

SHELTER CLUSTER STRATEGY 2021



Mozambique Shelter Cluster
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Shelter Cluster overview

- **Shelter Cluster composition:**
12 partners (2 UN Agencies, 8 INGOs and 2 NNGOs)
- **Biweekly General Cluster meetings** (including other Clusters, donors and Government counterparts)
- **Biweekly Operational/Technical Cluster meetings** (internal for partners)
- **Shelter Technical Working Group activated**
Definition of different designs and strategies.
- **NFIs Technical Working Group activated**
Definition of the content of NFIs kits.

Needs Overview

- More than 90% of IDPs are hosted by family and friends, **whose living conditions are very precarious as most of their shelter needs have not been met yet** (residual needs from Kenneth). The other 10% of IDPs are staying in temporary sites established in schools where they are totally **overcrowded**.
- The **lack of access to safe shelter for IDPs is causing overcrowding** in both host communities and temporary sites, contributing to **health and protection risks** specially for women and children.
- **Massive shelter construction needs for relocation sites (+ recovery still ongoing)** – materials and technical support/training/guidance + labour for most vulnerable HHs.
- Lack of **pipeline for construction materials** implies uncontrolled harvest of wooden poles and bamboo and subsequent environmental impact.
- **IDPs in hard to reach areas or on the move** in need of immediate ES/NFI assistance

Strategy overview

Provide immediate **life-saving Shelter/NFI assistance**, with mobile and static teams, **while promoting more sustainable interventions using a people-centered approach** to increase local and support capacity, and at the same time, reduce the environmental impact commonly associated to the humanitarian sector, by **merging emergency and development solutions**.

How?

COORDINATION

Strengthen coordination with Shelter/NFI partners, local stakeholders and other Clusters.

COMMUNICATION WITH AP

To increase accountability, understand better their needs and the best way to assist

STRENGTHEN PIPELINE

For international procurement items and construction materials

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AWARENESS

And promotion of alternative solutions

GUIDANCE TOOLS

Standardized methodologies and tools for the Cluster to improve assistance (score card – verification tool) and optimize time and resources

PARTICIPATORY DESIGNS

Community engagement from the Beginning to ensure acceptance and ownership

BUILD BACK BETTER

For massive shelter needs, including sustainable solutions adapted to the context and applying COVID19 IPC measures

TRAININGS

For beneficiaries, partners, technical and focal points for local authorities.

Shelter Score Card (sample)

Habitat conditions.

Vulnerability criteria	Details	Points	Note
Location	With Host Family	2,5	Location x Environment
	HH in a Temporary Site (public building)	1,5	
	HH at open air	1	
	HH in informal settlement	1,75	
	Free occupation of land or house	2	
	HH in rented land with more HHs	3	
	HH in rented land	3,5	
	HH in owned land	4	
Environment	At risk (flooding, landfall, insecurity)	1,5	
	No risk but with less than 1,5 m from other shelters	1,75	
	At risk and less than 1,5 m from other shelters	1	
	No risk	2,5	

Roofing conditions.

Vulnerability criteria	Details	Points	Note
Roofing typology	Roof with CGI or tiles	2,5	Typology x Waterproof x Status
	Roof with grass/palm leaves	1,75	
	Roof with tarp/other precarious materials	1,5	
	No roof	1	
Waterproof	No roof	1	
	Leackages	1,5	
	No leackages	2	
Roofing status	Risks of collapse	2	
	No risk of collapse	1	

Phase 1: vulnerability calculation

1. Shelter/NFI humanitarian situation at HH level.
The HH interviewed is displaced, living in a temporary shelter with some damages and with all NFIs lost.
 $1 \times 1 \times 1 = 1$
2. Number of people living in the same shelter.
HH interviewed lives in a shelter with 3 sqm/person, with more than 5 persons per room, and teens are sleeping in the same room than the parents.
 $1,5 \times 1 \times 1 = 1,5$
3. Habitat conditions.
HH interviewed is settled in the land of friends, for free, without any risk, but the land is overcrowded by other HHs, keeping less than 1.5 m between shelters.
 $2 \times 1,75 = 3,5$
4. Roofing conditions.
HH interviewed is living in a shelter which roof is made with a plastic sheet, but not properly installed, so there are leakages. Still, there is no risk of collapse.
 $1,5 \times 1,5 \times 1 = 2,25$
5. Walls conditions.
HH interviewed is living in a shelter with the walls made with bamboo sticks, with some cracks, but no risk of collapse, nor foundation.
 $1,5 \times 1,75 \times 1,125 = 2,95$
6. Doors and windows conditions.
HH interviewed is living in a shelter without any doors nor windows.
 $1 \times 1 \times 1 = 1$
7. NFIs access.
HH interviewed has lost all NFIs.
 $1 \times 1 \times 1 = 1$

Phase 2: score card calculation

$$(1 + 1,5 + 3,5 + 2,25 + 2,95 + 1 + 1) / 7 = 1,88$$

Shelter/NFI score card for the HH interviewed is 1,88/10.

