Shelter Sector Türkiye
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

# Shelter Sector Guidelines

# for Temporary Shelter Support

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This document provides additional technical and programmatic considerations to the existing national guidance for the implementation of temporary shelter interventions, particularly targeting container homes and container cities in response to the earthquakes that occurred in Turkiye in February 2023.

The guidelines were developed by the Shelter Sector's Technical Working Group during the month of May 2023.

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

The Government of Türkiye, with support of the humanitarian community, has been implementing their relief-to-recovery plan for affected households, prioritizing those left homeless with destroyed or heavily/moderately damaged homes. Over 2.8 million people have been assisted with 805,700 tents in formal and informal sites and over 157,000 people have already been settled in 85,500 containers, mostly in container cities and some in their own plot of land. More than 217,700 applications for containers and about 562,000 applications for rental support have been received by the Ministry of Interior Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD)[1].

Complementing the Government's vision and efforts to speedily achieve dignified and durable shelter solutions and enable families to resume their domestic living, an increasing number of sector partners have shifted from emergency shelter to temporary shelter solutions.

The Government of Turkiye, through AFAD has produced Standard Designs and Specifications for Container Homes and Guidelines for the establishment and management of container cities. Shelter Sector partners are following AFAD standards and providing support in the establishment of container cities.

# 2. OBJECTIVE

The guidance in this document is to promote safe and dignified temporary shelter solutions for the earthquake affected families living in conditions of protracted displacement, as they have lost their house or original accommodation due to heavy or moderate damage, unsafe location (to be declared No Build Zones) and eviction from their landlords.

Building on the existing national guidelines, the Shelter Sector Guidelines for Temporary Shelter Support aim to provide additional technical guidance on shelter programming, with focus on adequate living conditions, protection, disability inclusion, environmental considerations and livelihood opportunities for the affected populations living in container cities.

The guidance document provides in Annex some examples of temporary shelter projects implemented by Shelter Sector partners in the Turkiye Earthquake response.

# 3. TEMPORARY SHELTER UNIT

## Adequate living space

**Any temporary shelter typologies, technical drawings and specifications need to be approved by AFAD.** In the case of container homes, designs and specifications must be submitted to AFAD and comply with AFAD standards available in Turkish and English languages.

The appropriateness of temporary shelter designs should also take into consideration the feedback of the affected population, and reflect their needs, the local culture, and resources needed to run the utility costs, maintain, repair and upgrade the shelter unit in time.

The standard size of the AFAD container home is 3.00m x 7.00m x 2.60m (±50 mm). To ensure that households have adequate living space to perform basic domestic activities such as cooking, eating, washing and sleeping,

[1] OCHA SitRep #17, 6 May 2023.

**4.5–5.5 square metres of living space per person** should be considered, including the internal cooking space and sanitation facilities. This **provides adequate living space for a household of 4 members**.

Shelter partners should consider the **needs of larger families** from the planning stage, and find alternative or adapted housing solutions that fulfill the minimum living standards. For example, by developing 'expandable' container models that are double the size of a single container home, with increased sleeping and living areas, shared kitchen and bathroom. It is not advised to allocate two identical, separate containers to the same family, to prevent family separation, especially in the case of households with children (see further in Section 5: Protection Considerations).

The outdoor areas immediately surrounding the shelter could be considered semi-private zones used by families for socialization and outdoor domestic activities. Residents may want to cover the portion in front of the shelter to provide shade or protection from the rain.

A list of recommended **furniture and essential household items** is included in AFAD specifications for container homes. Partners procuring container homes, or other shelter units should follow the indicated list to ensure a consistent approach across the sector.

| Quantity | Item |
|---|---|
| 4 | Blanket |
| 4 | Bed |
| 4 | Pillow |
| 4 | Linens set |
| 2 | Runner carpet (2m x 1m) |
| 1 | Heater |
| 1 | Refrigerator |
| 1 | Cooker (Electric, 2 burners) |
| 1 | Family kitchen set (pot, pan, ladle, fork, spoon, plate, etc.) |
| 1 | Water heater (50 liters) assembling and materials |
| 1 | Triple socket |
| 1 | Cleaning set |
| 1 | Broom, dustpan |
| 1 | Laundry drying rack |
| 1 | Trash can (20 liter, plastic) |
| 1 | Sofa bed |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Folding table |
| 4 | Chair |
| 1 | Wardrobe (approx. 50x60x150, plastic/cloth) |

It is of primary interest to avoid creating tensions in the affected communities due to unequal or inconsistent allocation of items in the response. Partners should also consider cash and voucher assistance for some of the basic items included in the AFAD list.

