

# KENYA SHELTER AND NFI SECTOR STRATEGY 2014-2016



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**LIST OF ACRONYMS**

3W/4W.....	Who, What, Where/Who, What, Where, When
ACTED.....	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
CCCM.....	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CERF.....	Central Emergency Response Fund
CP.....	Contingency plan
DCC.....	Deputy County Commissioner
DCO.....	District Commissioner’s Office
GCM.....	General Cluster Manager
HC.....	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT.....	Humanitarian country team
HNO.....	Humanitarian Needs Overview
IASC.....	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IM.....	Information Management
IOM.....	International Organization for Migration
IDPs.....	Internally Displaced Persons
KHPT.....	Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team
KRCS.....	Kenya Red Cross Society
NDOC.....	National Disaster Operation Centre
NDMA.....	National Disaster Management Agency
NGO.....	Non-governmental Organization
NRC.....	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCG.....	Operational Coordination Group
OCHA.....	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OCM.....	Operational Cluster Manager
PEV.....	Post Electoral Violence

## INTRODUCTION

This strategy is aimed as a guiding point for Shelter and NFI sector partners and shelter entity practitioners, on feasible actions, targets and how best sector objectives as stated in the Shelter and NFI sector Terms of reference, can be achieved and to maximize assistance and protection provided to beneficiaries and host communities. As part of the sector's initiative to identify and mitigate response challenges, the strategy will outline tools and guidelines which are recommended to be developed and utilized to aid practitioners in maintaining an equal level of service delivery nationwide and to chart the future of shelter programmes.

Shelter provision is not simply the distribution of temporary lifesaving materials, but encompasses an incremental process whereby emergency response is transitioned into recovery initiatives building on the resilience of communities to engage in the construction and reconstruction of their houses while developing livelihood capacity. Shelter programming should advocate for pertinent sensitization and assistance to host communities, which focuses on beneficiaries as the main developers of recovery. Such an approach can be implemented while simultaneously feeding local resources and maximizing opportunities for communitywide development to fight adverse effects related to chronic vulnerability<sup>i</sup> and avert the effects of further disasters<sup>ii</sup>.

Communities and other populations living in Kenya continue to suffer from growing vulnerability to differing types of disasters, both natural and man-made. These communities face difficulties ranging from chronic poverty, land aridity and drought, flooding, poor infrastructure, chronic illnesses and lack of services<sup>iii</sup> which in turn hinders community development and disrupts livelihoods. Past emergency occurrences have been contained through the coordinated efforts between the government, UN agencies, IOs, NGOs and other members of the civil society<sup>iv</sup>. It is with these positive response

This strategy will map activities covering 2 areas of shelter response, namely;

1. Emergency preparedness (coordination arrangements between sector partners)
2. Emergency response (based on the most likely contingency scenario)

Additionally this strategy will guide and facilitate the level of shelter intervention by Shelter and NFI sector partners, inform the processes of standardization of shelter initiatives (tools, guidelines and trainings) with the aim of ensuring international standards, national standards and local cultural practices for beneficiary assistance are observed by all actors implementing shelter and NFI activities. Outlining and identifying activities undertaken within the above mentioned areas, will likewise guide Organizations' staff to develop realistic budgetary predictions with which to present to donors as a fundraising tool projecting the differing activities undertaken within the sector to ensure a synchronized emergency and recovery response is achieved and meets equivalent standards are maintained countrywide. mechanisms in mind that the newly established Shelter and NFI sector aims to continue to incorporate shelter as a formal sector to assist populations through the provision of shelter as an emergency prerequisite to prevent casualties as a result of lack of protection from severe weather and other disease instigating vectors.

As of November 2012 preparations for the consolidation of the sector coordinating structures have been put in place to formulate **3 core teams**: Strategic team, technical team and Information management team. The Shelter and NFI sector continues to invite all local and international partners with interest, expertise and experience in shelter construction and NFI distribution to join the Sector as a partner.

Under the overall coordination of IOM and the technical expertise of Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS), National Disaster Operations Center (NDOC) and the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), the following organizations comprise the partners of the Shelter and NFI sector:

1. *ACTED*
2. *Global one 2015*
3. *HelpAge*
4. *IOM*
5. *KRCS*
6. *Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation*
7. *NDMA*
8. *Ministry of Devolution and Planning*
9. *NDOC*
10. *NRC*
11. *Plan International*
12. *Samaritan's Purse*
13. *UNHABITAT*
14. *UNHCR*
15. *UNICEF*
16. *UNOCHA*
17. *UNWOMEN*
18. *USAID*
19. *World Vision*
20. *WESCOORD*
21. *Welthungerhilfe*

## CONTEXT: SITUATION ANALYSIS

Kenya is estimated to have 43, 013, 341<sup>v</sup> people currently living in an area of 508, 376 meters squared<sup>vi</sup>. A high number of Kenya's population relies on agricultural income from the country's mere 17% of arable land<sup>v</sup>, employing two thirds of the country's workforce and contributing to the country's agricultural outputs<sup>vii</sup>.

### Complex Emergencies

During the year 2014 - 2015 several inter-klan conflicts and clashes took place in Tana River, Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Turkana, West Pokot among other counties. Inter-ethnic clashes among pastoralist communities remain a prevalent issue, continuing to cause security concerns and minor displacement around the country. These conflicts are further exacerbated by the proliferation of small arms and the growing competition for natural resources rendering the incidents more violent and frequent, with an estimated annual average of 9% of the population being affected by the conflict<sup>viii</sup>.

