

What is a shelter?



Shelter: why, what's it for?

- Protection - health**
- Security – feeling safer**
- Privacy & Dignity**
- Sanitation**
- Livelihoods**
Essential activities?
- Others....**



*"A habitable covered living space, providing a **secure, healthy living environment with privacy and dignity to those within it**"
(Corsellis & Vitale 2004)*

Some of the functions of appropriate emergency shelter:



Shelter as a Human Right

The 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights' provides the basis for materials planning in four different areas

- **security of person:** “everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person”
- **privacy:** “no one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence”
- **peaceful enjoyment of possession:** “everyone has the right to own property... no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property”
- **adequate housing:** “everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family”

These need to be implemented through understandings of **age, gender and diversity**



download from
un.org/rights

Some things to consider

- Lifespan of the shelter
- Climate – hot, cold, rain, wind, etc
- Space/privacy – for family size, women/children
- Security – for families and possessions
- Hazards - winds, flooding rivers
- Culturally appropriate
- Healthy – vector control, draught proof, cooking smoke
- Accessibility – aged, disabled



Some things to consider

- Water supply – to wash, clean and drink, drainage
- Sanitation and laundry facilities
- Consider the environment
- Use local advice, traditional construction.
- Participation of affected households in the design and construction
- Allow upgrade at a later stage by the people who use it
- What worked locally when the last disaster struck and what didn't



Some things to consider

- Access to livelihood opportunities – access to markets
- Access to community facilities – health facilities, schools
- Access to transport links
- Support social networks, family and friends



Understand what do the Red Cross Red Crescent do in shelter

- Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies are usually the first responders after a disaster delivering emergency relief – food, NFI's and first aid support.
- As part of the emergency relief National Societies implement a wide range shelter responses including tents, tarpaulins and household NFI.
- Often National Societies are also part of longer term recovery programmes which include repairing and rebuilding permanent houses.

Some shelter achievements...

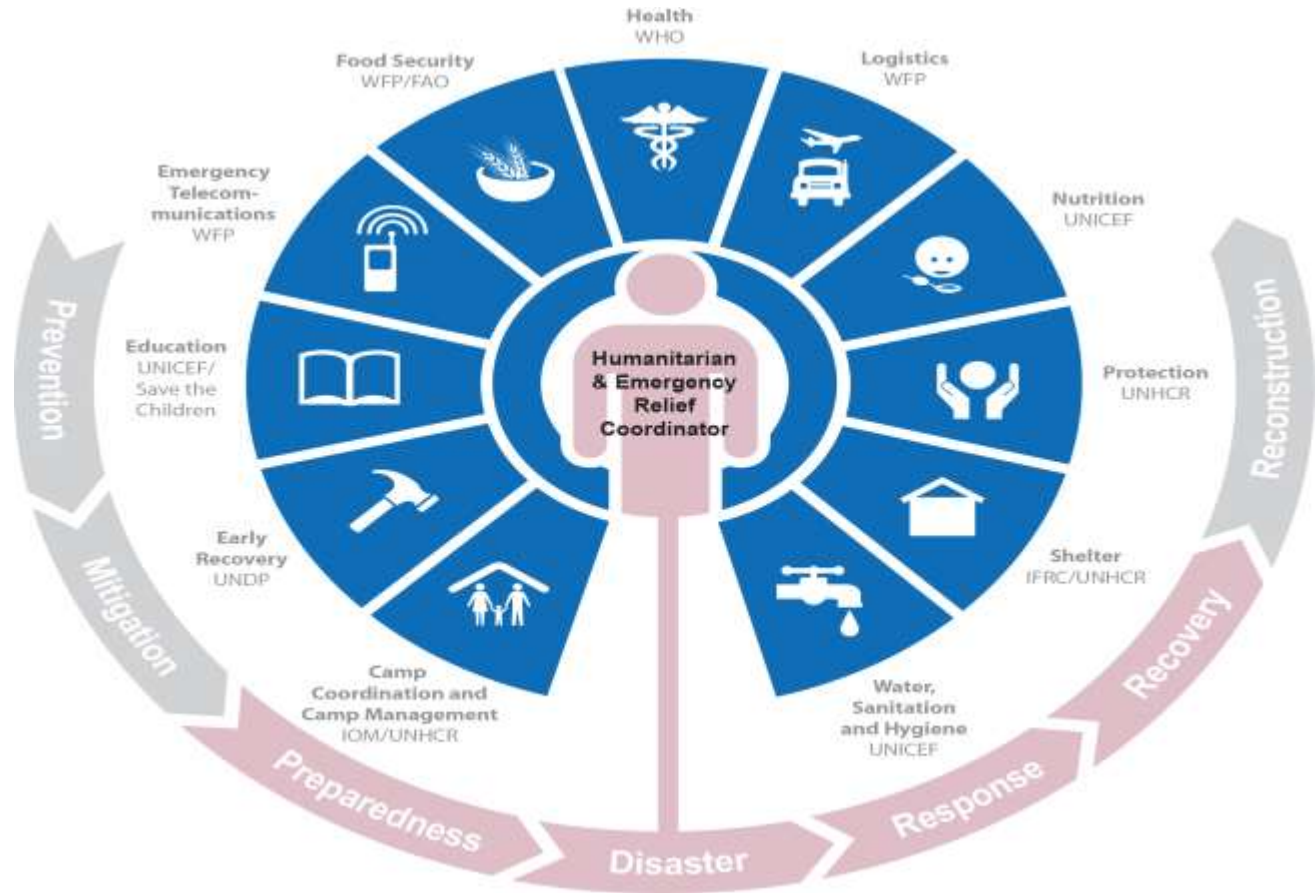
- **66 million** – people with houses damaged by 2007 Asia floods (Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, China, DPRK, Vietnam, India)
- **1.8 million** – homes destroyed or damaged in Pakistan by the last Floods in 2010
- **47.9%** - housing as a percentage of total cost of tsunami damage in Indonesia
- **CHF 100 million** - IFRC spend on Aceh transitional shelter programme
- **140,000 HH** helped by RCRC in Haiti with Emergency Shelter (covering kit, tents & STK)
- **100,000 families** supported by RCRC in Philippines in response to Typhoon Haiyan with shelter relief

