



NFIs Distributions

Guidance for Habitat's National Organizations and Partners



Habitat
for Humanity®

NFIs and disaster response



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Habitat’s International Center for Disaster Resilience (ICDR)

The ICDR is Habitat’s for Humanity’s knowledge management repository, where best practices are collected for dissemination and use by Habitat’s affiliated organizations and partners.

The ICDR has produced a number of documents containing standard operating procedures (SOPs), program technical guides and training materials on several topics to increase the knowledge base and quality of programs of the habitat network.

One of these themes is NFIs distributions. The following has been produced:

- ❖ A NFIs Distribution Technical Guide
- ❖ Training materials (Power points, hand outs, instructor’s manual and participant’s guide)
- ❖ A simulation encompassing NFIs, transitional shelter and core housing has also been developed.

The training materials uses a number of practical scenarios and exercises.

Materials from the ICDR will be soon made available to the wider shelter and settlements sector....Stay tuned.

International Center for Disaster Resilience

NFIs Distribution




Shelter tool kits distributed in The Philippines after shelter repair kits (SRKs) to families affected by Typhoon Haiyan

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Shelter
Construction
Support Non-food
Items

Course Agenda

This course is divided into the following sessions:

- Course Overview and Introduction to the International Centre for Disaster Resilience
- Introduction to Shelter Construction Support NFIs
- Pre-distribution Program Planning & Preparation
- Program Implementation: Distribution

Agenda!

Course Objectives:

Upon completion of training, you will be able to:

- Describe Shelter Construction Support Non-food Items HFH has used in disaster response activities
- Plan a contextually appropriate Shelter Construction Support NFI program
- Design a distribution that addresses key components relevant to implementing a Shelter Construction Support NFI program



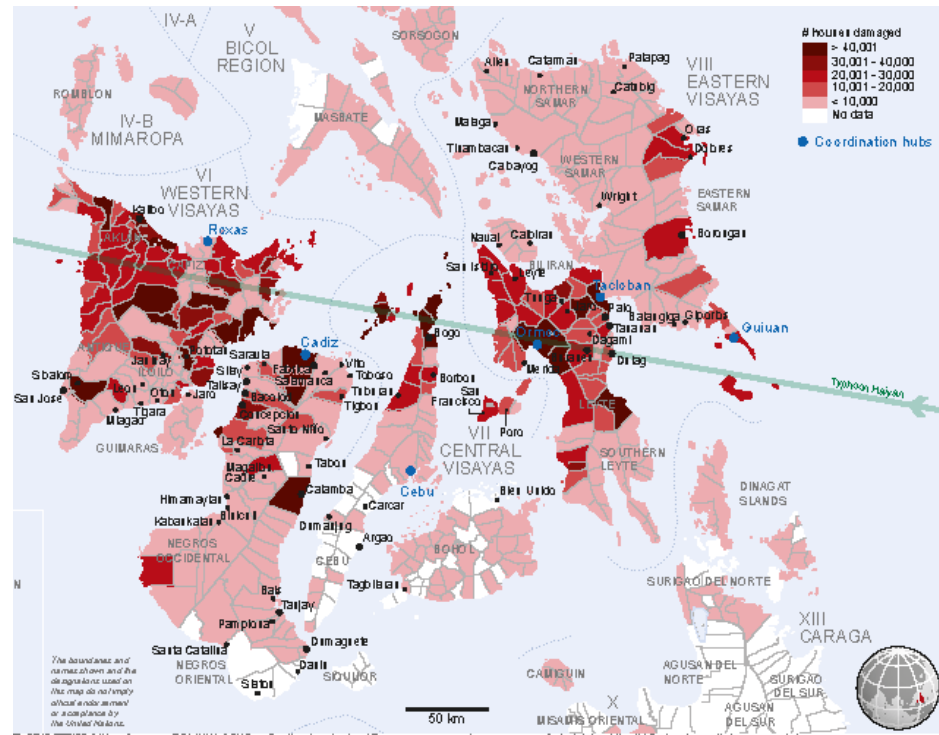


Asia Pacific Region

NFIs Distribution Case Studies

Philippines – 2013 Typhoon

Super Typhoon Haiyan crossed the Visayas on November 7, 2013 at 315kph, killing 6,329 and 1,074 people went missing, about 11 million people were affected – many were left homeless.





Philippines – Distribution

Shelter Repair Kits (SRKs) were distributed with support of local volunteers, plus financial assistance from the local government. Orientation on basic concept of disaster preparedness was given during distributions, as well as demonstrations of the proper use of the materials.

SRKs contents:

10 sheets of Ga. 26 12 feet long CGI

16 pieces 2"X3"X10' lumber

6 fiberboard sheets

4 kilos of nails

1 claw hammer

1 crosscut saw

1 set of pliers

1 liter of roof sealant





Philippines - Highlights

Habitat Mobile Emergency Response Units (HaMERs)



Local implementing partners- Volunteers from religious groups and government entities (Couples for Christ, Naval Construction Brigade) enabled rapid execution of projects

Targeting of beneficiaries- Beneficiaries were identified in partnership with local government officials, then verified by community leaders and Habitat's staff

Working with the government- Engagement with the Department of Social Welfare and Development, helped provide additional livelihoods training and cash grants

Mobile response unit personnel- Habitat's technical staff worked with communities to organize materials salvage, debris removal and implementation of house repairs.