Additionally, in many cases returning IDPs remain insecure in areas of return in fear of refreshed outbreak of violence, while some IDPs remained in camps after closure of the camps due to insecurity in areas of return and lack of reconciliation between displaced and reintegration communities.<sup>ix</sup>

### Displaced populations and people at risk

Displaced populations in Kenya include both internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees. The IDP population as of February 2015 consisted of almost 310,000 people, with over 220,000 displaced following inter-communal conflicts in mostly the northern Rift Valley and north-eastern regions. Kenya is also hosting 590,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, including over 350,000 in Dadaab refugee camps, 180,000 in Kakuma camps, and 50,000 in Nairobi, with the number of new South Sudanese refugees in Kakuma camps doubled to over 90,000 since December 2013, and the number of Somali refugees decreasing to 425,000 due to return. Following the attack at Garissa University on 2 April 2015 and increased insecurity in Dadaab camps, there is a common understanding to ensure return from Dadaab to Somalia is voluntary and safe, to boost security in Dadaab, and to expand additional areas for return. With the refugee population in Kenya expected to grow to over 608,000 by the end of 2015 with 30,000 new arrivals from South Sudan, services including life-saving activities are not reaching basic humanitarian standards.

The total number of children and youth affected by conflict, drought, and disease outbreaks is estimated at 1.2 million or over 60 % of the total affected population, including 400,000 children in primary and 65,000 youth in secondary education in North Eastern, North Rift and Lake Regions, with limited access to education and other basic services. Kakuma refugees include 67% children and youth under 18, and over 14,000 or 15% unaccompanied and separated children, with a participation rate of 40% at the pre-school and 54% at the primary school level<sup>x</sup>.

### Drought

Kenya has a recurrent pattern of droughts and flooding and the country has witnessed a rise in economic and other social pressures as a result of consecutive droughts in some parts of the country and flooding in other parts of the country<sup>xi</sup>. Drought is considered to be one of the most prominent natural disaster affecting populations in Kenya (Eastern, Northern Eastern, parts of Rift Valley and coastal provinces)<sup>xii</sup>. Drought is one of the main causes of the conflicts as it creates scarcity in natural resources.

### Flooding

Kenya experiences flooding in different parts of the country as a result of the short/long rain season at the end and start of each year. Western parts of the country, Nyanza province, and areas around Mount Kenya and Tana River are frequently affected. These flood occurrences are often associated with El Nino phenomenon (an occurrence in the Pacific Ocean which affects weather patterns around the world), this phenomenon has been associated with both rainfall and drought, causing a loss of structure, destruction of livelihoods, and a setback to development<sup>xiii</sup>.

A warning for El-Nino rains was given in August 2015; projected to occur between October 2015 to January 2016. This coincided with the short-rain season in the country which was mainly experienced from October to December. 1.5 million people were projected to be in need of direct assistance during this period which called for joint interventions at a multi-sectoral level.

### Others

In addition to drought and flooding, Kenya experiences landslides which are also prominent features of the rain period, especially in areas around Tana River and Lake Victoria<sup>xii</sup>. Incidences of fire outbreaks have also increased in the country causing death, destruction of property and displacement. Incidences of terrorism have been reported in the country period leading to death, destruction of property and displacement of people. Over 350 lives were lost through acts of terrorism in the period between 2014 and 2015<sup>xiv</sup>.

**SCENARIO: POPULATION PLANNING FIGURES**

Based on prediction on natural disasters and conflict in the region, the Shelter and NFI sector plans for provision of shelter and NFI materials ranging from; distribution of temporary shelter kits and household NFIs (immediately after disaster) for displaced, shelter repair kits for non-displaced and will coordinate a recovery strategy with the government of Kenya. This strategy will focus mainly on preparedness and emergency response based on the occurrence of natural disasters and conflict in the region

For a detailed outline of the predicted most likely disaster events, please refer to the [Shelter and NFI sector Contingency Plan](#). For the level of shelter partner presence please refer to the sector [3/4 W Matrix Map](#).

Based on Inter-agency natural disasters and conflict contingency plan's most likely incidents and the Shelter and NFI Sector contingency plan most likely incidents, the following displacement pattern in the county clusters is as predicted:

**Table showing county cluster coverage by Shelter and NFI sector partners**

Cluster	No	Covering counties	Expected Displacement	Shelter and NFI sector Partner Presence
Isiolo	1	Marsabit, Isiolo, Samburu, Meru, Tharaka	31,500	UNICEF, KRCS
Nakuru	2	Nakuru, Bomet, Narok, Nyandarua, Baringo, Kericho	140,000	NRC, IOM, KRCS
Eldoret	3	Uasin Gishu, Trans Nzoia, Elgeyo Marakwet, Bungoma, Nandi, Busia	20,000	Samaritan's Purse, KRCS, World Vision
Coast	4	Mombasa, Kilifi, Kwale, Taita-Taveta, Tana River, Lamu	160,000	World Vision, KRCS, IOM, SP
Garissa	5	Garissa, Wajir, Mandera	100,000	NRC, IOM, UNICEF
Kisumu	6	Kisumu, Siaya, Homa Bay, Migori, Kisii Nyamira, Kakamega, Vihiga	200,000	UNICEF, World Vision, KRCS
Lodwar	7	Turkana, West Pokot	130,000	World Vision, UNICEF, IOM NRC
Nairobi	8	Nairobi, Kiambu, Machakos, Kajiado, Kitui, Makueni	19,000	All Partners
Nyeri	9	Muranga, Nyeri, Laikipia, Kirinyaga	11,000	KRCS, World Vision

## OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the Shelter and NFI sector in Kenya is to provide effective and timely lifesaving shelter and NFI assistance to people affected by natural and man-made disasters.

