



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Urban Development
Department of Urban Development and Building
Construction



Shelter Cluster Nepal
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Shelter Cluster Nepal

Contingency Plan

for the Coordination of Shelter Preparedness and Response in Nepal

August 2009
Updated 2011
Updated January 2014

Acronyms

CNDRC	Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee
CP	Contingency Plan
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
DDRC	District Disaster Relief Committee
DUDBC	Department of Urban Development and Building Construction
EOC	Emergency Operation Center
ESC	Emergency Shelter Cluster
GoN	Government of Nepal
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
INGO	International Non-governmental Organizations
IOE	Institute of Engineering
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
LC	Logistic Cluster
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
NDRF	National Disaster Response Framework
NFRIs	Non-Food Relief Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NEOC	National Emergency Shelter
NRCS	Nepal Red Cross Society
NSET	National Society for Earthquake Technology-Nepal
SAG	Strategic Advisory Group
SC	Shelter Cluster
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UN OCHA	United Nations Office for Coordination of Human Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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Introduction

The objective of the Shelter Cluster is to support the Government of Nepal to meet the immediate shelter needs of a population affected by disaster.

This contingency plan details preparedness and response actions to enable the shelter cluster to adequately and effectively meet the shelter needs of a population affected by the proposed disaster scenarios. The primary purpose of this contingency plan is to ensure that appropriate and adequate arrangements are made in advance to respond in a timely, effective and appropriate manner to the needs of affected populations. The Plan also aims at improving coordination with, and support to, the Government of Nepal in dealing with major disasters.

The target audience for this document is all humanitarian stakeholders in the Nepal, notably regional, national and local NGOs, UN agencies, National Disaster Management Offices, donors and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). This guide is also a reference document for line ministries involved in disaster preparedness and response.

The contingency plan is maintained and updated by the Shelter Cluster lead agency: Nepal Red Cross (NRC) with the support of International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). This contingency plan is a living document updated regularly. Lessons learned from previous disasters are reflected and included in the updates. This contingency plan was drafted in August 2009 and later updated in 2011.

Hazards and Risk Analysis

With reference to the Nepal Disaster Report, 2013, Nepal is at high risk of a multitude of natural hazards such as floods, landslides, earthquakes, fires, cyclonic winds, hailstorms, and drought which can lead to famines and epidemic outbreaks in their aftermath. Floods, earthquake and landslides have the highest recorded impact on shelter.

The Government of Nepal with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has agreed on two scenarios to be used for contingency planning:

1. Major earthquake in the Kathmandu Valley
2. Floods in the Terai region

Disaster Scenarios

First scenario - a major earthquake centred in the Kathmandu valley

An earthquake measuring Magnitude 8 on the Richter scale and centred on the Kathmandu Valley hits the Himalayan region, causing deaths and damage in northern India, Nepal, China and Bhutan, affecting 50 million people. The magnitude of the damage will require a regional response that will delay and complicate assistance. In hilly and mountainous areas, most roads, bridges and many airfields will be blocked by landslides and unusable for many days. On the plains and riverbeds, liquefaction will cause bridges and rail lines to weaken, warp or subside. In Kathmandu valley, 44,000 deaths would occur, 103,000 injured and a planning figure of 900,000 would be displaced. Government capacity would be severely limited and restricted.

Key impacts: 44,000 people killed; 103,000 people injured; 900,000 people severely affected or displaced; airport severely affected (requiring several hours to restore Air Traffic Control); major bridges on the main rivers rendered unsafe; administrative buildings severely damaged; more than half the government employees not reporting to work for nearly a week; communications network in the valley

interrupted for three weeks; water supply for nearly two-thirds of the population affected. Widespread damage with highest concentration of casualties and damage in densely populated urban areas

Second scenario - floods in the Terai

Flooding in Nepal is becoming an annual episode and is likely to occur particularly in the Terai region. The number of displaced households will exceed 60,000, excluding those displaced downstream in neighbouring India. Immediate destruction of infrastructure and of water and sanitation facilities is anticipated with likely outbreaks of water-borne diseases, affecting some 35,000 people. Internal displacement will exceed more than 5-10km and last more than 4 weeks and thus require camp management, shelter, health, WASH and food support. The floods will disrupt learning activities for some 100,000 school children.

