

National Shelter Cluster Meeting

Kathmandu
8 July 11am



Agenda

1. Welcome
2. National Planning Commission – Reconstruction Principals and Institutional Arrangements
3. Shelter Cluster Facts and Figures
4. Guidance for Agencies on Evacuations
5. Handicap International Presentation
6. Shelter Cluster Products
7. Information Management Update
8. AOB



National Planning Commission

Reconstruction Principals and Institutional Arrangements



Facts and Figures



Shelter Cluster Achievements Against Flash Appeal Targets and Total Damage

Total
Damaged
639,156_{HH}

Emergency Shelter
Tarpaulins and Tents

Target
350,000_{HH}

Achieved*
367,596_{HH}



Self Recovery
CGI and Cash

Target
125,000_{HH}

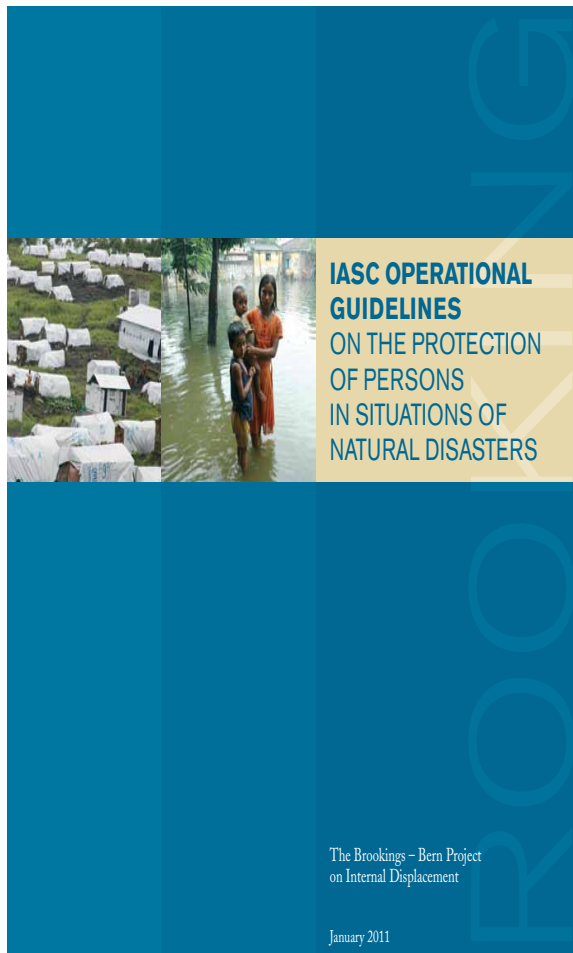
Achieved*
97,902_{HH}

Guidance for Agencies on Evacuations

- GoN plans to evacuate up to 50,000 households within 15 days and has issued directives for district-level planning.
- HCT has agreed on a 3-point plan for clarifying the engagement of humanitarian partners in the process.
- Operational guidance is being prepared on when/how agencies should respond to requests for assistance.
- Important that all humanitarian partners understand the national and international principles involved in evacuations.



