



Shelter Cluster Palestine

ShelterCluster.org

Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Shelter Minimum Standards Guidance

West Bank and East Jerusalem



Shelter before rehabilitation



After the rehabilitation



Before rehabilitation



After the rehabilitation



After the installation of solar energy system

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V 1.0

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1. Introduction:

1.1 Purpose of the guidance

This guidance document provides technical minimum standards for use in any of the shelter response provided by aid agencies, namely members of the Shelter Cluster Palestine.

The Shelter Minimum Standards Guidance document describes processes that are essential to achieving the technical standards, considered as **minimum standards / requirements**, for the area of the **West Bank**, including **East Jerusalem**. These are to be reviewed every **12 months**, and revised and updated according to need. Due to the continuous changes in the security situation of the context, ad hoc updates may be necessary. Moreover, the guidance illustrates the necessary steps to be considered prior to the implementation to reduce the risks and to have a thorough legal and HLP consultation.

1.2 Shelter cluster members / partners responsibilities

All actors involved in the delivery of the shelter response, are responsible for:

- Respecting the minimum standards mentioned in this document;
- Inform the Shelter Cluster of issues that may prevent them from meeting the required standard
- Ensuring organizational technical staff capacity to design and monitor the implementation of shelters according to the set guidelines outlined below;
- Each organization to establish a Feedback and Complaint Mechanism within the accountability framework for the shelter assistance activities;
- Participating in the updating and review of the guidance document according to the identified needs and the feedback received from partners and targeted groups;
- Ensuring optimal capacity building and handover to beneficiaries on the response delivered (safe use, future maintenance, etc.).

2. Shelter assistance / response options

2.1 Options of shelter assistance

2.1.1 Emergency shelter assistance

Emergency shelter assistance is provided as an immediate response for manmade or natural disasters (conflict and displacement, demolition, storm, etc.).

2.1.2 Temporary / durable shelter assistance

Temporary and durable shelter assistance is provided based on the specific threats and vulnerabilities of individuals, households and communities, affecting their capacity and ability to improve their housing conditions.

Based on the type of the structures and the status of land ownership, the shelter can be classified either as a temporary or durable shelter.

Within the categories of temporary or durable assistance, possible actions are: rehabilitation, upgrading or replacing the shelter based on technical, protection and socio-economic assessments and evaluations.

2.2 Types of shelter response

The following table includes all the different types of assistance that may be provided to respond to shelter needs in the West Bank. This guideline focuses on the technical specifications to be met in items 4-8.

No#.	Shelter assistance type	3.1. (emergency) Demolition Response	3.2 (emergency) Winterization	2.1 (Temporary / durable) Substandard shelters upgrade, rehabilitation or replacement
1	Unconditional cash	yes		
2	Cash for rent	Yes		
3	NFIs	yes	yes	
4	Tent	PVC cover and complete steel frame	PVC cover distribution and or steel frame	PVC cover distribution or complete replacement including steel frame
5	Prefab (insulated panels)	yes		yes
6	Composite structure – complete, stand-alone structure (steel, Wood)	yes		yes
7	Rehabilitation of existing shelters (internal works like insulation, cladding, etc.)	-		When high risk of demolition is present (especially structures with injunction orders), the rehabilitation may be inside the shelter and the <u>outer face could be kept unchanged</u>
8	self-help cash + Technical assistance (materials procured by beneficiary)		casting floors, water diversion	replacement or upgrading
9	Self-help cash + materials + technical assistance		casting floors, water diversion	replacement or upgrading