### Lifespan and maintenance

It is expected that temporary shelter support will be needed for an average of 3 to 5 years while displaced families obtain a permanent housing solution. Temporary shelter solutions, including container homes should have a minimum lifespan of 3 years without any major maintenance.

Regular maintenance of container homes in container cities should be managed by the site management authority in coordination with the site residents' committee (drainage, sewage connections, electrical installations in each unit). Partners could also consider having a Maintenance Contract in place, for the duration of one year with the supplier of the container units. Roof leaks and other manufacturing problems should be sorted out with the supplier within the standard 1 year warranty period.

Alternatively, agencies can support the community of residents to self-organize and mobilize for maintenance and repair. With the provision of training and tools when necessary, community maintenance teams can generate income from repair and maintenance works in the settlements (see further in Section 8: Linking Site Improvements and Livelihoods Support).

## 4. TEMPORARY SITE LAYOUT

Site layouts should always consider the essential installation of the following infrastructure: drainage, water supply and fire breaks.

**Major roads and drainage networks** should follow the contours and drainage flows of the site to help the site to drain, prevent flash-flooding, and provide easier access for those with physical disabilities with manageable gradients. For steeper land, the contours define the best places for infrastructure to reduce the installation costs.

**Minimum Fire Safety Standards** in temporary settlements are indicated in the AFAD guidance for the establishment and management of container cities, as well as the TSS Sector Turkiye Fire Sensitization Guidelines 2023[2]. These take into consideration the requirements for minimum spacing between shelters, fire breaks and fire points: mitigation actions should include the provision of a 30-metre firebreak every 300 meters of built-up area, and a minimum of 2 meters (or twice the overall height of any structure) between individual shelters. Fire breaks should be aligned into the drainage system, as using fire breaks to channel surface water run-off can reduce the degree of erosion and gullies on pathways and within the shelter blocks. The distance between a fire point and a living space should not exceed 50 meters and, in larger sites, the

[2] See the TSS sector webpage for updated guidelines and resources: https://response.reliefweb.int/turkiye/temporary-settlement-support-sector

distance between fire points should not be more than 300 meters. Each fire point will be used by the community at large and equipped with community fire safety kits (one every 6 households, including fire extinguisher, fire hooks, fire beaters, buckets, megaphones etc.).

The type of **site layout and block layout** for the installation of container homes, or any type of temporary shelter can greatly influence social interaction, sense of place and security in the site. For example, installing shelters in small clusters or blocks can support community cohesion, mutual support and perhaps provide space for livelihoods generation amongst extended families or neighbours. The size and layout of each block should take into consideration the different sizes of the temporary shelters, whether single units or double units for larger families.

**Long unbroken lines of shelter units should be avoided.** This type of layout would reduce the amount of private and semi-private space for families to engage in domestic activities and socialization. It doesn't allow for fire breaks and escape routes from any point.

Site planning and site layout should be informed by the consultation with women, adolescents and other **groups at risk** such as People Living with Disabilities (PWD), including children to learn about their specific needs:

- Avoid assigning people with special needs to specific sectors of a site, to ensure easier access to facilities and services.
- Ensure their integration in different blocks and the community at large, in proximity of support networks and by designing blocks that accommodate different shelter typologies (single and double units, adapted and disabled friendly units etc.).
- The needs of youth should be addressed with a gender perspective. Children's playgrounds are usually for younger children, and youth are not always able to access communal spaces for adults. Spaces for youth, such as libraries or study/computer centers also should be considered, also taking into consideration the different needs/preferences of young women and young men.

# 5. PROTECTION CONSIDERATIONS

Standard containers are made of sturdy prefabricated / modular panels, have lockable doors and windows and internal partitioning between the different living spaces. These standard specifications improve considerably the **privacy, dignity and safety** of displaced families moving from tented sites to this type of temporary shelter solutions.

