

Shelter/NFI Cluster Contingency Plan

Gaza Strip

Working Document

Shelter/NFI Working Group

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Contingency Planning and Scenarios

This shelter/NFI Contingency Plan aims to provide a common strategic planning framework for the shelter/NFI members in the case of an emergency in Gaza strip as described below. The Plan covers the period from March to December 2016 and includes the potential scenarios, their humanitarian and operational consequences and the coordination arrangements.

The Shelter NFI contingency plan describes the role of shelter cluster members during emergencies, the standard operation procedures, and the preparedness plan of the shelter cluster in Gaza.

Shelter Cluster Lead: Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

Shelter Cluster Co-Lead: XXX

Scenarios & planning assumptions in Gaza Strip

The following scenarios and assumptions are based on the Inter-Agency Inter-Cluster Contingency Plan.

Risk analysis

Based on the results of the risk analysis and the likely impact of these scenarios, the shelter cluster has decided to focus on contingency planning for the following scenarios as described in the Inter-Agency Inter-Cluster Contingency Plan (IACCP):

- External escalation of violence in Gaza
- Internal unrest and collapse in Gaza
- Earthquake or other natural disasters

For contingency planning purposes and preparedness, shelter/NFI cluster will consider the scenarios of small and/or medium scale, with contribution to emergencies of large scale as a member of the Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC).

Summary of Scenarios

a) External escalation of violence

Scenario: There are aerial and artillery strikes against government offices, security positions and the offices / bases of various Palestinian factions, including targeting within residential areas and of infrastructure in Gaza such as bridges, roads and the power station. Incursions by Israeli ground forces can occur throughout the length of the Gaza Strip. Gaza may be divided into separated sections (east-west or north-south division). Israeli forces may re-occupy parts of the Gaza Strip for up to several weeks at a time. The ARA will be extended further into Gaza along the north and eastern boundaries (beyond the current exclusion range declared by the Israeli forces to be 100m). Urban areas east of Salah ad-Din road will be increasingly targeted. There will be an

imposition of curfews by Israeli forces in areas under its control. Palestinian armed groups will try to utilize offensive tunnels to infiltrate Israel and indiscriminate rocket and mortar fire will affect southern Israel and other areas. A large-scale Israeli offensive could be the result of or cause for the violence and unrest inside the Gaza Strip.

Access and operational implications: Israel and Egypt continue the tight closure on Gaza. Increased restrictions on the movement of goods (Kerem Shalom Crossing) and people (Erez Crossing) can be anticipated, as well as restrictions on the supply of water and electricity. Access will be severely restricted within Gaza, particularly in the areas of military operations, which could expand to urban areas west of Salah ad-Din road. An Israeli incursion would fragment the Gaza Strip and physically separate parts of the Gaza Strip, increasing the need for decentralization of supplies. Gaza could be bi- or trisected into separated areas, most likely cutting northern Gaza and Gaza City off from the Middle area and South, people will head to central Gaza and pressure on urban centres could be anticipated.

Impact: Military operations in densely populated areas will to significant civilian casualty rates throughout the conflict. Based on figures of so-called “Operation Protective Edge” there could be more than 2,500 fatalities and more than 15,000 injuries requiring hospitalization. Internal displacement within the Gaza Strip of up to 600,000 persons can occur, with most displacement from areas of military operations, areas close to the fence, east of Salah ad-Din road, the whole of northern Gaza, and significant parts of southern Gaza to main urban centers (Gaza City and Khan Younis). Damage to water, waste water, and power and communications systems will result in disruption of public services and increased health hazards that might affect all people in Gaza. Storage and distribution centres will be affected by military operations; stocks may be damaged or destroyed. The complete closure of the crossings preventing supplies or aid workers from crossing for a period of days and intermittently for weeks and internal access difficulties will severely limit operations. Shortages of a wide range of humanitarian supplies, but mainly food will occur, particularly after the first few days.

Priority needs:

- Ensure treatment of the wounded and others in need of healthcare (chronic illnesses, ante-natal care,..).
- Protect populations trapped in conflict areas, especially women and children.
- Response to internally displaced persons.
- Carry out emergency food distribution, targeted food assistance to the most vulnerable groups.
- Carry out NFI distributions to families whose homes have been destroyed or severely damaged.
- Mitigate the risk of explosive remnants of war (ERW) through risk awareness activities and urgent removal of ERWs.
- Address the psychological impact on families, especially children.
- Rehabilitate critical infrastructure and utilities.

Early warning indicators:

- Israeli forces successfully target high-level Palestinian militants (mainly Hamas/Al-Qassam Brigades or Islamic Jihad/Al-Quds Brigades).