*Example indicated in the excel document annexed.

Dual strategy to provide immediate assistance

MOBILE TEAMS

Based in Pemba

STATIC TEAMS

*Based in Montepuez, Ibo and Nampula
(available now)*

Static and mobile teams working in a **COORDINATED** manner are very effective, as the mobile teams capitalize on the established relations with local stakeholders, and static partners can build their capacity on the cluster methodologies for response at the same time there is full flexibility to cover the different needs across the country wherever they are, **IMMEDIATELY**.



Holistic strategy promoting synergies

Shelter/NFI humanitarian needs in Mozambique requires new approaches that promote synergies with different Clusters, applying previous emergencies lessons learnt and taking advantage of development capacity built in the country during the past years, focus on the mitigation of environmental impact.

CCCM

Sustainable urban planning solutions promoted in Relocation sites.

WASH

Coordination for the distribution of NFIs to avoid duplications – buckets, jerry cans, soap, hygiene kits.
Promotion of sustainable solutions at housing level that supports WASH - Rainwater collection solutions.

LIVELIHOOD

Coordination for the distribution of tools that can be used for shelter construction and agricultural purposes.
Promotion of livelihoods incentives for construction support – Linked with reforestation programs.
Promotion of energy-efficient cooking solutions.

HEALTH

Coordination for the distribution of NFIs to avoid duplications – mosquito nets, face masks.
Coordination for the promotion of COVID19 IPC measures at housing level.

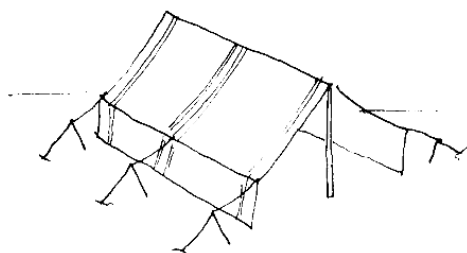
PROTECTION

Coordination for the distribution of NFIs to avoid duplications – dignity kits.
Coordination for the vulnerability criteria considered for the selection of beneficiaries – Score Card.

Shelter/NFI assistance by phases

PHASE 1

- Plastic sheet distribution + NFIs for immediate relocation in family plots (avoiding overcrowding)
- Every HHs set up their emergency shelter in their plot while start building their long term shelter solution and family latrine.
- Most vulnerable HHs receive labour support.



* HHs already allocated and which shelter is built receive NFIs kits and plastic sheet if needed for roofing.

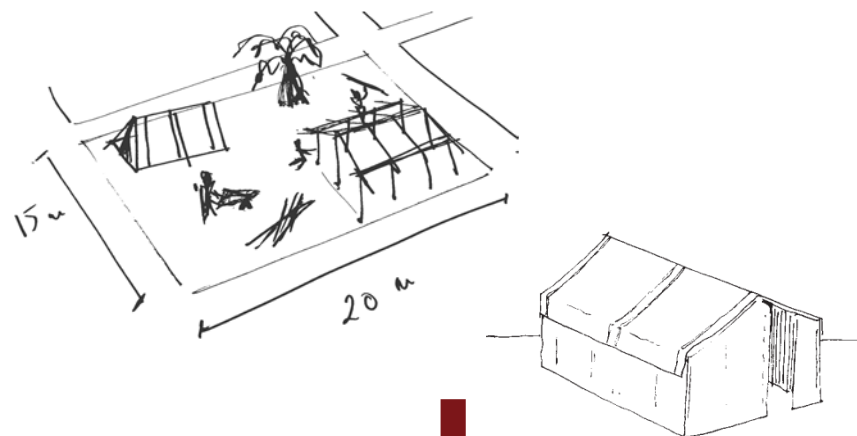
PIN of Emergency Shelter assistance is higher than the pipeline stock capacity.

This basic solution can ensure more coverage until pipeline stock is replenished, at least in Relocation Sites.



