TSA Technical Working Group

Module 1

Emergency Shelter Assistance

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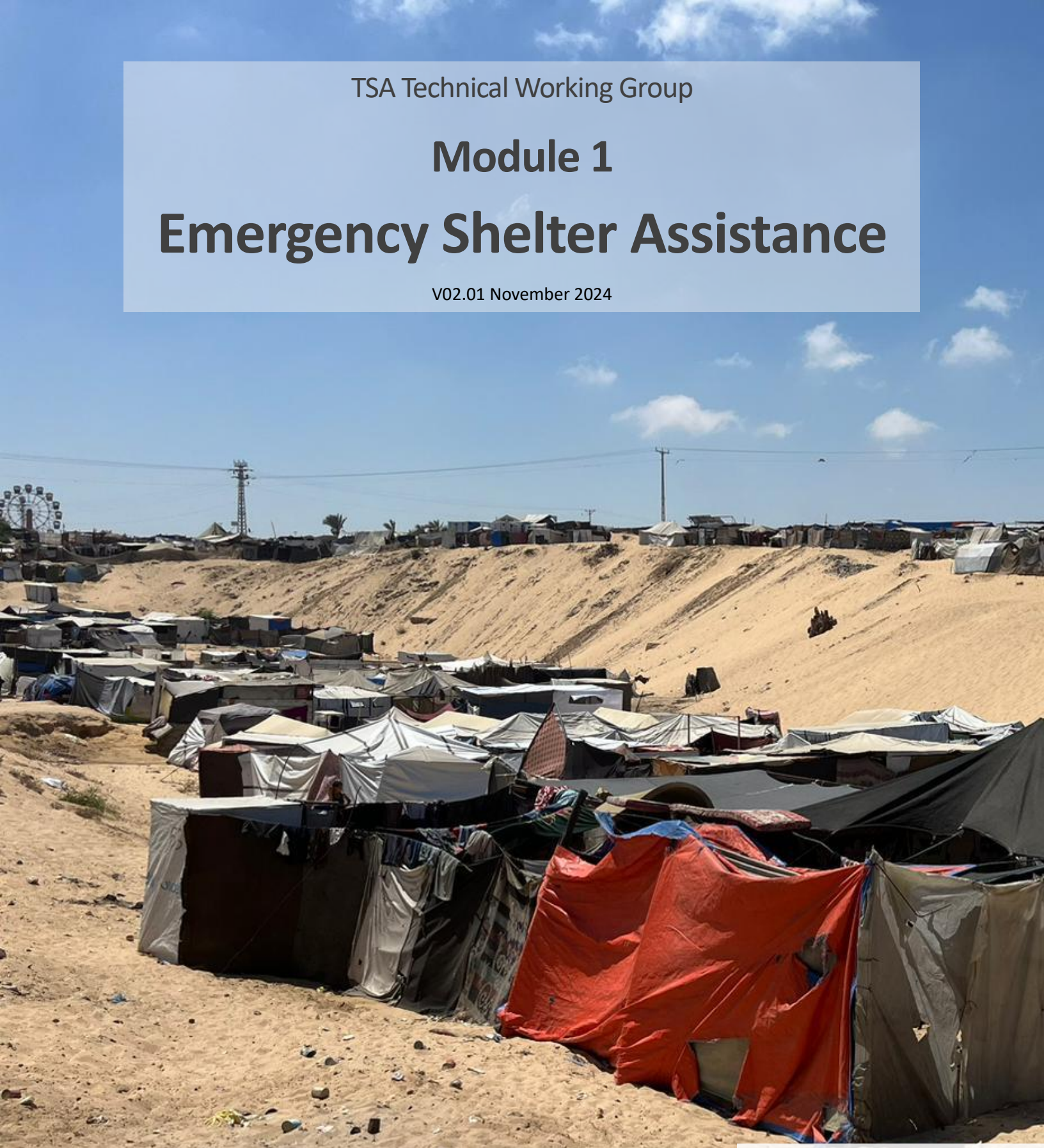

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This module has been developed by the Transitional Shelter Assistance Technical Working Group under the chairing of CRS and NRC with the collaboration of the Shelter Cluster Palestine

PALESTINE
SHELTER CLUSTER
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements

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Cluster Objective 1
Vulnerable populations are provided with priority emergency shelter and NFI assistance to reduce exposure to climatic extremes and meet basic needs.

