

KENYA SHELTER/NFI STRATEGY 2012-2013





Table of Contents

sector COORDINATION.....	3
Context.....	4
scenario.....	5
Population Planning Figures.....	5
Objectives.....	5
Strategic Objectives.....	6
Strategy action plan.....	7
Outline for the development of strategy.....	7
.....	8
objective 1:.....	8
Development and formulation of coordination structures.....	8
Establishment of 3 Cluster support teams (Strategic, technical and IM).....	9
Strategic Team.....	9
Technical Team.....	10
Information Management (IM) Team.....	11
Establishment of coordination mechanism with partners covering different HUBs.....	12
Establishment of reporting and information sharing plan.....	13
objective 2:.....	14
establishment of emergency response plan.....	14
Proposed contents of standard shelter kits.....	15
Proposed contents of a standard NFI kit.....	16
Beneficiary centered shelter solutions.....	17
Target indicator I: Displaced Individuals.....	17
Target indicator II: Non-Displaced Individuals.....	19
Assessment Priorities Checklist.....	21
Checklist for Cross Cutting Issues.....	23
objective 3:.....	24
Development of Trainings, tools, standards and guidelines.....	24
Training Initiatives.....	25
Beneficiary Selection.....	26
Shelter construction standards and further reading.....	27



INTRODUCTION

This strategy is aimed as a guiding point for shelter cluster partners and shelter entity practitioners, on feasible actions, targets and how best cluster objectives as stated in the [Shelter/NFI cluster Terms of reference](#), (see attached) can be achieved and to maximize assistance and protection provided to beneficiaries and host communities. As part of the sector's initiative to identify and mitigate response challenges, the strategy will outline tools and guidelines which are recommended to be developed and utilized to aid practitioners in maintaining an equal level of service delivery nationwide and to chart the future of shelter programmes.

Shelter provision is not simply the distribution of temporary lifesaving materials, but encompasses an incremental process whereby emergency response is transitioned into recovery initiatives building on the resilience of communities to engage in the construction and reconstruction of their houses while developing livelihood capacity. Shelter programming should advocate for pertinent sensitization and assistance to host communities, which focuses on beneficiaries as the main developers of recovery. Such an approach can be implemented while simultaneously feeding of local resources and maximizing opportunities for communitywide development to fight adverse effects related to chronic vulnerability¹ and avert the effects of further disasters².

Communities and other populations living in Kenya continue to suffer from growing vulnerability to differing types of disasters, both natural and man-made. These communities face difficulties ranging from chronic poverty, land aridity and drought, flooding, poor infrastructure, chronic illnesses and lack of services³ which in turn hinders community development and disrupts livelihoods. Past emergency occurrences have been contained through the coordinated efforts between the government, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs and other members of the civil society⁴. It is with these positive response mechanisms in mind that the newly established shelter cluster aims to continue to incorporate shelter as a formal sector to assist populations through the provision of shelter as an emergency prerequisite to prevent casualties as a result of lack of protection from severe weather and other disease instigating vectors.

This strategy will map activities covering 2 areas of shelter response, namely;

1. Emergency preparedness (coordination arrangements between cluster partners)
2. Emergency response (based on the most likely contingency scenario)

Additionally this strategy will guide and facilitate the level of shelter intervention by shelter cluster partners, inform the processes of standardization of shelter initiatives (tools, guidelines and trainings) with the aim of ensuring international standards on the assistance of beneficiaries is observed by all actors implementing shelter and NFI activities. Outlining and identifying activities undertaken within

¹ The sector recognizes that vulnerability is relative phenomenon and will be taken on a case to case approach

² Sphere Project. *Humanitarian charter and minimum standards in disaster response*. Oxfam, 2004.

³ Government of Kenya (MoSSP). *Draft National Policy for Disaster Management in Kenya*. February, 2009

⁴ *Ibid*



the above mentioned areas, will likewise guide Organizations' staff to develop realistic budgetary predictions with which to present to donors as a fundraising tool projecting the differing activities undertaken to ensure a synchronized emergency and recovery response is achieved and meets equivalent level of standards countrywide.

SECTOR COORDINATION

As of November 2012 preparations for the consolidation of the cluster coordinating structures have been put in place to formulate **3 core teams**: Strategic team, technical team and Information management team. The shelter sector continues to invites all local and international partners with interest, expertise and experience in shelter construction and NFI distribution to join the Cluster as a partner.

Under the overall coordination of IOM, technical expertise of Kenya Red Cross (KRC) and support from Ministry of State for Special Programs (MoSSP), the following organizations comprise the partners of the shelter/NFI sector:

- ACTED
- ARC
- CAFOD
- CHF International
- CHF Kenya
- Diakonia
- Emergency Aid
- Direct AID Kenya
- FER0
- Global one 2015
- HelpAge
- Intersos
- KNEF
- LWF
- Murdo
- Muslim aid
- NRC
- PONK
- Qatar charity
- ROAD International
- Samaritan's purse
- UNHCR
- UNICEF
- UNOCHA
- USAID
- World Vision



CONTEXT

Kenya is estimated to have 43, 013, 341⁵ people currently living in an area of 508, 376 meters squared⁶. A high number of Kenya's population relies on agricultural income from the country's mere 17% of arable land, employing two thirds of the country's workforce and contributing to the country's agricultural outputs⁷.

