

**National Shelter Cluster Meeting – Kathmandu**  
**1100hrs May 17, 2015 – DUDBC**

**Agenda:**

1. Updates
  - a. Coordination Focal Points
2. Technical Updates
  - a. TWIG
  - b. Cash
  - c. Technical Approach
3. IM Updates
  - a. Reporting
  - b. Maps
  - c. Assessments
4. Partner update

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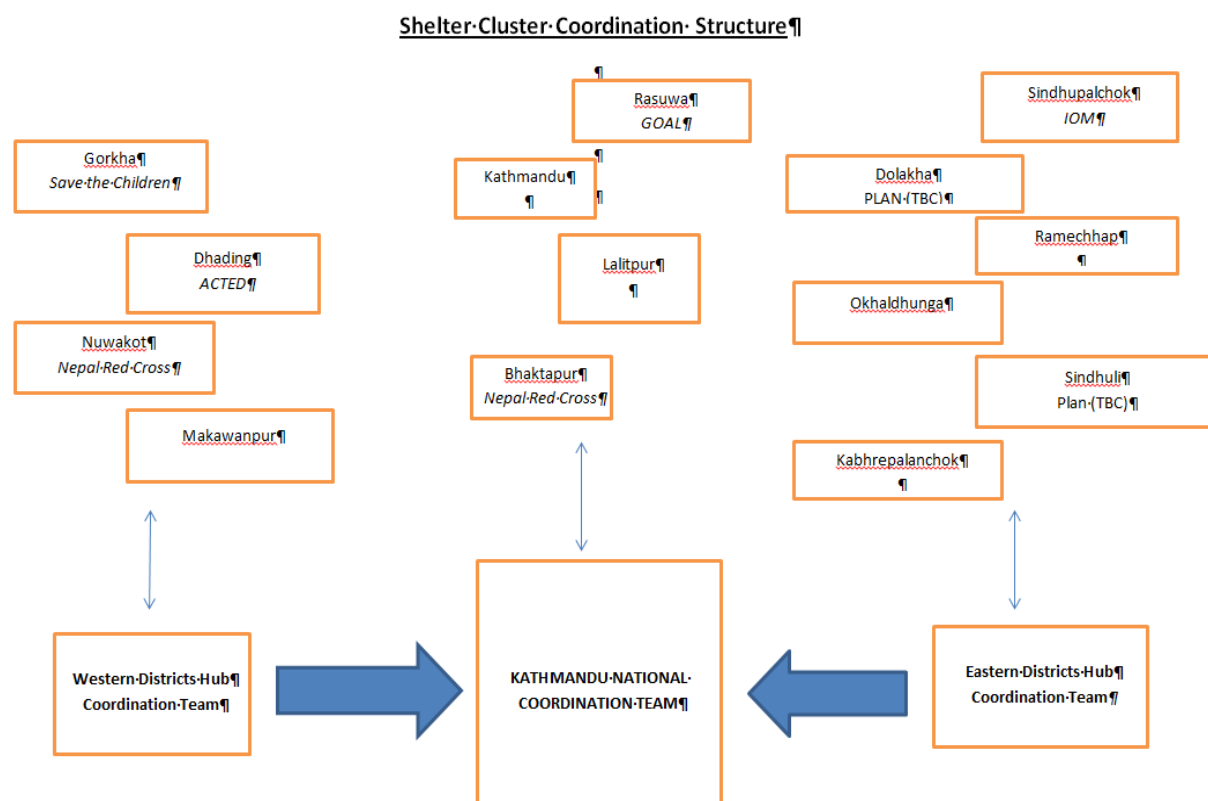
**Updates**

- As of Friday May 15 – Government figures: 479,934 totally destroyed, 259,920 damaged.
- These gov't figures do not expressly include additional numbers from May12 Earthquake
- Donation from Government of 200,000NPR which includes:
  - 2 bundles of CGIs (9ft), 1kgs of 3 inch nails, 10kgs of wire. **HOWEVER PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS IS NOT CONFIRMED AND MAY BE A PURE CASH CONTRIBUTION. Decision still to be made by Government**
- Permanent: loans of 1.5mNPR for rural & 2.5mNPR for urban, with a 2% interest rate
- Government response (drrportal.gov.np)
- Flight restrictions continue to cause delays in arrival of pipeline items. It is recommended that agencies plan transport by road.
  - According to the logistics cluster restrictions are causing about 60% drop off in flights and a 70 plane backlog in other countries
- Indian Government has opened up Kolkata as a relief port,
  - 7 day drive
  - Exploring the development of a humanitarian corridor
- UN has established a hub at Charikot
- In the UN Flash appeal the shelter sector committed to supporting 350,000 initially, shelter is 26% funded
- Shelter Cluster agencies have reported that 177,000 tarps have been distributed so far
- Initial reports following the May 12 earthquake estimates that Dulakha – 95-98% destroyed.

