

Nepal shelter strategic directions

1.0 Introduction

On 25 April 2015, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake, struck Nepal with its epicentre in Lamjung District, approximately 81 km northwest of the country capital, Kathmandu. The earthquake has destroyed an estimated 479,934 houses and damaged 259,920 more (NEOC. 15/05/15), leading to large scale humanitarian needs across the affected areas.

On 12 May 2015, a 7.3 magnitude earthquake struck the district of Dolahka, initial damage estimations are still be gathered, but in some areas between 95 – 98% destruction has been reported.

This document outlines the strategic directions in relation to shelter, developed in consultation with the Nepal Shelter Cluster and the Government of Nepal. It should be read along with technical documentation that can be found at www.sheltercluster.org (and relevant Government policies) and is intended to promote a coherent response.

1.1 Strategic Goal

To deliver a shelter response that supports appropriate, flexible, progressive solutions to affected, vulnerable populations that contributes to their own self recovery to provide a safer, more resilient and durable shelter.

1.2 Strategic Objectives

Short-term objective: 350,000 affected and most vulnerable households, are reached with a life saving shelter solution; prioritizing at risk groups (in hard to reach areas) by the end of July.

Outcome Indicator:

- % of households whose homes have been destroyed or damaged that attain a basic, lifesaving shelter solution.

Long-term objective: XXX,XXX affected and most vulnerable households receive shelter solutions that progressively contribute and promote appropriate long-term self recovery. *This should build upon the short term objective caseload*

Outcome Indicators:

% of households whose homes have been destroyed or damaged that have a rigid roof

% of households that will keep more than 50% of their dwelling structure over the next two years

1.3 Method of Delivery

The shelter response should be prioritised in the following way (please see map attached – to follow):

- Hard to reach areas (including mountainous and at risk flood plains)
- Rural/hilly
- Urban

With the following options based on addressing humanitarian needs:

- Shelter interventions which support short and long term self-recovery approaches

- Capacity building through different means of trainings appropriate to the recipient
- Key messaging promoting more resilient shelter

1.4 Principles

- All interventions should have the long-term objective as a primary motivation as long as the short-term life-saving objective of reaching those in hard to reach areas is not compromised.
- All interventions should be based on needs, should contribute to the recovery of the household and should not hinder the process of self-recovery.
- Interventions should have a positive impact upon not only the beneficiary themselves but also on their communities and the wider environment.
- Affected families impacted by the earthquake have unique pre-existing socio and economic vulnerabilities (especially regarding gender and caste) and geographical conditions. This means that their underlying needs for assistance are not homogenous and will require informed flexible approaches and a variety of considered solutions that involve affected people themselves through consultation in the planning, implementation and evaluation steps in delivering the assistance required.
- “Appropriateness” will be understood as shelter interventions which align with best practices recommended by the DUDBC and IFRC co-led Shelter Cluster including:
 - the laws, regulations, policies and codes of the Government of Nepal
 - technical standards and implementation modalities
 - beneficiary selection methods and criteria
 - accountability to affected population standards that are understood by the humanitarian community and adopted by partners of the Shelter Cluster
- “Appropriateness” is based upon a factor of:
 - Addressing the sheltering needs of an affected and vulnerable family
 - Reducing the risk of a family’s morbidity and mortality from climatic conditions
 - Meeting relevant technical standards including cultural suitability
 - Contributing progressively to durable, safer solutions
 - Respects guidance and recommendations on shelter and settlement approaches applicable to hard to reach-mountainous and floodplain areas/rural/urban
- Agencies providing shelter interventions are accountable to both the beneficiaries that they support as well as the Government of Nepal along with their respective donors.
- Accountability of shelter implementers is underscored as a factor of quality interventions that support a process-driven, inclusive approach to sheltering rather than a product-driven menu of solutions.
- Evaluation and determining whether appropriate outcomes have been achieved will include evidenced based triangulation of input from household-level surveys, community-level participative approaches, along with the reporting of agencies to the Shelter Cluster and the Government.

3.0 Output Indicators

Output Indicators for short term objective:

- #/avg # of tarpaulins/tents distributed per location (urban, rural, hard to reach)
- # of HH receiving supplementary HH NFIs per location (urban, rural, hard to reach)

- # of HH receiving supplementary tools per location (urban, rural, hard to reach)
- # of HH receiving supplementary building materials
- # of HH receiving specific NFI and shelter interventions suitable for extreme winter conditions

Output indicators for the long term objective:

- # of HH with pre-existing socio/economic vulnerabilities that receive an appropriate shelter solution
- # of HH with female headed households that receive an appropriate shelter solution
- # of HH with a lower caste status that receive an appropriate shelter solution
- #/avg # of bundles of CGI sheets distributed per location (urban, rural, hard to reach)
- # of HH receiving supplementary tools
- # of HH receiving supplementary building materials
- # of HH receiving specific NFI and shelter interventions suitable for extreme winter conditions
- Avg contribution of unconditional cash per HH per location
- Avg contribution of conditional cash per HH per location
- % of HH receiving un/conditional cash that purchased CGI/Supplementary materials/labour/tools/tarpaulins
- #/% of agencies reporting cash modalities
- % of HH who report having received key messaging on more resilient shelter
- # of HH who have received appropriate training
- # of community groups who have received appropriate training
- # of appropriate trainings carried out for semi-skilled labourers, engineers, social mobilisers, masons and carpenters

4.0 Monitoring

- Outcome level indicators to be collected via HH level, and community level (focus group/key informant) sampled, Shelter Recovery Assessment
- Output level primarily collected via Shelter Cluster 4W reporting template

5.0 Key Documents

- Shelter Cluster Strategy
- Shelter Cluster Technical and Intervention Modality Guidance
- Shelter Cluster Monitoring Framework and reporting tools
- Shelter Cluster Beneficiary Selection Guidance
- Shelter Cluster Accountability to Beneficiaries Guidance
- Relevant Key Messages

6.0 Coordination Architecture

- Cluster lead: The Government of Nepal, the Department for Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC)
- Co lead: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent/Nepal Red Cross Society

- Strategic Advisory Group Members: Ministry of Urban Development, DUDBC, IFRC, UN Habitat, IOM, UNHCR, Lumanti, NSET, CORD, Habitat for Humanity, CRS, Care Nepal, Save the Children, Plan, DFID
- Technical Advisory Group: DUDBC, IFRC, UN-Habitat, NSET – others to be confirmed
- Technical Working Groups:
 - Capacity Building and Training;
 - Key Messages;
 - Shelter Interventions (UN Habitat leading on permanent reconstruction);
 - Cash Modalities;
 - Accountability to Beneficiaries (Beneficiary Selection, Vulnerability, Communicating with Communities);
 - Contingency Planning (population movement, monsoon and winter preparedness)
- Coordination at the District Level – see chart below

7.0 – Contingency Planning

Scenario 1:

Minimal further displacement. A limited number of households require relocation due to landslide risk, seasonal migration

Scenario 2:

Flooding and landslides during monsoon season lead to displacement of people

Scenario 3:

Lack of shelter as winter approaches leads to large migration from himalayan areas to urban areas.

8.0 – Advocacy

- Beneficiary Selection
- Housing, Land and Property
- Quality Standards
- Rental Stock...

Shelter Cluster Coordination Structure