Civil Unrest

In December 2007, delays in the announcement of the presidential elections resulted in widespread violence and left an estimated 650, 000 displaced. Of these 650,000, an estimated 310,000 resorted to living with host communities while 350,000 IDPs settled in the 118 camp settlements around the country. It is estimated that 78,000 houses were burned and 1,300 people were reported dead⁸. Despite the Government's return and resettlement of a number of IDPs which were displaced due to post electoral violence (PEV), inter-ethnic clashes among pastoralist communities remains a prevalent issue, continuing to cause security concerns and minor displacement in around the country. These conflicts are further exacerbated by the proliferation of small arms and the growing competition for natural resources rendering the incidents more violent and frequent, with an estimated 9,000 being displaced in 2009 as a result of cattle rustling and 400 reported dead. Additionally, returning IDPs remain insecure in areas of return in fear of refreshed outbreak of violence, while some IDPs remained in camps after closure of the camps due to insecurity in areas of return and lack of reconciliation between displaced and reintegration communities⁹.

Drought

Kenya has a recurrent pattern of droughts and flooding and the country has witnessed a rise in economic and other social pressures as a result of consecutive droughts in some parts of the country and flooding in other parts of the country (DEC report). Drought is considered to be one of the most prominent natural disaster affecting populations in Kenya (Eastern, Northern Eastern, parts of Rift Valley and coastal provinces)¹⁰.

Flooding

As a result of the short/long rain season at the end and start of each year, Kenya experiences flooding, especially in the Western parts of the country, Nyanza province and areas around Tana River. These flood occurrences are often associated with El Nino phenomenon (an occurrence in the Pacific Ocean which affects weather patterns around the world), this phenomenon has been associated with both rainfall and drought, causing a loss of structure, destruction of livelihoods, and a setback to development¹¹.

Others

In addition to drought and flooding, Kenya experiences landslides which are also prominent features of the rain period, especially in areas around Tana River and Lake Victoria¹².

⁵ Kenya country Profile: <http://www.africareview.com/Country-Profiles/-/979196/983028/-/11nIm2jz/-/index.html>

⁶ *Ibid*

⁷ Government of Kenya (MoSSP). *Draft National Policy for Disaster Management in Kenya*. February, 2009

⁸ IDMC. *Kenya: Speedy reform needed to deal with past injustices and prevent future displacement*. June, 2010

⁹ *Ibid*

¹⁰ Government of Kenya (MoSSP). *Draft National Policy for Disaster Management in Kenya*. February, 2009

¹¹ *Ibid*

¹² *Ibid*



SCENARIO

Population Planning Figures

Based on prediction from 2007/2008 PEV, the shelter cluster plans for provision of shelter materials ranging from; distribution of temporary shelter kits (immediately after disaster) for displaced, shelter repair kits for non-displaced and will coordinate recovery strategy with the government of Kenya. This strategy will focus mainly on preparedness and emergency response based on the most likely scenario for PEV.

For a detailed outline of the predicted most likely scenario, please refer to the [shelter/NFI cluster Contingency Plan](#). For the level of shelter partner presence please refer to the sector [3/4 W Matrix Map](#).

Based on Inter-agency PEV contingency plan's most likely scenario and the shelter/NFI Cluster contingency plan most likely scenario, the following displacement pattern in the HUB regions is as predicted:

Table showing HUB coverage by Shelter Cluster partners

HUB	Covering districts	Expected Displacement	Shelter Cluster presence
Isiolo	Moyale, Marsabit, Isiolo	60,000	UNICEF, KRC
Nakuru	Nakuru, Naivasha, Kipkelion, Molo, Njoro, Narok, Subukia	185,000	NRC, IOM
Eldoret	Kitale, Nandi, Uasin, Gishu, Burnt Forest	25, 000	Samaritan's Purse, IOM, OCHA, KRC
Mombasa	Mombasa, Lamu, Tana River, Kwale, Malindi	70,000	World Vision, KRC
Garissa	Garissa, Wajir, Manerda, Ijara, Fafi, Hagadera	18,000	NRC, IOM, UNICEF
Kisumu	Nyanza, Western	10,000	UNICEF, World Vision, KRC
Turkana		3,000	World Vision, UNICEF, NRC
Nairobi (Urban)	Kibera, Makandara, Kasarani	20,000	KRC, CHF, Samaritan's Purse, UNICEF, World Vision
Other		20,000	

OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the shelter/NFI cluster in Kenya is the effective and timely provision of lifesaving shelter and NFI assistance and protection to people affected by natural and man-made disasters, while promoting local resilience by building the capacity of local populations to engage in the fight against vulnerabilities and increase community and economic development while advocating for the improvement of local and international partnerships.



Strategic Objectives

The specific objectives of the strategy are as follows;

Strategic objective 1: Development and formulation of coordination structures

- a) Establishment of 3 Cluster support teams (Strategic, technical and IM)
- b) Establishment of coordination mechanism with partners covering different HUBs
- c) Establishment of reporting and information sharing plan

Strategic objective 2: Establishment of emergency response plan

- a) Agreement on the contents of standard shelter kits
- b) Agreement on the contents of a standard NFI kit (in agreement with WASH and Health sectors)
- c) Beneficiary centered shelter solutions (Displaced and non-Displaced)
- d) Shelter/NFI sector assessment priorities
- e) Inclusion of cross cutting issues (Gender, HIV, Age etc.)