Shelter Cluster Strategy is being refined in partnership with Nepal Government

- It should be a starting to be used for planning and donor requests. The intent is for shelter programming to be:
  - Appropriate, flexible and incremental and above all supporting self-recovery.
  - Short Term Objective – 350,000 HHs with appropriate emergency shelter solutions – prioritizing hard to reach areas

- Long Term Objective – XXXX HHs to receive shelter solutions that incrementally contribute and promote appropriate long term recovery. The caseload that can be realistically managed by the sector needs to be determined
- Accountability - provide guidance on accountability to beneficiaries first and foremost.
- Please note –A one design approach is NOT recommended by the Cluster.
- Short and long term objectives to blend and should not be treated as separate entities
- Ministry of Urban Development will lead the Strategic Advisory Group
- There will be a Technical Advisory Group which will be led by DUDBC and will receive reports and findings from the six technical working groups. With UN-Habitat supporting the Govt on permanent reconstruction
- The Shelter Cluster is looking to organize in the following way:



### Coordination Focal Points

- The shelter cluster is seeking support from agencies working in affected Districts to step forward and support in a Coordination Focal Point role. It is estimated that 40% of someone's time would be required to support this coordination role.

### Technical Updates

- Shelter cluster has reviewed the framework for managing at the TWG level and it has determined the need to break out tech working groups by technical areas. Currently there are 6 working groups managed under the TWG.

### 1. Capacity building

- Training of masons is a key priority – many organizations are interested but this will take time. Community reconstruction centres as hubs for local level training are being considered
- CRS is currently completing a labour market mapping in a few VDCs in Gorkha.

### 2. Key Messages

- The final version of safe emergency shelter can be located here:  
[http://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/shelter\\_leaflet\\_05-17-2015.pdf](http://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/shelter_leaflet_05-17-2015.pdf)
- *Communication with Communities* are available to ensure a common service approach for messaging and have offered to attend the next cluster meeting to brief the group.
- BBC Media Action is doing Lifeline Programming to help people affected by the earthquakes. The 15-minute magazine programmes 'Milijuli Nepali' are broadcast across 400 stations Monday-Saturday. The goal is to help the population stay safe, cope and recover. More details here:  
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/where-we-work/asia/nepal/earthquake>  
[https://www.facebook.com/milijulinepali?fref=ts&ref=br\\_tf](https://www.facebook.com/milijulinepali?fref=ts&ref=br_tf)
- Audiences need to understand how to access aid, how to make the most of support from relief providers, and how communities can best help themselves. They also come to Milijuli Nepali with concerns and questions. **Please help us respond to them by:**
  - 1) Providing us with details of Nepali-speaking shelter experts (including from different regions) who we can contact to carry out radio interviews on subjects that are of concern to our audiences.
  - 2) Sharing information with us on challenges affecting the population and advice on what people should do to address them.
- BBC Media Action is working closely with the Communicating with Communities working group and we aim to regularly share the findings of our assessment reports into information needs and concerns of communities.
- Contacts: Editor for Milijuli Nepali - Bhuwan Timilsina, 985 11 07 641 [tbhuwan@yahoo.com](mailto:tbhuwan@yahoo.com)
  - Global Humanitarian Programming Lead - Jacqueline Dalton, [Jacqueline.dalton@bbc.co.uk](mailto:Jacqueline.dalton@bbc.co.uk)
  - BBC Media Action Nepal Country Director, Mona Lazco, 980 11 05 003 [mona.lazco@np.bbcmmediaaction.org](mailto:mona.lazco@np.bbcmmediaaction.org)

### 3. Shelter intervention – Shelter Cluster is promoting Support to Self-Recovery as best practice for this event.

- UNHABITAT will lead the discussion and coordination of Permanent reconstruction and ensure that the key packages from government and shelter cluster align.
- Each agency will need to develop programming by working with communities to develop support packages based on what is appropriate.
- Any information that your agency may have regarding market places in areas, please email [tech2.nepal@sheltercluster.org](mailto:tech2.nepal@sheltercluster.org) and we will seek to compile single document to share with all involved.