Main shelter types found in the targeted area

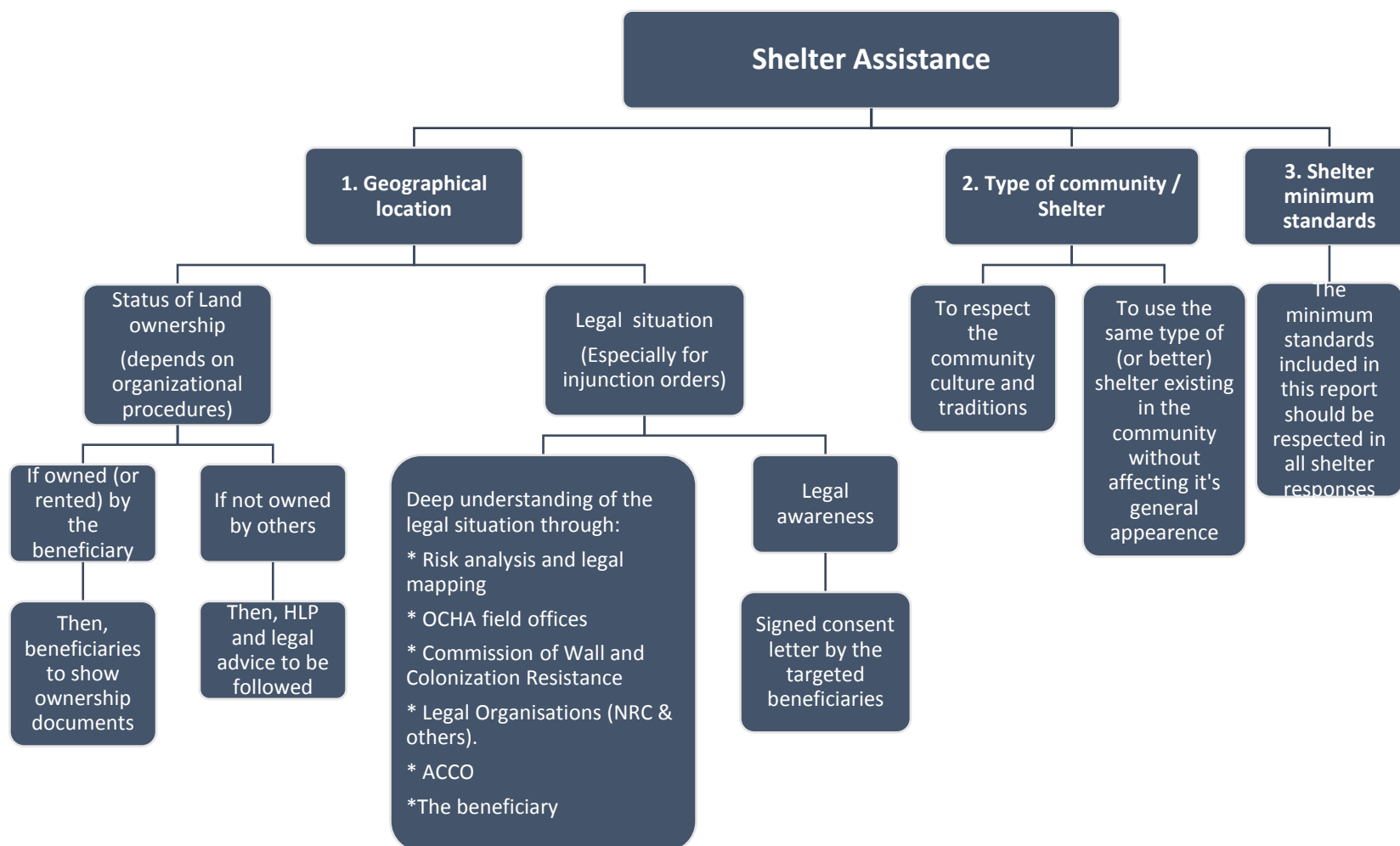


Following are the main shelter types in the targeted area:

- Tents (makeshift tents constructed of various fabric/plastic materials)
- Metallic (including metallic sheds and caravans)
- Concrete block/stone walls with metallic roof.
- Concrete.
- Caves

3. Shelter assistance Roadmap

The following chart shows the main process to be undertaken in the shelter project implementation in the West Bank and East Jerusalem.



4. Overarching considerations

1. **Prioritization:** Bedouin communities, families living in area C, military zone or restricted areas, poor families inside Jerusalem.
2. **Housing, Land, and Property rights/Legal protection:** Interventions must wherever possible support increased tenure security and promote equal tenure security for men and women.
3. **People centered and do no harm:** All works must take into account the preferences of residents with regards to location of facilities, the layout of living and sleeping spaces, and preferred materials. However, interventions must ensure that the rights of all residents to perform household activities with dignity are respected, including but not limited to provisions for second wives, married couples inside the household, persons with disabilities, etc.