Introduction

The Shelter Cluster's immediate priority is to improve shelter conditions to protect against further loss of life due to exposure, and to limit the spread of diseases caused by overcrowding. This first objective of the strategy is achieved through the **provision of shelter** and **essential household items** to meet the basic needs of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) sheltering either in collective centres (such as schools and public buildings), sharing accommodation with host families, returning to damaged dwellings or living in makeshift shelter or tents at self-settled sites or at open air. Shelter partners are prioritizing winterization assistance with the upcoming winter and the vastly deficient materials to protect against the elements, with a particular focus on children and vulnerable adults[1]. This assistance is crucial to ensure the survival and dignity of those in need during winter, especially considering the exposed conditions along the Gaza coastline.

Essential household items are critical to meet basic daily needs including winter clothing, bedding, and kitchen items. However, the ongoing access restrictions, particularly into southern Gaza, hinder the movement of goods. This is compounded by little to no transfer of goods between the north and south of Gaza. There is negligible entry of goods into the south. September saw the lowest volume of commercial and humanitarian supplies entering Gaza since March 2024.[2] Currently, humanitarian operations are failing to provide a meaningful response in the south, where the majority of Gaza's population resides in an increasingly shrinking and dense *"humanitarian zone"*. The shape of this zone keeps shifting due to multiple evacuation orders.

Given the access and logistical constraints, and the resulting massive shortage of shelter materials and NFIs, targeting and distributions are increasingly difficult. Shelter Cluster and partners keep track of the availability of shelter materials and NFIs including winterization items and monitor for changes in the restrictions to bring any of these items into Gaza. Shelter Cluster is developing a harmonized targeting criteria for shelter materials and NFIs. The contents of emergency assistance packages can be found HERE. Contents will likely be reviewed as different items are allowed to enter Gaza.

Shelter Cluster also prioritizes the emergency shelter response needs to provide protection from weather elements, address the lack of privacy, and lack of infrastructure and services in collective centres. Shelter Cluster will coordinate with OCHA, UNRWA, Site Management Working Group and others on support for decongestion of critical collective centres through provision of emergency shelter materials, as alternative sheltering options are identified.

Makeshift shelters, (especially in the southern governorates), have been set up in dense and congested areas from salvaged materials inadequate to withstand the weather conditions, often with weak framing and inadequate cladding, due to lack of shelter materials in the Gaza Strip. Emergency shelter materials in the form of sealing-off kits (SOKs) and emergency shelter kits (ESKs) are urgently required to reinforce the stability of makeshift shelters, to consolidate or extend covered living space as well as seal off damaged properties.

An important consideration for all emergency shelter options is that ongoing hostilities, repeated displacement, and extreme weather conditions often cause damage to properties and shelters. Items like tents or other shelter materials, typically provided once, will likely need to be replaced after six months due to wear and water ingress. Likewise, it is important to note that agencies might need to provide two units of assistance (e.g., two tents or ESKs) to accommodate large / merged households and reduce overcrowding, aiming to achieve living space as per Sphere standards[3].

[1] Vulnerability Criteria | Shelter Cluster

[2] Humanitarian Situation Update #227 | Gaza Strip

[3] *Minimum 3.5 square metres of living space per person, excluding cooking space, bathing area and sanitation facility.*

Emergency HLP Considerations

> *Humanitarian organizations should respect human rights, including House Land and Property rights, of affected persons at all times – and advocate for their promotion and protection to the fullest extent*[4].

Shelter partners in coordination with Site Management Working Group can examine potential locations to identify appropriate sites or confirm if a site is safe and suitable. Although, confirming if a location in the Gaza Strip is safe from potential shelling is extremely difficult, if at all feasible, at this stage. All agencies and local actors are working under severe uncertainty. Acknowledging this, it is part of the HLP practice to evaluate the characteristics of the plot of land against a series of minimum requirements. These requirements include scanning for/removal of explosive ordnance, and the minimum space for the number of people and shelters, including fire safety, access to WASH and other basic facilities.

