# DRAFT 1.0 for DISCUSSION

# Shelter Sector

# 2022 Pakistan floods

# Shelter and NFI kits and specifications for response

## What is this document?

This document provides definitions and detailed description of the different types of shelter and NFI assistance recommended by the Shelter Sector in Pakistan.

This is a living document and will be updated as standards evolve. For the emergency phase It focuses on kits for distribution.

Whilst there have been many previews responses to previous crises in Pakistan, the 2022 floods are unprecedented in scale and the response is extremely limited in resources. This document buildt on previous technical guidance but is slightly adapted to the current context.

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## 1.0 Introduction

## 1.1 About shelter

**Shelter is critical to survival**. From the emergency phase until durable solutions, shelter is necessary to safeguard health security and dignity. Adequate shelter and settlement supports family and community life, when populations are displaced or in their homes, maximising communal coping strategies.

## 1.2 Shelter Assistance Types

Shelter assistance is intended to get people under cover in the emergency phase with the longer term goal of getting people into a home.

Household items are the materials people need to stay warm with dignity and include the basic essentials for survival.

Depending on the type of flooding, the location, the incoming weather and the capacities of the affected people needs will evolve and programming needs to adapt based on project monitoring.

## 1.3 Implementing projects

The way that even simple interventions such as distributions are implemented has a major impact on whether they assist the people they are intended to help or make them more vulnerable. This needs to be addressed through staff training, planning and care during implementation. Staff need to think though how people will access distribution sites, how they receive the assistance, how they get it to their place of dwelling and how they will use it when they get ther.

For more on distributions read[[1]](#footnote-2):

## 1.4 Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse – PSEA

Aid Workers must **NEVER**:

* Ask someone for sex or sexual favors in exchange for supporting him or her.
* Have sex with children (anyone under 18 years old is a child).
* Use the services of prostitutes or pay to have sex with anyone – even if it is offered.

The rules apply to everyone, even your colleagues or supervisor. If you see it, hear about it, or suspect it, you **MUST** report it. You will not get in trouble with your organization.

## 1.5 Specifications

The default for all specifications is the IFRC/ICRC emergency items catalogue.

<https://itemscatalogue.redcross.int/>

This contains detailed specifications for international procurement along with quality control procedures.

Where these specifications cannot be attained, or local procurement is being used, take an agreed sample from suppliers and do quality control for future deliveries against this sample.

## 1.6 Summary of kits

Standard kits are summarized as below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Non food items kits | Prioritise: * blankets
* Shawls
* warm clothes
 |
| Non food items kits | To be decided |
| Lightweight Emergency shelter kit | 2 x tarpaulins30m rope |
| Emergency shelter kit | 2 x tarpaulins30m rope5 x bamboo |
| Roofing kit | 2 Plastic Sheets Grade 1; 4x5m minimum4 Bamboo 2.5'' dia top end X 20'12 Bamboo 4'' or 3'' dia top end X 20'Rope 30m (PP / Nylon) |
| Tool kits | To be decided |

## 1.7 Distribution and PDM

The following are helpful reference documents Useful guidance on Distribution and Post Distribution Monitoring

 Distribution: Shelter materials, NFI & Cash.

<https://sheltercluster.org/gbv-shelter-programming-working-group/documents/distribution-shelter-materials-nfi-cash-first>



 Post Distribution Monitoring

<https://sheltercluster.org/gbv-shelter-programming-working-group/documents/post-distribution-monitoring-shelter-and-nfi>

## 2.0 Non Food Items (NFI)

An emergency shelter does not provide for all shelter needs**. People also must have access to suitable non-food-items**[15](#_bookmark14). “Clothing, blankets and bedding materials meet the most personal human needs for shelter from the climate and the maintenance of health, privacy and dignity. Basic goods and supplies are required to enable families to meet personal hygiene needs, prepare and eat food, provide thermal comfort and build, maintain or repair shelters.”[16](#_bookmark15)

NFIs include:

* General Household Support Items, which can usually be distributed without additional instruction, promotion, or education: cooking sets, blankets, clothes, shawls and cooksets.
* Household Shelter Construction Support Items, which usually require additional instruction, promotion and/or education: tool kits and construction materials
* Household WASH and health Support Items, such as jerry cans, buckets, mosquito nets and household water treatment. These are overseen by the WASH and health sectors.

The table below establishes the priority items to be distributed:

## 2.1 NFI packages

|  |
| --- |
| NFI packages |
| The NFI packages need to consider climate and cultural contexts. In Pakistan the NFI packages will change some of its items to meet seasonal needs for Summer and Winter. |
| HIGH PRIOIRTY | (WINTER) Blankets/ quilts | 4 singles or 2 doubles |  |
| (WINTER) Warm shawls | 2 adult, 4 children |  |
| (SUMMER) Summer Blanket | 4 |  |
| Kitchen Set | 1 |  |
| LOW PRIOIRTY | Plastic Mats/Floor sheet | 2 mats / 1 sheet |  |
| Solar Lamp | 1 |  |
| Clothes\* (fabric and sewing kit preferableto clothes) and shoes | - | - |
| Food container (for rice, flour, etc.) | 1 | - |

## 3.2 winteriiztion kit

To be decided

## 3.0 Emergency Shelter

Emergency shelter is the provision of basic and immediate shelter necessary to ensure the survival of disaster-affected persons. It includes rapid response solutions such as tents, insulation materials, other temporary emergency shelter solutions, and shelter related non-food items (NFIs)[8](#_bookmark7).