The works may be implemented directly or through self-help. Wherever capacity exists within the household, interventions should encourage, but must not require personal investment (e.g. time or money) in improvements.

5. Shelter minimum standards

The minimum standards that all shelters will aim to achieve regardless of how they implemented. It is important to consider that due to the risks of operating in Area C, some of these standards may not always be achievable. Shelter cluster partners will monitor and report when standards are not achieved and why.

The minimum standards summarized in the following excel file:

Technical requirements (Minimum standards for repair and upgrades)

Item and objective		MINIMUM TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS	Remarks	
Exposure to hazards and risks				
Locations risk is assessed and mitigated where possible	1	The housing unit is located in a safe location away from hazards and security risks. (Outside the ARA, outside flood prone area, away from waste sites or waste water overflow.	This measures exposure to risks and hazards. It is not possible to address in the upgrade, however constitutes shelter vulnerability.	SS
Stairs, balconies and roof terraces (including common spaces in apartment or multi-unit buildings)				
Risks of injury is reduced in stairs, balconies and roof terraces for children and adults	2	Stair shafts, balconies, and/or roof connected to stairs have a stable parapet min 80cm (1m recommended) to prevent children and adults from falling (including common stairs in apartment buildings)	Cement block wall preferred, but other materials may be acceptable if they are stable and well secured	SS
External and internal doors				
Safety is improved by providing a solid and lockable external door , and residents have minimum level of privacy for changing, sleeping or personal hygiene	3	Solid and lockable doors into the housing unit with minimum head clearance height of minimum 180cm (2m recommended)	Solid wood door minimum 4cm thick OR Metal profile door frame minimum 3cm thick, with minimum 1 insert panel 3mm thick	SS
	4	Solid lockable doors into toilet/shower		pd
	5	At least one room/bedroom with solid lockable door (in addition to toilet/shower) if applicable	If the shelter type and area allows.	pd
Ventilation / Windows				
Openings allow for adequate natural light into habitable rooms (living rooms, bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom and toilet) of the house unit	6	Natural light opening area per habitable room is minimum 10% of floor area.	To calculate add the area of available windows, and translucent roof panels to allow natural light, and any internal wall openings to bring light from one room to another. Divide this by the area of the room. E.g. 1m2 of natural light / 15m2 room = 7% = below minimum.	hh
Openings allow for adequate ventilation into habitable rooms (living rooms, bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom and toilet) of the house unit	7	Ventilation openings per habitable room of a minimum 5% of floor area.	To calculate add the area of ventilation openings (closable or permanent) which opens directly into external air including openable windows, ventilation grill or louvers, air bricks, or any door that opens directly into the outside. Mechanical ventilation may be an option where other openings are not feasible. Divide this by the area of the room. E.g. 1m2 of ventilation / 15m2 room = 7% = above minimum. If rooms differ, take the average for the house overall and note rooms which require improvement.	hh
Wall openings allow protection from water and wind	8	All window units are sealed from rain, water, and wind, and have solid panels (glass, polycarbonate sheet or equivalent)	Existing/damaged windows can be reused if the frame and pane are repaired to ensure no gaps or leakage.	cp
Roof and walls				