The creation of sites managed by humanitarian actors is considered a last resort and, under current conditions, may be accepted on a case-by-case basis to house displaced households who would otherwise be exposed to the elements or housed in extremely overcrowded conditions. In any case HLP rights should be considered:

- Adopt the principle of *what is secure enough*[5] (WISE).
- If necessary, consider a shorter but renewable agreement and ensure that the duration of the agreement is clear.
- In addition to confirming type of land tenure (e.g. ownership, access and use rights), securing an agreement from the owner(s) and permit from the relevant authorities protects people's right to stay in one place avoiding expulsion/eviction and further displacement.
- Permissions must be obtained before installing emergency shelters and due diligence might need to be done at two levels, at the district or community level and for a specific plot of land.
- Shelter Cluster Palestine and HLP Technical Working Group have published a brief explanation on the basics of HLP rights in Gaza's context and potential HLP support by shelter partners, HERE

Settlement considerations

According to the data collected by the Site Management Working Group[6], by mid-October 2024, there were more than two million displaced persons in the Gaza Strip. 80% of them were living in about 1,430 makeshift sites, 19% were living in some type of collective centre, and 2% were in scattered[7] sites

Site Type	HH	Ind	%
Makeshift site	300,270	1,611,448	80%
Collective centre - UNRWA	51,511	254,024	13%
Collective centre - non-UNRWA	24,624	128,386	6%
Scattered site	5,302	32,250	2%
Total	**381,707**	**2,026,108**	**100%**

[4] ***Housing Land and Property Rights***. HLP TWG and Shelter Cluster Palestine

[5] *"**What Is Secure Enough**" refers to providing the highest degree of protection to beneficiaries that is feasible in the **context**. Seeking a very high level of HLP security may delay or block assistance while a very low level of HLP security exposes the person concerned to a constant risk of eviction.*

[6] *Site Management Working Group, Site Monitoring 171024*

[7] *Scattered sites indicates sites with fewer than 10 shelters per site.*

Based on Site Management Working Group monitoring**, 96%** of the displaced persons were in the southern governorates of the strip **(**Deir Al-Balah, Khan Younis, Rafah). Most households have experienced multiple displacements and have had to leave behind essential belongings and shelter materials.

The majority of sites are created spontaneously in response to mass displacement, and very few follow prior planning that considers minimum standards, dimensions, and access to services[8]. The shelters are a combination of tents of different models, makeshift structures built with recovered materials, and various types of cladding such as plastic sheeting or blankets. Majority of sites suffer from overcrowding, insufficient access to services like water and sanitation, and face risk of fire hazards[9][10].

When conducting emergency shelter interventions, site conditions must be assessed to adopt the most appropriate response in dialogue with site representatives and in coordination with the Site Management Working Group and WASH cluster. For example, tents should be distributed only if there is a suitable location to install them, respecting the necessary minimum space requirements. The selection of beneficiaries is particularly difficult in sites where needs far exceed capacities. Therefore, clear selection criteria must be established and agreed upon in advance with the representatives of the communities present in the sites. There are areas identified as flood-risk zones[11], and it is not advisable to carry out shelter material distributions unless they are accompanied by mitigation measures such as the construction of drainage systems or flood barriers, for example, through use of sandbags, in coordination with the WASH cluster and the Site Management Working Group.

Tents

Description of the assistance at glance

With the limitations to bring in diverse emergency shelter materials into Gaza, currently Standard Family Tents are one of the most feasible sheltering options. Minimum standards for tents and the risks inherent in distributing tents that do not meet these standards can be found here.

Tents are among the most frequently used shelter solutions given its characteristics including lightweight (for transport and distribution), large production capacities that makes them commonly available, and that tents are quick to install. On the other hand, tents are also inflexible in terms of requirement of space and suitable location, may be unstable in high winds or heavy precipitation, and provide limited thermal comfort.

However, during the winterization phase, given the enormous need for emergency shelter and the barriers to bringing shelter materials into the south of the Gaza strip, Shelter Cluster Palestine advocates for prioritizing access of sheeting and framing materials, such as timber posts, along with toolkits for improving makeshift shelters because of its lower ratio between the cargo volume to the number of people they can assist.[12]

Identification of Project Participants

Since January to October 2024, Shelter Cluster partners have reported distribution of over 50,000 tents across the Gaza Strip. This is a relatively small number compared to the staggering emergency shelter needs of displaced households across the Strip. It is highly recommended that partners follow a technical and vulnerability criterion to distribute tents. The **target group** for tents is the displaced population in the open, with no shelter, or in extremely precarious makeshift shelters that have **access to a space** to set up a tent in **safe** conditions. These include:

- Dispersed IDPs with no shelter.