We seek to promote resilience by building the capacity of local populations to engage in reducing vulnerabilities and increasing socio-economic development while enhancing local and international partnerships.

### **Strategic Objectives**

The specific objectives of the strategy are as follows;

Strategic objective 1: Re-arrangements of coordination structures

- a) Operationalization of sector support teams (Strategic, technical and IM)
- b) Re-adjustment of the coordination mechanism with partners covering different county clusters
- c) Improvement of reporting and information sharing plan

**Strategic objective 2:** Enforcement of emergency response plan

- a) Implementation of the standard shelter and NFI kits
- b) Distribution policy of standard NFI kit (arrangements with WASH and Health sectors)
- c) Beneficiary centered shelter solutions (Displaced and non-Displaced)
- d) Shelter and NFI sector assessment priorities
- e) Review of cross cutting issues namely Environment, Gender, Age, Communicable diseases etc.)

**Strategic objective 3:** Development of tools, standards and guidelines.

- a) Formulation of preparedness training initiatives
- b) Formulation of beneficiary selection for capacity building assistance
- c) Shelter construction standards and other needed updates



## STRATEGY ACTION PLAN

### **Outline for the Development of Strategy**

The Shelter and NFI sector will attempt to the best of its capabilities to align its approach to Kenya's national strategy and abide to international service delivery standards. All partners are urged to advocate and contribute to the achievement of service delivery standards as well as to partake where appropriate in Hub specific standard setting.

In order to establish consensus between sector partners towards the conception of a response plan, the IOM in close coordination with KRC, will advocate for the inclusion of all partners on the agreement and standardization of response plans and sector related activities. This will include but will not be limited to inviting all partners to contribute their expertise and field experiences, to support the sector in establishing context and culturally appropriate responses. This consensus will be facilitated by the Shelter and NFI strategic team under the leadership of the sector coordinator.

### **Process Outline**

With the aim of ensuring that the strategy is in line with sectoral objectives, country specific humanitarian objectives, international humanitarian standards and is inclusive of all necessary sectors, the development of the adjusted draft of the strategy for 2016 is coordinated with the strategic team, technical team and IM team.

## OBJECTIVE 1:

### RE-ARRANGEMENTS OF CO-ORDINATION STRUCTURES

- Operational support teams (Strategic, technical and IM)
- Re-adjustment of the coordination mechanism with partners covering different county clusters
- Improvement of reporting and information sharing plan

### Operationalization of sector support teams (Strategic, technical and IM)

#### Strategic Team

As stated in the Shelter and NFI Sector terms of reference (annex), the Strategic team is to support in the development of guidelines, good standards, and envisioned targets to meet sector objectives.

The below table outlines the objectives and deliverables by the strategic team, the strategic team will be comprised of the members organizations: IOM, KRC, WVK, UNICEF and UNHCR and remains open for any other interested agency to become member or to attend meetings.

Who	Objectives	Deliverables	When
<b>Strategic Team</b>	To contribute to the development of Shelter and NFI sector tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shelter and NFI mission checklist;</li> <li>2. Guidance on rapid and needs assessment;</li> <li>3. Guidance on information management;</li> <li>4. Guidance on vulnerability selection criteria;</li> <li>5. Guidance on inclusion and observation of cross cutting areas</li> </ol>	As and when required
<b>Strategic Team</b>	Appoint organization focal points to represent input during strategic team meetings	Monthly strategic team meetings	
<b>Strategic Team</b>	Contribute to the operational framework for service delivery	Operational framework for the implementation of Shelter programmes	
<b>Strategic Team</b>	Contribute to pertinent discussions of the Shelter and NFI sector strategic, technical and IM team	Inclusion of cross cutting sector perspective during Shelter planning	
<b>Strategic Team</b>	Where appropriate, share pertinent information with team members to guide shelter programming	Informed review and update of strategic objectives	
<b>Strategic Team</b>	Contribute to the identification of existing gaps in response plans, contingency plans and strategy	Final drafts of response plan, contingency plan and Shelter and NFI strategy	

## Improvement of reporting and information sharing plan

On behalf of the sector, IOM and KRC in partnership with OCHA and sector partners will maintain an information management capacity which will serve as the focal point for the receipt and storage of sector information.