### 4. Cash Modality for Shelter – Jake Zarins, Habitat for Humanity:

Key points for consideration for partners planning to use cash transfer programming (CTP) modalities. Please note this is a 'headline' selection and there are many more contained within the wealth of literature around

cash programming. The membership of the CCWG are a useful and valuable resource as is the CaLP website for broader access to general guidance and reference materials.

Key points;

- Cash support provides flexibility, choice, greater levels of dignity and significantly higher degrees of beneficiary involvement
  - There is a perception that greater levels of control are required to ensure beneficiaries do not misuse provided funds – however there is a wealth of evidence to suggest this is not generally the case.
  - Cash transfer can be an important component of a shelter project, by supplementing or replacing in-kind assistance, such as shelter materials, tools or skilled labour - this will probably need to be supported by in-kind and/or technical support and training.
  - The project components around technical support will need careful consideration around available oversight capacity (staff numbers and geographical coverage) and ongoing capacity building initiatives.
  - When providing cash rather than in kind support this can free staff from logistical processes to focus more on technical support, oversight and guidance - this is particularly key when managing construction when staged payments can be made once beneficiaries have completed an agreed amount of work to the required quality.
  - Cash modalities may reduce the burden on logistical processes but will significantly increase the workload of finance and admin staff due to the increased volumes of financial administration.
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- Prior to designing programmes with cash components ask the following questions;
  - Have the market systems for the required commodities been affected? (production, transportation, retailers, labour force, storage etc)
  - Are the goods and services that are required available in the target areas? (vendors open, construction workforce, etc)
  - Are the markets able to respond to rapidly increasing demand? (if a supplier is used to delivering 200 CGI sheets and week can they scale up to delivered exponentially larger volumes (supply lines, storage, access to credit, etc)
  - Can cash be delivered safely to the target area? (is there local infrastructure for transferring cash – banks, money transfer agents or can staff safely move with large amounts of cash?)
  - Can cash be carried and moved safely by beneficiaries? (will beneficiaries and especially EVI groups be at increased risk if it is known in the community they have large amounts of cash)
  - What are the levels of financial literacy within the target communities?
  - Where multiple agencies are using cash transfer as a tool in emergency response it is essential that there is coordination around the various modalities, such as setting the value of grants or labour rates.
  - Conditional or unconditional cash? (are there expectations of specific activities or results attached to a payment or transfer - or do beneficiaries have freedom to use the funds as they see fit)
  - Cash or Vouchers? Both have pros and cons and analysis of the appropriate tool is essential when designing the project. Direct cash allows for high levels of flexibility and choice whilst Vouchers can offer more control over the range of vendors used or commodities purchased as well as some administrative benefits.
  - Strong M&E processes are essential. How will monitoring processes be designed to ensure quality construction/fair distribution of funds/positive impacts on local markets/no negative impacts on EVI groups/etc?
  - DO NO HARM. Think about how an injection of finance into a post disaster setting could have negative impacts on particular groups and how to ensure equity in distribution, social dynamics and

additional consideration of the needs of EVI groups.

This link has lots of useful tools and similar reference docs related to Nepal here as well as loads of other generic cash info on the CaLP website <http://www.cashlearning.org/coordination/nepal-earthquake-response#Nepal>

Shelter specific cash references can be found here

[http://www.cashlearning.org/resources/library?keywords=&region=all&country=all&year=all&organisation=all&sector=shelter&modality=all&language=all&payment\\_method=all&document\\_type=all&searched=1](http://www.cashlearning.org/resources/library?keywords=&region=all&country=all&year=all&organisation=all&sector=shelter&modality=all&language=all&payment_method=all&document_type=all&searched=1)

## **5. Contingency planning**

Due to the reality of monsoon season and winter it is essential that agencies not only plan for supporting self-recovery and prepare to return to emergency sheltering with priorities of non-food items, tarps, tents.