Shelter cluster
workshop

The Cluster Functions



IFRC are the lead agency for shelter in the IASC (for natural disasters in non conflict areas)



- Inter agency standing committee

Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)

- The HCT is composed of cluster lead agency representatives active in the country (including IFRC) as well as representatives of national NGO coordination fora and one INGO;
- The HCT ensures effective strategic coordination with the senior echelons of the Government of Indonesia, and provides guidance and oversight to the cluster leads in ensuring effective operational coordination with respective Government counterparts.

IFRC and shelter cluster...

- For many years the IFRC has been a leading agency in the shelter sector for natural disasters– and few other agencies have shelter in their mandate
- At the 2005 General Assembly, the IFRC committed to convening the Shelter Cluster in disaster response operations in non conflict areas.
- IFRC subsequently signed an MOU with OCHA.
- National Societies implement a wide range of emergency, transitional and permanent housing.
- IFRC have had a dedicated shelter and settlements unit in Geneva and the zone offices from 2006.

Coordination and the cluster approach

- The people who survive a disaster are the first to provide emergency assistance to their family and community.
- But when the disaster is large and overwhelms a country's own capacity to respond a range of regional and international organisations may send money, goods and workers to their aid.
- Whether the response is local, national or international coordination between those involved is needed.

But coordination can be difficult

What organisations are already here?

Who needs assistance?

What standard do we use?

Where can I get information?