The Shelter and NFI sector will additionally coordinate the response with government counterparts (NDMA/NDOC) to ensure sustainable assistance is given complimentary to existing government capacity for assistance. These include but are not limited to the following:

### OCHA

- The sector will communicate with other sectors and their partners through established channels facilitated by OCHA.
- The sector will maintain OCHA informed of sector activities and capacity at county clusters and central level
- The sector will partner with OCHA where appropriate in the collection and dissemination of sector specific information

### Sector IM team

- Gather information from sector partners and maintain a readily available database of sector capacity
- Will update sector contacts list, dissemination networks and online information panel Develop necessary tools for the functioning of the sector, such as but not limited to the following:
- Sector specific assessment forms
- Sector specific monitoring forms
- Sector specific activities update template
- Informed and comprehensive reporting formats
- Shelter programmes data collection and mapping tools

### Sector Partners

- Sector partners will submit necessary information for the update of sector capacity
- Sector partners will keep the sector up to date on new activities undertaken in relation to shelter and NFI.
- Sector partners will support the sector IM team where necessary, by: collecting or facilitating the collection of information of field activities, supporting the sector IM team through the
- provision of support staff or initiatives on the creation of support tools and tracking of site populations.

### NDMA/NDOC

- Liaise with NDMA/NDOC on information for assistance provision to IDPs in informal/spontaneous settlements.
- Liaise with NDMA/NDOC on resettlement in order to construct shelters on designated land and where necessary to coordinate transportation from spontaneous settlements to designated IDP settlement areas

## OBJECTIVE 2: ENFORCEMENT OF EMER- GENCY RESPONSE PLAN

- Implementation and use of the standard shelter and NFI kits
- Distribution policy of standard NFI kit (arrangements with WASH and Health sectors)
- Beneficiary centered shelter solutions (Displaced and non-Displaced)

## Implementation and use of standard shelter kits

It is important that partner to affect the use of the agreed standardized NFI kit, the shelter guidelines book and the field companion guide that include additional loose material prepared and distributed by the sector. The distribution of standard items during will ensure the fair and equitable response of all partners. As well the use of shelter catalogue by shelter practitioners at country wide level will also ensure, that all shelter practitioners are informed and using existing standards. Please refer to the attached related materials.

## Proposed contents of a standard NFI kit

### Standard NFI Kit:

Standard NFI Kits - Final Draft			
Items	Descriptions	Technical Note	
1	Kitchen set	Cooking pot+lids 1(1*7 Ltr),1(1*5ltr), Knife 1, Mugs 5,spoons5, serving spoon 1, cooking stick 1, 5 deep plates,	Cooking Pot-Alluminium with two handles. Thickness: cooking Pot-minimum 1.75mm, with lids that have an handle; Lid-Minimum 1mm. 2 round thick wire rod handles, sand paper finish. Spoons, plates, cups, serving spoon- Stainless steel with no sharp edges. Thickness: Minimum 0.5mm Kitchen knife-Stainless steel blade, wooden handle with good finish. Thickness: minimum 1.5mm Package: all in a carton
2	Jericans	2pcs 10ltr & 20ltr	Quality: HDPE, Cylindrical type. Colour: white or yellow. Weight: 10ltr -500gm, 20ltr-700
3	Bucket With Lid	2pcs 20ltr	Quality: Industrial bucket with a handle. Made of HDPE or Polypropylene, food grade material with fitting lid/cover. Weight: minimum 700gm, Colour: commonly white
4	Blankets	3pcs	Size: Big: 190x225cm; Medium-150x225cm. Quality-woolen with mixed synthetic fibre (50% wool, 50% other) Thickness-4mm minimum.
5	Sleeping mats	3pcs large size	Quality: made from 100% synthetic yarns in a tightly woven 2/2 twill(recycled material); Size: 3x6 ft.; Colour: any. Other details: water proof, tear proof and trim finished. Weight: 0.810grams
6	Mosquito Net	2pcs	Quality: Non-flammable, WHO approved. Material: Polyethylene. Size: 150x160x180cm; Colour: White or blue.
7	Bar Soap (Multi-purpose)	2pcs 800gms	Quality:Bar soap not harmful to the skin, made from vegetable or animal fat (with partitions). Moisture content: Maximum 25% at time of packing. Packaging: wrapped; Colour: White; Weight: 800gms
8	Sanitary cloth	1pc (45" Wide and 1 Metre length.)	Quality: Fleece Material, highly absorbent . Colour: bright colours (pink, light blue, yellow/cream. Size: 1M Wide by 1.5 M length
9	Kanga	1pc	Quality: Cotton fabric, all four sides well hemmed. Size: 1.5m by 1m,
10	Tarpaulin	1pc (4*6)m	Quality: Woven high density polyethylene fibres with reinforced rims, with rust proof eyelets on the four sides, UV resistant and non-flammable. Size: 4x6meters. Colour: Grey or other. Weight: 190-200gm/sq m. Tear resistance: minimum 100n both sides
11	Rope	6mm 12m	Quality: PE Size: 12m by 6mm
12	Poles ( This is optional)	3pcs	Quality: Plastic poles. Diameter: 3inches. Length: 7-8ft
13	Plastic sheet	1pc	Quality: Plastic & Polythane, 1000Gauge. Colour: Yellow or Clear Size: 6x2m.
14	Light	1pc solar charge	Batteries rechargeable by solar. Batteries life span to be more than 12months; Portable
15	Kit bag	1pc with agency Logo printed on packaging	Polypropylene Sack. Capacity 15kg, virgin woven polypropylene, size - big enough to carry other items in the kit (approximately 23.5" x 15"). Agency Logo stamped onto the sack.