## **6. Beneficiary selection and vulnerability**

- Beneficiary targeting and selection
- Accountability to beneficiaries
- Emergency capacity document shelter accountability resources with shelter accountability framework to be developed
- Vulnerability criteria will be developed
- Technical guidance document on accountability will be produced, but is will be a living document throughout response

## **Information Management Update**

- Information management is now producing figures: all analysis and tools can be round here: <http://www.sheltercluster.org/library/information-management-6>
- Information Management has established the systems to analyze disaggregate data at VCD level, but the team is not receiving this data from the agencies.
- **Reporting** please only use the link to the clean data – confirm that it is accurate and respond only using that most recent version
  - Moving forward with new strategy we are adapting the reporting template to track against the strategy
    - Vulnerable groups: cast and gender will be tracked
  - Please report timelines on pipeline items.
  - Please provide household reached not just items.
- **Maps** All maps produced by Shelter Cluster can be found here: [http://www.sheltercluster.org/library/information-management-6?f\[0\]=field\\_information\\_management%3A11](http://www.sheltercluster.org/library/information-management-6?f[0]=field_information_management%3A11)
- **Assessments** REACH update
- Due to May 12 aftershock, REACH has redefined indicators
- Analysis of the dataset has yet been completed but rough data shows the following:
  - of the areas surveyed - 38% affected in first 49% now affected in second
  - 59% household in area not received assistance
  - Because second earthquake caused further damage, assistance received is no longer enough

- 80% displaced report being displaced but most is localized displacement
- Many are living outside – sleep mats and NFIs reported as a need
- 20% of those surveyed said they access the items needed in the village where they live
- 40% can access goods within their VDC
- 26% can access goods within their district
- Main message was – distribute CGI and cash for the rest
- 67% not prepared for monsoon
- 50% did not receive communication prior to aid arriving
- 20% of household surveyed are female headed household and need support for debris removal and additional labour support to be able to recover

#### SHELTER CLUSTER TEAM Contact list

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#### Partner Updates/Questions:

Q: What is the existing CGI sheet production capacity in Nepal? What is the importing capacity from nearby countries?

A: The Shelter Cluster is trying to sort out national level. There are 11 factories in country. The trick is to confirm quality and capacity to distribute to the local level.

- Is the CGI is galvanized?

- Availability of different gauges. 26 gauge usually the global standard, but this can not be rolled thus looking to establish interim standards, quality pricing and availability
- Government is looking to import – we will share asap as info comes in
- Government will not be exporting CGI sheeting from Nepal

Q: How will urban people who were renting be supported?

A: cash modalities can support rental and also cash support for hosting families. Rental shortage will likely be a reality. The TWG cash modality working group will be looking into this.

Q: Shelter support for orphanages

A: Victoria will share this concern and information with Protection Cluster

Q: Sindhupalchok District – reports of people with disabilities being discharged with nowhere to go

A: Victoria will refer this concern to Handicap International. Also a consideration when shelter programming is being developed as people with new disabilities and heightened disabilities will require appropriate shelter response.

Q: Contingency planning will need to look at monsoon, winter, landslide and the placement of IDP camp

A: Soil assessment and geological assessment are important but may not be occurring. Victoria will follow up with CCCM and IOM and bring this to their attention as well as winter population movement down from the mountains.

Q: Rebuilding permanent houses – is there a coordination meeting for that?

A: All shelter support will stay in the shelter cluster and UN Habitat will take this component. We will share contact and meeting times as soon as they become available.

Q: Government declared 15,000 Rs is there further information on how this will work?

A: Not confirmed yet

Q: Gorkha district – Tarps concern about poor quality, and concerns they will not last the monsoons thus requiring further distribution and more costs.

A: This is a difficult reality, local procurement and quality issues vs – international system and challenges of getting the goods in country. The specifications on Tarps can be found her:

[http://procurement.ifrc.org/catalogue/upload/products\\_data/files/HSSETARP.pdf](http://procurement.ifrc.org/catalogue/upload/products_data/files/HSSETARP.pdf)

Suggestion from Christian Aid: it would be good if NGOs can brand tarps – so that we can sort out monitoring and quality control better

**Next meeting Wednesday May 20, 11am at DUDBC**