PHASE 2

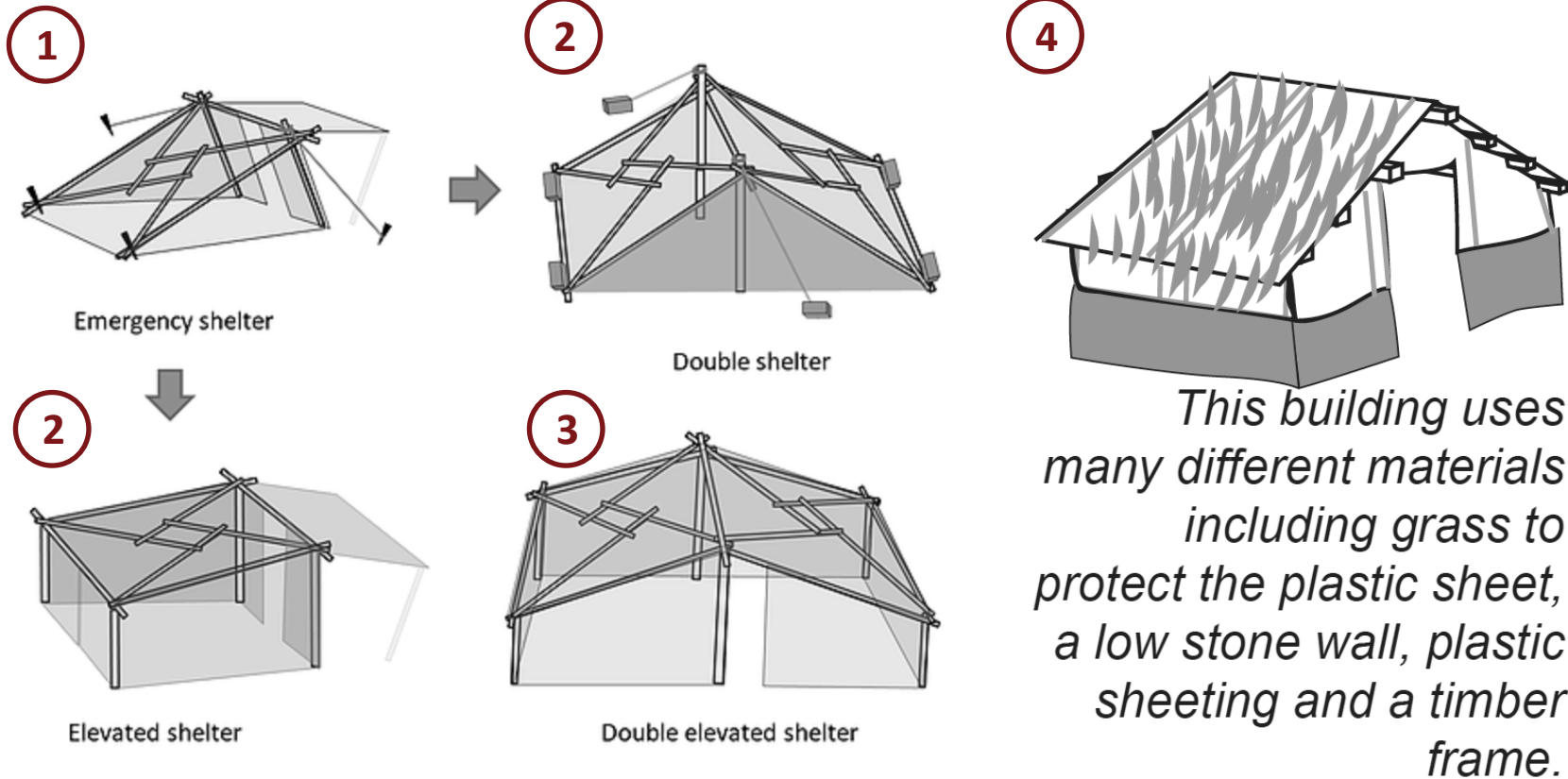
- HHs receive guidance for resilient construction techniques
- HHs work on the longer term shelter solution based on materials received/collected.
- Most vulnerable HHs receive labour support.