Key impacts: 1,000 people killed; 3,000 injured, 66,000 households displaced, 35,000 people affected, 100,000 school children not able to attend school; major bridges on the main rivers destroyed; airports in the affected districts rendered dysfunctional; road links to India and other parts of the country destroyed; the local government offices severely damaged and dysfunctional; local communication network down for a week.

Risks and challenges related to the provision of shelter for both scenarios:

Assumption	Consideration/impact
Common to earthquake and flood scenarios	
Destroyed transportation infrastructure or movement restrictions.	Such as buildings, electricity, water supply and sanitation, heating may cause disruption to provision of NFI's and emergency shelter.
Breakdown in communication.	Hinders coordination.
Shortage of transport capacity.	Hinders distributions.
The emergency may scatter the affected population.	Makes identification and supply of relief more challenging.
Lack of prepositioned shelter relief and NFI stock in country	Particularly for the variations in climatic. Seasonal variability: summer temp 25 – 35oC (June – Aug), winter temp 0 – 15oC (Dec – Feb).
In ability to raise sufficient funds for response.	Hinders response.
Specific to earthquake	
Increased urbanization, population of Kathmandu estimated at 2,500,000	This is the highest population density in Nepal. The total number of people affected could 1 to 1.5 million.
Large amounts of rubble created from destroyed buildings and infrastructure.	Un the emergency phase the amount of rubble will be a hazard in providing shelter relief and cause restriction in providing space to accommodate emergency shelters.
	In the longer term rubble removal, recycling and disposal will be have a major impact on the response.
Dense congestion and heavy urbanization.	Greatest amount of affected people will be within dense urban areas, which will be difficult for vehicles to access until coordinated clearing of access routes occurs.
Narrow urban roadways.	Will cause significant access difficulties in light of building collapse – urban arteries may become inaccessible to vehicles until rubble clearing occurs.
The mmajority of houses and buildings are not earthquake	High risk of building collapse throughout urban areas. Initial infrastructure and housing damage will cause a risk to life to

resistant.	returnees.
60 per cent of buildings destroyed. Further 20 per cent of buildings damaged and unsafe for habitation.	Fatalities anticipated to occur due to collapsing buildings and other secondary effects such as exposure to disease due to lack of sanitation and clean water.
	Those returning to buildings that are not structurally sound after the initial earthquake will be at high risk from any further aftershocks. Especially for multi-storey buildings.
	Collective centres will form in surviving infrastructure such as schools and warehouses.
Up to 625, 000 left without shelter.	There will be a substantial need for shelter provision within and outside of camp locations. A study by The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) indicates that open spaces in Kathmandu Valley have the capacity to hold 710,000 people. These include 57 small camps holding a total of 350,000 people, 5 medium camps holding 50 – 70,000 people each and 2 large camps which will form the basis of any long term planning Many people will remain close to their homes for security and there will be many on the streets.
Up to 625,000 people will attempt to leave Kathmandu Valley.	There will be a requirement to provide aid to internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have left the valley.

Objective and strategy:

The objectives of this Contingency Plan are two fold as follows:

1. To put in place preparedness measures to enable the shelter cluster to carry out its responsibilities in the event of a disaster, in a rapid, appropriate and effective manner;
2. To detail Standard Operating Procedures which can be followed by the Cluster in the event of a disaster, which highlight key stages and accountability and effectiveness measures in the process.

The specific objectives of the Contingency Plan are:

- To support the government in minimizing impacts from the disaster through effective and timely coordination.
- To promote cooperation and co-ordination amongst relevant organizations, as well as inter-cluster coordination in order to meet the needs of emergency shelter and household NFIs during emergencies;
- To provide shelter and household NFIs for the people affected by disasters.
- To strengthen accountability to affected population, to be implemented at field level through a defined inter-agency operational framework.

The shelter cluster aims to respond with the following activities to meet shelter needs of the affected population:

- In accordance with the National Disaster Response Framework (NDRT), in coordination with all stakeholders, identify open spaces with planning for evacuation, collective centers, evacuation routes etc and at the same time pre-position shelter and household NFI stocks.