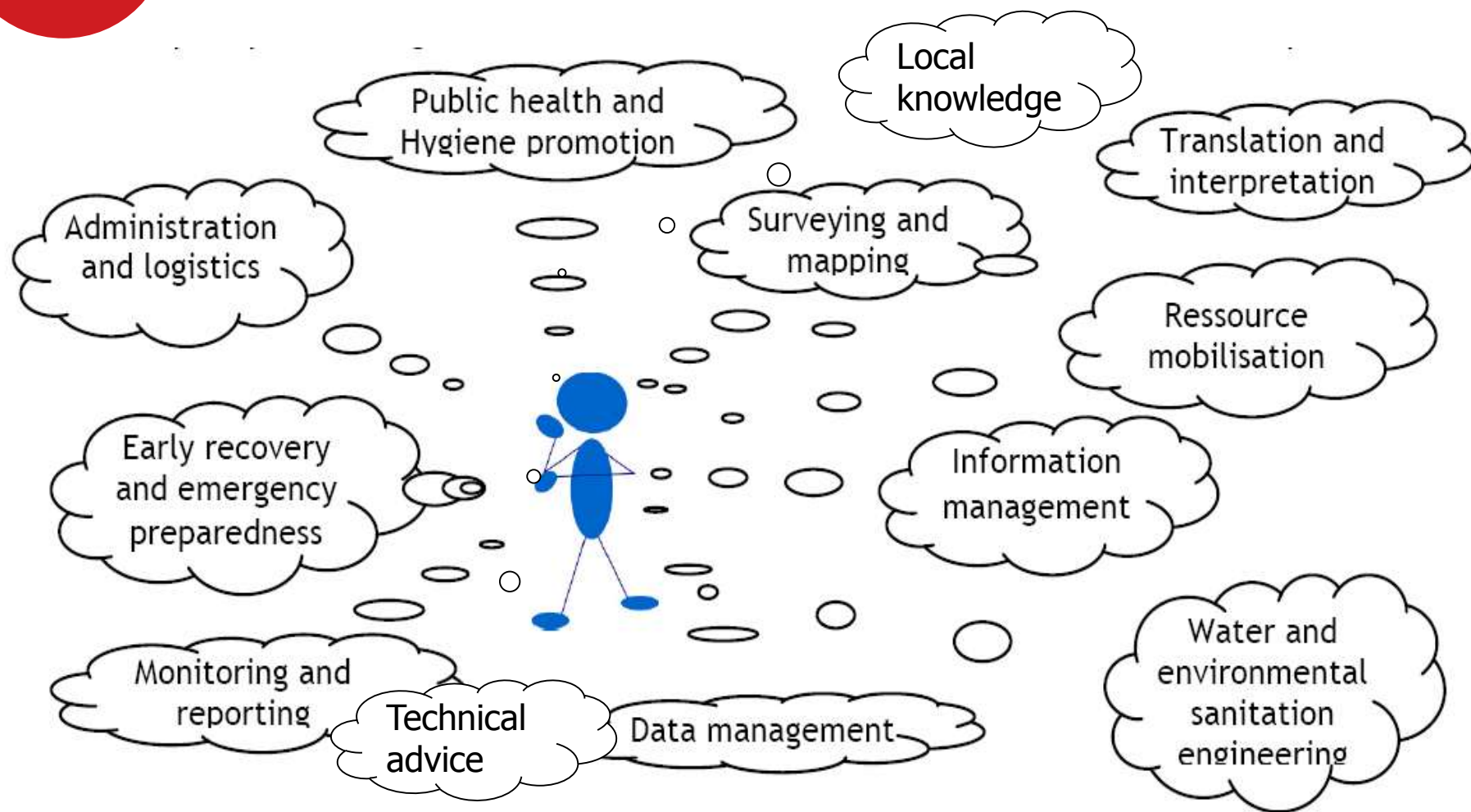
Who is doing what, where and when?

Where do people need assistance?

How can I get funds?