## 3.1 Emergency Shelter Tent:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **TENT** |  |
| Description | Tents are self-contained and portable shelters with a cover and a structure. [[2]](#footnote-3)Tents require careful procurement as well as work to ensure that there is somewhere to put them and that an un planned camp it not being planned.They are relatively expensive compared to other shelter and vernacular housing support options, but can create rapid shelter.All partners looking to purchase tents should conusult the specifications at procurement.ifrc.org/catalogue.When they are procured site planning and WASH other sectoral assistance is usually needed to ensure that informal and unsanitary sites are not created. |
| Type and Unit Cost | Family Ridge Tent-double fly |
| Family Ridge tent- Winterized – frame tent. Note insulation and flooring modules may also be available |

## 3.2 Emergency shelter kit

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **EMERGENCY SHELTER KIT** |  |
| Description | **Is a package that includes plastic sheets, rope and poles**.The emergency shelter kit allows the provision of shelter in the onset of a disaster that can be reused in the construction of longer term solutions. The contents of the Emergency Shelter kit need to reflect the local climate and cultural requirements, such as privacy and gender separation.Practical guidance on how to use the Emergency Shelter Kit should be given to beneficiaries to promote a safer and more adequate use of the kit. |
| Detailed Content and Unit Cost | 2 Plastic Sheets[[3]](#footnote-4), humanitarian standard Grade 1; 4x5m minimum |
| Rope 6mmx30m (PP / Nylon) |
| 2 poles / 5 bamboos |
| Duration | The anticipated lifetime of plastic sheeting is less than 2 years[10](#_bookmark9) |
|  | For more information on the use of plastic sheeting consult: Plastic Sheeting. A guide to the specification and use of plastic sheeting in humanitarian relief (2007), IFRCand Oxfam |

## 3.3 Roofing kit form 2013

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ROOFING KIT – from 2013** |  |
| Description | Similar to Emergency Shelter kit, the Roofing Kit which includes more poles and can be used as a temporary shelter or in the construction of roofs of One Room Shelters.In principle the Roofing Kit should target households with houses partially destroyed. However, given limited resources for 2012 ER needs, the Shelter Cluster recommends providing roofing kits to people with partially and fully damaged houses in order to ensure that people with fully damaged houses are not excluded from assistance.All roofing kit distributions should be accompanied with clear recommendations to beneficiaries on how to use the kits for temporary shelter as well as for reconstruction efforts. Practical demonstrations are encouraged to ensure that beneficiaries are engaged and awareof various roofing kit uses. |
| Detailed Content and Unit Cost | 2 Plastic Sheets Grade 1; 4x5m minimum |  |
| 4 Bamboo 2.5'' dia top end X 20' |  |
| 12 Bamboo 4'' or 3'' dia top end X 20' |  |
| Rope 6mmx30m (PP / Nylon) |  |
| Duration | The anticipated lifetime of plastic sheeting is less than 2 years[11](#_bookmark10) |

## 4.4 Tool kits and clean up kits.

This is under discussion.

As types of construction vary between region so will the types of Tools that people use will vary between region. Also different tools are used for clean up, community tool kits and individual tool kits.

|  |
| --- |
| **FOR DISCUSSION – TOOL KIT** |
| **#** | **Item** | **Description** | **Quantity Per Kit**  |
| 1 | Pointing Trowel (Karandi) | Weight: 290gm with handle Blade: 6.5” L x 5” W, Handle: 5.5” Long | 1 |
| 2 | Concrete Trowel (Garmala) | 10”L x 4” W | 1 |
| 3 | Plier (Plas) | 8" – 200 mm size, Imported (Chinese) | 1 |
| 4 | Hammer (Hathori) | 1000 grams without handle | 1 |
| 5 | Concrete Pan (Taghari) | Weight: 1 Kg, Diameter: 15”, Depth Height: 5” GI | 1 |
| 6 | Edze (Tesha) | Weight 1 kg,  length 6", 2.5" wide without handle | 1 |
| 7 | Chisel (Cheni) | 700 gm,  10" length, 1” from face | 1 |
| 8 | Hand Saw (Aari) | 16 number | 1 |
| 9 | Nails (Keel) | 2" long - good quality, 1 KG | 1 |
| 10 | Grub Hoe / Agriculture Hoe with Handle (Kasi) | Weight: 1.5 Kg, Blade: 10” L x 9”W | 1 |
| 11 | Hand Hoe (Khurpa) | Total Length: 11” with handle, Blade length: 5.5” x 4,5”W | 1 |
| 12 | Sickle (Dranti) | Weight: 300 grams Length: 16” Blade length 11” | 1 |
| 13 | Rake (Kasala) | 8-9 teeth, Weight 1.5 Kg, Length of  each tooth 9”, Rake width 12” | 1 |
| 14 | Shovel/Spade (Bailcha) | Iron Type: No.6 /14 steel, Size Handle: 2.5 feet made of hard wood, Weight: 1.87 Kgs, Blade made of shaft iron (65 Mn\*steel) tempered with oil, paddle and handle made of hard wood | 1 |
| 15 | Pickaxe with handle (Ganti) | Iron Type: Shaft Iron Weight: 2 kg with out handle length 19” x 3” | 1 |
| 16 | Packing Bag with Logo | Thick Canvass Material  | 1 |
| Additional items |   |   |
| 17 | Wheel Barrow | Dimension: 3’ x 1.5’ x 10” , Capacity: 3.5 cft , Gauge of bucket sheet: 22 gauge , Angle Iron Size: 1.5” x 1.5” , Tyre: Good quality 2 Ply with Panther tube , Logo: both sides (IOM + Japan) | 1 |