### Loose Materials

Unit cost	Description	Unit/ Household	SPHERE standard	Agreed standard
(TBC)	Female clothing (+dignity kit)	1/HH	Culturally/Climate appropriate	(TBC)
(TBC)	Male clothing	1/HH	Culturally/Climate appropriate	(TBC)
(TBC)	Children clothing	4/HH	Culturally/Climate appropriate	(TBC)
(TBC)	Infant clothing (+baby kit)	4/HH	Culturally/Climate appropriate	(TBC)

**Beneficiary centered shelter solutions**

Target community assistance will form a basis for the implementation priorities of the sector in order to better manage the expectation of beneficiaries and relevant entities, and to ensure implementation plans includes features serving as vulnerability reduction mechanism to avert future negative impacts of disasters<sup>xvii</sup>. Based on the Shelter and NFI response plan, shelter and NFI assistance will be provided to both displaced and non-displaced individuals.


In addition to the prioritization of displaced and non-displaced individuals requiring shelter assistance, the sector will take into account household vulnerabilities through the assistance to the following individuals:

- whose HH is led by an elderly person, a single female, a minor, a person with disability or chronic illness and members of ethnic minorities
- whose homes are completely or partially destroyed;
- who due to fear of persecution or ethnic violence cannot return to their homes; -whose land ownership documents have been destroyed




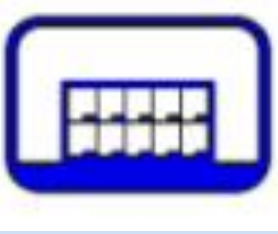
**Target indicator I: Displaced Individuals**

As displacement can result in long term movement of people, whether return is impeded by lack of security, land ownership disputes or political and economic constrains<sup>xviii</sup> sustainable camp shelter solutions are recommended to be sought to ensure adequate living standards are provided to assist displaced populations. The Shelter and NFI sector proposes to work with the Government of Kenya, OCHA and relevant sectors in the identification of appropriate sites for the creation of secure, organized and livelihood friendly settlement solutions for people who have fled their homes (TBC: identification of sites). In addition to site identification the sector has undertaken the task of categorizing the types of kits to be distributed at different phases, this will include both displaced and non-displaced individuals.

Based on rapid assessment (inter-agency and sector specific) the sector proposes the following assistance methods:

Assistance Method	Settlement type	Proposed Support by the Shelter and NFI sector
<b>Assistance Method 1</b>	<p data-bbox="464 1188 708 1215"><b>Urban self-settlement</b></p> 	<p data-bbox="776 1136 1328 1163">To this group of beneficiary the sector proposes to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="824 1178 1122 1205">1. Register as appropriate</li> <li data-bbox="824 1209 1503 1236">2. Liaise with GoK on the establishment of a collective Centre</li> <li data-bbox="824 1241 1409 1297">3. Liaise with the GoK, CCCM sector on maintenance and management of collective Centre</li> <li data-bbox="824 1302 1438 1358">4. Liaise with Protection sector to ensure protection mechanisms and rights of beneficiaries are observed</li> <li data-bbox="824 1362 1425 1419">5. Liaise with WASH sector to ensure sanitary facilities are available in collective Centres</li> <li data-bbox="824 1423 1425 1480">6. Liaise with GoK on return and reconciliation or post disaster resettlement options</li> <li data-bbox="824 1484 1114 1512">7. Distribution of NFI kits</li> </ol>






<p><b>Assistance Method 2</b></p>	<p><b>Rural self-settlement</b></p> 	<p>To this group of beneficiary the sector proposes to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Register as appropriate</li> </ol> <p><b>Phase I - Relocation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Liaise with GoK on identification of relocation sites</li> <li>3. Liaise with other sectors and facilitate safe transportation of beneficiaries</li> </ol> <p><b>Phase II - Assistance</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Provision of services as listed in assistance method 3 (once relocated to designated site)</li> </ol>
<p><b>Assistance Method 3</b></p>	<p><b>In planned sites</b></p> 	<p>To this group of beneficiary the sector proposes to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Register as appropriate</li> <li>2. Distribute emergency shelter kit</li> <li>3. Distribute NFI kit</li> <li>4. Liaise with community leaders on provision of trainings for the maximum usage of shelter and NFI kits</li> <li>5. Coordinate peace building activities with host communities</li> <li>6. Ensure equitable and environmentally appropriate materials are distributed on site</li> <li>7. Liaise with WASH for the construction of water points, drainage structures and sanitary facilities</li> <li>8. Liaise with Protection sector to ensure protection mechanisms and rights of beneficiaries are observed</li> <li>9. Liaise with the CCCM sector on the coordination and management of site – identification of gaps to be covered by the Shelter and NFI sector</li> <li>10. Liaise with government on durable solutions: handover and camp closure</li> </ol>
<p><b>Assistance Method 4</b></p>	<p><b>With Host families</b></p> 	<p>To this group of beneficiary the sector proposes to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Register as appropriate</li> <li>2. Distribute NFI kit</li> <li>3. Coordinate peace building activities with host communities</li> <li>4. Liaise with Protection sector to ensure protection mechanisms and rights of beneficiaries are observed</li> <li>5. Liaise with WASH sector on the provision of additional sanitary facilities</li> <li>6. Liaise with beneficiaries on voluntary return and relocation</li> </ol>
<p><b>Assistance Method 5</b></p>	<p><b>In collective Centre</b></p> 	<p>To this group of beneficiary the sector proposes to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Register as appropriate</li> <li>2. Distribute NFI kit</li> <li>3. Liaise with site community leaders on provision of additional services</li> <li>4. Ensure equitable and environmentally appropriate materials are distributed on site</li> <li>5. Liaise with WASH for the construction of water points, drainage structures and sanitary facilities</li> <li>6. Liaise with Protection sector to ensure protection mechanisms and rights of beneficiaries are observed</li> <li>7. Liaise with the CCCM sector on the coordination and management of site – identification of gaps to be covered by the Shelter and NFI sector</li> <li>8. Liaise with Government counterparts for the identification of permanent shelter solutions</li> </ol>