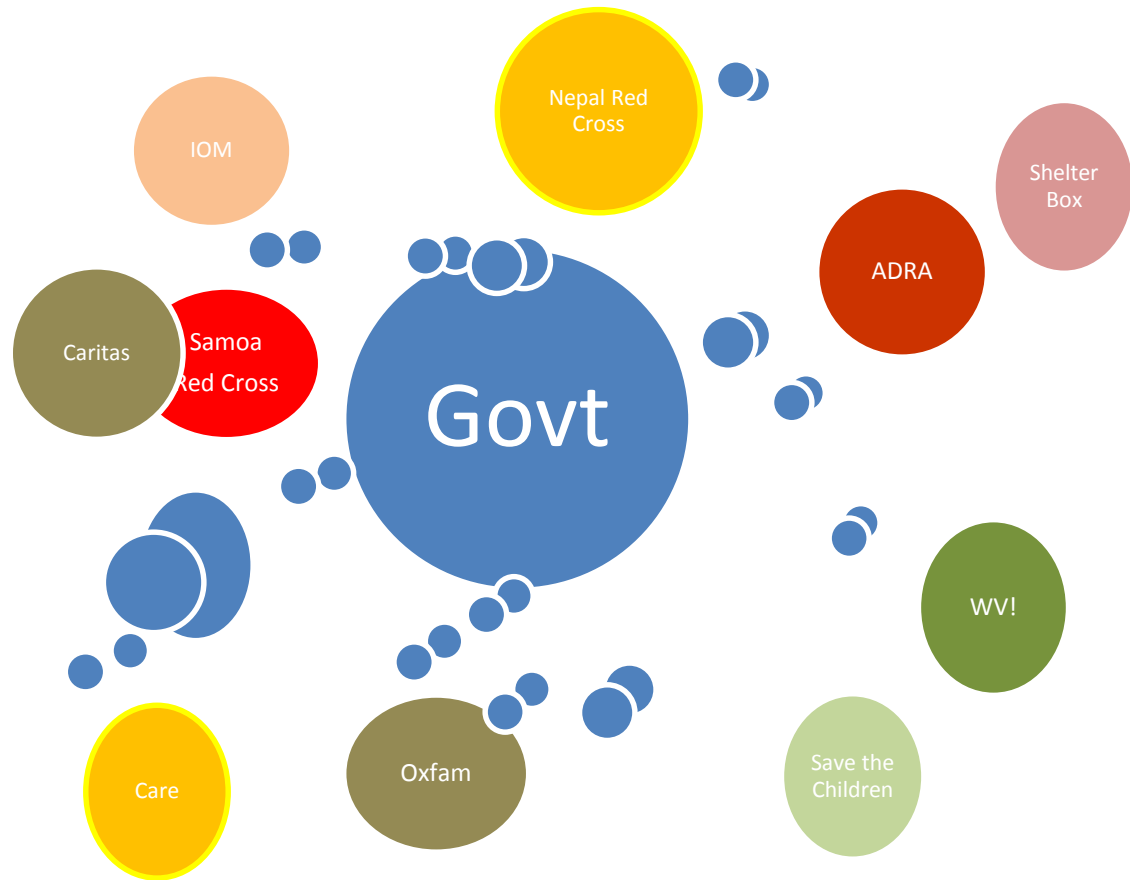
What is the government doing?

There is a lot to coordinate.



Many agencies

- Many agencies.
- Some familiar to Govt, some not.
- Working in different locations.



With coordination



Individual agencies
with different
objectives and different
standards **reporting to
the Govt**

Cluster of individual
agencies with common
objectives and common
standards **reporting to
the Govt**

We find many different standards of response

.....

- Too many agencies with no clear focus.
- Doing their own thing where they wanted because they got there first.
- Too many different standards in the response – unequitable responses.
- Not enough accountability and transparency.
- There was a need for better coordination to provide a needs-based, rather than capacity-driven, response.
- To ensure a coherent and complementary approach, identifying ways to work together for better collective results for the affected populations



We try to avoid different standards....with coordination

- Different tarpaulins
 - IFRC/UNHCR standard 6x4
 - Rolls of plastic sheeting
- Different tents
 - IFRC/UNHCR tent
 - Shelter Box tent
- Different repair kits
 - One agency gives 10pcs CGI, 8x2', Ga 28
 - One agency gives 16pcs, CGI, 10x3', Ga26