IASC Operational Guidelines: Protection in Natural Disasters

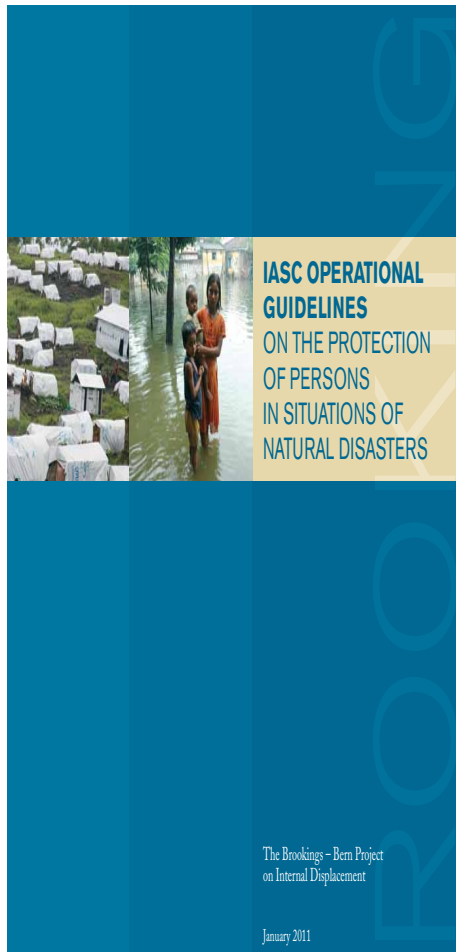


General Principles include:

- Primary responsibility of **State**
- **Support, if needed**, from international agencies & NGOs
- **Rights-based** approach
- Targeted measures for persons with **specific needs**
- **Information** to affected persons regarding all aspects of response



IASC Operational Guidelines: Protection in Natural Disasters

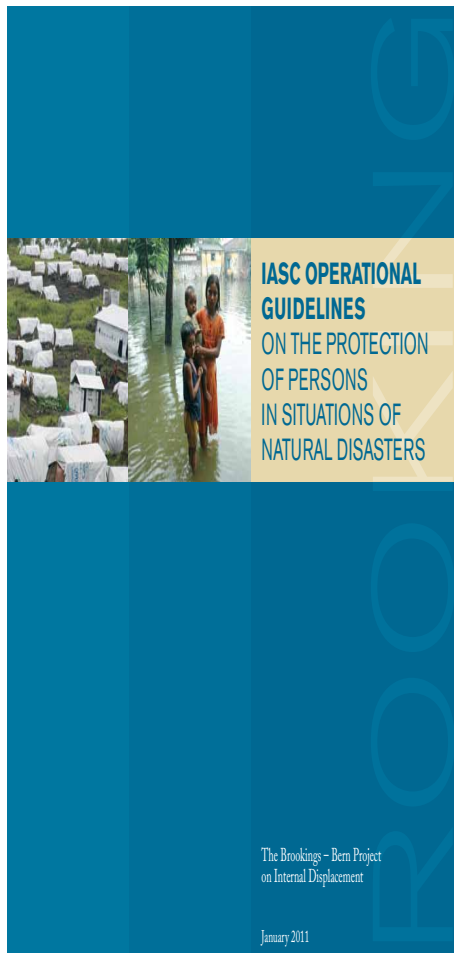


Evacuations:

- All possible measures to enable people to **stay safely in homes**
- Evacuation as a protection measure
 - **Voluntary** unless absolutely necessary to protect life
 - Undertaken in full **respect of rights**
 - **Information** to affected persons (duration of evacuation, site, etc.)
 - Safeguard against **family separation**
 - **Temporary** measure



IASC Operational Guidelines: Protection in Natural Disasters



Evacuations centres / temporary shelter sites:

- As close to place of usual residence as safety allows
- Safe
- Adequate living conditions (shelter, WASH, access to education etc.)
- Protection against forced eviction
- Temporary shelter site
 - Right to safe and voluntary return





Inclusion of people with disabilities, older people and other vulnerable groups at risk of exclusion in Temporary Shelter response

Inclusion Technical Unit
Earthquake Response 2015

Global Facts about Disability

- **15%** of the world's population suffers from disability, or approximately **1 billion** people
- in developing countries, **20%** of the poorest people are **disabled**



Key Information Injury Rehabilitation

- **Up to 1,500** people with injuries who have long term care or rehabilitation needs
- **40** amputees
- **200** spinal cord injuries
- **69:** number of spare beds in Kathmandu Valley for step down patients
- **16:** number of facilities in KTM valley providing free rehabilitation services to earthquake victims
- **35:** Organizations represented at sub-cluster level
- **8:** number of districts out of 14 most affected with current rehabilitation services

Situation of older people

- Around 9% of Nepal's population of 27 million is 60 or over.
- Around **650,000** are older men and women affected by Earthquake

Nepal Earthquake Rehabilitation intervention

**HANDICAP
INTERNATIONAL**

Handicap International has been assisting affected individuals since day 1.