- Infiltration of Palestinian armed groups into Israel through offensive tunnels.
- Systematic and gradually increasing hostile activities between Palestinian armed groups (rocket and mortar fire, IED explosions and targeting of patrols along the fence) and Israeli forces (missile strikes, incursions, tunnel destruction), especially if resulting in casualties.
- Hamas decision to formally take part in hostile activities vis-à-vis Israel.
- Official statements by the Government of Israel or Hamas and other Palestinian factions that they are no longer adhering to the ceasefire.

b) Internal unrest and collapse in Gaza

Scenario: Discontent with the ongoing blockade, but also increasingly with the *de facto* authorities and the failure of a functioning Government of National Consensus can result in internal unrest, violence and collapse of governance structures in Gaza. The *de-facto* authorities limit themselves to maintaining control inside Gaza, rather than ensuring basic governance and service provision for the population. The isolation of Gaza is continues, combined with a rapid socio-economic deterioration, an increasing governance vacuum and inadequate means invested into basic service provision. This situation can lead to a sharp increase in poverty and unemployment and further reduced access to basic services. The level of desperation among a significant portion of the population, particularly unemployed youth, results in internal break downs, riots, mass protest (including against the UN), increased crime and violent incidents, as well as more open, but limited, challenges by other militant groups of the *de facto* authorities. The *de facto* authorities will respond with severe crack-downs, thus further increasing frustration. Increased shortages and possible reductions in humanitarian assistance add to the tension. The PA, and some regional actors, will remain inactive in an attempt to accelerate the collapse of Hamas and segments of the international community will withdraw aid. Increased attacks directed at Israel and marches towards the fence with Israel are likely, soliciting retaliatory action by Israel. Various factions, including the *de facto* authorities could decide it is no longer in their interest to uphold a ceasefire understanding with Israel, although a large-scale military escalation with Israel is unlikely.

Access and operational implications: Israel and Egypt further tighten the access restrictions on the movement of goods and people to and from Gaza. Israel will close Kerem Shalom Crossing and Erez Crossing for several days at a time. Egypt will continue its ongoing closure of Rafah Crossing. Certain areas might become inaccessible due to tension between Palestinian factions. The UN may be targeted resulting in further reduced access to the population.

Impact: Internal unrest and collapse will lead to service disruption and will result in an increase of casualties, including civilians. Levels of insecurity for families and service providers will increase. Any closure of the Israeli crossings will reduce/stop the electricity and water supply; can create food price increases and/or shortages and leads to long waiting lists for the exit of urgent humanitarian cases. This will have immediate and detrimental effect on livelihoods, resulting in an increased number of Palestinians requiring assistance. The closing of the crossings and the deteriorated security situation will decrease the UN and NGO's ability to deliver essential aid and supplies and existing stocks will be depleted (and are at risk of looting). Monitoring, reporting and responding to cases of human rights violations will be hampered.

Priority needs:

- Negotiating access of humanitarian goods.
- Increased protection of civilians' interventions, such as psychosocial support, monitoring and reporting, as well as referral for ARA incidents.
- Increased food and livelihoods assistance.
- Sustaining minimal health and social services provision/ prevent collapse.
- Emergency fuel deliveries for critical basic services and utilities.

Early warning indicators:

- Disintegration of regular security forces and police and slower intervention times by police and security forces.
- Continued non-payment of civil servants recruited post 2007 a continued lack of operational budgets for line ministries.
- Prolonged closure of the Gaza Power Plant and continued decrease in electricity provision.
- Further decrease in civil servants working and changes in civil servant deployment.

c) Earthquake or Other Natural Disasters

Medium scale (storm)

Description of scenario

Heavy rains with strong winds that last for several days, while temperatures are dropping down. Last Gaza storm in Gaza resulted in the displacement of around 10,000 individuals from their homes and caused structural damages and furniture loss to about 3000 shelters, as well as increased need to various non-food items all over the Gaza Strip.

If another similar storm takes place again within this winter season, it is still expected to encounter many damages and an increased number of vulnerable families will be in need for humanitarian assistance.

Impact: storm water flooding at locations near sewage pump stations and low level areas could occur. This will cause water overflow to houses and result in damages to furniture and structures particularly at ground floor levels. People living at such shelter and at unsound shelters covered by tin or asbestos sheets will be most vulnerable to over flooding and shelter damages and might need to leave their shelters on the onset of the storm to safer and warmer locations and be provided with immediate assistance of NFI's including mattresses, blankets, clothes, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, etc.