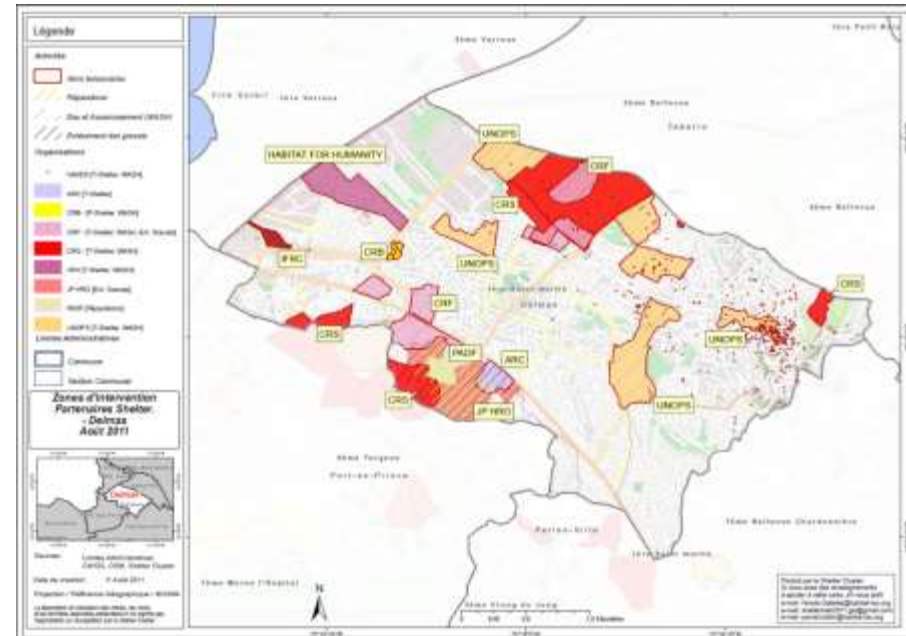


We agree technical standards....with coordination

- We all agree the tarpaulins will be this quality
 - xyz, \$
- We all agree the tent will be this quality
 - xyz, \$
- We all agree the repair kit will contain this and cost about that
 - xyz, \$
- We all agree the minimum design standards for a new house

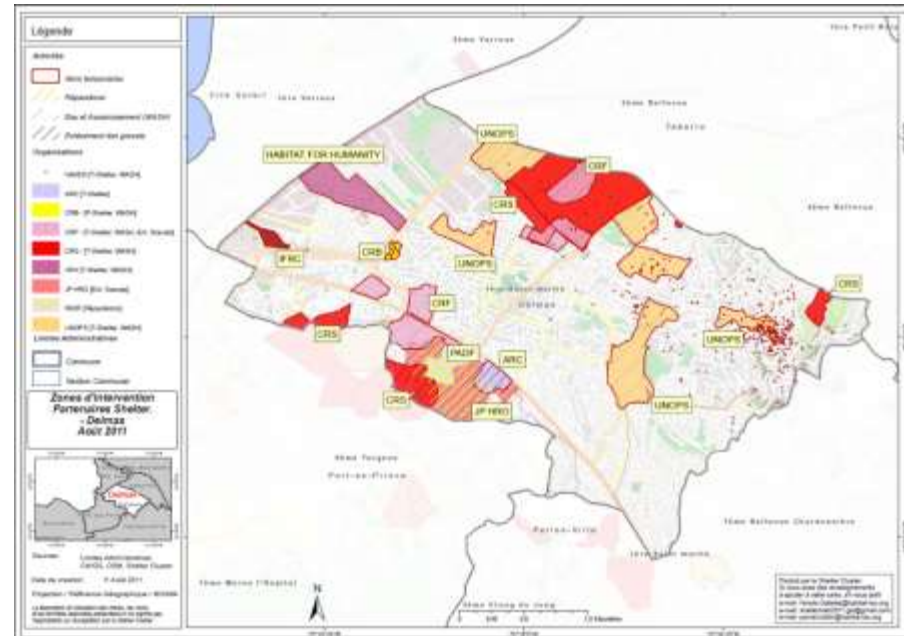
We agree common information management.....with coordination

- We all agree what locations we will work in
- We all agree how we will report our facts and figures – who, what, where, when
- We all agree to cover gaps



We agree common assessment indicatorswith coordination

- Definitions of damage
- Vulnerabilities



The aims of the Cluster approach

Joint strategic and operational planning:

- The formal process of coordination within and between Clusters enhances efficiency while improving effectiveness.

Enhanced predictability:

- Sector and thematic responsibilities are now clearer, and formal mechanisms exist to clarify those areas where they are not, both at national and international level.

Increased transparency and accountability:

- Greater transparency in resource allocation, co-leadership, and operational performance leads to greater accountability.