1 418 beneficiaries

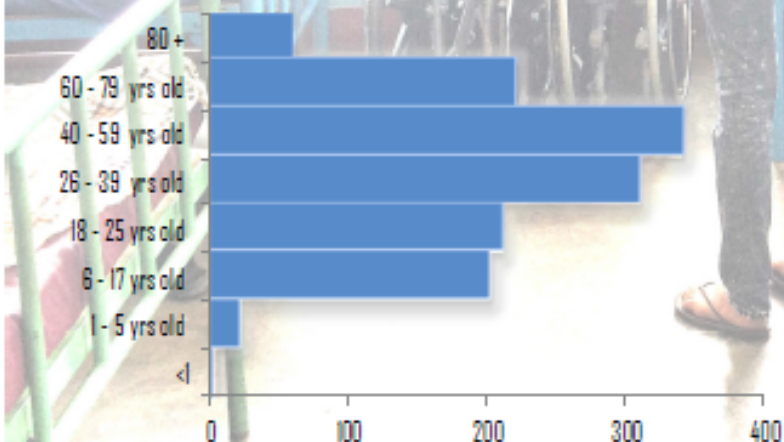
5 461 Physiotherapy sessions provided

334 Assistive devices distributed

25 Physiotherapists

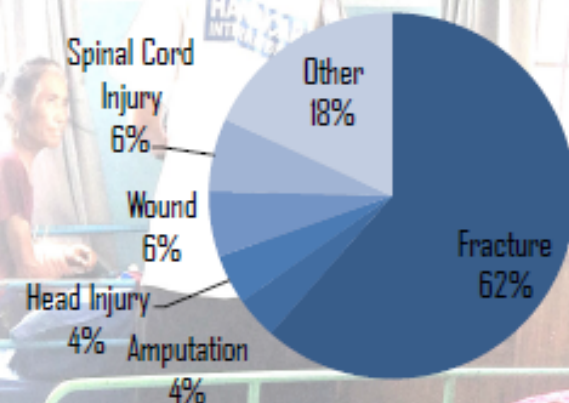
Age and sex of the beneficiaries

49% of female and 51% of male.



Contact: Kumar Shiwendra
Technical Advisor Rehabilitation
Phone: 981-018-3101
E-mail: tarehab@handicap-international-npl.org

Main types of injuries

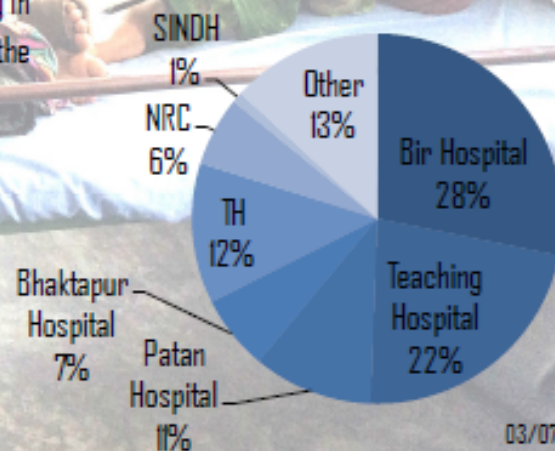


Main areas of intervention

Handicap International is working in **24 different structures** and in the community in **7 districts**

(Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Kavrepalanchok, Nuwakott, Sindhupalchok and Rasuwa).

NRC = Nutritional Rehabilitation Center
TH = Trisuli Hospital
SINDH = Sindhupalchok, community



03/07/2015

Nepal Earthquake Basic Needs intervention

**HANDICAP
INTERNATIONAL**

Handicap International has been distributing essential items to the most affected since May 13th, 2015.