Effects on humanitarian operations: some flooded areas might not be accessible during and/or one week after the storm. In this case shelter cluster members might not be able to undertake the detailed damage assessment and will probably be unable to provide their NFI assistance for people stuck in these areas and those families who refused to leave their flooded shelters.

Large scale (earthquake)

Description of scenario

An earthquake of 6 or more on the Richter scale will bring down hundreds of buildings throughout the Gaza Strip. At 7 Richter, in addition to more damages inland, the coastal sandy area will experience strong seismic¹ reaction waves especially in western Gaza City due to the number of high rise buildings.

Impact: An earthquake of 6 to 6.5 on Richter scale will result in approximately 1,000 fatalities, 10,000 wounded and 100,000 displaced. At 7 Richter, tens of thousands of homeless and displaced people will seek refuge in emergency shelters as well as UNRWA, municipal and government buildings which remained un-destroyed. Children will be separated from their families and/or a protective environment. Deterioration in psycho-social wellbeing among children, pregnant women and the elderly will be evident.

Sewage and water, communication and electricity networks will be severely damaged throughout the affected areas leading to concerns over the spread of communicable diseases.

An earthquake with a magnitude of more than 7.5 will affect neighbouring countries hindering their capacity to help. Casualties could reach hundreds of thousands.

Effects on Humanitarian Operations: Humanitarian actors will be affected by a loss of supplies, personnel, communications and capacity to distribute (loss of vehicles and transport routes). Israel might not implement expedited processes to clear the entry of international supplies and personnel for the relief effort resulting in delays in delivering assistance.

Operational principles

The operational principles of the shelter cluster members are a practical expression of the shared beliefs and commitments of humanitarian agencies and the common principles, rights and duties governing humanitarian action. Founded on the principle of humanity, and reflected in international law, these principles include the right to life and dignity, the right to protection and security and the right to receive humanitarian assistance on the basis of need.

Shelter is a critical determinant for survival in the initial stages of a disaster. Beyond survival, shelter is necessary to provide security, personal safety and protection from the climate and to promote resistance to ill health and disease. It is also important for human dignity, to sustain family and community life.

¹ Seismic waves are waves of energy that travel through the earth, for example as a result of an earthquake, explosion, or some other process that imparts low-frequency acoustic energy.

Shelter cluster members will cooperate and coordinate their work together to assist affected populations to recover from the impact of disaster by providing them with the necessary and possible support as follows:

- 1- Provision of temporary shelters for displaced families is the responsibility of the government (mainly outside the refugee camps) and UNRWA.
- 2- Shelter cluster members will coordinate the interventions to ensure that no duplications take place.
- 3- NFI distribution according to the needs will be carried out for both displaced and non-displaced individuals as long as they are affected by the emergency.
- 4- All interventions will be designed and implemented to ensure the support of existing coping strategies and promote self-sufficiency and self-management by those affected by the disaster. Any response should take into account known disaster risks and minimize the long-term adverse impact on the natural environment, while maximizing opportunities for the affected population to maintain or establish livelihood support activities.
- 5- Thermal comfort, protection from the effects of the climate and personal safety and dignity are achieved. Meeting these needs requires an appropriate combination of the means to prepare, cook and eat food; clothing and bedding; and adequate covered area or shelter.
- 6- The shelter and non-food item needs of populations affected by a disaster are determined by the type and scale of the disaster and the extent to which the population is displaced.

Operation Procedures

The operation procedures will be associated with the different scenarios according to the classification of the emergencies as follows:

	Small Scale Emergency	Medium Scale Emergency	Large Scale emergency
Most likely scenario	Deterioration of humanitarian situation, Gaza Blockade, limited incursions/ bombardment	limited military operation including incursions and airstrikes, internal unrest, Heavy Storm, 5-6 on Richter scale earthquake,	large scale military operation including incursion/ bombardment, scale 7 or more earthquake
INDICATORS	500 - 3,000 additional shelters affected (partially damaged or destroyed)	3000-10,000 additional shelters newly affected (Partially damaged or destroyed)	>10,000 shelters newly affected
Number of newly affected population-Additional to the existing- baseline (assessed within 48 hours of an accident)	3,000 – 18,000 individuals	18,000 to 60,000 individuals	More than 60,000 individuals

Operation Procedures in “Normal Conditions”

As long as the number of additional affected population is less than 3,000 individuals, the shelter cluster members will remain in the normal operation procedures, which is approved by the shelter cluster and currently implemented as follows:

- **Need assessment:** is conducted individually per shelter cluster members using the unified assessment forms and guidelines.
- **The interventions** should be as per the approved intervention standards.
- **Sharing information and referrals:** all partners will update their beneficiary lists and stockpile information to the shelter cluster database on monthly basis and/or as requested by shelter coordinator. Additionally, results of need assessments done by various partners are raised during shelter cluster meetings and /or sent to the cluster lead to share with others as appropriate.
- **Access to information:** all partners have the right to access the information on the shelter database and make cross check of beneficiaries (through the shelter cluster lead) to avoid duplication of efforts.
- **Meetings:** shelter/NFI meetings are normally held once per month.
- **Target Groups:** according to the identified needs or gaps.