More effective advocacy:

- Where the Clusters, singly or collectively, speak with one voice on issues of common concern, including those affecting groups who are not normally heard.

Engagement with national and local authorities:

- Having a single person to call speeds up the resolution of issues, and allows greater access for the non-governmental community to government and UN decision-makers.

Inclusion of affected communities:

- Tools and services developed through the Cluster ensures that those who know the most appropriate solutions to their problems be engaged in formulating the response.

National Governments and cluster

- Governments remain responsible for assistance to people.
- The planning and coordination of emergency response remain the legal responsibility of the host government.
- Hence clusters aim to support the work of the host government and of national and local government authorities

What does the shelter cluster do?

- The shelter cluster coordinates the work of organisations involved in the provision of shelter and household NFI's.
- Following major natural or technological disasters to which there is an international response, the IFRC normally leads the shelter cluster.

What does the shelter cluster do?

- The aim of the shelter cluster is to enable partner agencies to take a strategic approach to collective response.
- It aims to ensure that:
 - Overall response by agencies delivering shelter and NFI's is adequate, effective, coherent and coordinated.
 - Gaps and duplication in the provision of shelter and NFI's are minimal
 - Assistance is given in accordance with humanitarian principles, standards and guidelines

Which agencies are partners in the shelter cluster?

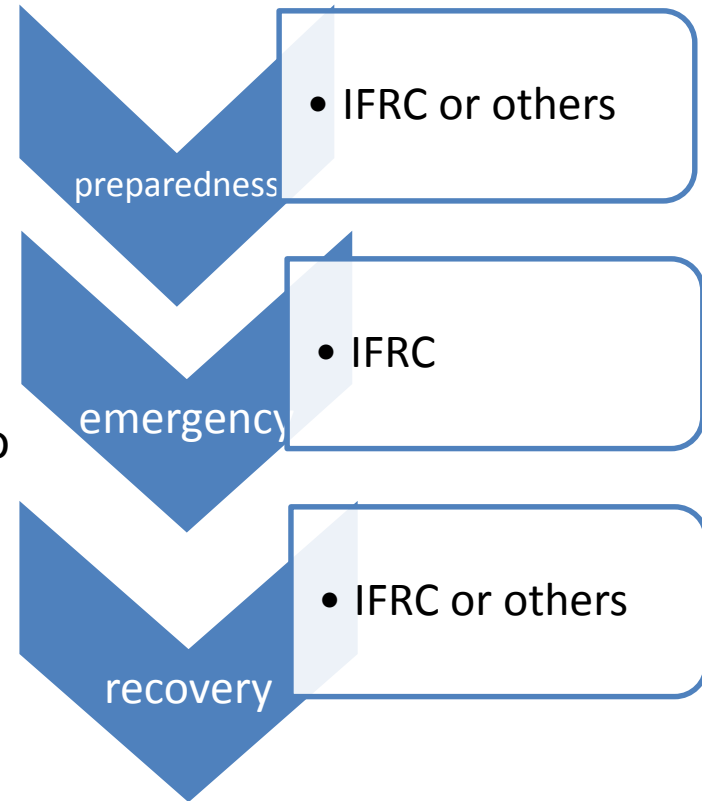
- Any organisation involved in fulfilling rights to humanitarian shelter and NFI's can become a shelter cluster partners
- Partners include organisations that have different mandates, perspectives, roles and priorities within the response.
- Partners include: Govt, RCRC, NGO's/INGO's, UN agencies, etc.
- However, the overall objectives of the clusters work is humanitarian; the cluster and its work are governed by the principles, standards and practice of the humanitarian sector.

Shelter Cluster partners



Phases....and handover

- **Preparedness:** an appropriately placed UN agency or NGO can lead the cluster.
- **Emergency response:** The IFRC for disasters caused by natural events in non conflict areas.
- **Recovery:** the IFRC normally hands the cluster to an appropriately placed agency such as UN-HABITAT, UNDP, or an INGO.



What does the shelter cluster coordination team do

- Contributes to the effective provision of emergency shelter and NFI's.
- Through timely and efficient coordination of partners.
- Support the host government in its humanitarian role.



Cluster Coordination



The shelter cluster coordination team provides the table where all **cluster members (including Govt)** can sit down to develop “strategic field level coordination.”