05/07/2015

Beneficiaries

2 163 of the most vulnerable households

10 815 individuals

Support to vulnerable households

4 522 kits distributed including:

1 126 Hygiene kits

1 402 Kitchen sets

1 659 Shelter kits adapted to the needs of the affected population

2 325 bundles of CGI sheets (72 ft per bundle)

Contact: Benoît Bargeas

Operations Coordinator

Phone: 980-832-3880

E-mail: opsco@handicap-international-npl.org

Bungtang, Kintang & Barsunchet VDCs, Nuwakot District

Thuman VDC, Rasuwa District

Kirtipur VDC, Kathmandu District

Areas of intervention



Inclusion in Emergencies

- **Inclusion of persons with disabilities, older people** and other vulnerable people in emergency response must be considered a core component of principled and effective humanitarian action.
- It relates to the **humanitarian principles** of humanity and impartiality as well as the human rights principles of equity and non-discrimination.
- Making sure that the most at risk crisis affected people have access to the **mainstream** aid and **targeted** services essential for their survival, protection and recovery requires deliberate action from the humanitarian community.

Shelter and WASH Pre-existing Risk factors

- Predominant pre-crisis **construction materials** were not aligned with disaster risks reduction standards.
- Only 1/3 of the population had access to **private piped water** before the crisis.
 - Women were responsible of 75% of household water security and fuel wood supply.
- It is estimated that **20%** of the population of Nepal is at **risk for infection by *V. cholerae***, and every year there are reports of cholera outbreaks from rural and urban areas.

Earthquake impact

- Fetching and fuel wood collecting has **increased up to 4,19** hours per day, and it should be added **5 additional hours/day in debris clearance**.
 - Disruption of water supply may result in **increased risk of abuse and/or injuries** for infants, girls, and all children with disabilities; e.g. children with disabilities and caregivers waiting until dark to use latrines, caregivers tying their children with intellectual impairments to trees to be able to go and fetch water, or exchanging money and/or a proportion of a ration for assistance to transport water;

Earthquake impact

- **Shelter and WASH needs assessment preliminary findings indicate:**
 - **90%** of households in priority districts have reported **damage**, 55% being completely destroyed.
 - **25%** of all households reported they do not **feel protected** at all from current weather conditions.
 - **19% Female-headed** households; Dhading reported the highest percentage (27%);
 - **9% households** across all priority districts having at least one **member with disability**; Okhaldhunga reported the highest percentage (19%);
 - **3%** of households were hosting **separated, orphaned** or **unaccompanied** children
 - The use of **bottled water intake** has increased from 4% to 8%, and 24% of households reported that the **quality** of their drinking water had decreased.
 - **11%** reported not having **access to any toilet**, and toilet **sharing** among households has doubled to **22%**
- **Cholera** remains a main concern in the country during the monsoon season, even more after decreased access to water supply and hygiene.

Exclusion Factors

- **Comprehensive Accessibility:** New environmental barriers (blocked roads, etc.), and man-made barriers can lead to significant mobility restrictions for persons with visual or physical impairments and older persons; e.g.:
 - Uncovered drainage channels, tent ropes, uneven surfaces, steps or narrow doors,
 - Long distances between water points, latrines, camp services and temporary shelters,
 - Absence of mobility devices
- Loss/insecure shelter and WASH facilities means **loss of privacy** and impacts hygiene and menstrual care of women, and increases **protection risks** as sexual assaults.

Exclusion Factors

- Households with a **potential reduced capacity to recover** include:
 - **Households with less capacity to rebuild their houses/WASH facilities:**
 - Households with decreased human capital for workforce: child/single/older persons-headed households, pregnant women, having family members dedicated to care of infants, older people, people with disabilities.
 - Households living in remote areas with decreased access to in-kinds and markets
 - **Households with less livelihoods opportunities:** child/single/older persons-headed households, widowed women having loss assets and knowledge, households having human capital dedicated to care instead to income generating activities, members of ethnic minorities, etc.