[8] *For example, the sites created to decongest critical infrastructures, such as hospitals.*

[9] *Fire Safety in Makeshift Sites. Shelter Cluster Palestine*

[10] *IEC on Fire risk reduction*

[11] *The Site Management Working Group produces an Analysis of Sites on Coast & Flood Prone Areas that is accessible to humanitarian organizations upon request.*

[12] *See Shelter Cluster Palestine "*Strategic Recommendations on Winterisation"

- IDPs who are living in camp like settings without a proper shelter (minimal or non existant framed structure: no metal or timber poles for either the walls or roof)
- IDPs or Non-IDPs living in overcrowded shelters that are far too small for the household size (less than 2 sq.m. per person[13]).
- Hosting families with space in their own plot to install tents increasing hosting capacity and conditions.

To select households within these groups, prioritize female- headed households, and households that have family members with injuries, chronical illness, older persons, and persons with disabilities. Be careful not to overlook hidden or hard-to-reach populations. This can be achieved by involving local community representatives in identification efforts.

For the provision of tents, the groups that are **not prioritized** include:

- Non-displaced householdss
- IDPs being hosted in an adequate shelter[14]
- IDPs living in collective centres

However, **it may be considered on a case-by-case basis** if could serve the purpose of relieving overcrowded shelters or decongestion of critical infrastructure acting as collective centres, such as hospitals.

When addressing site-level shelter needs, shelter partners should aim to provide coverage for the entire site, applying the selection criteria outlined above. If the available quantity of tents is insufficient, partners should coordinate with the Shelter Cluster to discuss selection criteria and explore options to complement assistance with other partners. To ensure transparency and prevent community tensions, targeting criteria should be clearly communicated to all households.

Distribution Guidance

Shelter teams might be providing multi-sectoral assistance or be working side-by-side with other actors, such as the Site Management Working Group, the WASH and the Protection clusters, first-line responders or local partners teams which have been building relationships with displaced communities and community leaders. Consult and involve them to make informed choices about location and identify participant households as described above.

Each distribution in Gaza requires coordination with relevant stakeholders, including the Shelter Cluster (involving the Cluster Coordinator and the Area-Based Coordination focal point) and the Site Management Working Group. Given the scale of needs and limited shelter options, the distribution of high-value items like tents may create community tensions.

Once a project site is identified and prioritized, the field team should conduct a household registration before bringing tents to the distribution location. If a safe distribution point near the intended tent installation area cannot be secured, agencies should arrange additional transport or delivery support for households unable to reach the collection point independently (e.g., elderly individuals or people with mobility limitations). Agencies and community leaders should avoid holding tents for households that are absent. Households who were not present for registration or distribution may be ineligible for a tent.

Where possible, agencies should plan for a range of distribution methods to address security, geographic dispersion, time constraints, operational capacity, transportation options, access, and the availability of local or community-

[13] *Although Sphere Standards for emergency shelters recommend 3.5 sq. m per person without WASH and cooking facilities, this standard has been adapted to Gaza's current context and will be regularly reviewed as access and options for humanitarian aid evolve.*

[14] *Adequate shelter in the current context refers to shelter meeting protection from weather elements and providing at least 2 sq.m. per person excluding cooking and washing*

based partners. As far as possible, tents should be delivered as part of an integrated package with other NFIs, especially bedding kits, if feasible.

Ensure both the field team and the affected population have access to the list of items included in each package along with basic assembly instructions[15]. Provide the field team with printouts of a visual Bills of Quantities or checklist featuring photos or illustrations[16]. This is especially important in Gaza, where packages may be opened or reassembled at border crossings, and each household must verify they have all required components.

The packages containing various tent components are too large to be transported by bike, wheelbarrow, or donkey (unless with a cart) and require at least two healthy adults to carry over short distances. Arrange additional support, fostering community solidarity, to assist in setting up tents for those in need, such as female- and child-headed households, elderly individuals, and persons with disabilities[17].