Operation Procedures in Small scale emergencies (OP1)

Small scale emergencies are defined as the emergencies with number of newly affected people is between 3000 and 18,000 individuals where it is assumed that normal communication means (Jawal, Internet, etc.) are not largely interrupted.

The shelter group will be working and communicating in this case as described below:

- **Need assessment:** is conducted by Shelter cluster active organisations individually, or by area focal points using the unified assessment forms and guidelines.
- **The interventions** should be as per the approved intervention standards of NFI's and transitional solutions.
- **Sharing information and referrals:** all partners will update their figures of interventions on daily basis and update beneficiary lists and stockpile information to the shelter cluster database upon finalization and/or as requested by shelter cluster coordinator. Additionally, results of need assessments done by various partners are raised during shelter cluster meetings and /or sent to the cluster lead to share with others as appropriate.
- **Access to information:** all partners have the right to access the information on the shelter database and make cross check of beneficiaries (through the shelter cluster lead) to avoid duplication of efforts.
- **Meetings:** shelter/NFI meetings on bi-weekly basis or as deemed necessary.
- **Target Groups:** people affected by the emergency.

Operation Procedures in Medium Scale Emergencies (OP2)

Medium scale emergencies are defined as the emergencies with number of affected people is between 18,000 and 60,000 individuals where it is assumed that normal communication means (Jawal, Internet, etc.) are not largely interrupted.

The shelter group will be working and communicating in this case are as described below:

- **Need assessment:** is conducted by area focal points using the unified assessment forms and guidelines.
- **The interventions** should be as per the approved intervention standards of NFI's and transitional solutions.
- **Sharing information and referrals:** all partners will update their figures of interventions on daily basis and update beneficiary lists and stockpile information to the shelter cluster database upon finalization and/or as requested by shelter cluster coordinator. Additionally, results of need assessments done by various partners are shared immediately with the area focal points and/or the cluster lead as appropriate.
- **Access to information:** all partners have the right to access the information on the shelter database and make cross check of beneficiaries (through the shelter cluster lead) to avoid duplication of efforts.
- **Meetings:** shelter/NFI meetings on weekly basis or as deemed necessary.
- **Target Groups:** people affected by the emergency.

Operation Procedures in Large Scale Emergencies (OP3)

This can occur due to large scale military operation including incursion/ bombardment, or due to natural disaster of Richter scale 7 or higher earthquake. As a trigger when more than 10,000 shelters are affected (damaged/destroyed), and more than 60,000 individuals are newly affected.

The decision of declaring emergency at this stage is out of the scope of shelter cluster members (can be the government or OCHA or both), however shelter cluster members will act according to the following SoP's.

Shelter cluster members (other than UNRWA) will be directing their NFI assistance to IDP's outside the UNRWA DES or collective centres. (Can be at host families, informal IDP gatherings, or PA school DES's).

The level of NFI stockpiles preposition of shelter partners is very low compared to the anticipated high level of emergency. Current prepositioned NFI with shelter partners covers the needs of 10,000 individuals only.

Shelter cluster coordination team will be the link between shelter cluster and the ICCG, and will participate in the Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC) as appropriate. The tasks of the cluster coordination team at ECC will be as shown in the following table:

<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Activities under area of responsibility</i>	<i>Timing</i>	<i>Focal point</i>	<i>Resource Requirements</i>
Coordinate Shelter/NFI interventions during emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chairing and coordinating the Shelter Cluster meetings, on a daily or weekly basis depending on the emergency needs for coordination ▪ Chairing Technical working groups based on needs ▪ Collecting and triangulate information received from active shelter partners and key informants. ▪ Provide Shelter sitrep and, Factsheets updating on damage information, # of affected families, shelter/NFIs needs, Shelter/NFI assistance provided, and Gap in responses. ▪ Contributing to and coordinating joint assessment ▪ Advocate on behalf of the shelter sector 	From the start of the crisis.	SC coordinator	4 Staff, 2 national and 2 international, 1 office space, transportation, and accommodation for Internationals

Information flow inside the cluster and between actors

- Before the emergency: NFI stocks updates are maintained, and the contact list is updated.
- At the onset of an emergency (within 48 hrs), shelter cluster activates the relevant group of active members according to the type of emergency. Updates from the field will be sent via mobile SMS's or phone calls to the whole group. The information about the needs and ongoing interventions by actors will be included.
- Shelter cluster coordinator combines the information and prepares sitrep updates, which is sent via email on daily basis to all actors during the emergency, and as found necessary update after the emergency until things are settled down and returned to the normal situation.

