### The minimum standards in Shelter, Settlements and NFIs

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### Exercise: Using Sphere in Shelter, Settlements and NFIs

##### Step 1

In your groups, take time to consider the scenario provided.

After establishing the probable needs, resources, and (making some assumptions) other contextual issues, consider the 5 emergency shelter options below and choose the one you think most appropriate for your scenario.

##### Step 2

Be prepared to explain why you have made this choice, and what assumptions support your strategy.

##### Step 3

After agreeing on the best shelter option for your scenario, list 5 indicators from the Sphere handbook that would help guide your planning, response, and evaluation of the shelter programme. Cite page and text of each indicator.

##### Shelter programme options

1. Shared housing between homeless and local house-holders

2. Material or other assistance to support self-built emergency structures

3. Repair kits or materials for protecting damaged but still usable structures

4. Tents and other ‘emergency’ prototype shelters

5. Mass shelter options

### The scenarios

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| Situation 1: A major earthquake destroys several small villages and renders 50,000 people homeless. Crops are standing in the fields, unharmed and ready for harvest. Government emergency planners decide to appeal for international assistance since reserve stocks of tents are very low in the country. |
| Situation 2: Very heavy flooding along with a tropical storm of fierce magnitude destroys homes and crops of a large refugee community along a fertile river valley. 50,000 people are without shelter, food supplies or safe drinking water. Emergency managers have identified a temporary site located on higher ground that could be used. Civil defence units do have some military-style tents. Emergency food and medical aid will also be needed along with a system to support these people for several weeks (or months) until the danger of flooding has passed. The affected community leadership is requesting an emergency program of support to last until a new crop can be harvested. |
| Situation 3: A ‘holding area’ for 50,000 people is hastily put in place in the desert as the “expellees” from a neighbouring country are temporarily detained at the border area until all of the people can be documented, screened, and assisted with travel arrangements for their onward travel to their home countries – a process that could take several weeks. The local authorities can truck water in, but they have appealed to international agencies for immediate shelter response in this harsh site. |
| Situation 4: 50,000 nomadic people who need “temporary” refuge from fighting and drought are beginning to group around a food distribution site. They bring some of their own shelter materials with them and deploy their shelters in large extended family groups. Due to their impoverished condition and the local lack of their traditional building materials, they will need assistance of some type before the rains begin in a few weeks’ time.  Water can be trucked to the site while negotiations over the rights to drill a deep well are discussed with local government officials. Supplementary feeding centres and medical clinics are quickly established as malnutrition is high and the population has trekked a long way to reach this area. |
| Situation 5: In the outskirts of a major city, national immigration officials are beginning to call for a refugee camp for some 50,000 refugees fleeing violence in a neighbouring region. Most of the refugees are arriving using tourist visas, many even crossing and re-crossing the border in order to keep their legal status in place. The international community has been asked to aid in an immediate shelter programme on land made available by the ministry responsible for the use of public lands. |
| Situation 6: In a high altitude and remote valley, an estimated 50,000 villagers are slowly returning to their badly damaged, (and in 30% of the cases – destroyed) homes. Winter will begin in 4 months, and the international community is concerned about a massive influx to urban centres if no shelter program is carried out in this area. |
| Situation 7: Due to increased fighting and insecurity in the countryside, a wave of 50,000 people has moved into the major urban centre of a small island nation. There is simply not enough available vacant housing stock to absorb the new influx. Many of the families have close ties with relatives living in the city and the government-owned schools and gymnasia could be used in many cases. |