Roof and walls protect the residents from harsh weather	9	All walls to exterior are free from cracks or holes, closed with cement materials		
	10	At minimum one room in the housing unit has roof insulated against heat and cold	To reduce safety and health risks caused by the use of indoor fires to heat spaces. For heat: may increase roof height (for non-concrete roofs), or add ventilation openings with wire mesh, or cover the roof with light reflecting sheets, or cover the roof with shading net. For cold: use insulating roofing materials, or install false ceiling (timber, gypsum), or thermal fabric. Any combination of the above is acceptable.	cp
	11	Housing unit roof is sealed and there are no leaks	If replacing roof and possible to increase the height ensure a minimum 2.0m head clearance. The repair, removal, and/ disposal of asbestos sheet should not be implemented as self-help. Asbestos sheets must only be handled by trained personnel with protective equipment and a safe disposal plan. Wherever possible replace asbestos roofs with non-toxic materials. See additional cluster guidance on handling of asbestos.	cp
Internal wall and floor surfaces				
Floors and walls are smooth and cleanable to prevent disease	12	Cleanable and level floor and walls in all spaces (smooth concrete screed or plaster as minimum)	Other internal walls may be finished with one layer Tyrolean coat according to available budget.	hh
	13	All floors are sealed around the edges to prevent insects and rodents		hh
Water supply				
Residents have access to water supply for domestic use and drinking water, and safe storage facilities	14	The housing unit is connected to municipal water network where it is available. If no municipal water connection, it has a safe closed-fitting system	Closed fitting system is installed to prevent from contamination if water is purchased	hh
	15	Kitchen, latrine and shower taps must be connected to water source. All must have sewage system connection and be functioning and free from leaks	If possible, at least one water source in the housing unit has hot and cold water	hh
	16	At minimum 1 functioning 1000L water tank	It is understood that considering the lack of reliable water supply, water storage capacity should be 50L / person / day for approx. 4 days. For a family of 6 = 1,200. As a minimum 1,000 L tank is required. (This may be decreased to 500L if the family size is <3 ppl).	hh
Kitchen				
	18	Housing unit has 1 kitchen (inside or outside) with water tap and cooking space, and is separated from toilet by solid wall	Kitchen may be located inside the house unit or outside the unit based on household preferences	hh

Kitchen provides a hygienic space for preparing and storing food, and for cooking	19	Kitchen has a solid and cleanable preparation counter and sink, with adequate space.	Counter and space in front of it for safe food preparation, may be fulfilled through different counter dimensions as long as space requirement is met and the environment is safe.	hh
Toilets and showers				
All residents have safe and private access to clean bathing and toilet facilities to exercise good personal hygiene at all times, day and night	20	Minimum 1 toilet and shower/bathing space per housing unit, trapped and vented to the outside, and connected to public sewage system, or to private sewage disposal system (e.g. cesspit, septic tank)	Shower and toilet space may be combined. Porcelain squat toilet pan, or western toilet according to preference	hh
	21	Toilet with flushing system has no marks of leakage, with openable window		hh
	22	Toilet/shower floors are tiled with non-slip tiles. Shower walls are tiled to minimum 100cm height. All other non-tiled walls have minimum 1 layer of plaster or Tyrolean coat.	It depends on the floor and wall types in addition to the available budget.	ss
Covered living space and bedrooms				
Housing unit provides sufficient space and rooms per person	23	Minimum 5 m2 of covered space per person including circulation, kitchen, bathroom and toilet facilities. To calculate, add the complete covered floor area of the housing unit and divide by the number of people in the household. E.g. floor area of 30m2 / 6 persons = 5m2 per person = below minimum	If Minimum is not achievable due to space constraints, take mitigation measures including: internal separations, adding covered living space outside (canopy, shading area, and balcony, etc.). Complete the works and refer to MoSA	pd
	24	Maximum of 2 persons per room. To calculate divide the total number of persons in the household by the number of rooms (room=covered space of 4m2 or more, not including toilets, showers or kitchen). E.g. 12 persons / 3 rooms = 4 = overcrowded	If applicable	pd
Separation and privacy as required between the sexes, between different age groups and between separate families	25	Minimum internal separation of sleeping and living spaces exist. Partitions could be fixed (concrete block, gypsum, metal, etc.) Or movable (curtain, movable screens, etc.)		pd
Electrical connection and lighting system				
Residents have access to domestic energy supply and artificial lighting	26	Housing unit is connected to the electricity network (if available) according to electrical company regulations, with earth system, and the main electrical panel for housing unit includes circuit breakers, all needed wiring, fittings, cables.	Depends on the availability of electricity source.	ss
	27	All required outlets, switches and fixtures are in good working condition without risks of electrical fires		ss
	28	Minimum 1 outlet per room. All outlets in kitchen, toilets or showers are covered (waterproof) to prevent electrical fires		ss
	29	Minimum of 1 Fluorescent / LED light with switch per room (including living room, bedrooms, and kitchen). Minimum 1 waterproof electrical LED 5Volt light in the shower/toilet		ss
Accessibility				