**Fire safety** in displacement sites is a key concern, especially for the women, children and the elderly, and all subgroups of residents spending most time in the shelter units:

- As per AFAD standard specifications each container home should be equipped with an electrical panel with circuit breaker, which will protect from electrical overloads.
- Electrical devices such as water heaters, radiators/heaters, cooling and cooking devices might need regular inspection and awareness raising on appropriate and safe use of electric devices, electric connections and wiring.
- As an additional measure to respond to fire events in the temporary shelters, each shelter unit should be equipped with an emergency fire blanket, and visual instructions on how to use the equipment in case of fire.

- In line with the TSS Sector Turkiye Fire Sensitization Guidelines 2023, it is recommended to allocate fire safety equipment for community use (at designated fire points across the site) paired with fire safety awareness messaging for the residents, training and capacity building for the residents' committees and site management staff. Residents, especially the women and children spending most of their time at home would need orientation and drills on how to use fire extinguishers and other basic fire protection equipment.
- Communal areas and services should include clear instructions on access hours and shifts for women and men when applicable.

**Lighting** should be provided for all indoor spaces in the shelter and above the main external door as per AFAD specifications. Additional public lighting (such as solar stand-alone streetlights) along main roads, side roads and perimeters, around communal facilities will ensure safe and easy access throughout the site during night hours, and mitigate protection risks particularly related to Gender Based Violence (GBV).

**Community safety audits** are a valid participatory approach to investigate with adults and children, separated by age and gender on safety and security perceptions and issues in the temporary shelter and settlements, and intervene on the community services and infrastructures to reduce protection risks (for example, by improving the public lighting network). The GBV & Child Protection sectors in Turkiye are already conducting safety audits in temporary sites. Shelter partners are encouraged to follow the Tip Sheets on Gender Responsive Assessments and the GBV safety audit tool developed for the Turkiye earthquake response.

**A participatory and inclusive approach** should be ensured in the design process and governance structure of the settlements. A community governance mechanism such as a residents' committee that is gender balanced and representative of different vulnerable groups may be incorporated as a best practice. However, feedback and complaint mechanisms should be made available and known to the community for individual and confidential inputs.

Ensuring families are kept together in the same shelter and extended families allocated in the same block are both important factors to prevent family separation, and **reinforce community support networks**, particularly for high risk groups such as : female-headed households, single men, unaccompanied single women, child headed households, persons with disabilities, etc. If this is not possible, ensure that vulnerable individuals are not accommodated with other people outside their family group.

Coordination with the Child Protection, GBV and Protection sectors to ensure that Child Friendly spaces (play areas that are safe and easily accessible), Women and Girls Safe Spaces are established in each temporary site along with dissemination and displaying information on protection risks and available support services.

## 6. DISABILITY INCLUSION

Persons with disabilities are often disproportionately affected in situations of risk, including humanitarian emergencies, disasters and their aftermath[3]. Moreover, persons with physical, sensory, intellectual and mental health disabilities tend to be invisible during humanitarian responses and often overlooked by humanitarian actors.

[3] Global Humanitarian Overview 2021, https://2021.gho.unocha.org/global-trends/persons-disabilities/

Key recommendations[4]:

Participation:

- Actively involve persons with disabilities, their care givers and families, and organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) in identifying barriers. Ensure they participate in planning, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating site infrastructures, health and protection and assistance services at displacement sites.
- Conduct accessibility audits of shelters and plan accessible design adaptations to remove barriers for people with disabilities.
- Consult persons with disabilities and care givers to assess the accessibility of shelter units. Base the analysis on the requirements of persons with disabilities who live in them. Adapt temporary shelters accordingly.

Addressing barriers:

- Identify and monitor barriers that prevent persons with disabilities from accessing services in temporary settlements. Seek solutions that will remove barriers and take steps to provide reasonable accommodations.
- Build the capacity of actors and partners working in temporary settlements (responders, staff, service providers, contractors).
- Encourage all contractors to adopt universal design principles when they plan and build sites.
- Map service routes and their accessibility.
- Locate households that include persons with disabilities close to their support networks, and ensure all water points, sanitary facilities and services are accessible.
- Use temporary mobile ramps to increase accessibility. Focus on important public buildings and service points, including distribution sites.
- Design and produce accessible information materials (IEC) about services (for example, leaflets with Braille for the persons who are blind, video materials that allow lip reading or with sign language for people who are deaf).