Strategic objective 3: Development of tools, standards and guidelines

- a) Formulation of preparedness training initiatives
- b) Formulation of beneficiary selection for capacity building assistance
- c) Shelter construction standards and further reading



STRATEGY ACTION PLAN

Outline for the development of strategy

The shelter sector will attempt to the best of its capabilities to align its approach to Kenya's national strategy and abide to international service delivery standards. All partners are argued to advocate and contribute to the achievement of service delivery standards as well as to partake where appropriate in Hub specific standard setting.

In order to establish consensus between cluster partners of the response plan of the cluster, the IOM in close coordination with KRC, will advocate for the inclusion of all partners on the agreement and standardization of response plan activities. This will include but will not be limited to inviting all partners to contribute their expertise and field experiences, to support the sector in establishing context and culturally appropriate responses. This consensus will be facilitated by the shelter/NFI strategic team under the leadership of the cluster coordinator.

[Process outline]

With the aim of ensuring that the strategy is in line with sectoral objectives, country specific humanitarian objectives, international humanitarian standards and is inclusive of all necessary sectors, the development of the final draft of the strategy will be coordinated with the strategic team, technical team and IM team and rolled out as follows;

1. Submission of first draft to strategic team, technical team and IM team (January 2013)
2. Comments and feedback
3. Assessment of existing shelter capacity (January 2013)
4. Submission of assessment report
5. Submission of second draft (January 2013)
6. Development of cluster tools and proposed trainings
7. Submission of final draft of strategy (February 2013)



OBJECTIVE 1:

DEVELOPMENT AND FORMULATION OF COORDINATION STRUCTURES

- Establishment of 3 Cluster support teams
 - Strategic team
 - technical team
 - IM team
- Establishment of coordination mechanism with partners covering different HUBs
- Establishment of reporting and information sharing plan between cluster partners and cluster coordinator



Establishment of 3 Cluster support teams (Strategic, technical and IM)

Strategic Team

As stated in the Shelter/NFI Cluster ToR, the Strategic team will support in the development of guidelines, good standards, and envisioned targets to meet cluster objectives.

The below table outlines the objectives and deliverables by the strategic team:

Who	Objective	Deliverables	When
Strategic Team	To contribute to the development of shelter/NFI cluster tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shelter/NFI mission checklist; 2. Guidance on rapid and needs assessment; 3. Guidance on information management; 4. Guidance on vulnerability selection criteria; 5. Guidance on inclusion and observation of cross cutting areas 	Feb-13
Strategic Team	Appoint organization focal points to represent input during strategic team meetings	Bi-weekly strategic team meetings	Jan-13
Strategic Team	Contribute to the operational framework for service delivery	Operational framework for the implementation of shelter programmes(draft)	Feb-13
Strategic Team	Contribute to pertinent discussions to the shelter cluster strategic, technical and IM team	Inclusion of cross cutting sector perspective during shelter planning	Feb-13
Strategic Team	Where appropriate, share pertinent information with team members to guide shelter programming	Informed review and update of strategic objectives	Jan-13
Strategic Team	Contribute to the identification of existing gaps in response plans, contingency plans and strategy	Final drafts of response plan, contingency plan and shelter strategy	Jan-13



Technical Team

Using the expertise and experience of partner organizations the Technical team will support in the development of technical standards and indicators for measuring standards of constructed shelters.

The below table outlines the objectives and deliverables by the technical team:

Who	Objective	Deliverables	When
Technical Team	Provide technical input for the development of cluster coordination mechanism and strategy	Inclusion of technical section in cluster response plan and strategy	Jan-13
Technical Team	Develop building codes, material selection criteria, standards for site planning and selection, installation of sanitary facilities etc.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shelter Cluster building codes and standards booklet 2. Site selection guidelines 3. Shelter/WASH sanitation guidelines 	Jan-13
Technical Team	Sensitize stakeholders involved in response on existing technical guidance (SPHERE) and ensure that these are observed in the delivery of services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guidelines on the use of SPHERE standards for set up of emergency shelters in Kenya 2. Assessment checklist for SPHERE compliance 	Feb-13
Technical Team	Where necessary conduct and advocate for training activities to help mainstream existing guidelines	Technical readiness mission checklist	TBC
Technical Team	Ensure where appropriate, usage of local materials and existing local expertise in construction of shelters	Guidelines for the procurement of locally available materials	Feb-13



Information Management (IM) Team

In close cooperation with OCHA and other cluster partners, the IM team will support the cluster coordinator in the production and collection of information critical to shelter planning and fundraising activities, included but not limited to the following:

Who	Objective	Deliverables	When
IM Team	Participate in the standardization of IM tools, formulation of IM concepts for cluster's strategy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IM reporting format 2. Assessment tools 3. Database/Data storage tools 4. Monitoring and Evaluation form 	Jan-13
IM Team	Support to the Cluster coordinator, strategic and Technical team through the provision, collection, consolidation and dissemination of data	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain cluster contact directory 2. Meeting schedules 3. Updating of OCHA sector specific web space 4. Development of maps and other GIS tools 	Ongoing
IM Team	Distribute 3W and 4W matrix to cluster members, consolidate data on cluster capacity and distribute data through established channels	Consolidate data regarding shelter capacity, existing contingency stocks, shelter partner's field presence, staff capacity per county	Ongoing

Establishment of coordination mechanism with partners covering different HUBs

Currently, shelter cluster partners are present in locations covering all existing 8 HUBs. Based on results from 3/4W matrix, it has been identified that these HUBs will need additional support in the form of additional stocks of shelter and NFI kits in addition to loose materials for shelter repair assistance.