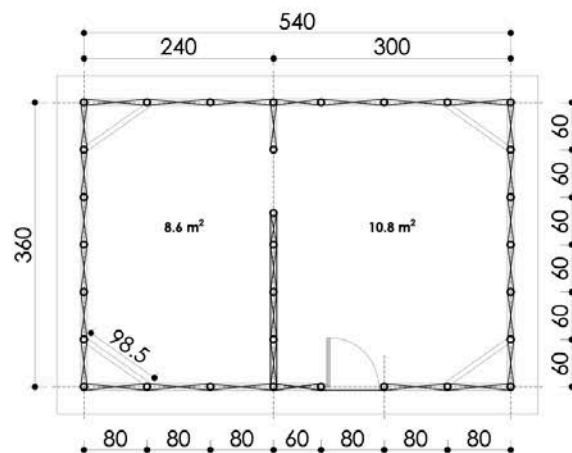
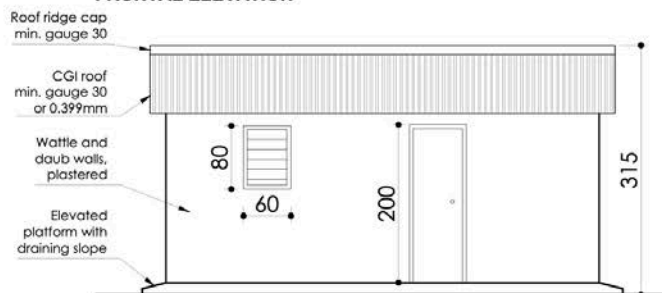
PHASE 3

- Upgrades of shelters with local materials (specially roofing upgrades).

Shelter/NFI assistance by phases

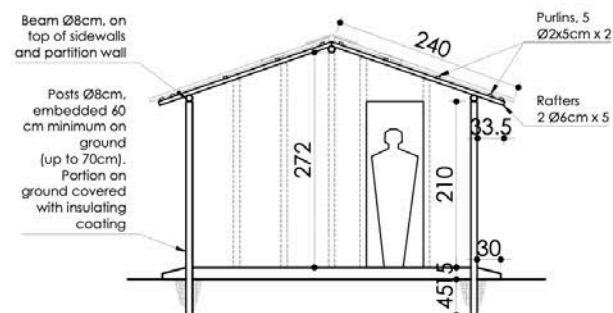


Shelter/NFI Phase 2-3

POSTS LAYOUT AND DIMENSIONS

FRONTAL ELEVATION

CABO DELGADO PAU-A-PIQUE HOUSING INDICATIVE PHOTOS

NOTES:

- This shelter is a $\pm 19 \text{ m}^2$ wattle and daub unit, with corrugated iron sheet roof.
- Bamboo lattice spaced 2-10cm, depending on location, filled plastered with clay-based soil.
- All measures in centimeters, except if indicated otherwise.
- This design assumes a $\pm 2 \text{ cm}$ variation on wood sizes, depending on market availability.
- Wood connections will be made using traditional practices, using preferably cords, tie wire.
- When needed wood overlaps will follow basic carpentry practices.
- This shelter layout is a template, but will be adapted based on the choice of the household.
- Roofing rafters and purlins will use $\varnothing 5 \text{ cm}$ and $2 \times 5 \text{ cm}$ wood respectively. For purlins, depending on the location, wood may be $\varnothing 3 \text{ cm}$.


SECTION


Shelter/NFI Common Pipeline strategy

NFI

- Permanent stock of NFIs from international procurement in the Pipeline to avoid delays.
- Permanent stock of NFI kits for RRM.
- Permanent stock of tarpaulins following international standards.