Technical Quality

The **recommended type** is the standard **family tent** following humanitarian specifications (UNHCR[18] or IFRC[19] tent, IFRC geodesic[20] tent or equivalent) waterproof, fire retardant and UV stabilised. Standard family tents have an average of 16 m^2 to 18m^2 covered area and are suitable for a family of 5 people. Tents should include a partition to sub-divide the internal space for privacy.

The expected lifespan of a tent is 6 months to 1 yea. In Gaza, where the emergency is expected to last a long time, and repeated displacements and harsh weather conditions are likely to damage tents beyond the initial installation, it may be necessary to replace sheeting, reinforce or maintain them. Provide information on proper installation and on common tent failures and ways to fix them.[21] Repair kits should be considered, including 1 large needle (suitable to work with for heavyweight fabrics like canvas), 20 m stitching thread, 3 m polyester rope or string of 6 mm and a canvas spare piece.

Thermal comfort in temporary shelters with little to no heating sources is a concern against cold weather. Tents are difficult to heat as the canvas provides limited insulation so winterization kits or layers for improved insulation particularly to the ground, including carpets, should be considered for the winter period. In addition, shelter actors should prioritize provision of winter bedding kits and winter clothing through an established targeting criteria in coordination with shelter cluster.

The unit cost per tent varies depending on the type. The prices listed below are indicative and do not include transportation or other logistical expenses, which can be significant for Gaza. These costs are challenging to estimate due to the unpredictable nature of access routes and the potential for long, costly border delays. It is recommended to clearly label packaging and contact the shelter cluster to communicate with the logistics cluster to prioritize tents movements.

Tent 16 sqm						
#	**Item**	**Description**	**Unit**	**Qty**	**Ut. Cost USD**	**Total Cost USD**
1	Family Tent 16 sqm	UNHCR/IFRC standard 16 m2 double fly with ground sheet	unit	1	408.25	408.25
						$ 408.3

[15] *IFRC, 2011, Family tent, 16m² Fact Sheet – including packing list for a standard tent package (visual BoQ) and shelter setup instructions.*
[16] *IEC materials adapted to the Gaza context are being developed.*
[17] *Follow best practices from Care, IOM, 2018, Distribution, Shelter materials, NFIs and Cash*
[18] *IFRC 16sqm Ridge Family Tent*
[19] *UNHCR 16sqm Family Tent*
[20] *IFRC 18,3sqm Geodesic Tent*
[21] *UNHCR 2004, Tents. A guide to the use and logistics of family tents in humanitarian relief*

Tent 18 sqm						
#	Item	Description	Unit	Qty	Ut. Cost USD	Total Cost USD
1	Geodesic Tent 18 sqm	UNHCR/IFRC standard geodesic 18.3m2, triple fly	unit	1	424.35	424.35
						$ 424.4

Emergency Shelter materials

Description of the assistance at glance

The **Sealing-off kit (SoK), Framing Kit**, and **Toolkits** provide essential, standalone or complementary shelter assistance that enables household to lead their own emergency shelter efforts.These kits can be distributed separately or combined in an **Basic Emergency Shelter Kit (BESK)**, and offer various options to enhance emergency shelter conditions. They can be used to construct a basic shelter, improve the conditions of existing makeshift shelters, contribute to repairing damaged houses, seal living space (such as repairing roofs, closing doors and windows openings) or expand living spaces in host households to accommodate displaced individuals. They can be part of a longer, incremental approach if complemented with technical advice and supervision, and if there is access to local construction skills and materials, including salvaged materials. As the uses of BESK can be so diverse, it is important to accompany the assistance with provision of relevant **Information, Education and Communication** (IEC) materials and community-level orientations. Direct implementation assistance should be prioritized for vulnerable households who cannot implement the shelter improvements themselves.

The reality on the ground (restriction of bringing materials into Gaza, scale of need and budgeting concerns) has an impact on the content included in the kits. Given the overwhelming overcrowding and lack of shelter options in Gaza, it is expected that some SOKs and framing materials will be used in different ways, for example to create partitions or room extensions in collective centres or for IDPs sharing accommodation with host households.

Identification of Project Participants

When selecting beneficiaries for assistance, apply the vulnerability criteria recommended by the Shelter Cluster. These criteria consider both individual and household vulnerabilities, as well as shelter conditions. Priority groups for this activity include displaced population living outdoors or in substandard shelters without self-sustaining strategies, the self-settled households in inadequate shelters, and individuals whose homes have sustained damage that does not compromise structural integrity.