The following table matches predicted HUB displacement, with existing shelter capacity (per partners present in each HUB). The sector proposes to coordinate the needs of these gaps and partake in fundraising activities to ensure the readiness of all HUBs to better respond to flooding during the long rain period or a possible outbreak of violence pre or post 2013 electoral period as stated in sector contingency plan.

The below shows existing gaps per HUB¹³

HUB	Existing supplies	Gaps ¹⁴	Estimated displacement ¹⁵ (individuals)	Cluster Partner Coverage ¹⁶
Isiolo	Shelter: 0 NFI: 10,115	Shelter: 10,000 NFI: 0	60,000	UNICEF, World Vision, KRC
Nakuru	Shelter: 100 NFI: 11, 615	Shelter: 35,000 NFI: 15,000	185,000	UNICEF, World Vision, NRC and KRC
Eldoret	Shelter: 0 NFI: 10,312	Shelter: 5,000 NFI: 5,000	25,000	IOM, KRC, Samaritan's Purse
Mombasa	Shelter: 0 NFI: 21,703	Shelter: 12,000 NFI: 0	70,000	UNICEF, World Vision, Samaritan's Purse, IOM, KRC
Garissa	Shelter: 0 NFI: 19,298	Shelter: 3,000 NFI: 0	18,000	UNICEF, IOM, KRC
Kisumu	Shelter: 0 NFI: 31,108	Shelter: 1,500 NFI: 0	10,000	UNICEF, World Vision, KRC, IOM
Turkana	Shelter: 0 NFI: 10,115	Shelter: 500 NFI: 0	3,000	UNICEF, World Vision, KRC, NRC
Nairobi (Urban)	Shelter: 10,000 NFI: 12,275	Shelter: 5,000 NFI: 0	30,000	UNICEF, KRC, CHF Kenya, World Vision
Total	Shelter: 10,100 NFI: 126,551	Shelter: 72,000 NFI: 20,000	400,000	7 Organizations

¹³ As of December 2012 #based on partner updates these statistics are interchanging

¹⁴ Approximation based on estimated displacement level

¹⁵ According to OCHA PEV Contingency Plan 2012-2013

¹⁶ Based on Shelter/NFI cluster 3/4W matrix results (December 2012)

Establishment of reporting and information sharing plan

On behalf of the cluster, IOM and KRC in partnership with OCHA and cluster partners will maintain an information management capacity which will serve as the focal point for the receipt and analysis of sector information.

The shelter/NFI cluster will additionally coordinate the response with government counterparts (MoSSP) to ensure sustainable assistance is given complimentary to existing government capacity for assistance.

These include but are not limited to the following:

OCHA

- The cluster will communicate with other clusters and their partners through established channels facilitated by OCHA.
- The cluster will maintain OCHA informed of cluster activities and capacity at HUB and country level
- The cluster will partner with OCHA where appropriate in the collection and dissemination of sector specific information

Cluster IM team

- Gather information from cluster partners and maintain a readily available database of cluster capacity
- Will update cluster contacts list and dissemination networks
- Develop necessary tools for the functioning of the cluster, such as but not limited to the following:
 - Sector specific assessment forms
 - Sector specific monitoring forms
 - Sector specific activities update template
 - Informed and comprehensive reporting formats
 - Shelter programmes data collection and mapping tools

Cluster Partners

- Cluster partners will submit necessary information for the update of cluster capacity
- Cluster partners will keep the sector up to date on new activities related to shelter and NFI\
- Cluster partners will support the sector IM team where necessary, by: collecting or facilitating the collection of information of field activities, supporting the sector IM team through the provision of support staff or initiatives on the creation of support tools and tracking of site populations

MoSSP

- Liaise with MoSSP on information for assistance provision to IDPs in informal/spontaneous settlements
- Liaise with MoSSP on resolution of land disputes in order to construct shelters on designated land and where necessary to coordinate transportation from spontaneous settlements to designated IDP settlement areas



OBJECTIVE 2:

ESTABLISHMENT OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

- Agreement on contents of standard shelter kits
- Agreement on the contents of standard NFI kit
- Beneficiary centered shelter solutions
 - Target indicator I
 - Target Indicator II
- Emergency checklist for cross cutting issues (Gender, Environment, HIV/AIDS, Age)



Proposed contents of standard shelter kits

Discussions are ongoing on the standardization of shelter and NFI kit contents and additional loose material to be distributed by the sector. Upon establishment of stand items for distribution during each phase of the response, the sector proposes to create a catalogue to be shared with shelter practitioners at country wide level to ensure, that all shelter practitioners are informed of existing standards. The below outline a general proposal for shelter/NFI kit contents:

Emergency shelter kit:

Unit cost	Description	Quantity/Kit	SPHERE standard	Agreed Standard (TBC)
(TBC)	Tarpaulin	1/Kit	3.5m/PP	(TBC)
(TBC)	Partitioning sheet	1/Kit	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Rope	1/Kit	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Timber pole	2/Kit	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Nails	4/Kit	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Kit bag	1/Kit	N/A	(TBC)
Loose Materials:				
(TBC)	Woven matts	Damage dependent	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Pegs	Damage dependent	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Wire	Damage dependent	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Thatch	Damage dependent	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Shade net	Optional	N/A	(TBC)
Community Toolbox				
*1 toolbox per 100 families				
Unit cost	Description	Unit/ Toolbox	SPHERE standard	Agreed Standard (TBC)
(TBC)	Hammer	2/ Toolbox	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Axe	2/ Toolbox	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Spade	2/Toolbox	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Measuring tape	2/Toolbox	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Roofing nails	4-10kgs/Toolbox	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Rake	2/ Toolbox	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Saw	2/ Toolbox	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Screw driver	2/ Toolbox	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Shovel	2/ Toolbox	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Claw hammer	2/ Toolbox	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Wheelbarrow	2/ Toolbox	N/A	(TBC)



Proposed contents of a standard NFI kit

NFI Kit:

*to be agreed with WASH/Health Clusters

Unit cost	Description	Quantity/Kit	SPHERE standard	Agreed Standard ¹⁷
(TBC)	Kitchen set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plates (x5) - Cooking pot (x2) - Cutlery (x5) - Cups (x5) - Knife - Jerican (x2) - Bucket (covered) 	1/Kit	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Blanket	1.5/Kit	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Mattress	1.5/Kit	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Mosquito net*	2/Kit	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Soap (multipurpose)*	1/Kit	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Soap (body)*	1/kit	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Soap (laundry)*	1/kit	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Toothbrush*	5/kit	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Toothpaste*	1/kit	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Sanitary towel (pack)*	1/kit	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Comb*	1/kit	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Kanga	1/Kit	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Tarpaulin	1/kit	N/A	(TBC)
(TBC)	Kit bag	1/kit	N/A	(TBC)

Loose Materials:

Unit cost	Description	Unit/ Household	SPHERE standard	Agreed standard
(TBC)	Female clothing	2/HH	Culturally/Climate appropriate	TBC
(TBC)	Male clothing	2/HH	Culturally/Climate appropriate	TBC
(TBC)	Children clothing	4/HH	Culturally/Climate appropriate	TBC
(TBC)	Infant clothing	4/HH	Culturally/Climate appropriate	TBC
(TBC)	Cooking stove	1/HH	Culturally/Climate appropriate	TBC

¹⁷ Between Shelter/NFI cluster partners



Beneficiary centered shelter solutions

Target community assistance will form a basis for the implementation priorities of the sector in order to better manage the expectation of beneficiaries and relevant entities, and to ensure implementation plan includes features serving as vulnerability reduction mechanism to avert future negative impacts of disasters (shelter after disaster). Based on the Shelter/NFI response plan, shelter/NFI assistance will be provided to both displaced and non-displaced individuals.

In addition to the prioritization of displaced and non-displaced individuals requiring shelter assistance, the cluster will take into account household vulnerabilities through the assistance to the following individuals:

- whose HH is led by an elderly person, a single female, a minor, a person with disability or chronic illness and members of ethnic minorities
- whose homes are completely or partially destroyed;
- who due to fear of persecution or ethnic violence cannot return to their homes;
- whose land ownership documents have been destroyed

Target indicator I: Displaced Individuals

As displacement can result in long term movement of people, whether return is impeded by lack of security, land ownership disputes or political and economic constrains (Shelter after disaster) sustainable camp shelter solutions are recommended to be sought to ensure adequate living standards are provided to assist displaced populations. The shelter/NFI cluster proposes to work with the Government of Kenya, OCHA and relevant clusters in the identification of appropriate sites for the creation of secure, organized and livelihood friendly settlement solutions for people who have fled their homes (TBC: identification of sites).

Based on rapid assessment (inter-agency and sector specific) the cluster proposes the following assistance methods:

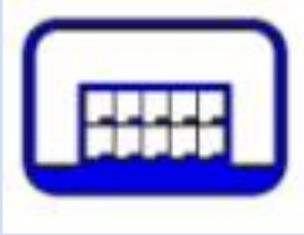
Assistance Method	Settlement type	Proposed Support by the shelter/NFI cluster
<p>Assistance Method 1</p>	<p>Urban self-settlement</p> 	<p>To this group of beneficiary the cluster proposes to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Register as appropriate 2. Liaise with GoK on the establishment of a collective Centre 3. Liaise with the GoK, CCCM cluster on maintenance and management of collective Centre 4. Liaise with Protection cluster to ensure protection mechanisms and rights of beneficiaries are observed 5. Liaise with WASH cluster to ensure sanitary facilities are available in collective Centres 6. Liaise with GoK on return and reconciliation or