- In accordance with the NDRT support the MoUD in setting up temporary shelter in pre-determined safe open spaces for displaced families within 7 days to 2 weeks.
- Provide appropriate household non-food items (NFI).
- Provide appropriate shelter materials.
- Provide appropriate support for alternative forms of shelter, such as, host families, etc.,
- Provide appropriate shelter technical support to the affected population through orientation, trainings, awareness raising.
- Ensure all the above are in accordance with national and international recognized humanitarian standards.
- Work in coordination with the Early Recovery network for the handover from relief to recovery focal UNHABITAT.

Overall management and Coordination arrangements

As the ultimate coordinator of all actions involved in an emergency response, the GON holds the responsibility for disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

The MOHA is the focal ministry for emergency response assisted by the relevant line ministries. The Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) under the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works (MOPPW) is the focal department for coordination of shelter activities. NRC supported by IFRC acts as convener of the shelter cluster.

The table below defines the roles and responsibilities related to the shelter cluster:

S.n.	Organization	Responsibility	
		National	Global
1	Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA).	Overall responsible Ministry for disaster risk management/response.	
2	Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD).	Government lead ministry for shelter response.	
3	Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC).	Government lead agency for shelter cluster for emergency to recovery.	
4	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).	Lead agency to coordinate emergency shelter with humanitarian partners at national to international level.	Global convener of the shelter cluster for natural disaster in non-conflict areas.
5	Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS).	Co-lead agency and focal organization for small and medium scale disasters for emergency shelter.	
6	UN-HABITAT.	Focal organization for early recovery to recovery.	Focal point for recovery and settlement in Shelter Cluster under the UNDP led recovery network.
7	(I)NGOs and other UN agencies and donors.	Operational partners and members of the shelter cluster.	
8	The UN Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) is responsible for coordinating the HCT emergency response. Under the guidance of the HC, the HCT is responsible for the effective and efficient implementation of inter-agency disaster management activities in Nepal.		

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The cluster coordinates its assistance through the appropriate government ministries, technical services and divisions, depending on the nature of the disaster and impact on different sectors. The shelter cluster will support the National Disaster Response Framework (NDRF) prepared in July 2013 by MOHA.

The core functions of the cluster ensure coordination around each element of the humanitarian programme cycle that are:

2. Supporting service delivery that is driven by the agreed strategic priorities and avoids duplication.
3. Informing strategic decision-making of the HC/HCT for the humanitarian response through coordinated needs assessment and analysis.
4. Planning and strategy development for the sector, in accordance with existing standards and guidelines and including clarifying funding requirements, prioritisation and the cluster's contribution to overall humanitarian funding considerations.
5. Advocacy, both identifying concerns and undertaking advocacy activities.
6. Monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the cluster strategy.
7. Contingency planning/preparedness/capacity building in situations where there is a high risk of recurring or significant new disasters (and where there is capacity to do this).

Response and Preparedness Plans

Earthquake scenario : The following table describes the actions of the shelter cluster in the event of a major earthquake and indicates the necessary preparedness activities required to achieve these tasks:

Timeframe	Response Activities	Who is responsible
0 hrs – 1 week Goal: Coordination and supply shelter	Immediate visual inspection and relief distributions of warehoused stock	Cluster member
	First contact with Government and cluster members to get initial situation information	Cluster lead
	Obtain and share information with Humanitarian Coordinator and other UN agencies	Cluster lead
	Undertake rapid assessment	Cluster members
	Set up 1 st cluster meeting	Cluster lead
	Define roles/resource mapping	Cluster members in 1 st meeting
	Create Strategic Advisory Group (SAG)	Cluster lead and members
	Establish contact list and database of responding agencies including new arrivals	Cluster lead and GoN
	Coordination meeting with other clusters / Govt	OCHA, GoN, Cluster lead
	CERF appeal planning and allocation to partners	OCHA, Cluster lead
	Assessment, resource, in country and surge capacity mobilization and information sharing	All
	Mobilisation of regional relief stocks if required	All
	Begin initial shelter strategy development	SAG and cluster members
	Agree common information management (IM) platform	Cluster lead and members
	Reporting of distributions and locations (3W)	All
	Create situation report with input from cluster members and GoN	Cluster lead
	Attend Inter-cluster meeting if called by OCHA	Cluster lead
	Ensure pre-agreed standards are disseminated to all responding agencies	GoN, cluster lead
1 week - 1 month Goal: Set up temporary shelter	FLASH appeal planning	Cluster lead
	Continue organising shelter cluster meetings as required and attending inter cluster meetings when called	Cluster lead
	Ensure pre-agreed standards are disseminated to all responding agencies	GoN, Cluster Lead
	Ensure procurement of relief materials are in accordance with agreed standards	Cluster members
	Create Technical Working Groups as required by information and queries from cluster	Cluster lead, GoN and cluster