Facilitators

- **90%** of the households across priority districts have reported being **homeowners**, and 86% reported that their water sources was not damaged by the crisis.
- *“While many barriers will remain for a long time after the crisis, reconstruction is an opportunity to build back safer and more accessible”* (IFRC, HI, CBM (2015) *All Under One Roof*).
- Shelter and WASH Clusters have vulnerability scoring cards that reflect factors of exclusion that have been prepared with the participation of National Disabled People and Seniors Citizens Organizations.

Actions for Inclusion

- Ensure that shelter assessments include **disability factors** and their impact in the **household's needs** and **capacity to recover**.
- In assessment, analysis and prioritization/scoring tools, **including disabilities** among the pre-existing socioeconomic vulnerabilities such as gender, pregnancy, age, ethnicity, income, education, remoteness, etc.
 - Gathering **needs** related to disability: environmental barriers, shelter accessibility, adequate household essential items (HEI) including bed/clothing
 - E.g. some older persons and persons with disabilities may have problems to keep body temperature, be at risk of developing pressure sores if clothing/hygiene is not adequate, etc.).
 - Gathering and analysing information on how disability can **impact** the household's capacity to recover; e.g. reducing human capital and increasing costs;
 - E.g. caregivers of some persons with disabilities and older persons will dedicate part of their productive time on care; medication, assistive devices, adequate food, will increase household's costs etc.

Actions for Inclusion

- Adapting tools to collect sex, age and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) and data on **injuries** using **proxy information** to impairment, its impact in **shelter needs**, and **barriers** accessing services;
 - Inclusive data collection in emergency responses does not need **“to diagnose”** disability; instead, collecting and reporting proxy information to impairment can support to meet older people, injured people and people with disabilities’ needs, and not only for shelter;

Samples of proxy Indicators to Impairment and impact in Shelter needs

- ***Does the person have difficulties to...?***
- **“Move** (e.g. to or into the toilet), **grasp** (a spoon), and/or **get dressed** even if using an assistive device...” are a proxy indicators of physical impairments;
- **“Hear** (early warning messages) and **see** (hazards, information) even if using an assistive device...” are proxy indicators of visual and hearing impairments;
- **“Learn, memorize or focus attention** (in protection risks, hazards)...” are proxy indicators of intellectual impairments;
- **“Manage emotions and control behaviours** (regarding hygiene, toileting and self-care)...” are proxy indicators of psychosocial impairments;
- **What are the person’s shelter needs related to status and age?** E.g. assistive devices for better mobility into and outside the shelter, portable ramps, bed, extra clothing and winterization because of problems controlling temperature, etc.
- **Are there barriers to access other services?** E.g. Distance, discrimination, costs, unavailability, etc.

“To make people count, you have to count them right” WHO and UNESCAP (2008) *Training Manual in Disability Statistics*.

- Based on
 - Washington Group of Questions:
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/washington_group/wg_questions.htm
 - WHO and UNESCAP (2008) *Training Manual in Disability Statistics*.

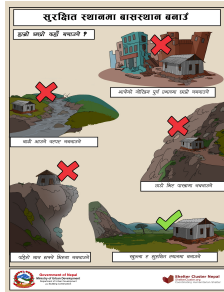
Actions for Inclusion

- Ensure that populations at risk of exclusion (**including these not owning their land/shelter**) are reached in **shelter reconstruction** and **training masonries**; e.g. using inclusive targeting criteria, through outreach mechanisms, etc.
- Ensure that **distribution mechanisms** are disability/gender/age sensitive: through outreach and/or transportation of in-kinds, providing support for reconstruction (using community mechanisms, awareness, volunteering, or cash-for-work)
- Ensure that **emergency kits and shelter/WASH designs** are disability/gender/age sensitive:
 - E.g. Including warm clothing, mats and mattresses to provide thermal comfort and water-proof bed covers, sanitary pads for women and girls, hygiene promotion information and assistive devices for people with disabilities, designs using the RECU principle (Reach, Enter, Circulate and Use the facility) and ensuring an unbroken chain of movement.
 - Prioritizing families where lack of access to water supply might increase protection risks (see Earthquake Impact section).
- Ensure that **comprehensive WASH** arrives to areas where cholera has been previously reported.