There are 7 core functions of coordination in the cluster

1. Support service delivery
2. Informing HC/HCT strategic decision-making
3. Planning and strategy development
4. Advocacy
5. Monitoring and reporting
6. Contingency planning and preparedness
7. Accountability to affected population

Basic outputs from the shelter cluster

- Cluster Response Plan – the strategic framework - which covers inputs to the appeals (CERF/FLASH/HAP)
- Technical guidelines/standards
- Needs assessment reports
- WWW and gap analyses
- Factsheets, website updates



Shelter coordination team



Technical
coordinator



Coordinator



Information
manager

Typical shelter cluster structure

Coordinator:

- From Red Cross Red Crescent
- Team leader responsible for cluster coordination

Information Manager

- Can be from cluster partners
- Collecting, analysing and distribution of data (4W's)
- Includes working with REACH

Technical Coordinator

- Can be from cluster partners (CARE, OXFAM...)
- Familiar with local context

Shelter cluster extended coordinator team



Remote support



Environment



Land rights



Mapping/GIS



Contingency planning



Dept./Hub coordinators



Tech



Coord



IM



Debris



Logistics



Gov. liaison



Urban settlement



Community liaison

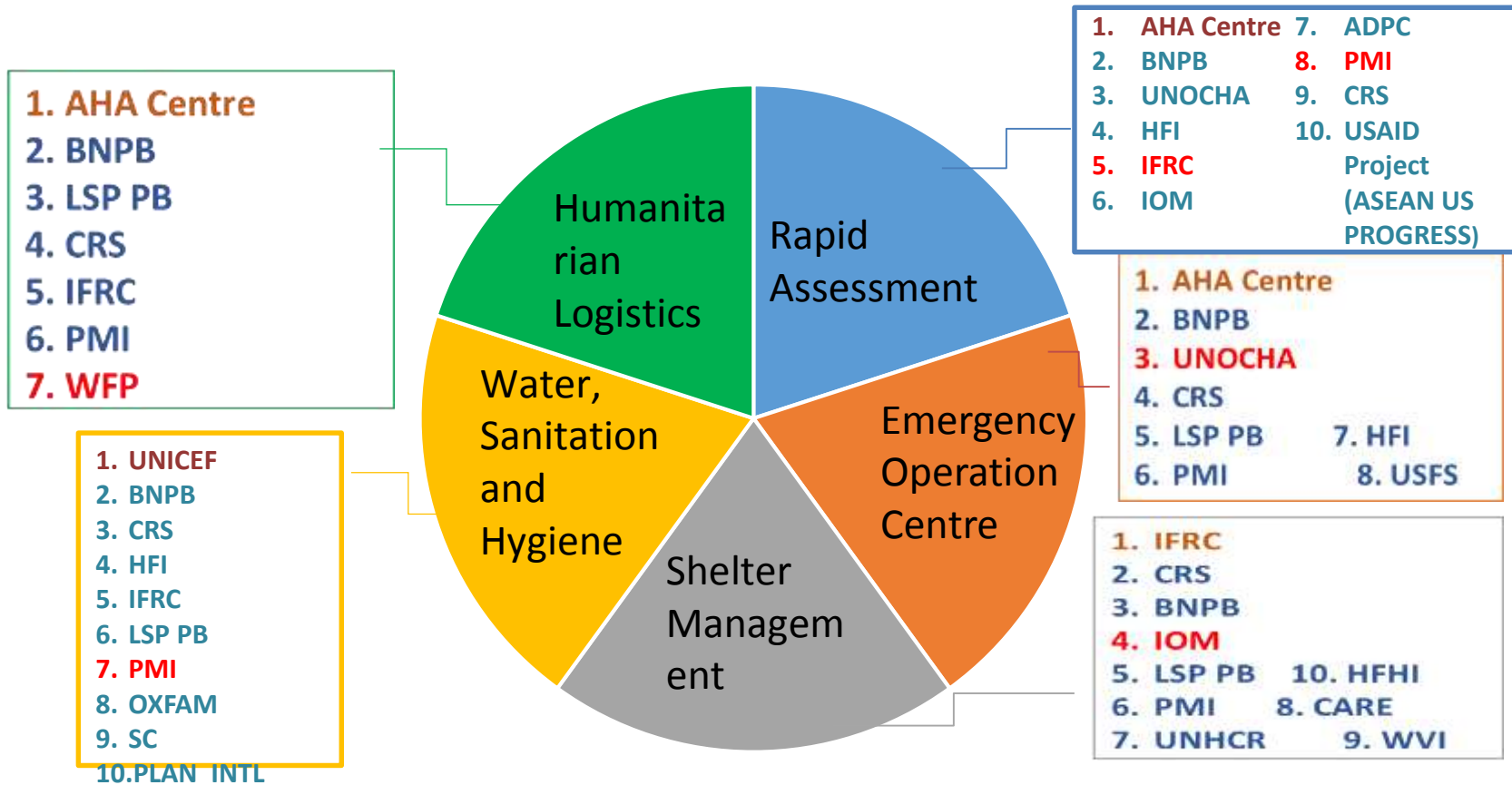


Media

ASEAN Standardization and Certification for Experts in Disaster Management (ASCEND)

- One ASEAN One Response vision: to deliver ASEAN Leadership for Excellence and Innovation in Disaster Management, as committed in the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 as a priority program under Objective 8 – LEAD that aims to “build professionalism in disaster management through standardisation and certification”.
- ACDM KIM Working Group has endorsed the development of the ASEAN Standardisation and Certification of Expertise in Disaster Management (ASCEND), which is being led by Indonesia, represented by the Indonesian Professional Certification Agency on Disaster Management (PCA DM).

Team Work of ASCEND Development Based on the 2nd Partners Dialogue



culated the
questionnaires to
the AMS

Analysis Finding the