Triangulate needs information by coordinating with the shelter cluster and cross-checking with other stakeholders in the same area including any existing community committees. Families nearby can help identify vulnerable households in need of shelter assistance. Selection criteria should account for both household vulnerability and shelter conditions.

Distribution Guidance

When distributing SOKs, framing materials, and toolkits, consider among a range of methods such directly to households or from a central location in-kind distribution, or through vouchers[22], etc. Deciding factors include security, geographic spread, timeframes, operational capacity, availability of local or community-based groups, contractors, and shops to provide support and norms of practice agreed with other cluster partners.

As a minimum, families should receive guidance on how to correctly use the materials received to achieve the objectives of improving shelter conditions without causing themselves or others any harm. This includes IEC materials and in-person technical guidance where and when feasible.

As the context allows, shelter partners should consider the following aspects:

[22] *At the time of writing, only in-kind distribution is possible in Gaza due to market barriers and limited cash available. Any cash assistance or voucher initiative requires prior market assessment and risk analysis.*

- Different degrees of constraints related to the introduction of materials into Gaza (obtaining authorizations, limited capacity of the entry points, reduced storage capacity inside Gaza, risks of losses due to looting, limited humanitarian access to many areas, etc)
- Observe how people are adapting, what materials they use, how do they connect these materials, what structures people put together, how do they link to existing spaces (even if incomplete or damaged). Prepare messages based on these observations (key risks as well as best practices). Try to ensure community participation in these materials to maximize use and appropriateness.
- Identify people with technical construction skills who can train and/or help others. This is especially important to help households that may not be able to carry on the work on their own.
- It is recommended to distribute one tool kit for every five households when they are in close proximity. This approach optimizes resources and fosters shared responsibility. In coordination with the Site Management Working Group, toolkits can also be allocated to local committees for community cleaning campaigns, drainage maintenance and access clearance, which promotes social cohesion and collaboration among households, while providing support to the most vulnerable who cannot carry out these tasks on their own.

Technical Quality

The contents and specifications are included in annex 1 for reference. Modifying the contents of the kits is not recommended unless it addresses a specific identified need. In such cases, the cluster should be consulted to maintain a harmonized response among partners[23].

There are technical points to consider during their installation. Discuss these points with team members beyond the shelter team and in addition to other technical advice collected from direct observations. Use field visits or activities to communicate these with participants to improve the sturdiness and lifespan of the structures.

- The quantity of items is very limited, so it is important that participants make basic calculations and decide what to prioritize. Ask people to remember: “measure twice, cut once” making sure that the pieces are large enough and help connect different elements.
- Promote the use of bracing to make timber frame stronger. Particularly diagonals connecting corner posts with beams.
- Maintain a minimum height of 2.1m for the shelter so people can stand inside the shelter.
- Follow the basic tips for installing plastic sheeting[24] spreading the load of fixings and chose the best method to fix the plastic sheeting to the ground; a strong way of fixing rope to plastic sheeting is to fold a smooth stone (3cm diameter min) inside the plastic sheeting and tie the rope around it.

To avoid water puddles forming, ensure that plastic roofs are sloped, that the plastic is fixed tight and there are sufficient well-placed supports. Avoid sharp points such as pointy sticks or branches that can puncture it.

Other Considerations

Accountability to Affected Populations: It is essential that the different options for assistance are discussed with the affected population. Families should be consulted on their priorities and the best practices using the materials and tools provided, with technical support and suggestions from shelter cluster partners. Currently, there is very limited access to carry out large-scale assessments; partners should provide their technical assessment findings and Post Distribution Monitoring results to Shelter Cluster.