post disaster resettlement options

<p>Assistance Method 2</p>	<p>Rural self-settlement</p> 	<p>To this group of beneficiary the cluster proposes to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Register as appropriate <p>Phase I - Relocation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Liaise with GoK on identification of relocation sites 3. Liaise with other sectors and facilitate safe transportation of beneficiaries <p>Phase II - Assistance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Provision of services as listed in assistance method 3 (once relocated to designated site)
<p>Assistance Method 3</p>	<p>In planned sites</p> 	<p>To this group of beneficiary the cluster proposes to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Register as appropriate 2. Distribute emergency shelter kit 3. Distribute NFI kit 4. Liaise with community leaders on provision of trainings 5. Coordinate peace building activities with host communities 6. Ensure equitable and environmentally appropriate materials are distributed on site 7. Liaise with WASH for the construction of water points, drainage structures and sanitary facilities 8. Liaise with Protection cluster to ensure protection mechanisms and rights of beneficiaries are observed 9. Liaise with the CCCM cluster on the coordination and management of site – identification of gaps to be covered by the shelter cluster 10. Liaise with government on durable solutions: handover and camp closure
<p>Assistance Method 4</p>	<p>With Host families</p> 	<p>To this group of beneficiary the cluster proposes to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Register as appropriate 2. Distribute emergency shelter kit 3. Distribute NFI kit 4. Register as appropriate 5. Coordinate peace building activities with host communities 6. Liaise with Protection cluster to ensure protection mechanisms and rights of beneficiaries are observed 7. Liaise with the CCCM cluster on the coordination and management of site – identification of gaps to be covered by the shelter cluster



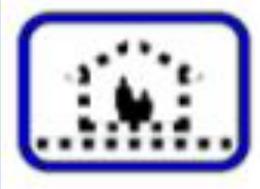
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Liaise with WASH cluster on the provision of sanitary facilities 9. Liaise with Government counterparts for the identification of permanent shelter solutions
<p>Assistance Method 5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">In collective Centre</p> 	<p>To this group of beneficiary the cluster proposes to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Register as appropriate 2. Distribute NFI kit 3. Liaise with site community leaders 4. Coordinate peace building activities with host community 5. Ensure equitable and environmentally appropriate materials 6. Liaise with WASH for the construction of water points, drainage structures and sanitary facilities 7. Liaise with Protection cluster to ensure protection mechanisms and rights of beneficiaries are observed 8. Liaise with the CCCM cluster on the coordination and management of site – identification of gaps to be covered by the shelter cluster 9. Liaise with Government counterparts for the identification of permanent shelter solutions

Target indicator II: Non-Displaced Individuals

For non-displaced persons reconstruction should ideally begin at the onset of the disaster, as it is equally important in saving lives and averting vulnerability as a result of inadequate shelter options (Shelter after disaster). This is especially important for recovery, as repair can be considered as the first step towards reconstruction (Shelter after disaster). The shelter/NFI sector proposes the following assistance methods to ensure that non-displaced persons are provided with lifesaving emergency assistance to reduce morbidity as a result of inadequate shelter:

Assistance Method	Settlement	Proposed Support by the shelter/NFI cluster
<p>Assistance Method 6</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">In rental property</p> 	<p>To this group of beneficiary the cluster proposes to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Register as appropriate 2. Liaise with site community leader on beneficiary selection for shelter repair 3. Liaise with WASH for the re-construction of water points, drainage structures and sanitary facilities 4. Liaise with Protection cluster to ensure protection mechanisms and rights of beneficiaries are observed



<p>Assistance Method 7</p>	<p>House and Land Owner</p> 	<p>To this group of beneficiary the cluster proposes to:</p> <p>Phase I - Partially destroyed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Register as appropriate 2. Shelter repair assistance (materials, voucher etc.) 3. Shelter repair/reconstruction training <p>Phase II – Completely Destroyed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Register as appropriate 2. Demolition/site cleanup assistance 3. Shelter reconstruction assistance (distribution of materials or vouchers) 4. Reconstruction training/assistance to vulnerable HH
<p>Assistance Method 8</p>	<p>Occupancy with no Legal rights¹⁸</p> 	<p>To this group of beneficiary the cluster proposes to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Register as appropriate 2. Liaise with GoK on relocation or land allocation 3. Where appropriate provide transportation support 4. Provision of assistance method 3 or 5 or portable transitional shelter

¹⁸ It is important to assist beneficiaries with no legal claim to land prior to housing re-construction or construction support as construction of shelter in inappropriate often results in land disputes



Assessment Priorities Checklist

As construction of shelter from emergency to permanent is an incremental process, it is important to prioritize intervention areas appropriately to ensure, where necessary that lifesaving needs are addressed and when appropriate that sustainable approaches are adopted.

The below table provides a list of the proposed sectors to take into account during Shelter assessment, as they are essential to lifesaving assistance. The initial rapid assessment (KIRA) will be done after the onset of disaster which will facilitate the provision of lifesaving assistance, while the Shelter/NFI assessment should be implemented towards the end of Phase 1 (emergency: provision of life saving transitional shelter assistance) or beginning of Phase 2 (transition – provision of durable transitional shelter solutions) to ensure adequate shelter standards are being provided, while end of Phase 2 or beginning of Phase 3 (reconstruction – provision of permanent shelter solutions) should be complimented by the roll out of an intentions survey to capture the different reconstruction options available to site residents. Additionally, the sector proposes to establish a Roster of assessment specialists from all partner agencies to enable rapid deployment of staff to undertake Inter-agency or Sector specific assessment missions.