Procurement:

- Establish inclusive budgets that allocate resources to promote accessibility and inclusion and cover the costs of adapting shelter and NFI kits to meet the requirements of persons with disabilities.
- When procuring containers, make sure to allocate 5 to 10% of the overall quantity for accessible containers.

# 7. ENVIRONMENT

## Site-specific environmental screening

The Nexus Environmental Assessment Tool (NEAT+) is a screening tool that can be used for the environmental impact assessment in container cities. Based on the inputs provided on the specific site and shelter intervention (such as shelter & site, energy and construction features), the tool will automatically generate a

[4] https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/iasc-guidelines-on-inclusion-of-persons-with-disabilities-in-humanitarian-action-2019

summary report providing a snapshot of environmental vulnerabilities and flagging associated environmental risks. The NEAT+ will then assist with subsequent mitigation tips for addressing these issues.

Some of the major issues for container city context that might be flagged in NEAT+ :

- Site planning and site density
- Drainage & stormwater management (water absorption and water runoff)
- Waste management, safe disposal of waste
- Black water and greywater management (again safe disposal of, treatment, recycling etc.)
- Energy demand in summer and winter (cooling, heating)

It should be noted that NEAT+ is not a carbon footprint tool and does not replace the need for a full project environmental impact assessment.

## Energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions

Below are some **energy saving strategies** that are commonly adopted at household level and that can be applied in container homes and cities:

- Solar water heaters, as very broadly available and used in Türkiye in place of electric water heaters. Turkiye is one of the largest manufacturers globally, therefore these systems are cheap and easy to repair, maintain and replace by users.
- LED lighting uses 50% less electricity than halogen and fluorescent options, have longer operational life (30 to 50 times more than incandescent light bulbs) and are safer as they don't overheat. The recommended types are 3000K LED for warmer/softer light or 4000K LED for brighter daylight as opposed to cold blue light (6000K).
- Solar PV panels and LED lights for public and security lighting, as well as sports areas used in evening and night time (likely during summer heat).
- Shading over the container roofs and on the sun facing sides to reduce solar heating.

**Renewable energy** investments in temporary settlements and in container cities are not cost effective due to the short lifespan of such types of settlements. For example, as container homes will be abandoned when permanent housing solutions become available (assuming in 2-3 years' time) the proper dismantling of PV panels might pose significant challenges. Even minor damage, such as a small crack in the glass of the panels, can substantially impair their performance, potentially leading to critical malfunctions. Electronic waste is a potential concern as well.

Renewable energy solutions are a better option for governmental buildings or public spaces (sports areas, community centers, educational facilities, etc.) where they can be used for a longer period of time than the individual container homes. Land-based PV systems are always an economic solution compared to individual rooftop systems as the excess electricity produced during daytime can be uploaded to the national grid. Government institutions and municipalities are eligible to implement on-grid connected land-based PV systems.

**Climatization** is a huge problem posed by the poor thermal performance of container homes and the local climate conditions in the region. **Low capacity A/C units** (8000 – 9000 BTU) are widely available on the national market. **Water mist fans** can be a partial and low energy consuming solution to the issue. **Evaporative cooling**

can provide significant reductions in heat in dry climates at minimal electrical needs. As an alternative cooling technology that does not rely on electricity or fossil fuels as their primary energy input, evaporative cooling devices use the heat resulting from evaporation of water as primary energy input. However, evaporative cooling technology does require significant amounts of electricity to achieve a significant level of cooling.
Due to its dry hot weather in summer, this system is particularly effective in Southeast Anatolia and can be applied in container cities and planned sites where domestic water supply is ensured. Solar coolers can be manufactured locally.