Key Resources

- **IFRC, HI and CBM** (2015) *All under one roof: Disability-inclusive shelter and settlements in emergencies.*
- **HI** (2009) *How to design and promote an environment accessible to all.* Handicap International
- **IASC** (2008) *Humanitarian Action and Older Persons. An essential brief for humanitarian actors.* WHO and HelpAge.
- **Reach** (2015) *Shelter Report Preliminary Findings*
- **Bhattachan and Pack** (2014) *“Understanding Cholera in Nepal”*; retrieved from <https://www.stopcholera.org/blog/understanding-cholera-nepal>
- **Water Aid and WEDC** (2014). *Frontiers of CLTS : Innovations and Insights.*
- **Oxford University** (2010) *“Disability and Displacement”*. Forced Migration Review.
- **UNICEF** (2013) *State of the world’s children: children with disabilities.* Unicef
- **Reach** (2015) *Shelter Report Preliminary Findings*
- **Oxford University** (2010) *“Disability and Displacement”*. Forced Migration Review.

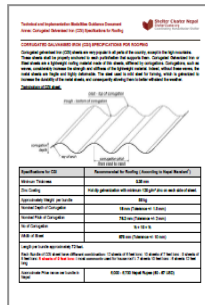
New Shelter Cluster Products



- Safe Locations IEC



- Preparedness IEC



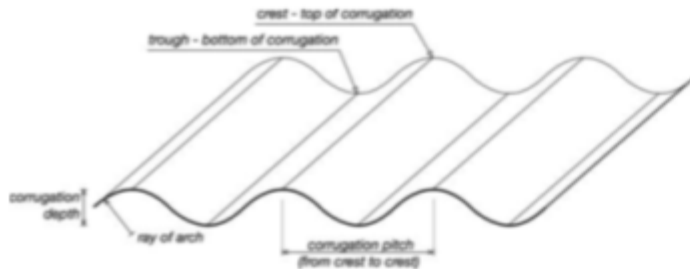
- CGI Specifications

Technical: CGI

CORRUGATED GALVANISED IRON (CGI) SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROOFING

Corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets are very popular in all parts of the country, except in the high mountains. These sheets shall be properly anchored to each purlin/batten that supports them. Corrugated Galvanized Iron or Steel sheets are a lightweight roofing material made of thin sheets, stiffened by corrugations. Corrugations, such as waves, considerably increase the strength and stiffness of the lightweight material. Indeed, without these waves, the metal sheets are fragile and highly deformable. The steel used is mild steel for forming, which is galvanized to increase the durability of the metal sheets, and consequently allowing them to better withstand the weather.

Terminology of CGI sheet:



Specifications for CGI	Recommended for Roofing (According to Nepal Standard)
Minimum Thickness	0.35 mm
Zinc Coating	Hot dip galvanization with minimum 120 g/m ² zinc on each side of sheet.
Approximately Weight per bundle	55 kg
Nominal Depth of Corrugation	18 mm (Tolerance +/- 1.5 mm)
Nominal Pitch of Corrugation	76.2 mm (Tolerance +/- 2 mm)
No of Corrugation	± 10 ± 1%
Width of Sheet	875 mm (Tolerance +/- 10 mm)
Length per bundle: approximately 72 feet.	
Each Bundle of CGI sheet have different combination: 12 sheets of 6 feet long; 10 sheets of 7 feet long ; 9 sheets of 8 feet long; 8 sheets of 9 feet long (most commonly used for house roof); 7 sheets 10 feet long ; 6 sheets 12 feet long	
Approximate Price range per bundle in Nepal	6,000 - 6,700 Nepali Rupee (60 - 67 USD)

Tips for Purchasing CGI Sheets and Galvanized Steel Items:

- Fixings/fasteners and sealing washers must be made of galvanized steel, with similar zinc coating thickness → to avoid corrosion and breakage.
- Always verify the zinc coating thickness, by using a coating thickness gauge – magnetometer → supplier may want to sell electro-galvanized steel which looks like hot-dip galvanized but can have a zinc coating thickness 10 times thinner.
- If the price for items made of galvanized steel seems expensive, you should check if the items are not made of stainless steel (3 times more expensive than galvanized steel) → use a magnet, if the magnet does not stick to the item, then it is made of stainless steel.

