NATIONAL SHELTER STRATEGY

Refugee Operation Ethiopia

2017 – 2020

Time period covered	*September 2017 to 31 December 2020*
Version	*Final National Shelter Strategy, UNHCR - ARRA*
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Participating Partners	*UNHCR, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;* *ARRA, Administration for Refugee & Returnee Affairs.* *AHA, Africa Humanitarian Action.* *ANE, Action for the Needy in Ethiopia.* *DEC, Development Expertise Center.* *DRC, Danish Refugee Council.* *IOM, International Organization for Migration.* *NRC, Norwegian Refugee Council.*

Implementation of the proposed shelter structures in this National Shelter Strategy will depend on availability of funds.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General context

With more than 840,000 registered refugees, Ethiopia is the second largest refugee hosting country on the African continent. The Government of Ethiopia continues to provide access to asylum within the context of the open door policy which it has maintained for many years, and UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies are allowed to implement mandate related activities. However, the Government of Ethiopia maintains its reservations to the 1951 Convention regarding the right to work and freedom of movement. Ethiopia adopted its Refugee Proclamation in 2004, which is the main national legislation governing refugee issue. Refugees continue to arrive mostly from South Sudan, Somalia, Sudan, Eritrea, and Yemen. Most refugees are granted prima facie refugee status, and the majority of the refugees are accommodated in camps, whilst only a smaller percentage of the refugee population is permitted to reside in urban areas for medical and/or protection and humanitarian reasons. In addition, about 16,000 Eritrean refugees reside in Addis Ababa under the Out-of-Camp Policy (OCP).

Socio-economically, Ethiopia is severely impacted by the El Nino effects and experienced one of the worst droughts in decades in 2015/2016. It is estimated that some 83% of refugees are located in drought affected areas, with approximately 50% of them hosted in the most critically affected areas. Whilst rains resumed in 2016, the loss of livestock and productive assets will continue to impact the country. Currently, the country is additionally affected by the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) induced drought, mostly impacting the southern part of Ethiopia as well as neighbouring countries; this triggered a new influx of refugees particularly from Somalia.

During the UN-General Assembly Summit on Refugees and Migrants in September 2016, the Government of Ethiopia recognized the pressing need to bridge the humanitarian-development divide, among others in the area of registration, to improve the inclusion of refugees into national structures and to strengthen their integration. This materialized in nine pledges and will lead to a revised legal framework governing refugees in Ethiopia. Ethiopia is a pilot country for the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), which is directly linked to the implementation of the pledges, and will contribute to the preparation of a global compact on refugees for the UNGA of 2018, to be implemented by UNHCR.

UNHCR works with its government counterpart Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and other partners to respond to the protection needs of the population of concern and the provision of access to basic social services, including Shelter, WASH, Health and Nutrition, Education, Livelihoods and Environmental Protection among other interventions.

This National Shelter Strategy is meant to address the period from September 2017 – end of 2020, and shall guide the UNHCR/ARRA shelter and settlement activities in Ethiopia based on the directions set out by the UNHCR Global Shelter Strategy 2014 -2018. The strategy is bound to be frequently reviewed and adapted, if need be according to the circumstances and changing environment.

1.2 Population trends

As of 31 July 2017 847,232 refugees are registered in Ethiopia, of which 698,962 are accommodated within the 26 camps, with the remainder residing in smaller urban or local settlements. In light of the regional developments, and with no political solution in sight for South Sudan and a rather deteriorating situation in Eritrea, refugees are expected to continue to arrive to Ethiopia from its neighbouring countries, with potential larger influx from South Sudan or Eritrea.

1.3 Context, situational analysis

The shelter projects in Ethiopia, targeting refugees in 26 camps across six regional states, as well as urban areas, are implemented in different stages of response among refugees from different nationalities, cultures and educational backgrounds. In addition, the shelter interventions take into account the geographical, climatological and environmental context and regional traditional culture. The eastern and southwestern parts of Ethiopia have relatively similar geographical and cultural characteristics and more or less follow similar shelter intervention projects appropriate to the environment. The west and southwestern parts of Ethiopia more or less have similar geographical and cultural characteristics and follow shelter intervention projects appropriate to the terrain and climate, considering the locally available shelter construction materials. The east and southeast have comparable geographical similarities and resource availability as well as preference for the same kind of shelter types. Consequently, a standard package cannot be applied to address the shelter needs of all the population groups of concern.

The UNHCR Operation in Ethiopia is involved in preparedness, emergency response and transitional shelter support. Shelter rehabilitation is also incorporated in the shelter interventions to ensure disaster risk reduction through improved and safe building techniques. If no maintenance strategy is in place, the shelter life span is significantly shortened, leaving beneficiaries in unexpectedly poor shelter conditions and funds being used inefficiently.

All new arrivals in Ethiopia are provided with an emergency shelter, either as a shelter kit or a tent. However, these emergency shelters have a very limited life-span of about six months to one year, depending on the climate conditions, and need to be replaced by transitional or more permanent shelter solutions. Currently, a limited number of refugee households have no access to transitional shelter. Maintenance costs of make-shift shelter are disproportionally high and cannot be carried by the refugees.