**Target indicator II: Non-Displaced Individuals**

For non-displaced persons reconstruction should ideally begin at the onset of the disaster, as it is equally important in saving lives and averting vulnerability as a result of inadequate shelter option<sup>xx</sup>. This is especially important for recovery, as repair can be considered as the first step towards reconstruction<sup>xx</sup>. The Shelter and NFI sector proposes the following assistance methods to ensure that non-displaced persons are provided with lifesaving emergency assistance to reduce morbidity as a result of inadequate shelter and as a step towards reconstruction:

Assistance Method	Settlement	Proposed Support by the Shelter and NFI sector
Assistance Method 6	<p><b>In rental property</b></p> 	<p>To this group of beneficiary the sector proposes to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Register as appropriate</li> <li>2. Liaise with site community leader on beneficiary selection for shelter repair, return and reconstruction</li> </ol>
Assistance Method 7	<p><b>House and Land Owner</b></p> 	<p>To this group of beneficiary the sector proposes to:</p> <p><b>Phase I - Partially destroyed:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Register as appropriate</li> <li>2. Shelter repair assistance (loose materials, voucher etc.)</li> <li>3. Shelter repair/reconstruction training or in the case of vulnerable household, provide construction assistance</li> </ol> <p><b>Phase II – Completely Destroyed</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Register as appropriate</li> <li>2. Demolition/site cleanup assistance</li> <li>3. Shelter reconstruction assistance (distribution of materials or vouchers)</li> <li>4. Reconstruction training/assistance to vulnerable HH</li> </ol>
Assistance Method 8	<p><b>Occupancy with no Legal rights<sup>xxi</sup></b></p> 	<p>To this group of beneficiary the sector proposes to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Register as appropriate</li> <li>2. Liaise with GoK on relocation to camp site or land allocation</li> <li>3. Where appropriate provide onward transportation support</li> <li>4. Provision of assistance method 3 once resettled on non-disputed land</li> </ol>

**Assessment Priorities Checklist**

As construction of shelter from the emergency phase to permanent shelters is an incremental process, it is important to prioritize intervention areas appropriately to ensure, where necessary that lifesaving needs are addressed and when appropriate that sustainable approaches are adopted.

The below table provides a list of the proposed areas to take into account during Shelter assessment, as they are essential to lifesaving assistance. The initial rapid assessment (KIRA) will be done after the onset of disaster which will facilitate the provision of lifesaving assistance, while the Shelter and NFI assessment should be implemented towards the end of Phase 1 (emergency: provision of life saving emergency/transitional shelter assistance) or beginning of Phase 2 (transition – provision of durable/reinforced transitional shelter solutions) to ensure adequate shelter standards are being provided, while end of Phase 2 or beginning of Phase 3 (reconstruction – provision of permanent shelter solutions) should be complimented by the roll out of an intentions survey to capture the different reconstruction options available to site residents. Additionally, the sector in partnership with OCHA proposes to establish a Roster of assessment specialists from all partner agencies to enable rapid deployment of staff to undertake Inter-agency or Sector specific assessment missions.

The table serves as a guide for data recommended to be captured during the exercise<sup>xxii</sup>. The prioritization of mentioned services will ensure a standard approach is provided across all sites by the different sector partners and organization specific implementing partners:

CHECKLIST	PRIORITY LEVEL *(low), ** (Medium), *** (high)		
	Phase 1 (1 - 3 Months)	Phase 2 (3 - 6 Months)	Phase 3 (After 6 months)
<b>Shelter</b>			
✓ Land ownership	***	***	***
✓ Site management	***	**	*
✓ Site status (open and closure dates)	*	**	***
✓ Household survey (income, occupation, family size, number of women, children, aged and disabled)	*	**	***
✓ Vulnerability identification	***	***	***
✓ Shelter kit (size, adequacy, privacy, leakages, ventilation)	***	***	N/A
✓ Toolbox	*	**	***
<b>NFI</b>			
✓ Hygiene supplies (sanitary, soap, toothbrush etc.)	***	***	***
✓ Kitchen set	***	***	**



✓ Water treatment/Filter	****	***	**
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Phase 1 (1 - 3 Months)</b>	<b>Phase 2 (3 - 6 Months)</b>	<b>Phase 3 (After 6 months)</b>
<b>WASH</b>			
✓ Water source	***	***	***
✓ Availability of sanitary facilities	***	***	***
✓ Adequacy of sanitary facilities	***	***	***
✓ Collection of waste	***	**	N/A
✓ Drainage structures	***	***	**
<b>Protection</b>			
✓ Presence of site security	***	***	N/A
✓ Adequately labeled site structures	***	***	N/A
✓ Fire and hazard contingency	***	***	***
✓ Adequacy of lighting structure	***	***	***
<b>Health/Nutrition</b>			
✓ Existing health services	***	***	***
✓ Existing health risks	***	***	**
✓ Prevalent diseases identified on site	***	***	N/A
<b>Livelihood &amp; Education</b>			
✓ Source of income	*	***	***
✓ Profession/Skills training	*	**	***
✓ Education facilities (within 1km distance)	***	***	***