Philippines – Lessons Learned

Trainings and transfer of skills: Capacitating people on specialized skills is very important in this kind of labor-intensive project. Some beneficiaries had to hire skilled carpenters and helpers to rebuild their homes using the materials provided by Habitat and those they salvaged or bought.

Additional cash support needed: Transporting the SRKs from the distribution center to their homes required additional expense by beneficiaries due to hiring porters or renting tricycles.

Other needs: Mental health of beneficiaries declined after Typhoon Haiyan. Despite the shelter assistance, the status of mental health remained the same which would mean that they still needed debriefing or psychosocial interventions.





Nepal - 2015 Earthquake

Background:

Magnitude 7.8 - April 25, 2015, 6.8 on May 12

8,790 people dead

Assessments:

The government distributed identity cards to the affected families to classify them to level of damage. A combined targeted and blanket approaches was made. A vulnerability criteria was agreed on and beneficiaries were selected.

Transitional Shelter Kits (TSKs) were distributed in several districts within the earthquake-affected areas. They were also given through the Nepal Blind association and the National Handicapped Association.



Nepal - Distribution

The TSKs contained:

10 pieces of galvanized iron sheets

4 pieces of 24 feet long rebar (12 mm dia.)

8 pieces of 2.5 feet long GI pipes

1.5 kilograms of GI wire

3 kilograms of nails.



The families used these materials to construct the temporary shelter units as per their needs while adding local materials and salvaged materials. The 16.73 square meter semi-circle design for the temporary shelter was taken from previous disaster response experiences in Pakistan's 2005 earthquake.



Nepal - Highlights

Volunteers- Over 300 local and international volunteers worked on site distributions

Sweat equity- More than 53,000 hours of work was contributed by the affected communities

Coordination- High level of interaction with the government and other NGOs strengthened coordination

Advice- 5,000 instruction manuals on various options for temporary shelters. Families were given technical assistance.

Mentoring- Three national staff (two hired from within the affected communities) have become leaders, problem solvers, hard working HFH Nepal colleagues

Community engagement- All significant project decisions were made in cooperation with representatives of the communities, ensuring buy-in and an atmosphere of trust





Nepal – Lessons Learned

Appropriate Program Design: Design of shelter solution was in accordance with social, cultural, religious, infrastructural and geographical factors of the affected areas.

Flexibility: Situation changes very quickly during the disaster response period. Hence, the implementation team needs to be flexible and proactive and make necessary adjustments to the program accordingly.

Effective coordination: As Habitat was directly implementing the program, it needed to strictly follow coordination channels to avoid issues like duplication, creating higher expectations and not meeting community expectations.

Community involvement: To a certain level, this helped the community to become resilient and reduce dependency.



Vietnam – 2017 Flooding

Background:

In November 2017, Central Vietnam was affected by heavy rainfall and Tropical Depression 7, led to severe flooding. 130,000 households affected in Central Vietnam.

Assessments:

Water was contaminated by flood waters. A third of the families did not have a water container, and 98% did not have a water filter. Most of the responders focused on providing food and household kits.





Vietnam – Distribution

Pre Distribution

- Signed MOU with District Officers
- Commune selection and preparation of beneficiary lists from the community, random validation by Habitat

During Distribution

- Registration & coupon distribution
- Distribution of IEC materials
- Training on how to use WASH kits
- Certification from local authorities that HFHV fully distributed kits to the approved lists of beneficiaries

Post Distribution

- Monitoring visits
- Additional training for commune officials/village leaders
- Village leader inspections



Vietnam – Highlights

16,080 WASH kits were distributed to beneficiaries over 2 months covering 356 villages in 39 communes of 3 districts.

All beneficiaries were trained on how to use the WASH kit and received educational materials.

790 posters were displayed on community houses demonstrating how to protect family health through clean water and proper sanitation facilities.



BƯỚC 1

Rửa tay thường xuyên bằng nước và xà phòng.



BƯỚC 2

Rửa sạch xô và gầu bằng xà phòng và nước.



BƯỚC 3

Lấy nước đổ vào 1 xô đầy 25 lít nước và một ít nước vào gầu. Hòa tan 1 viên thuốc Chloramine B trong gầu nước trước khi đổ vào xô. Đợi khoảng 30 phút để diệt khuẩn.



BƯỚC 4

Lấy nước đã được diệt khuẩn đổ vào bình lọc. Nước được lọc được chứa ở đây bình và có thể lấy ra từ vòi.



Vietnam – Lessons Learned

Good collaboration between all stakeholders (i.e. Habitat staff and local government partners) is important for smooth implementation.

Careful planning, particularly of distribution sites, with local partners allowed for efficient and cost-effective delivery.

Monitoring and Evaluation contributed significantly to the project's effectiveness allowing staff to determine gaps and propose for immediate solutions

Customize IEC materials and trainings - elderly did not understand the materials but were able to learn better from a village leader

Feedback mechanism was critical to strengthen communication





Thank you!



Contact Information

Mario C. Flores

Director, Field Operations • Disaster Risk Reduction and Response

Habitat for Humanity International • habitat.org

desk +1(404) 962-3426 • mobile +1(678) 209-8001 • fax +1(404) 733-3022

mflores@habitat.org • skype: pelicanoskype

Allen Carmona

Disaster Risk Reduction and Mitigation Specialist

Habitat for Humanity International, AP Office

office +63 (2) 553 4455 Ext 4267 • Fax +63(2) 553 2233

acarmona@habitat.org • skype: allen.carmona