All residents with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments and/or reduced mobility have access to adequate facilities and supplies to perform daily tasks with independence, safety and dignity.	30	If there are persons with disabilities they have safe access to the housing unit facilities (toilet/shower, kitchen) and can safely exit the housing unit in the event of fire. (if applicable)	The requirements will vary by type of disability.
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Item and objective	ADDITIONAL / OPTIONAL / DESIRABLE ITEMS		Remarks
Stairs, balconies and roof terraces (including common spaces in apartment or multi-unit buildings)			
Risks of injury is reduced in stairs, balconies and roof terraces for children and adults	1	Stairs have handrails in good condition at least on one side (if applicable)	
	2	Staircase is covered by roof (if applicable, including common stairs in apartment buildings)	May be covered in concrete, metal or fiberglass sheets
	3	Staircase has natural light (if applicable)	
External and internal doors			
Safety is improved by providing a solid and lockable external door , and residents have minimum level of privacy for changing, sleeping or personal hygiene	4	In MULTI-FAMILY BUILDINGS: solid and lockable door in to the building (if applicable)	Solid wood door minimum 4cm thick OR Metal profile door frame minimum 3cm thick, with minimum 1 insert panel 3mm thick
	5	All external doors minimum 90cm clear opening width	Less than 90cm may be acceptable if the existing door and door frame are in good condition. 90cm required if there is a need for wheelchair access.
	6	Internal doors into all bedrooms and bathrooms are of solid material and lockable	Solid wood door minimum 4cm thick OR Metal profile door frame minimum 3cm thick, with minimum 1 insert panel 3mm thick
	7	Internal doors minimum of 70cm- 90cm clear opening width	If replacing internal doors recommend to widen to 90cm if feasible. If wheelchair access is needed must be 90cm minimum
	8	Every bedroom has solid lockable door	
	9	External door may include seeing eye (if security concerns)	
Ventilation / Windows			
Openings allow for adequate ventilation into habitable rooms (living rooms, bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom and toilet) of the house unit	10	Where possible use ventilation openings in 2 walls to allow for cross ventilation.	
	11	Windows in toilets and shower room, minimum size of 60cmx60cm	Recommended when installing or replacing toilet/shower windows. Less than 60x60cm may be acceptable if the openable area is at least 5% of the floor area and the window is in good working condition.
Wall openings allow protection from water and wind	12	Translucent panels in windows may be used for privacy as required by the household	
	13	All openable windows have a working lock	
	14	In MOSQUITO PRONE AREAS: All openable windows include insect mesh (if applicable)	In proximity to waste water, and flood prone areas, especially on ground floor units

	15	Security fence / metal mesh outside windows (Only when needed)	Only if requested by household where safety and security risks exist. E.g. for the safety of children or for security reasons especially in ground floor windows
Roof and walls			
Roof and walls protect the residents from harsh weather	16	Roof construction is suitable for rain water drainage. Non-concrete roof should have an acceptable slope	
Residents have reduced exposure to toxic materials	17	Roof is free from toxic material (not asbestos) OR If roof is made of toxic materials (asbestos), it is in good condition and not damaged or deteriorated (where feasible replace for non-toxic materials)	Although asbestos is used and preferred by many beneficiaries for its insulating qualities, exposure to asbestos has devastating impact to health. Given the high risk of future damage, humanitarian interventions must aim to minimize the use of and exposure to asbestos. Asbestos sheets should not be used to repair or replace roofs. Damaged asbestos roofs should be fully replaced with non-toxic roofing materials. The removal and disposal of asbestos should be handled by trained personnel with protective equipment and a safe disposal plan.
Internal wall and floor surfaces			
Floors and walls are smooth and cleanable to prevent disease	18	All wall surfaces are finished to smooth render, minimum one layer of plaster or Tyrolean coat.	
	19	All wall surfaces are painted	
Water supply			
Residents have access to water supply for domestic use and drinking water, and safe storage facilities	20	Water storage capacity to a minimum of 50L per capita per day for minimum 4 days= 1,200 L per every 6 family members. Where space is available and water supply is sufficient, consider the provision of multiple elevated and/or ground floor water tanks.	This takes into account the lack of reliable and regular water supply and the need to storage water for at least four days. To calculate: For a family of 6 x 50L = 300L per day, x 4 days = 1,200)
	21	Provision for solar or electric water heater	Solar heater system is recommended
Kitchen			
Kitchen provides a hygienic space for preparing and storing food, and for cooking	22	Preparation counter minimum 2m long, 60cm deep at 80cm height (granite standard or equivalent)	
	23	Kitchen floor and walls are smooth and cleanable surfaces (minimum concrete screed floor and smooth plaster wall above preparation counter)	kitchen floor can be tiled with non-slip tiles, kitchen wall above countertop and sink may have tiles 60cm high
	24	Kitchen has safe storage space for food above the floor. Minimum 2 shelves.	
Toilets and showers			
All residents have safe and private access to clean bathing and toilet facilities to exercise good personal hygiene at all times, day and night	25	1 shelf to keep hygiene items (soap shelf in shower, closed cabinet, shelves, etc.)	
Covered living space and bedrooms			