The table serves as a guideline on data recommended to be captured during the exercise¹⁹. The prioritization of mentioned services will ensure a standard approach is provided across all site by the different cluster partners and organization specific implementing partners:

CHECKLIST	PRIORITY LEVEL		
	(low), * (Medium), **** (high)		
Sector	Phase 1 (1 - 3 Months)	Phase 2 (3 - 6 Months)	Phase 3 (After 6 months)
Shelter			
✓ Land ownership	****	****	****
✓ Site management	****	***	**
✓ Site status (open and closure dates)	**	***	****
✓ Household survey (income, occupation, family size, number of women, children, aged and disabled)	**	***	****
✓ Vulnerability identification	****	****	****
✓ Shelter kit (size, adequacy, privacy, leakages, ventilation)	****	****	N/A
✓ Toolbox	**	***	****
NFI			
✓ Hygiene supplies (sanitary, soap, toothbrush etc.)	****	****	****

¹⁹ Please note these recommendations are for reference and are interchangeable depending on context.



✓ Kitchen set	****	****	***
✓ Water treatment/Filter	****	***	**
Sector	Phase 1 (1 - 6 Months)	Phase 2 (6 - 12 Months)	Phase 3 (After 6 months)
WASH			
✓ Water source	****	****	****
✓ Availability of sanitary facilities	****	****	****
✓ Adequacy of sanitary facilities	****	****	****
✓ Collection of waste	****	***	N/A
✓ Drainage structures	****	****	***
Protection			
✓ Presence of site security	****	****	N/A
✓ Adequately labeled site structures	****	****	N/A
✓ Fire and hazard contingency	****	****	****
✓ Adequacy of lighting structure	****	****	****
Health/Nutrition			
✓ Existing health services	****	****	****
✓ Existing health risks	****	****	***
✓ Prevalent diseases identified on site	****	****	N/A
Livelihood & Education			
✓ Source of income	**	****	****
✓ Profession/Skills training	**	***	****
✓ Education facilities (within 1km distance)	****	****	****

In addition to the above, all cluster partners and implementing agencies are encouraged to ensure the following are observed:

- Fire contingencies
- Safe distance between construction of shelter facilities and sanitary facilities
- Construction of drainage structures, taking into account Kenya's pastoral communities, the appropriate construction of livestock accommodation space (separate from residential areas)
- Access to health facilities – or inclusion of mobile facilities where public health facilities are not available



Checklist for Cross Cutting Issues

In addition to above mentioned sector priorities, the shelter/NFI sector proposes to advocate for the inclusion of the following cross cutting areas:

	Cross cutting area	Implementation
	Environment	Phase
✓	Distribution of environmentally safe materials	Pre-disaster to Phase 3
✓	Distributed materials in each response phase should be either recyclable or re-usable to diminish effects of environmental degradation	Phase 1 to Phase 3
✓	Anticipate environmental impact: by considering the disposal of waste and including the plantation of vegetation and trees on site	Pre-disaster
✓	Selected sites should be made safe: clearing of site, identification of hazards prior to construction	Pre-disaster
✓	Ensure equitable access to fuel to avoid cutting of trees for firewood	Phase 1 to Phase 3
	Gender	Phase
✓	Gender targeted approach: considering the different needs of boys, girls, women and men	Pre-disaster to Phase 3
✓	Where available, ensure equal representation of males and females community leaders	Phase 1 to Phase 3
✓	Appropriate gender demarcated facilities: separate sanitary facilities for women and men	Phase 1 to Phase 3
✓	Sensitization of women, men, boys, and girls	Phase 1 to Phase 3
✓	Inclusion of women site service providers	Phase 1 to Phase 2
✓	Inclusion of complaints and reporting mechanisms	Phase 1 to Phase 3
	Age	Phase
✓	Take into consideration access to services for aged: specific distribution mechanisms for aged HH heads	Pre- disaster – Phase 3
✓	Medical support for the aged (safe distance of clinics to settlements with aged or persons with disabilities)	Phase 1 to Phase 3
	Communicable diseases	Phase
✓	Sensitization of beneficiaries on HIV/AIDS	Phase 1 to Phase 3
✓	Where appropriate coordinate with health cluster on distribution of contraception	Phase 1 to Phase 3
✓	Ensure access to health services and antiretroviral for the chronic ill	Phase 1 to Phase 3
✓	Inclusion of water sanitation, hygiene trainings to sensitize beneficiaries on the preservation of water and appropriate sanitary techniques	Phase 1 to Phase 3



OBJECTIVE 3:
**DEVELOPMENT OF
TRAININGS, TOOLS,
STANDARDS AND
GUIDELINES**

- Cluster Training initiatives
- Beneficiary selection for Livelihood capacity building initiatives
- Shelter construction standards and further reading

Training Initiatives

As stated in the Shelter/NFI contingency and response plan, the cluster proposes to roll out trainings (reliant on availability of funds) to build the capacity of partners and government counter parts to ensure standard service provision countrywide. As a newly established sector these trainings are particularly crucial to sensitize implementing agencies and government counterparts regarding existing tools and guidelines for the implementation of safe and sustainable shelters.