In addition to the above, all sector partners and implementing agencies are encouraged to ensure the following are observed:

- Fire contingencies
- Safe distance between construction of shelter facilities and sanitary facilities
- Construction of drainage structures, taking into account Kenya’s pastoral communities, the appropriate construction of livestock accommodation space (separate from residential areas)
- Access to health facilities – or inclusion of mobile facilities where public health facilities are not available

### Checklist for Cross Cutting Issues

In addition to above mentioned sector priorities, the Shelter and NFI sector proposes to advocate for the inclusion of the following cross cutting areas:

Cross cutting area	Recommended implementation
<b>Environment</b>	<b>Phase</b>
Distribution of environmentally safe materials	Pre-disaster to Phase 3
Distributed materials in each response phase should be either recyclable or re-usable to diminish effects of environmental degradation	Phase 1 to Phase 3
Anticipate environmental impact: by considering the disposal of waste and including the plantation of vegetation and trees on site	Pre-disaster
Selected sites should be made safe: clearing of site, identification of hazards prior to construction	Pre-disaster
Ensure equitable access to fuel to avoid cutting of trees for firewood	Phase 1 to Phase 3
<b>Gender</b>	<b>Phase</b>
Gender targeted approach: considering the different needs of boys, girls, women and men, via distribution methods, dignity kits for women and girls	Pre-disaster to Phase 3
Where available, ensure equal representation of males and females community leaders	Phase 1 to Phase 3
Appropriate gender demarcated facilities: separate sanitary facilities for women and men	Phase 1 to Phase 3
Sensitization for women, men, boys, and girls	Phase 1 to Phase 3
Inclusion of women site service providers	Phase 1 to Phase 2
Inclusion of complaints and reporting mechanisms	Phase 1 to Phase 3
<b>Age</b>	<b>Phase</b>
Take into consideration access to services for aged: specific distribution mechanisms for aged HH heads	Pre- disaster – Phase 3
Medical support for the aged (safe distance of clinics to settlements with aged or persons with disabilities and the chronic ill)	Phase 1 to Phase 3
<b>Communicable diseases</b>	<b>Phase</b>
Sensitization of beneficiaries on HIV/AIDS prevention	Phase 1 to Phase 3
Where appropriate coordinate with health sector on distribution of contraception	Phase 1 to Phase 3
Ensure access to health services and antiretroviral	Phase 1 to Phase 3
Inclusion of water sanitation, hygiene trainings to sensitize beneficiaries on the preservation of water and appropriate sanitary techniques	Phase 1 to Phase 3

## OBJECTIVE 3: DEVELOPMENT OF TRAININGS, TOOLS, STAND- ARDS AND GUIDELINES

- Sector Training initiatives
- Beneficiary selection for Livelihood capacity building initiatives
- Shelter construction standards and further reading

### Training Initiatives

As stated in the Shelter and NFI contingency and response plan, the sector proposes to roll out trainings (reliant on availability of funds) to build the capacity of partners and government counter parts to ensure standard service provision countrywide. As a newly established sector these trainings are particularly crucial to sensitize implementing agencies and government counterparts regarding existing tools and guidelines for the implementation of safe and sustainable shelters.

Training	Target	Phase	When
KIRA	Sector lead agencies and HUB lead agencies coordinated by OCHA	Pre-disaster	Ongoing
SPHERE standards training (online)	All sector partners and where appropriate implementing agencies	Pre-disaster	Feb-13/Mar-13
Shelter specific assessment training	All sector partners and where appropriate implementing agencies	Pre-disaster	TBC
Damage Assessment training	All sector partners and where appropriate implementing agencies	Pre-disaster	TBC
Beneficiary selection and profiling Training	All sector partners and where appropriate implementing agencies	Pre-disaster	TBC
Shelter specific technical assessment training	All sector partners and where appropriate implementing agencies	Pre-disaster	TBC
Gender training	All sector partners and where appropriate implementing agencies	Pre-disaster	TBC
Capacity building initiatives for GoK counterparts (provision of assistance and protection)	District and County commissioners, and relevant government staff	Pre-disaster	TBC
Establishment of district training Centres, to ensure training across all HUBs	Beneficiaries, sector partners, implementing agencies and where appropriate, government officials	Pre-disaster – Phase 3	TBC
Camp Management training	Sector partners and government officials	Pre-disaster	TBC
Training on the inclusion of cross cutting issues – environment (DRR), HIV/AIDS, disability and Age	All sector partners and where appropriate implementing agencies	Pre-disaster	TBC

## Beneficiary Selection

As one of the most sensitive steps of shelter assistance, beneficiary selection is critical and crucial to shelter assistance, as it charts the path for livelihood solutions for displaced and non-displaced communities. At county level the importance of beneficiary selection committees will be important in ensuring that the most vulnerable households receive necessary assistance.