Separation and privacy as required between the sexes, between different age groups and between separate families within a given household as required	26	Sleeping spaces are separated as required between the sexes, between different age groups and between separate families within a household	The level of separation will depend on the composition of the household, and individual requirements. Recommended separations include: One bedroom for parents, One bedroom per each married couple within the household (including for a second wife), One bedroom per 3 males 15 or over, One bedroom per 3 females 15 or over, One room per 3 children (mixed male and female) under 15
Electrical connection and lighting system			
Residents have access to domestic energy supply and artificial lighting	27	Electrical lighting in stairs and corridors	depends on the availability of electricity source
	28	1 safe emergency LED and battery	
Drainage			
Water drains away from the house unit, and there is no pooling of rain or waste water in the immediate surrounding of the unit	29	In FLOODING AREAS: Floor level raised from outside level at a minimum of 20cm to mitigate impact of flooding AND Fall of 100mm over the first meter from the house and pathway for water to drain away. (if applicable)	Depending on the location this may not be upgradable. These minor mitigation measures will not have great impact if large scale flooding occurs. Infrastructure development and / or relocation of families in dangerous locations would be the only durable solution.

Item and objective			
ADAPTABILITY OPTIONS FOR INCREASED ACCESIBILITY			
The needs will vary according to the type and level of impairment. This list only indicative of potential needs for those with restricted mobility.			
	1	Entrance ramp for wheelchair access with a maximum slope of 1:20 (if applicable)	
	2	Door openings of at least 90cm wide for wheelchair access (if applicable)	
	3	Ground inside housing unit free from threshold or barriers. Or there is a movable ramp that can be used to overcome barriers. (if applicable)	Provide a movable ramp if required
	4	Enough space for a wheelchair to turn inside the house unit (150cm radius) (if applicable)	
	5	Toilet doors open outward to provide more space inside to turn wheelchair (if applicable)	
	6	Toilet fixture is suitable for wheelchair users (43-48cm from floor to top of toilet seat) (if applicable)	Provide movable toilet seat if needed
	7	Shower have a seating area for people with difficult mobility (if applicable)	

All residents with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments and/or reduced mobility have access to adequate facilities and supplies to perform daily tasks with independence, safety and dignity.	8	Access to the housing unit: PWD can move independently from the housing unit to the street. (if applicable)	Wherever possible accessibility adaptations should provide improved access into to the house unit from the street. Where not possible (e.g. apartment buildings) focus on internal adaptations.
	9	Entrance ramp or non-slip steps including handrails for elderly residents and other residents with difficult mobility (if applicable)	
	10	Persons with visual or mobility impediments have handrails, and grab bars to prevent falls (minimum in toilets and showers, but consider need in other spaces inside and outside the housing unit) (if applicable)	Provide additional material and technical support depending on individual accessibility needs, such as door handles that are easy to use, ropes to operate doors and windows, etc.
	11	PWD or PWCI have privacy for personal hygiene, including those unable to access other parts of the house independently for changing or washing. (if applicable)	Solutions may include, bedpans, privacy screens, wheelchairs, movable toilet, etc
	12	Light switches and electrical sockets are at height everyone can reach (45cm-120cm from the floor) (if applicable)	
	13	Vulnerable persons (PWD, PWCI, and elderly) have sufficient bedding and clothing for thermal comfort. (if applicable)	Provide additional blankets and clothing to persons with disabilities who have reduced mobility to prevent heat loss
	14	Vulnerable persons who need them have pressure-relief mattresses and beds. (if applicable)	