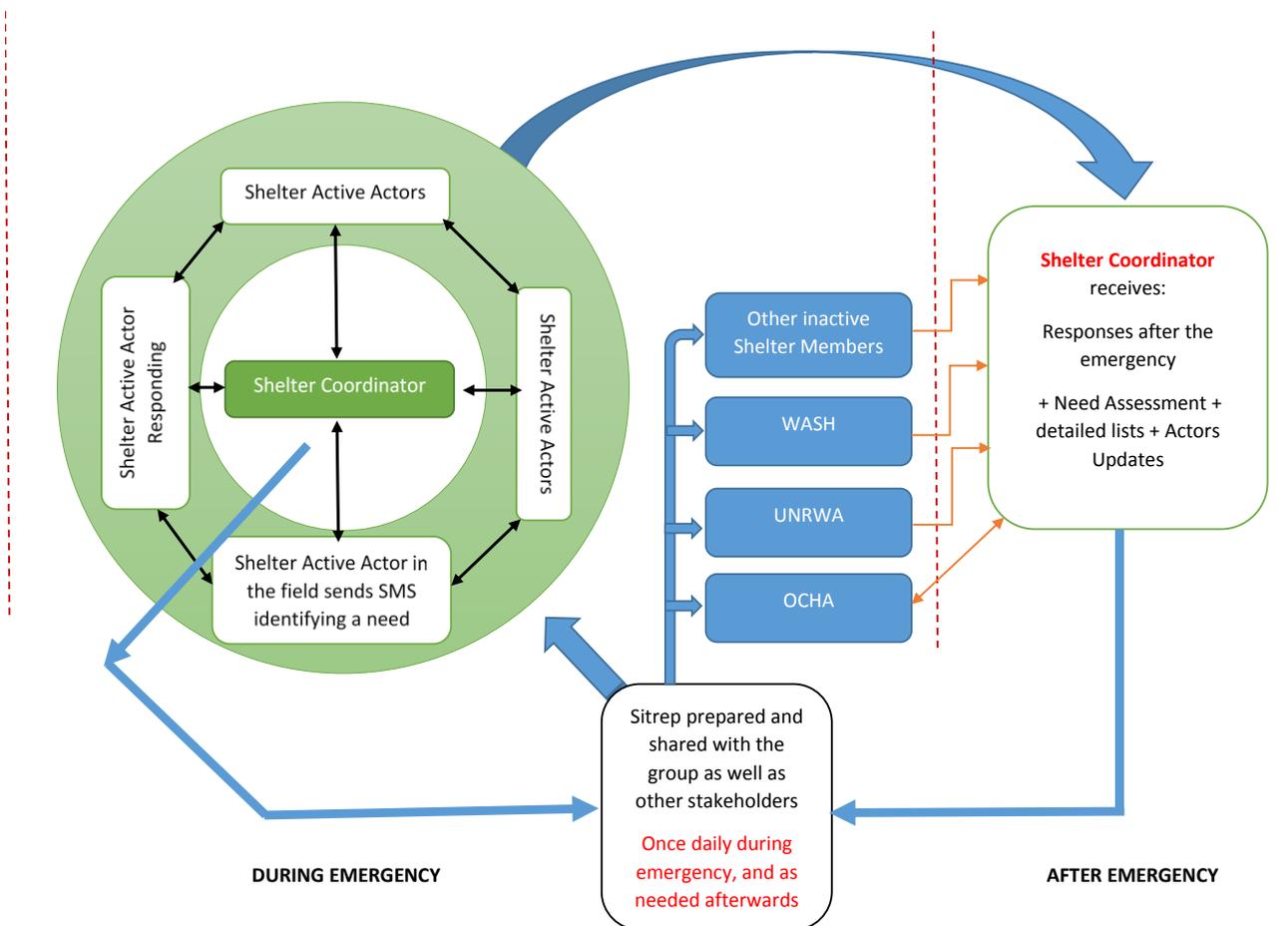


Figure 1: Flowchart of operations in Small-Medium Scale emergencies

Protocols of information sharing and timelines for information sharing

During the emergency, shelter cluster lead will be receiving regular updates from active partners, however after the emergency the detailed information regarding beneficiary lists and need assessment are sent to the shelter coordinator.