**Heating efficiency** should be considered for the winter season. Heat retention characteristics of containers can be expected to vary by design, materials, manufacturer and physical and environmental setting. The same container design in one location may provide little protection from cold weather in another part of the earthquake-affected area. Winterization plans should consider:

- Measures to address indoor air quality if winterization involves sealing windows and vents.
- Additional coverings or shutters for windows to reduce heat loss.
- Enclosed vestibule space outside existing exterior doors to prevent heat loss when entering or exiting a building.
- External (and fire-resistant) insulation of the containers.
- Additional blankets and bed coverings.
- Floor insulation (fire resistant).
- Flame-resistance partitions to concentrate heat within a container (e.g., in living area and not in sleeping area).
- Windshields on the sides of containers exposed to wind during winter. (Planted windbreaks can be started, but will not likely be effective for 3-5 years.)
- Wind breaks between containers to reduce the funneling effect of containers set out in a grid pattern on wind speeds.

## Sustainable water management

**Water saving strategies** can be implemented at the household and the community level by integrating reduction, reuse and recycling strategies. Some examples of small scale and low tech solutions:

- Domestic water reduction: use low-flow fixtures for all faucets, toilet flush and shower head to achieve over 40% reduction in water usage over conventional faucets.
- Rainwater harvesting: the rainwater is collected from the roofs and stored in water tanks for the household to use for watering, flushing, cleaning…(the first run off is filtered away);
- Greywater recycling: wastewater from sinks and showers can be treated and reused for one extra cycle for non potable purposes such as toilet flushing, before being disposed of in the septic / sewage system. Alternatively, greywater can be re-utilised for gardening or for the collective green spaces on site.

## Green spaces and nature-based solutions

Green spaces and the presence of vegetation in temporary settlements like container cities are vital for the wellbeing of residents. Green spaces and individual vegetation plantings significantly improve the liveability of settlements and cities by supporting **thermal comfort, mental health and social inclusion**.

Areas that are shaded by trees or vines are on average 5°C cooler than shaded areas without vegetation. This significantly improves living conditions and lowers energy demands related to cooling. The World Health Organization recommends that people reside within 300m of a green space due to the well documented mental and physical health benefits, especially for children and the elderly. Green spaces have also been shown to foster social inclusion in displaced communities.

The following is a set of recommended actions for increasing access to green spaces and vegetation:

- Maintain vegetation and green spaces during site preparation. This is the most cost effective and fastest way to provide green spaces and vegetation within the site.
- Including greywater capture systems in the site design will significantly reduce the cost and improve the sustainability of maintaining green spaces.
- Either as a site planning or site improvement measure, use green spaces as part of the drainage and flood prevention system in the site.
- Vegetation helps reduce surface flooding during heavy rains and also improves soil condition to reduce dust in dry periods.
- Where space allows, include open green spaces with varied vegetation and trees. This will require longer-term maintenance which should be planned for, consider collaborating with the residents committee to establish maintenance groups and functioning modalities.
- When planning and designing communal spaces, including child friendly spaces, ensure the inclusion of green spaces into the design. For example, food or native plant gardens in raised beds can be created and included in educational activities.
- Use plants for natural shading, it will greatly reduce heat load in the shelters and their surroundings. When installing containers or other temporary shelters include, at a minimum, one pot or plant container per dwelling, large enough to accommodate a fast-growing vine.
- Support any existing gardening capacity or interest within the community by providing space for communal gardens, providing nature-based training or through nature-based social activities. Collaborate across sectors to make this part of social inclusion and mental health programming.
- Do not introduce new plants to the area. Use only locally available plants.

While container sites may have a limited life (2-4 years), plantings, including trees, can be done using planters, allowing the use of already grown trees and bushes as well as being able to remove plants when a site is closed.

## Flood management incorporating risk reduction

Flood management can be based on both hard engineering methods as well as natural and nature-based solutions, also called 'soft' or green methods[5] .

Some examples of green flood management measures aim to increase the infiltration of stormwater into the ground, by temporarily retaining the water and pollutants before its release into the drainage system. Infiltration trenches, swales and filter strips are designed to work as vegetated channels that allow infiltration on roadsides or home gardens on the household plots. These options need careful selection of non-invasive plants and vector control and management.

[5] https://files.worldwildlife.org/wwfcmsprod/files/Publication/file/538k358t40_WWF_Flood_Green_Guide_FINAL.pdf

# 8. LINKING SITE IMPROVEMENTS AND LIVELIHOODS SUPPORT

Livelihood activities should be implemented with a view to supporting improving social cohesion and extending opportunities to marginalized and vulnerable groups. Therefore, partners should be aware of the selection of beneficiaries for the livelihoods activities to address the principle of leaving no one behind.