[23] *The Shelter Cluster encourages its partners to apply to COGAT for authorization request for all materials it deems necessary, regardless of whether they have been previously rejected, and to communicate the outcome of the application. Following up on rejected applications for a given material helps advocacy for clearance.*

[24] *IFRC and Oxfam, 2007, Plastic Sheeting: A guide to the specification and use of plastic sheeting in humanitarian relief*

Annex 1-Kits composition

Sealing-off kits

Sealing-off Kit						
#	Item	Description	Unit	Qty	Ut. Cost USD	Total Cost USD
1	Plastic film	Plastic film 0.3mm thick, up to 50 sqm per shelter. Minimum width 4 m	sqm	50	0.7	35
2	Tarpaulin	IFRC/IOM/UNHCR standard woven plastic(4 x 5m or 4 x 6m) or roll (4 x various m).	piece*	2	11.7	23.4
3	Duct Tape	Extra heavy duty. Rubber adhesive, woven cloth and water-resistant polyethylene backing. 55mmx25m roll	roll	2	1.2	2.4
4	6mm Rope	Polypropylene (twisted) or Nylon (braided), diam. 6 mm. min, min. 3 strands	m	20	0.2	4
5	IEC material	(Showing the best way to use SoK for sealing and emergency shelter)	piece	1	0.5	0.5
						$ 65.3

* 2 pieces or 48 sqm for rolls

Framing Kit

Framing Kit						
#	Item	Description	Unit	Qty	Ut. Cost USD	Total Cost USD
1	Batten 50 x 50	3m long*. Pine or fir tree wood of class C16	piece	22	5.5	121
3	40mm Timber Nails	Hot galvanised iron, for wood, 40mm, (1.1/2")	kg	0.5	2.9	1.45
4	75mm Timber nails	Hot galvanised iron, for wood, 7.5cm (3")	kg	0.5	3.7	1.85
5	3mm Rope	Polypropylene, diam. 3mm, minimum 3 strands, twisted	m	30	0.2	6
6	6mm Rope	Polypropylene, diam. 6mm, minimum 3 strands, twisted	m	30	0.2	6
						$ 136

*Dimensions are indicative and can be modified to suit logistical requirements and market availability.

Toolkits

Toolkit*						
#	**Item**	**Description**	**Unit**	**Qty**	**Ut. Cost USD**	**Total Cost USD**
1	3mm Rope	Polypropylene, diam. 3mm, minimum 3 strands, twisted	m	30	0.2	6
2	12mm Rope	Polypropylene, diam. 12mm,minimum 3 strands, twisted	m	30	0.2	6
3	40mm Timber Nails	Hot galvanised iron, for wood, 40mm, (1.1/2")	kg	0.5	2.9	1.45
4	75mm Timber nails	Hot galvanised iron, for wood, 7.5cm (3")	kg	0.5	3.7	1.85
5	75mm Roofing nails	75mm (3"), hot galva. + rubber washer	kg	0.5	5.1	2.55
6	Claw Hammer	Carpenter type, 750g, wood handle	ut	1	5.8	5.8
7	Shovel	Round point with Y handle, total lenght approx.1m	ut	1	8.7	8.7
8	Hoe	With long handle, large type	ut	1	8.7	8.7
9	Mutt Hoe	Head only, 250x70mm, 0.7kg	ut	1	6.6	6.6
10	Handsaw	For timber, 400mm blade	ut	1	8	8
11	Shear	Straight, for metal sheet, semi-hard 1mm max., 255mm	ut	1	5.8	5.8
12	Tie Wire	Galvanised, diam. 1.5 mm, roll	m	25	0.2	5
13	Measuring Tape	Tailor type, PVC coated polyester, 20mm x 3m	ut	1	3.7	3.7
14	Needle	Stitching, curved, 127mm x 1.8mm, hole 1x7mm	ut	2	1.5	3
15	Bag	Duffle type, coated polyethylene 180g/m²	ut	1	2.9	2.9
						$ 76.1

* It is recommended to distribute 1 toolkit for every 5 households when possible

Basic Emergency Shelter Kit

Basic Emergency Shelter Kit						
#	**Item**	**Description**	**Unit**	**Qty**	**Ut. Cost USD**	**Total Cost USD**
1	SoK	Sealing-off kit	kit	1	65.3	65.3
2	Framing kit	Framing kit	kit	1	136	136
3	Toolkit*	Toolkit	kit	0.2	76.1	15.22
						$ 217

* It is recommended to distribute 1 toolkit for every 5 households when possible

Revision History

Version	Status	Date	Comments
01.00	Superseded	Mar-24	Draft of TSA & Module 1
02.01	Published	Nov-24	In-depth review of Module 1 Emergency Shelter Assistance. Stand-alone publication of Module 1