logement adéquates pour moyen ou le long terme.			
Objectif sectoriel 1.1.3 : Assurer la coordination et la qualité dans la mise en œuvre de solutions d'urgence et durables à travers la collecte, l'analyse et le partage des données, le renforcement des capacités et la préparation aux urgences.	Résultat positif de l'exercice d'évaluation "Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring"			
Objectif spécifique 1.2 : OS2.3 3.4 millions de personnes vulnérables dans les zones prioritaires continues de bénéficier d'un accès adéquat à l'information et aux moyens de prévention de la COVID-19				
Objectif sectoriel 1.2.1 : Assurer un accès adéquat à l'information et aux moyens de prévention contre la COVID-19	% ménages affectés par la crise qui disposent d'information et des moyens de prévention contre la COVID-19			

4. Divers

a. Planification des réunions du cluster abris

b. Retours sur la révision de la stratégie (Tous les partenaires)

c. Mouvement d'un village à Djibo

MERCI!