Community members should be involved in site management, improvements and maintenance activities. These can include solid waste management (including recycling), cleaning of common areas, maintenance of facilities, greening/gardening, laundry, markets, café/food services, security, installation and cleaning of communal facilities, maintenance of electrical wiring, plumbing and solar PV panels for lighting etc. and linked with cash-for-work or voluntary schemes.

Such common activities tend to benefit mostly men without specific targeting or creation of opportunity for other groups. Roles for women, men, women and men with disabilities, elderly women and men should be equally identified. When in the form of cash for work modality, targeting the most vulnerable families to increase access to livelihoods within their communities.

There are various ways to promote and incorporate livelihoods support with community-based approaches and community actions:

- If there are residents' committees in place, income generating opportunities can be identified and implemented by the committees, which consists of both men and women, Turkish and non-Turkish population groups living in the site.
- Skills mapping of the technical skills available within the residents can be conducted to identify potential roles and services. This should also take into consideration women's skills.
- Depending on the needs of the communities and job market in the area, specific job training and job fairs can be organized for the residents and surrounding communities, which could help acquire new skills and lead to sustainable jobs.
- Transportation systems should be made accessible to residents of temporary sites to go to work locations.
- The provision of kindergartens and child-friendly spaces at the sites will additionally serve to assist women who require access to employment opportunities.

# 9. REFERENCES


## AFAD guidelines

AFAD's Standard Designs and Technical Specifications for Container Homes : https://sheltercluster.org/turkiye-earthquake-2023/documents/technical-specification-container-homes

AFAD's Accessible container design : http://ifasproject.com/

AFAD guidelines for the establishment and management of container cities (Google translated EN version): https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Va_9GMAIsVR6-xIiuj3BKgMeUgPy0qvE/edit

## Shelter / NFI Cluster X Border Operation in Turkey

Flood risk reduction - https://sheltercluster.org/nw-syria-xb-hub/documents/twig-flood-risk-reduction-basic-guiding-requirements

Fire safety / prevention and response - https://sheltercluster.org/nw-syria-xb-hub/documents/fire-prevention-and-response-guidance-note

https://sheltercluster.s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/public/docs/cccm_and_snfi_fire_prevention_and_response_guidance_note_nws.pdf

## Protection

Site Planning Guidance to Reduce GBV Risks (manual): https://sheltercluster.org/turkiye-earthquake-2023/documents/gbv-site-planning

Minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies (IFRC 2018): https://www.ifrc.org/sites/default/files/Minimum-standards-for-protection-gender-and-inclusion-in-emergencies-LR.pdf

GBV/PSEA/CP/Inclusion Safety Audit Observation Tool developed by the GBV and CP sectors - Türkiye Earthquake Response: https://ee.humanitarianresponse.info/x/Hfq1aMck

Gender-Responsive Assessments in Humanitarian Action - Türkiye Earthquake Response Tip Sheet: https://drive.google.com/file/d/18wQq-7Upy2lX6aujvSwojezmo62UfJ-2/view

## Disability Inclusion Resources

All under one roof - Disability inclusive shelter and settlements in emergencies : https://sheltercluster.org/resource/all-under-one-roof

IASC Guidelines, Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action, 2019: https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/iasc-guidelines-on-inclusion-of-persons-with-disabilities-in-humanitarian-action-2019

## Environment

NEAT+ YouTube training (30 mins):
Part One: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HCAliVcYdNA
Part Two: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XLWQHqR7v9Q
Part Three: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zS4Ahbzr8pU

Environment and Disaster Management Program, WWF/US and the HelpDesk: https://envirodm.org

The potential for evaporative cooling in Turkiye:
https://www.aivc.org/sites/default/files/members_area/medias/pdf/Inive/palenc/2005/Ates.pdf

WWF Flood green guide -
https://files.worldwildlife.org/wwfcmsprod/files/Publication/file/538k358t40_WWF_Flood_Green_Guide_FINAL.pdf

Green Recovery and Reconstruction Training Toolkit Module 4 on site planning https://envirodm.org/green-recovery-bkp/grrt-training-modules