	members	members
	Conduct orientation program to build emergency shelters	Cluster members
	Continue 3W reporting, collation and dissemination	All
	Assist in and provide relevant information for Emergency Market Mapping Analysis (EMMA)	All
	Create coordination hubs in different geographic areas as required	Cluster lead, GoN and cluster members
	Maintain database of information identifying gaps and ensure donor funding sources are aware of potential shortcomings	Cluster lead
	Organize joint assessment and methodologies as required	GoN, Cluster lead and members
	Update and expand on strategy as required	SAG, cluster members
	Coordinate with Logistics cluster and cluster members to update transportation, storage and distribution arrangements	Cluster lead
	Conduct community trainings in use of relief materials distributed	Cluster members
1 month – 3 months Goal: Expand shelters for more people	Continue organizing shelter cluster meetings as required and attending inter cluster meetings when called	Cluster lead
	Develop assessment guidelines for detailed early recovery assessment	SAG, cluster members
	Develop key assessment classification criteria and methodology for damaged permanent buildings to enable people to return to place of residence where possible.	GoN, NSET, Cluster members
	Agree key geographical areas for shelter agency activities and possible lead role	Cluster lead and members
	Create early recovery shelter strategy	SAG, GoN, cluster lead and members
	Identify and gain agreement with lead agency for shelter early recovery coordination	Cluster lead, UN HABITAT
	Begin transitional shelter construction / management as appropriate and defined in early recovery strategy	Cluster members
	Continued information sharing and reporting	Cluster members
	Geographical mapping of cluster members agencies activities	Cluster lead
	Monitoring and evaluation of shelter interventions	Cluster lead and members

Flood scenario : The following table describes the actions of the shelter cluster in the event of a major flood- and indicates the necessary response activities as well as preparedness activities required to achieve these tasks:

Kathmandu (National level)

Timeframe	Response Activities	Who is responsible
0 hrs – 1 week	Individual agencies gathering information from NEOC, NRCS	All
	Call an emergency shelter cluster meeting: Share information among agencies Mapping of available resources (stocks, personnel) Mapping of affected populations and needs Disseminate standard shelter models, tool kits, NFI kits to all partners.	DUDBC /NRCS/ IFRC
	Compile information and share with humanitarian country team	NRCS/IFRC
	Mobilization of regional relief stocks (NFRIs and Shelter Kits) if required	Cluster members
	Create situation report with input from cluster members in the field and GoN	Cluster lead/ Co-lead
	Attend HCT/OSSOC/NEOC/Inter-cluster meetings	Cluster lead/Co-leads
	Shelter Cluster Coordinator / team deployed	Cluster co-lead
	Regular cluster meetings scheduled as required	Cluster lead
	Inter-cluster meetings attended as required	Cluster lead
	Development of Emergency Shelter Cluster plan (in coordination with the field)	All
1 week - 1 month	Continue 3W reporting, collation and dissemination	
	Coordinate with Logistics cluster and cluster members to update transportation, storage and distribution arrangements	Cluster lead
1 -3 month	Continue organizing shelter cluster meetings as required and attending inter cluster meetings when called	Cluster lead
	Identify and gain agreement with lead agency for shelter early recovery coordination	Cluster lead, UN HABITAT, UNDP

Field level

Timeframe	Response Activities - Field	Who is responsible
0 hrs – 1 week	Individual agencies gathering information, rapid assessment and relief distributions	Cluster members
	Obtain and share information with National cluster	Cluster members