## 4.0 Early Recovery Shelter – kits from 2013

Early recovery approaches the need to begin supporting restoration of basic services, livelihoods, shelter, governance, security and the rule of law as soon as possible[12](#_bookmark11).

## 4.1 Early recovery: One Room Shelter

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| --- | --- |
| **ONE ROOM SHELTER – from 2013** |  |
| Description | **One Room Shelter** starts with the complete construction of one room of the permanent house, offering shelter until the rest of the house is finished. **One Room Shelter is a flexible beneficiary-driven approach, which leads to the final product of a safer shelter**. ORS uses familiar vernacular construction practices improved with DRR measures, to ensure the construction of safer shelter and its maintenance with the participation of beneficiaries. The ORS is a process that :Promotes the transferring of knowledge on safer construction techniques to vulnerable groups, as a way to improve communities’ resilience to disasters;Is a first step towards reconstruction and beneficiaries can upgrade it according to theevolution of their capacities and resources. |
| Estimated Cost | The cost of ORS will vary according to the materials and program implementation costs. Forguiding proposes the Shelter Cluster estimates the material cost to be on average: |
| LohKat |  |
| Mud |  |
| Adobe |  |
| Burnt brick |  |
| Concrete Brick |  |
| Estimated duration | 5 to 10 years |

## 4.2 Early recovery: Transitional shelter

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **TRANSITIONAL SHELTER – from 2013** |  |
| Description | **Transitional Shelter is an incremental process which supports the shelter of families affected by conflicts and disasters**, **as they seek to maintain alternative options fort their recovery**[13](#_bookmark12). Through its five characteristics, transitional shelter can be:Upgraded into part of a permanent house;Reused for another purposeRelocated from a temporary site to a permanent locationResold, to generate income to aid with recovery; andRecycled for reconstruction |
| Estimated Cost | Variable according to the materials used |
| Estimated duration | Depends on materials and type of construction |

**WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TRANSITIONAL SHELTER AND ONE ROOM SHELTER (ORS)?**

One room shelter (ORS) starts with the complete construction of one room of the permanent house, offering shelter until the rest of the house is finished. In addition, certain complementary structures such as foundations or latrines may also be constructed.

Although one room shelter eventually gets “extended” into a permanent house, the approach does not allow reuse for another purpose, the relocation to another site or recycling of components for permanent reconstruction. In addition it is also unlikely that specific parts of a one room shelter can be resold.[14](#_bookmark13)

## 5.0 Specifications

This section contains specifications of some key items

As previously mentioned, most specifications can be fond in the emergency items catalogue:

<https://itemscatalogue.redcross.int/>

## 5.1 Bamboo:

For more on the sustainable procurement of bamboo visit:

https://humanitarianbamboo.com/

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** |  | **Specification** |  |  |
| Length | ≥20 | ft | 6.1 | m |
| Bottom diameter | 3.0 | Inch (minimum) | 76 | mm |
| Top diameter | 2.0 | Inch (minimum) | 50 | mm |
| Bottom wall thickness | 3/4 | Inch (minimum) | 18 | mm |
| Insect damage | Insect free, no insect defect |  |  |
| Crack | No cracks, no split |  |  |
| Age | 3-5 years old |  |  |
| Straightness (for treated and untreated poles) | Max. 6 inch bend across a pole ≥20 ft long |
| Minimal zigzag along the length of the pole |
| **If >5% of poles in a truck are not the required standard, reject the delivery and request resupply.** |



Fig. 4: Diagram illustrating key specification requirements for bamboo poles

1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. [Tent](http://josephashmore.org/publications/tents.pdf)s, A guide to the use and logistics of family tents in humanitarian relief – UN/OCHA https://sheltercluster.org/resources/documents/guide-use-and-logistics-family-tents [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Plastic Sheeting. A guide to the specification and use of plastic sheeting in humanitarian relief (2007), IFRC and Oxfam [↑](#footnote-ref-4)