Questionnaires

Inventory of Training Centres
and Training Curricula
in Disaster Management

standard

ASCEND

professions

Rapid
Assessment

Humanitarian
Logistics

Shelter
Management

Emergency
Operation
Centre

Water,
Sanitation,
& Hygiene

occupations

Shelter
Management
Level 5

Shelter
Management
Level 6

Shelter
Management
Level 7

competency
assessment
elements

Competency
Units

Competency
Units

Competency
Units

Element of
competency

Element of
competency

Element of
competency

Performance
Criteria

Performance
Criteria

Performance
Criteria

Tool
Assessment
Assessor
Trainee
Trainer

List of competency

SHELTER MANAGEMENT (Level 7/Countrywide Shelter Manager)

CORE COMPETENCIES

- ADM.COR.001.1 : Understand core humanitarian standards, principles, & values
- ADM.COR.002.1 : Understand ASEAN humanitarian procedures and mechanisms
- ADM.COR.003.1 : Manage projects in humanitarian response

TECHNICAL COMPETENCY

- ADM.TEC.028.1 : Build and manage a new national team and their relationships
- ADM.TEC.029.1 : Deep understand of core shelter technical issues in all phases of disaster response
- ADM.TEC.030.1 : Designing and implementing a national level shelter response program

SHELTER MANAGEMENT (Level 6/Shelter Area Program Coordinator)

CORE COMPETENCY

- ADM.COR.001.1 : Understand core humanitarian standards, principles and values
- ADM.COR.002.1 : Understand ASEAN humanitarian procedures and mechanisms
- ADM.COR.004.1 : Supervise projects in a pressured and changing environment

TECHNICAL COMPETENCY

- ADM.TEC.031.1 : Lead an area shelter team,
- ADM.TEC.032.1 : Understand of core shelter technical issues in all phases of disaster response
- ADM.TEC.033.1 : Manage a major shelter response

SHELTER MANAGEMENT (Level 5/Shelter Project Officer)

CORE COMPETENCY

- ADM.COR.001.1 : Understand core humanitarian standards, principles and values
- ADM.COR.002.1 : Understand ASEAN humanitarian procedures and mechanisms

TECHNICAL COMPETENCY

- ADM.TEC.034.1 : Lead a small team
- ADM.TEC.035.1 : Understand of core shelter technical issues
- ADM.TEC.036.1 : Implement shelter response plan.

Shelter cluster
workshop

PMI shelter