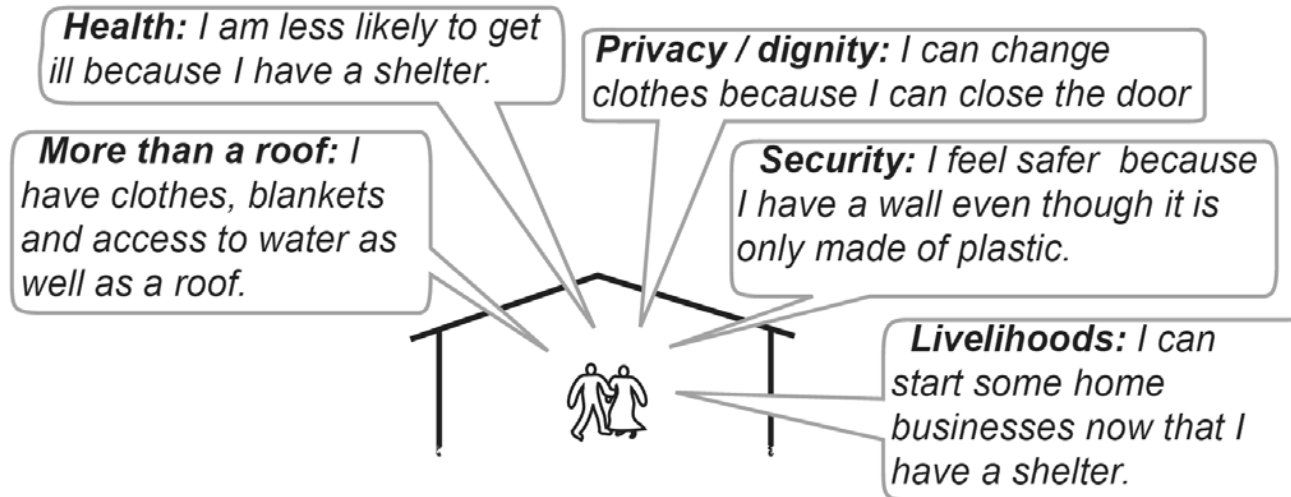
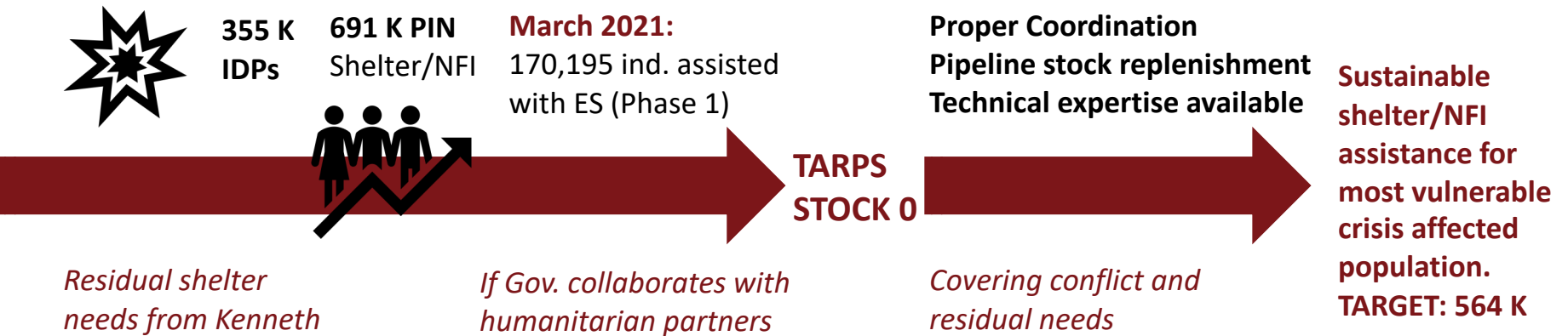
Considering the COVID19 impact on international shipping, centralizing the main NFIs procurement process to the Common Pipeline will optimize transactions and effectiveness of responses.

SHELTER

- Bamboos and poles in the common Pipeline to ensure quality of materials, ensuring their origin to mitigate environmental impact.
- Adequate storage for bamboo and wooden poles to ensure quality of materials.
- Treatment plant for bamboo and wooden poles to increase lifespan.

The lack of bamboo and wooden poles in the market is increasing deforestation in the areas due to uncontrolled cut of trees and harvesting of bamboo which are not mature yet – lack of structural strenght.

Vision



CHALLENGES

NEEDS

Movement of population to Relocation Sites from the Government side without proper coordination and planning with humanitarian actors

Advocacy on humanitarian procedures to Government

Blockage from the Government to verify list of beneficiaries

Advocacy on beneficiary selection criteria to Government

Blockage from the Government to carry baseline assessments

Advocacy on access to humanitarian organizations with Government

Limited stock of tarps to assist with shelter meeting Sphere Standards (adaptation of shelter designs to the most basic Emergency Shelter in order to assist more PIN)

Urgent needs for tarps stock replenishment for Emergency Shelter (break expected in march 2021) – allocation of funds

Lack of capacity from partners to assist with poles and bamboos for massive shelter needs – Some available for recovery are being relocated for emergency.

Urgent needs for the establishment of bamboo and poles pipeline system (from controlled sources) to ensure sustainable provision of shelter structural materials – allocation of funds

Limited stock of NFIs to assist all needs

Urgent needs for NFIs stock replenishment – allocation of funds

Limited humanitarian experience within partners

Support with humanitarian capacity building for partners

Thank you very much!