Training	Target	Phase	When
KIRA	Sector lead agencies and HUB lead agencies	Pre-disaster	Ongoing
SPHERE standards training	All cluster partners and where appropriate implementing agencies	Pre-disaster	Feb-13/Mar-13
Shelter specific rapid assessment training	All cluster partners and where appropriate implementing agencies	Pre-disaster	TBC
Damage Assessment training	All cluster partners and where appropriate implementing agencies	Pre-disaster	TBC
Beneficiary selection and profiling Training	All cluster partners and where appropriate implementing agencies	Pre-disaster	TBC
Shelter specific technical assessment training	All cluster partners and where appropriate implementing agencies	Pre-disaster	TBC
Gender training	All cluster partners and where appropriate implementing agencies	Pre-disaster	TBC
Capacity building initiatives for GoK counterparts (provision of assistance and protection)	District and County commissioners, and relevant government staff	Pre-disaster	TBC
Establishment of district training Centres, to ensure training across all HUBs	Beneficiaries, cluster partners, implementing agencies and where appropriate, government officials	Pre-disaster – Phase 3	TBC
Camp Management training	Cluster partners and government officials	Pre-disaster	TBC
Training on the inclusion of cross cutting issues – environment (DRR), HIV/AIDS, disability and Age	All cluster partners and where appropriate implementing agencies	Pre-disaster	TBC

Beneficiary Selection

As one of the most sensitive steps of shelter assistance, beneficiary selection is critical and crucial to shelter assistance, as it charts the path for livelihood solutions for displaced and non-displaced communities. At county level the importance of beneficiary selection committees will be important in ensuring that the most vulnerable households receive necessary assistance.

In order to ensure sustainable aid, which builds on existing local capacities and the capacities of affected population the shelter/NFI cluster proposes to support vulnerable HH through the following criteria for selection:

1. Accommodation status as mentioned in [beneficiary centered shelter solutions](#) section, specifically focusing on those HH who:
 - Are living in the premises of their own house/compound which has been partially or completely destroyed
 - Are living in tents/huts within or outside camp settlements
 - Are living in a rented accommodation or with relatives or host communities
 - Illegally inside public buildings (schools, hospitals etc.)

These beneficiaries will be, where deemed appropriate provided with building, reconstruction and repair training. In the case of emergency lifesaving shelter for non-vulnerable HH heads, shelter assembly/repair instructions will be provided, while in the case of vulnerable HH heads the cluster proposes to support through the construction/assembly of the shelter.

2. The second tier of consideration for beneficiary selection will be given to those who have proof of land ownership, in the case of lack of land ownership status; the cluster will liaise with government authorities on the allocation of land. Shelter construction/repair support, will be given upon provision of land ownership documents, unless issued with Government document for non-disputed land.
3. Returnee communities who were previously exiled in planned settlements, will be registered and given voluntary repatriation forms, which will form the basis for the assistance coordinated between the GoK and the shelter/NFI cluster, for either the construction of permanent shelter or the disbursement of reconstruction funds.
4. The cluster will also advocate for the implementation of the following:
 - Community based initiatives and quick impact projects:
 - For the provision of shelter maintenance assistance for on-site beneficiaries
 - Shelter repair, retrofitting or improvement for non-displaced beneficiaries
 - Construction of shelters or provision of on the job training initiatives to beneficiaries
 - Construction of sanitary facilities
 - Site cleaning
 - Community led reconstruction training teams
 - Hiring of host community skilled workers to train displaced communities
 - Peace building initiatives (with a specific focus on youth)
 - Livelihood access and promotion
 - Cash for work initiatives
 - Provision of veterinary services for livestock
 - Promotion of house garden initiatives

Shelter construction standards and further reading

Various tools guide the provision of shelter and assistance to displaced persons. The below lists tools which the cluster will advocate to shelter practitioners to ensure international shelter safety and construction methods are utilized, the list is as follows:

Standards

Title: The Sphere Project, Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standard for Humanitarian Response

Link: www.sphereproject.org/handbook/

Title: Transitional Shelter Guidelines

Link: www.sheltercentre.org/library/transitional-shelter-guidelines

Title: The National Construction Authority Bill (2011)

Link: http://www.kenyalaw.org/klr/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/bills/2011/National_Construction_Authority_Bill_2011.pdf

Title: Timber, A guide to the planning, use, procurement and logistics of timber as a construction material in humanitarian relief

Link: <http://www.humanitarian-timber.org/files/timber-final-A5-23-03-09.pdf>

Title: Camp Management Toolkit

Link: <http://www.nrc.no/?aid=9380323>

Further reading

Title: Handbook for Emergencies (UNHCR)

Link: www.unhcr.org/publ/PUBL/471db4c92.html

Title: Kenya National Disaster Operation Centre

Link: <http://www.nationaldisaster.go.ke/index.php/component/content/frontpage>

Title: Temporary Human Settlement planning for displaced populations in Emergencies

Link: www.odihpn.org/download/gpr6pdf

Title: Transitional settlement: displaced populations

Link: http://www.shelterproject.org/downloads/guidelines/Transitional_Settlement_Displaced_Populations_2005.pdf

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