Emergency Phases and Shelter/NFI responses

<i>Emergency Phase</i>	<i>Shelter/ Non-Food Items Response</i>
Initial Response Phase 48 - 72 Hours	Shelter cluster activates the relevant group of active members according to the type of emergency. Updates from the field will be shared via mobile SMS's or phone calls to the whole group. The information about the needs and ongoing interventions by actors will be included. NFI intervention at this stage will include blankets, mattresses, and mats.

Emergency phase 96 Hours – 1 Week	Needs assessment is done by individual organizations or by are focal point teams and shared with the cluster. Responses according to the needs and available prepositioned NFI's will include bedding sets, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, and sealing off materials.
Post Emergency Response phase (1 or 2 Weeks Onwards)	Same as above <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • However, Populations secondarily affected by disasters, in particular host families, may also require non-food item assistance to meet the additional burden of hosting or the impact of the disaster on the local economy and access to such items. • Although the distribution of non-food items is a common response activity, the provision of cash or vouchers to access such non-food items where local markets are still functioning should be considered.

Emergency Preparedness

Shelter cluster members will do their own assessments and evaluation to identify what types and quantities of NFI's that they will keep at their stocks depending on their preferred intervention, capacity, and availability of fund. The figures below reflect the current stockpiles which are maintained for emergency response and available in warehouses of partners in the Gaza Strip. These quantities are assigned for distribution in the time being and in the event on an emergency.

According to the NFI standards, this will cover the needs of XX affected individuals (XX families)

Item Description	Unit	Warehouse Location				Total
		Gaza	Middle	Khanyounis	Rafah	
Blankets	PC	15,115				15,115
Mattresses	PC	407				407
Kitchen set	Set	1150				1150
hygiene Kit (baby)	Set	426				426
hygiene Kit (Family)	Set	1150				1150
Mats	PC	233				233
Bed Sheets	PC	2179				2179
Gas Stoves	PC					
Sleeping Bags	PC					
Tents	PC					
Tarpaulin Sheets	PC	4400				4400
Plastic Sheets (Transparent)	m2	29000				290000

Clothes set. (for all family members)	PC					
Shoes set. (for all family members)	PC	1165				1165

Figures above represent the updated stockpile records as of May 2016, and will be regularly updated on the Shelterpalestine Website.

Needs Assessment

The objective of the needs assessment is to identify the needs for Non-food items in case of an emergency with more attention paid to the following:

General:

- What is the total number of the affected population?
- How many women and men of all ages, children and infants have inadequate or insufficient NFI's (e.g. clothing, blankets or bedding, etc.) to provide protection from the adverse effects of the climate and to maintain their health, dignity and well-being?
- What are the critical non-food items required by the affected population?
- Is the use of cash or vouchers possible?
- Will technical assistance be required to complement the provision of shelter support items?

As mentioned earlier, activation of an emergency scenario depends on the number of affected population. This number should be identified within 48 hours from the onset of an emergency. As it is an initial assessment at this stage, shelter cluster will depend on the information collected from media reports, governmental declarations (MoSA, Civil Defense, MoPWH, MOI, etc...), ICRC, PRS and OCHA. Information will be triangulated and best estimate should be considered.

Detailed technical assessment needs to be conducted individually and then shared. For rapid assessment, we need to 'pre-position' staff from different agencies including some engineers or trained surveyors on quick assessment of damages.

Shelter cluster members will have a meeting within 48 hours of an emergency to:

- 1- Identify the needed resources and timeline to carry out a rapid assessment.
- 2- Identify focal point members per geographical location.
- 3- Update the contact list of field contacts per location.
- 4- Nominate staff and logistics for joint assessment team if deemed necessary.
- 5- Agree on the frequency of information sharing and meetings.