	Set up 1 st cluster meeting at field if possible	Cluster lead/co-lead
	Define roles/resource mapping	Cluster members in 1 st meeting
	Create Strategic Advisory Group (SAG)	Cluster lead and members
	Establish contact list and database of responding agencies including new arrivals	Cluster lead and GoN
	Begin initial shelter strategy development	
1 week - 1 month	UNOCHA begins to coordinate at field level.	UN OCHA
	Scaling up of relief and shelter distributions	Cluster members
	Shelter cluster established at field level and operationalized –with coordinators appointed.	Cluster lead
	Inter-cluster meeting attendance	Cluster lead/co-lead
	Continue shelter cluster meetings as required	Cluster lead
	Create Technical Working Groups as required by information and queries from cluster members	DUDBC, CCM & cluster lead
	First IDP camp site identified and initial construction commenced Site identification, site planning	DDRC, CCCM, WASH, Shelter Lead/co-lead
	Continue distribution of shelter materials	Cluster members
	Establish distribution points outside of camps for families living with host families/collective centers, self-settled camps	DDRC, Cluster Lead, cluster members
1 - 3 months	Some relocation of IDPs to formal camps (ongoing for 2 months)	GoN, cluster members
	Shelter cluster meets regularly· Designates available space as requested by other agencies / clusters (eg. WASH)	Cluster lead and members
	Participate in Humanitarian County Team meetings at field level.	Cluster members
	Develop detailed assessment guidelines early recovery assessment	SAG, cluster members
	Create early recovery shelter strategy	Early Recovery Network
	Monitoring and evaluation of shelter interventions	Cluster lead and members
	Land identification process for relocation ongoing for several months.	GoN, cluster members
	Transition to longer term shelters.	DDRC, Lead

Key Common services

Key common services such as security, media and public relations will be conducted in close coordination with the government line focal agency MOUD/DUDBC and MOHA.

Preparedness actions

	Preparedness for flood	Who is responsible
Capacity Mapping and Assessment	Roster of potential assessment personnel.	NOCHA, NEOC
	Strengthen the emergency shelter cluster membership and active participation, including regular preparedness activities and meeting. Consider thematic monthly meetings.	All
	Review of hazard mapping collected by UNOCHA / MOHA and other sources and compare with current prepositioned stocks, to identify potential needs for prepositioning additional stock and equipment.	Shelter Cluster / OCHA / GoN
	Provide information / recommendations to Flagship 4 on the most vulnerable areas requiring additional DRM activities.	Cluster lead, GoN, LC
Standards and Principles for response	Identify and develop pre-agreements with suppliers for the procurement of shelter / NFI stocks.	HCT
	Conduct refresher training on assessment formats.	Lead, UNOCHA, NEOC
	Interaction events in KTM and district to circulate the standard shelter models / NFI kits and other standards / guidelines to all potential shelter providers / emergency responders both in and outside of Nepal, as well as DDRCs, District ,VDC level organizations.	HCT
	Develop guidelines for humanitarian agencies on how to support host families (eg. supplementary shelter)	HCT
	Developed guidelines for host families on hosting.	Shelter cluster
	Develop a feedback mechanism for beneficiaries to report on the quality / quantity / availability of shelter / NFIs and agree on the process for addressing feedback received.	Lead/co-lead
	Encourage the development of rapid registration procedures for incoming disaster relief agencies.	NRCS/Lead
Information management	Ensure the maintenance of the shelter cluster website.	Lead/Co-leads

	Preparedness Activities-Earthquake focusing	Who is responsible
Capacity Mapping and Assessment	Partner and resource mapping (Community, institutional)	Cluster lead and co-lead
	Natural, sustainable resource mapping for shelter construction materials	Cluster lead with cluster members
	Surge Capacity and TOR development	Cluster members
	Capacity Building (MTOT, community volunteer, assessment and awareness) Simulation exercise	Cluster lead and members
	Identify the warehouse sites including regional with accessibility provision	DUDBC and cluster members
	Stock maintenance and Pre-positioning	Cluster lead, members, GoN and DUDBC
	Long Term Agreement with suppliers, service providers	Cluster lead, cluster

		members
	Stand by arrangements for Regional/ Global support	Lead/Co-lead
Standards and Principles for response	Standardize Relief items (Shelter & NFRI kit) addressing special requirements	All
	Develop shelter guidelines and disseminate, Damage and need Assessment Framework	Lead/Co-lead
	Recovery / Reconstruction Plan	DUDBC, UNHABITAT, UNDP
Coordination pre-emergency, during and emergency, and intra-cluster coordination mechanisms	Coordination with IASC, Govt and other clusters.(WASH, Debris removal, Health, Food, Protection, logistics)	Cluster lead/co-lead
	Coordination and capacity building of local authorities	Cluster lead, Co-lead,
Information management	Data Base Management and shelter response tools development	Cluster lead/co-lead