Shelter vulnerability score system (Minimum standards for rehabilitation , upgrading and replacement)

Guidance and comments

- If the house meets the standard as described, answer YES.
- If the housing unit **DOES NOT** meet the standard, answer **NO**.
- If *any* part of the criteria **item** is not met, the standard has not been met.
- Due to the risks of operating in Area C, some of these standards may not always be achievable.

Ranking:	Cat.	Score
Extreme SV	5	81+
Severe SV	4	61-80
High SV	3	41-60
Moderate SV	2	21-40
Slight SV	1	0-20

Counting:	A	B
	4	13
Total Score:	66	

#	Column1	Item	YES	NO	Weight
1	Location	Safe location, far from flood prone, and wastewater collection pond or other risks	1		B
2	Frame/structural supports	Frame materials are securely fixed to the ground		1	B
3	Frame/structural supports	Frame materials are able to support the weight of the roof and any additional live or dead load expected during different seasons like wind and snow (engineering experience)		1	A
4	Roof	Roof is suitable to control heat.		1	A
5	Roof	Roof is sealed and there are no leaks		1	A
6	External walls	All external walls are free from cracks or holes and are finished to smooth render that prevents water ingress	1		B
7	External walls	All external walls are insulated for thermal comfort	1		A
8	Drainage	Floor level raised from outside level at a minimum of 10cm or drainage channels are present to prevent flooding		1	B
9	Covered space	Minimum 5 m2 of covered space per person (including kitchen, corridors, bathroom or toilet facilities)		1	B
10	Floor	Smooth, level, anti-slip floor in all spaces (suitable for children, elderly and disabled movement) with minimum one layer protection from natural soil	1		B
11	Floor	Wall to floor connection is sealed to prevent insects and rodents	1		B
12	External and internal doors	Solid and lockable external door into the shelter	1		B
13	Internal partitions	Minimum one internal partition to separate sleeping and living space (as required between the sexes, between different age groups and between separate families within a household) May be fixed or movable (curtain, screen) according to HH preference		1	B
14	Ventilation / Windows	Window units must be sealed (from rain water and wind)		1	B
15	Ventilation / Windows	Ventilation into habitable rooms - living rooms, bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom and toilet of minimum 5% of floor area per room		1	A
16	Ventilation / Windows	Natural light into habitable rooms of minimum 10% floor area per room		1	B
17	Toilets and showers	Functioning mobile or fixed internal or external latrine per shelter (see annexed specification for latrines)	1		A
18	Toilets and showers	Toilet door is solid and lockable		1	B
19	Toilets and showers	Sewage disposable system (septic, cesspit, connection to municipal sewage system)		1	B
20	WASH Minimum standards	1 water storage tank of 1000 L capacity		1	B
21	WASH Minimum standards	Kitchen, latrine and shower taps are connected to water source		1	B

#	Column1	Item	YES	NO	Weight
22	Kitchen	Kitchen with adequate space, may be located inside the house unit or outside the unit based on household preferences, including counter and connected to water sources and drainage system.		1	B
23	Electrical connection and lighting system	All electrical connections, switches and wiring are insulated and in good workig condition and connected to an earthing system		1	B
24	Electrical connection and lighting system	At least one artificial lamp for night (solar or electrical)		1	B
25	Accessibility	Ensure their access to the shelter and shelter's facilities using ramps (for families having members with disabilities)	1		B

80+		Extreme SV
61-80		Severe SV
41-60		High SV
21-40		Moderate SV
0-20		Slight SV

A criteria	A6	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98
	A5	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78	80	82	84	86	88
	A4	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78
	A3	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68
	A2	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58
	A1	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
	A0	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38
	B0	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11	B12	B13	B14	B15	B16	B17	B18	B19	
	B criteria																				