Basic NFI and Emergency Shelter Needs and Standards

- Clothing, blankets and bedding materials shall meet the most personal human needs for shelter from the climate and for the maintenance of health, privacy and dignity.
- Access to basic goods and supplies is required to enable affected populations to prepare and consume food, provide thermal comfort, meet personal hygiene needs and build, maintain or repair shelters.
- All affected populations – whether they are able to return to the site of their original homes, are hosted by other families or are accommodated in temporary communal settlements – will have individual and household non-food item needs that must be assessed and met according to SPHERE standards as appropriate.
- Populations secondarily affected by disasters, in particular host families, may also require non-food item assistance to meet the additional burden of hosting or the impact of the disaster on the local economy and access to such items.
- Although the distribution of non-food items is a common response activity, the provision of cash or vouchers to access such non-food items where local markets are still functioning should be considered.
- Items for individual or household use typically do not require additional information or instruction on how they are to be used. However, items to support shelter repair or construction, for example building materials, fixings and tools, will usually require additional technical guidance in the safe and effective use of such items. Similarly, items to meet personal hygiene needs should be supported by appropriate hygiene promotion activities.
- Non-food items are often packaged and pre-positioned in warehouses based on standard specifications and contents. The quantity and specification of non-food items in a household package should be considered with reference to the number of people in a typical household, their age, sex and the presence of people with specific needs, as well as the items' cultural acceptability.

Annex 1 shows the details of NFI minimum standards that will be distributed by various shelter members.

Annex 1:

The following shows the common contents of NFI sets as provided by various shelter / NFI active members. Shelter cluster recommends the backing of the sets with the listed minimum content per set below with the possibility of adding other items or sets according to needs of beneficiaries or complementarity of interventions among various actors or activities.

Shelter and Bedding set

1.	Blankets "light wt": 2 blankets per person (winter standard). 1 blanket in summer time
2.	Mattresses: 1 mattress per adult and 1 per 2 children below 15.
3.	Mats(2.7X3.6 m): One mat per family. 2 mats for families with more than 6 members. .
4.	Pillows: 1 pillow per family member
5.	Nylon (0.3mm thick): Up to 50 m2 per shelter.
6.	Tarpaulin sheet: Maximum 2 sheets per unit
7.	Rope: Standard plastic rope 6mm dia (Qty Per Kit = 20 MR).

Kitchen set

1	Kitchen knife, ordinary type, 15 cm blade with plastic handle.(1Qty)
2	Stainless steel serving scoop: (1Qty)
3	Stainless steel bowls, 25 cm dia, 15 cm deep, 2.5 mm thick.(1Qty)
4	Stainless steel forks, ordinary type for meals . (6 Qty)
5	Stainless steel knives for cutting vegetables and meat, 15 cm blade with wooden handle. (1 Qty)
6	Aluminum cooking pot, made of aluminum, 3 mm. thick, 7 liters (1 Qty)
7	Aluminum cooking pot, made of aluminum, 3 mm. thick, 5 liters (1 Qty)
8	Stainless steel cups:(6Qty)
9	Stainless steel spoons, ordinary meal type.(6 Qty)
10	Stainless steel knives for cutting vegetables and meat, 15 cm blade with wooden handle.(1Qty)
11	Galvanized steel bucket 15L capacity with handle made of wired steel, 3 mm dia.(1 Qty)
12	Stainless steel plates 1L capacity.(6 qty)

Basic Hygiene kits

1.	TOWELS: Absorbent cloth towel, colored, sample should be approved by the evaluation committee . Size: (40x70cm) (Qty Per Kit = 2); Size: (120x80cm) Qty Per Kit = 2)
2.	Toothbrush for adult: Thick ,long handle and firm to provide a firm grip, small head and correctly angled to reach all teeth multi-tufted with medium texture hard bristles made of nylon with rounded end, the bristles arranged in pattern to reach greatest possible area of tooth surface, sample should be approved by the evaluation committed . (QTY per kit =4)

3.	Toothpaste: Toothpaste contains an abrasive 10-40%, humectant 20-70%, water 5-30%, binder 1-2%, detergent 1-3%, flavor 1-2%, preservative 0.05-0.5%, and therapeutic agent 0.1%, fluoride 0.1% (1000ppm), tube volume 100ml or more, sample should be approved by the committee with 3 years shelf life. (Qty per kit = 2)
4.	Cotton wool absorbent, medical care quality, used for first aid, packed in individual bag with thread for easy closure. Each bag=70gm. Sample should be approved by the evaluation committee. (Qty per kit =1)
5.	Skin ointment/cream with antifungal and antibiotic effect: Skin oint/cream, each gram contains: Nystatin 100000 IU , Neomycin 2.5mg, Gramicidin 0.25mg, Triamcinolone 1mg. Each tube =10-15 mg. sample should be approved by the committee, 3 years shelf life (Qty per kit =1)
6.	Towels, paper (Toilet) medium quality crepe soluble in water , Roll of 140 gm size of sheet 10X14cm. (Qty Per Kit = 4)
7.	Towels, paper, hand drying, width 25cm, Roll of 450 gm. (Qty Per Kit = 1)
8.	Toilet soap for cleaning hands, weight:100 gm/pc , with 3 years shelf life. (Qty Per Kit = 4)
9.	Women Hygienic Sanitary Pads (Box of 10 pieces). (Qty Per Kit = 2)
10.	Shampoo 400ml, with 3 years shelf life. (Qty Per Kit = 1)
11.	Hair Combs/brush. (Qty Per Kit = 2)
12.	Disposable plastic razor blade, each contain 2 blades. (Qty Per Kit = 5)
13.	Detergent powder (140gr), with 3 years shelf life. (Qty Per Kit = 2)
14.	Underwear for women (cotton, medium and large sizes). (Qty Per Kit = 3)
15.	Underwear for Men (cotton, medium and large sizes). (Qty Per Kit = 3)
16.	Skin Washing sponge/shower loaf. (Qty Per Kit = 2)
17.	Ladies headscarf. (Qty Per Kit = 2)
18.	Safety pins, small size, nickel-free
19.	Anti-lice shampoo