Annex 1: Resource matrix

S. N.	Agency	Shelter NFRIs								Emergency fund	Human resource					EQ resistant Building	Remarks
		NFRIs kit		Shelter tool kits		Tarps	Matress	Blanket	Tent		shelter personnel	Trained expert	Trained volunteer				
		Country	Valley	Country	Valley												
1	Ministry of Urban Development									-							
2	DUDBC									-							
3	Caritas Nepal	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	2	0	15	0			
4	Care Nepal	-	1,000	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	CARE has mechanism by which we can obtain CARE Emergency Fund within very short period of time if an emergency occur.		
5	NRCS	20,000	13,000	769	469	0	0			NPR 22 million	15	5	500	1	NFRIs have ben prepositioned in different locations-Central warehouse Kalimati,3 District Chapter & 4 container (Kritipur, NARRC, TU & Tudikhel)		
6	IFRC	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	-	1	-	-	NRCS is supported by IFRC in all its activities		
7	Save the Children	4,000	850	3,200	800	5000	0			USD 4 million	100	7	0	0			
8	UN-Habitat	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	2	0	1			
9	Action Aid Nepal	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	GBP 25,000	0	0	0	0			
10	LWF	260	260	-	-	0	0	100	0	USD 60,000	0	1	0	0			
11	Lumanti	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	NPR 3,00,000	0	1	500	0			
12	IOM	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0			
13	NSET	-	-	-	-	0	100	0	0	-	0	11	0	1			
14	DP-Net	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	1	0			
15	World Vision	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	50	-	0	0	0	0	Potential suppliers for shelter kits and NFIs which will allow us to reach a target of-10,000 set		
16	ICRC	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0			
17	Habitat for Humanity																
18	OXFAM																
19	CORD																
Total		24,260	15,110	3,505	1,105	5000	100	100	50	-	117	28	1016				

Annex 2: Contact list

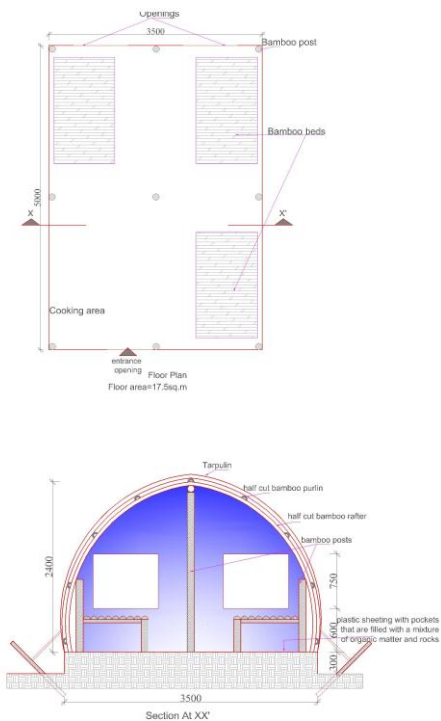
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Annex 3: Recommended emergency shelter models

Semi –Circular/Parabolic Type Model: Emergency

This model is suitable especially for southern parts (Terai) and humid region.



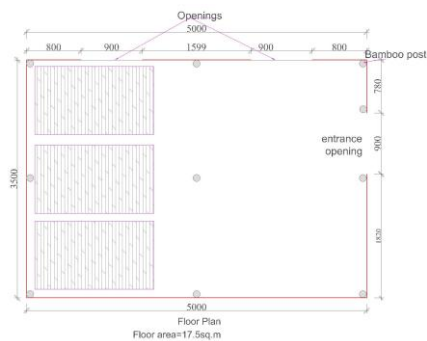
BoQ Updated in January 2014					
Sn	Particulars	Unit	Rate	Amount NPR.	remarks
1	Tarpaulin	2pcs	1600	3200	
2	Labour	4nos	500	2000	
	Plastic sheet	3kg	200	600	optional
3	Bamboo	15pcs	250	3750	
	Nails for roof	1.5kg	200	300	
	Nails for bamboo	1.5kg	110	215	
	rope	1.5kg	250	375	
	Binding wire	1.5kg	110	215	
	Total			10655	