In order to ensure sustainable aid, which builds on existing local capacities and the capacities of affected population the Shelter and NFI sector proposes to support vulnerable HH through the following criteria for selection:

1. Accommodation status as mentioned in [beneficiary centered shelter solutions](#) section, specifically focusing on those HH who:
  - Are living in the premises of their own house/compound which has been partially or completely destroyed
  - Are living in tents/huts within or outside camp settlements
  - Are living in a rented accommodation or with relatives or host communities
  - Illegally inside public buildings (schools, hospitals etc.)

These beneficiaries will be, where deemed appropriate provided with building, reconstruction and repair training. In the case of emergency lifesaving shelter for non-vulnerable HH heads, shelter assembly/repair instructions will be provided, while in the case of vulnerable HH heads the sector proposes to support through the construction/assembly of the shelter.
2. The second tier of consideration for beneficiary selection will be given to those who have proof of land ownership, in the case of lack of land ownership status; the sector will liaise with government authorities on the allocation of land. Shelter construction/repair support, will be given upon provision of land ownership documents, unless issued with Government document for non-disputed land.
3. Returnee communities who were previously exiled in planned settlements, will be registered and given voluntary repatriation forms, which will form the basis for the assistance coordinated between the GoK and the Shelter and NFI sector, for either the construction of permanent shelter or the disbursement of reconstruction funds.
4. The sector will also advocate for the implementation of the following:
  - Community based initiatives and quick impact projects:
    - For the provision of shelter maintenance assistance for on-site beneficiaries
    - Shelter repair, retrofitting or improvement for non-displaced beneficiaries
    - Construction of shelters or provision of on the job training initiatives to beneficiaries
    - Construction of sanitary facilities
    - Site cleaning
    - Community led reconstruction training teams
    - Hiring of host community skilled workers to train displaced communities
    - Peace building initiatives (with a specific focus on youth)
  - Livelihood access and promotion
    - Cash for work initiatives
    - Provision of veterinary services for livestock
    - Promotion of house garden initiatives

### Shelter construction standards and further reading

Various tools guide the provision of shelter and assistance to displaced persons. The below lists tools which the sector will advocate to shelter practitioners to ensure international shelter safety and construction methods are utilized, the list is as follows<sup>Sxiv</sup>:

#### Standards

Title: The Sphere Project, Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standard for Humanitarian Response Link: [www.sphereproject.org/handbook/](http://www.sphereproject.org/handbook/)

Title: Transitional Shelter Guidelines (DFID, Shelter Centre, IOM et. al) Link: [www.sheltercentre.org/library/transitional-shelter-guidelines](http://www.sheltercentre.org/library/transitional-shelter-guidelines)

Title: The National Construction Authority Bill (2011) Link: [http://www.kenyalaw.org/klr/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/bills/2011/National\\_Construction\\_Authority\\_Bill\\_2011.pdf](http://www.kenyalaw.org/klr/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/bills/2011/National_Construction_Authority_Bill_2011.pdf)

Title: Timber, A guide to the planning, use, procurement and logistics of timber as a construction material in humanitarian relief

Link: <http://www.humanitarian-timber.org/files/timber-final-A5-23-03-09.pdf>

Title: Camp Management Toolkit

Link: <http://www.nrc.no/?aid=9380323>

#### Further reading

Title: Handbook for Emergencies (UNHCR)

Link: [www.unhcr.org/publ/PUBL/471db4c92.html](http://www.unhcr.org/publ/PUBL/471db4c92.html)

Title: Kenya National Disaster Operation Centre

Link: <http://www.nationaldisaster.go.ke/index.php/component/content/frontpage>



## Endnotes

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- <sup>i</sup> The sector recognizes that vulnerability is relative phenomenon and will be taken on a case to case approach
- <sup>ii</sup> Sphere Project. *Humanitarian charter and minimum standards in disaster response*. Oxfam, 2004.
- <sup>iii</sup> Government of Kenya (MoSSP). *Draft National Policy for Disaster Management in Kenya*. February,2009
- <sup>iv</sup> *Ibid*
- <sup>v</sup> Kenya country Profile: <http://www.africareview.com/Country-Profiles/-/979196/983028/-/11n1m2jz/-/index.html>
- <sup>vi</sup> *Ibid*
- <sup>vii</sup> Government of Kenya (MoSSP). *Draft National Policy for Disaster Management in Kenya*. February,2009
- <sup>viii</sup> *Ibid*
- <sup>ix</sup> DEC East Africa Crisis RTE: Kenya January 2012
- <sup>x</sup> Government of Kenya (MoSSP). *Draft National Policy for Disaster Management in Kenya*. February,2009
- <sup>xi</sup> *Ibid*
- <sup>xii</sup> *Ibid*
- <sup>xiii</sup> As of September 2013 #based on partner updates these statistics are interchanging
- <sup>xiv</sup> Approximation based on estimated displacement level (5 persons per household)
- <sup>xvi</sup> Based on Shelter/NFI sector 3/4W matrix results (December 2012)
- <sup>xvii</sup> DFID, OCHA and Shelter Centre. *Shelter after disaster*. 2010
- <sup>xviii</sup> *Ibid*
- <sup>xix</sup> *Ibid*
- <sup>xx</sup> *Ibid*
- <sup>xxi</sup> It is important to assist beneficiaries with no legal claim to land prior to housing re-construction or construction support as construction of shelter in inappropriate often results in land disputes
- <sup>xxii</sup> Please note these recommendations are for reference and are interchangeable depending on context.

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