Children and infant kits

1.	Disposable diapers (S, M,L and XL sizes). Assuming a requirement of 6 diapers per day for children below 3 years.
2.	Shampoo, baby, hypoallergenic, PH factor 5.5, bottle of 500 ml, minimum shelf life 3 years. (Qty per kit = 2)
3.	Toothbrush for children: Small head ,correctly angled to reach all teeth, multi-tufted, soft nylon bristles, rounded end bristles, the handle should have suitable length, thickness, and easy to be used with firm grip, bright and attractive to children.(Qty per kit = 2)
4.	Tooth brush, baby, soft, individually wrapped (Oral 5-7Y),Small head ,correctly angled to reach all teeth, multi-tufted, soft nylon bristles, rounded and bristles, the handle should be suitable length, thickness, and easy to be used with firm grip, bright and attractive to child. Sample should be approved by the evaluation committee. (qty per kit =1), 3 years shelf life.
5.	Soap, baby, unperfumed, tearless, hypoallergenic bar of 100 g, individually wrapped, with 3 years shelf life. (Qty per kit = 2)
6.	Soap-box, 2 piece, boilable plastic, with 3 years shelf life. (Qty per kit = 1)
7.	Zinc Ointment tube baby, Soothing relief of nappy rash and redness of skin, each gram contains Zinc oxid 75mg, and additives: castor oil. 3 years shelf live , (Qty per kit = 2)
8.	Baby Blanket, standard size 80cmX110cm with good quality. (Qty per kit = 1)
9.	Baby wipes include 80 pieces PH 5.5 with olivera, alcoholic free, with 3 years shelf life. (Qty per kit = 2)

Family Dignity kit

1.	Polidid disinfection solution (bottle of 100ml) (Qty per kit = 1)
2.	ALBOCAL 15g (Box of 10) (Qty per kit = 1)
3.	Lady slippers (air) (Qty per kit = 1)
4.	Prayer suit for adults (each) (Qty per kit = 1)
5.	Underwear-Bra (Three sizes: M,L,XL) (Qty per kit = 1)
6.	Children clothing (training suit, plus 2 underwear per kid)

Post-natal kit

1.	Sanitary pads Large size (Box of 12 pieces) (Qty per kit = 4)
2.	Baby Shampoo (Bottle of 500 ml) (Qty per kit = 1)
3.	Baby soap (100 g each piece) (Qty per kit = 2)
4.	New born bath towel (100% cotton, 40 x 70cm) (Qty per kit = 2)
5.	New born bath sponge (Qty per kit = 1)
6.	New born bath basin (70 x 40 x 20 cm) (Qty per kit = 1)
7.	New born Diapers (Pack of 56 Pieces) (Qty per kit = 1)
8.	Facial soft tissue (box/150 gm) (Qty per kit = 1)

NFIs for Persons with Disabilities and Older persons

1.	Wheel chairs
2.	Toilet wheel chairs
3.	Pairs of auxiliary and elbow crutches
4.	Walkers with and without wheels
5.	Canes and sticks
6.	Anti-bed sores mattresses
7.	Disposable diapers
8.	Wound dressing kits

Cleaning Set

1.	Disinfection solution for cleaning shelter/house/toilets similar to Dettol
2.	Garbage plastic bag 20 liter
3.	Laundry bucket 20 liter
4.	Detergent for cleaning dishes

Other activity related supplies

1.	Psychosocial kits for family centres and MOEHE schools
2.	Recreational kits for shelters and schools
3.	Tents for activities for partners