Triangular Type Model:

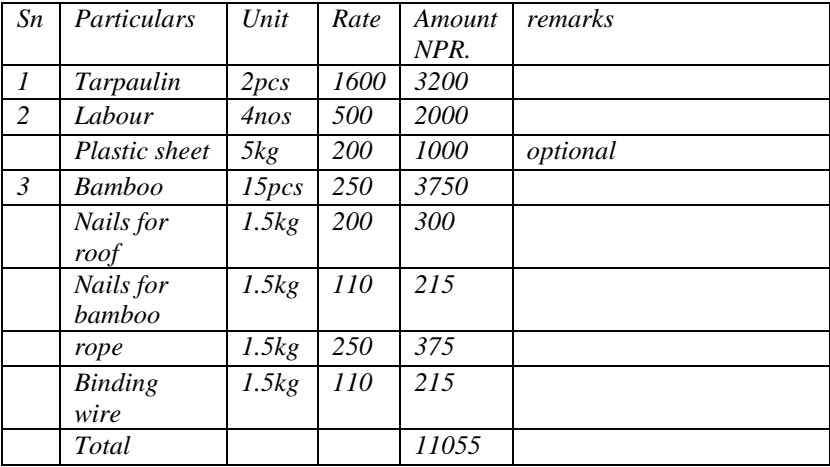
This model is applicable to all geographical regions.

OPTION#1

TRIANGULAR TYPE



BoQ	Updated in January 2014	
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Annex 4: Response Kits

NFRIs Kit and its items

Per family based on a family size of an average size up to 6 persons.

Son	Item	Quantity	Unit
1	Tarpaulin	1	Piece
2	Blanket	2	Piece
3	Female Sari	1	Piece
4	Male Dhoti or Lungi*	1	Piece
5	Jean Cloth	5	Meters
6	Print Cloth	7	Meters
7	Plain Cloth	6	Meters
8	Kitchen Utensils	1	Set
9	Water Bucket with lid	1	Piece
10	Nylon Rope	10	Meters

* Male Lungi is an alternative of to Male Dhoti.

Shelter tool kit: Composition with specs

Sn	Items	Specification	Unit	Quantity	Remarks
A	Construction materials				
1	Tarpaulin	Woven high-density polyethylene (HDPE) black fibers fabric laminated on both sides with low-density polyethylene (LDPE) coating; Size (12'x18') m; Weight: 5 kg; No welding is allowed in the middle of the sheet; Number of eyelets 18; Colour blue, green or yellow	pc	2.00	
2	Plastic sheet	500 gauge; color green or blue	kg	5.50	optional
3	Nylon rope	8mm dia; Polypropylene recycled fibers UV stabilized; minimum 3 strands; color black/blue; Packed in roll	kg	1.5	
4	Tie wire	Low carbon steel, galvanized binding wire; 16 gauge; Commercial type medium coated, Packed in roll;	kg	1.5	
5	Nails for roof	Iron nails, made of polished low carbon steel, cold processed, not heat treated except for galvanization; Spiral rolled or twisted shank, sealed umbrella-type spring-head Size: 75x3.6mm, Attached rubber washer to each nail; head dia 22 mm thick; Packed in strong and thick plastic bag	kg	0.5	
6	Nails for wood	Iron nails, polished low-carbon steel; cold processed, not heat treated except for galvanization; Large type-(75x3.6) mm, head dia 7.7mm and Large type-(40x2.2) mm, head dia 5.5mm; Packed in a strong and thick plastic bag	kg	0.5	
7	Bamboo	Treated and at least two year matured bamboo; Size: length 7 m, Circumference: 7 inch to 9 inch; Type: Mal Bas or equivalent	pc	15.0	Optional
B	Toolkit				
1	Hand saw	Carpenter hand saw, 400-450mm blade, lacquered, overall length 550mm±50mm; Blade thickness : 1 mm, protected against oxidation; Protective cardboard, teeth protection with hard plastic cover; 7 teeth per inch; Wooden dismountable handle, polished varnish hardwood	pc	1.0	
2	Shovel	Pressed carbon steel, hardened and tempered; Size: (295x225) mm, hole diameter: front side 36mm, back side 40 mm; Weight : 1000 gram without handle; Handel : Length 1070 mm, Smooth polished, varnished surfaces with Dry, strong and flexible wood.	pc	1.0	