Health and Safety: Ensure that handling staff are equipped with gloves and sturdy boots to prevent injury, and that a first aid package is available at loading and off-loading locations.

Packing: If they are being airlifted, bundles of sheets of CGI should be packaged in a sturdy wooden box. This is especially critical if the CGI is under slinging with a helicopter or being stored on or near an airfield.

Storage: Bundles shall be so laid that the corrugations run in the same directions in every course. One end of the stack shall be raised by 100 mm to 150 mm to allow water flowing freely. If the sheets are not to be used immediately, these shall be stacked under roof cover.

Technical: CGI

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Technical: CGI

The screenshot shows the website of the Government of Nepal, Ministry of Industry, Nepal Bureau of Standards and Metrology. The navigation menu includes HOME, ABOUT US, ACTS & REGULATIONS, PUBLICATIONS, PHOTO GALLERY, DOWNLOADS, and CONTACT US. The DOWNLOADS section lists three items: "List of Nepal Standards", "Specification for Galvanized, Corrugated Steel Sheets", and "STI Instant noodle". A red dashed box highlights the "Specification for Galvanized, Corrugated Steel Sheets" entry. A central window displays a preview of the PDF document, which is titled "नेपाल बुरुदार" (Nepal Standard) and "नेपाल बुरुदार" (Nepal Standard). The document content is mostly blank with some faint text and a logo. To the right of the preview, there are three download buttons with file sizes: 440.3kb, 165.5kb, and 183.5kb. The text "essaie de profiter quand même de la région" is overlaid on the preview window.


<http://nbsm.gov.np/file/download/file1712045347.pdf>




Technical: Leaflet

सुरक्षित स्थानमा बासस्थान बनाऔं


हाको बासस्थान कहाँ बनाउने ?




जम्मेको जोखिम पूर्व त्यसमा बासस्थान बनाउने




साह्रै नजिकै पारमा बनाउने



उहाँ मिट्ट पछाडमा बनाउने



पछिरो पार हाको भित्रमा बनाउने



खुला र खुल्लिँ हाकोमा बनाउने

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Urban Development
Department of Urban Development
and Building Construction

Shelter Cluster Nepal
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

परिष्कारको लागि अपनाउनुपर्ने अत्यावश्यक सामान




संघर्षको समयमा सुरक्षित स्थान छान्न सक्नु पर्ने



सुरक्षित पूर्व सुझाव अनुसार सुरक्षित स्थान छान्नुपर्ने, त्यसमा सुरक्षितस्थान बनाउनु



सुरक्षितस्थानमा सुरक्षितस्थान बनाउनु, सुरक्षित स्थानमा सुरक्षितस्थान बनाउनु, सुरक्षित स्थानमा सुरक्षितस्थान बनाउनु



सुरक्षितस्थानमा सुरक्षितस्थान बनाउनु, सुरक्षित स्थानमा सुरक्षितस्थान बनाउनु, सुरक्षित स्थानमा सुरक्षितस्थान बनाउनु

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Urban Development
Department of Urban Development
and Building Construction

Shelter Cluster Nepal
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Information Management Update



Any Other Business

Next meeting Wednesday 15 July 2015, 11am

Friendly reminders:

- ✓ Check for updates on the website
- ✓ Send in your reports for SC tracking
- ✓ Register yourself on the mailing list

New Shelter Cluster Email for general correspondence:
nepal@sheltercluster.org

<https://www.sheltercluster.org/response/nepal-earthquake-2015>