3	Pick	Pressed carbon steel, hardened and tempered; Handel: Length 1000 mm, Smooth polished, varnished surfaces with Dry, strong and flexible wood.	pc	1.0	Hoe for rural setting
4	Machete	Curved blade, 405 mm (16 inch), lacquered against oxidation, overall length 55 cm; Black smith made and locally available ;	pc	1.0	
5	Combination pliers	Heavy duty Hot-forged carbon steel, side cutting pliers known as linemen pliers or side cutter; protected against corrosion with special paint; having gripping jaws, a cutting edge and insulating handel; Size 200 mm;	pc	1.0	
6	Claw hammer	Carpenter hammer, head and handle, hammer head with flat and claw side: High carbon steel head, treated to achieve a martensitic structure, with dressed striking faces; Weight of head: 750 gram; Handel: Smooth polished, varnished surfaces with Dry, strong and flexible wood.	pc	1.0	
7	Gall (Crow bar)	Iron; Circular shape, smooth and sharp in one end for digging; Size : Dia 25 mm, Length 1000 mm; Weight: 4 kg	pc	1.0	
8	Woven sack	New, woven polypropylene; Size : 1300x400mm; Colour : White; All tools (1 to 7 items) should be packed in woven sack	pc	1.0	

Nepal being agricultural land where most are dependent on agriculture for livelihood, the shelter tool kits distributed will assist the affected families to make use of the tools for farming to support their livelihoods.

Annex-5, Multi Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA)-shelter section only

MIRA tool will be followed for the rapid assessment. Shelter section from MIRA will be taken into account for the purpose of rapid assessment to meet immediate needs of the affected population.

5. Shelter and NFI	
5.1 Total number of houses in the assessed ward:	
5.2 What is the level of housing damage (HH number)?	
5.2.1 Total number of houses destroyed (no further use)	
5.2.2 Total number of house severely damaged (unsafe for immediate settlement)	
5.2.3 Total number of houses moderately damaged (safe for settlement with minor repair)	
5.3 Are community shelter facilities with water and sanitation provisions available?	
5.3.1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3.2 No <input type="checkbox"/>	
5.4 If yes, available public buildings within or around the affected wards with the capacity to accommodate the affected people (for shelter purpose):	Number of people can be accommodated
5.4.1 Public buildings (capacity to accommodate number of people)	
5.4.2 Host families (capacity to accommodate number of people)	
5.4.3 Other (capacity to accommodate number of people)	
5.5 What are the most likely immediate NFI needs of the affected people (with estimated quantity at ward level):	
Items	Estimated Quantity
5.5.1 Tarpaulin	
5.5.2 Blankets	
5.4.1 Cooking Utensils	
5.4.2 Clothing/mattress	
5.4.3 NFRI Kit	
5.4.4 Emergency Shelter kit	
5.4.5 Others (specify):	
5.6 Availability of shelter framing materials locally?	
5.6.1 Bamboo Yes <input type="checkbox"/> /No <input type="checkbox"/>	5.6.2 Wood Yes <input type="checkbox"/> /No <input type="checkbox"/>
5.6.3 Others (specify):	
Narrative:	

Further reading and references

- IFRC, The IFRC shelter kits, 2009
- NRCS, Emergency Shelter Guideline
- IFRC and Oxfam GB, Plastic Sheeting, 2007
- MoHA, National; Disaster Response Framework, July 2012
- Sphere Project, Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response, 3rd edition, 2011
- Engineering in Emergencies, a Practical Guide Book for Relief Workers by Jan Davis & Robert Lambert 2004
- UNOCHA, a guide to the use and logistics of family tents in humanitarian relief, 2004
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), The Camp Management Toolkit, 2008
- Nepal shelter web page: www.un.org.np/coordinationmechanism/shelter-cluster
- Global shelter web page: www.sheltercluster.org/default.aspx