The shelter interventions across the operation include, 1) UNHCR family tents and/or provision of wooden poles and plastic sheets during the emergency phase, and 2) Construction of transitional shelters moving towards permanent options by using mud bricks and concrete hollow blocks. Emergency shelters have a lifespan of less than one year and are normally provided in the first stages of the emergency. Transitional shelters are provided after relocation of persons of concern from transit centres to camps and during the recovery stage at the family plot location. UNHCR applies a holistic settlement/camp approach during site planning to permit linkages with other sectors, particularly food security, livelihoods, WASH, environment and protection. UNHCR/Sphere standards are applied during site planning to ensure quality of services and comply with international norms.

The shelter projects comply with national legislation on land tenure and building regulations. Collaboration between UNHCR's Representation in Ethiopia and the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) exists to ensure shelter projects follow the law while protecting the rights of beneficiaries. Use of local materials and labour is considered to enhance prospects for sustainability, cost effectiveness and livelihood generation as well as to address environmental concerns.

Under UNHCR and ARRA supervision, regular monitoring by the Camp Managers and Implementing Partners will be conducted during the entire shelter implementation to ascertain the number of beneficiaries assisted, materials distributed, shelters completed and related concerns.

1.4 Vision

The right to adequate housing was first recognized with Article 25 (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The principle: 'Everyone has the right to adequate housing' is applicable in all stages of the displacement cycle and is relevant to all people of concern, including women, girls, men, boys and children. Adequacy of housing includes security of tenure, availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure, affordability, habitability, accessibility, location, and cultural adequacy.

UNHCR's strategic objective for camp settings is to enable refugees to access shelter solutions that provide privacy, security and protection from the elements, emotional support, and a space to live and store belongings in a dignified manner. For settlements and urban areas, UNHCR will enable refugees to access and live in dignity in secure settlements that improve their social, economic and environmental quality of life as a community.

UNHCR's Representation in Ethiopia will continue to interact with other organizations involved in shelter, universities and private companies to enhance research and innovation regarding improved shelters using locally available materials. Innovative ways of shelter and settlement planning will be explored in consultation with the UNHCR Shelter and Settlement Section. Introduction of UNHCR Cash Based Intervention (CBI) may well be considered wherever this implementation methodology would be appropriate.

2 APPLICABLE PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS

The overall aim of UNHCR's shelter response is to ensure that persons of concern in camps and out of camps have access to adequate shelter and infrastructure to subsequently reduce any protection risk. Access to shelter improves the beneficiaries' physical and psychological health, contributes to security and safety and protects persons of concern from weather elements such as heat, cold, rain and wind.

2.1 Guiding principles

Construction of new camps: UNHCR sees the building of new refugee camps as a last resort, whereby this position may be reviewed and adjusted in case of strong and pressing operational needs. In light of new influx of refugees the construction of camps will be considered subject to availability of land and funds, and in coordination with the government and other partners.

Equity: UNHCR seeks to ensure that refugees and others of concern can access quality shelter and viable settlement options, while prioritizing assistance to the most in need. Settlement and shelter programs should strive to incorporate gender considerations and the full and equal participation of women, and

involve vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. This process will ensure that their interests are represented in decision-making initiatives.

Beneficiary participation: A participatory approach is followed to enhance protection as people affected by the crisis are better enabled to protect themselves when they are at the centers of decision-making processes regarding issues concerning their own protection and well-being. During the planning process, target groups are actively consulted to gather accurate information about the protection risks, their capacities and the solutions they propose. In all shelter program activities, gender equality and respecting the rights of all refugees of all ages and backgrounds are central to the design of the shelter interventions.

Basic shelter and infrastructure support in camps: Subject to availability of resources, UNHCR together with ARRA will continue to support basic and transitional infrastructure including roads and public facilities in all refugee camps. UNHCR in close consultation with ARRA and other partners will advocate for adequate shelter and infrastructure support required for refugees in *out of camps* situation, and collaborate with development partners and government intuitions to ensure that refugee requirements are included in development plans and programs.

Repair and maintenance: For newly built shelter construction an average period of about five [5] years may be considered, during which, limited or no repair and maintenance will be required and thus, a reduced budget only has to be availed for shelter and settlements programs.

Shelter upgrading support in camps: In refugee camps UNHCR / ARRA and partners will provide technical support to refugees to upgrade their emergency shelter UNHCR / ARRA and partners may provide material in kind or cash, and labour support to the most vulnerable families only.

Family plot development: Support at family plot level will not be limited to transitional shelter only and therefore, UNHCR / ARRA and partners will aim to incorporate the construction of family kitchen and sanitation units' in a holistic approach; this, by taking into consideration environmental concerns and available infrastructures that may be altered accordingly or developed to fit the plans.

Emergency shelter to transitional shelter: The definition of *'A Shelter'* is, *a habitable covered living space providing a secure and healthy living environment with privacy and dignity*. It is important to recognize that emergency shelters do have a limited life span of less than one year. UNHCR/ARRA and partners therefore are aiming at providing transitional shelter solutions, taking into account contextual peculiarities and as much as possible local material sourcing to benefit households that are still living in emergency shelters despite their protracted stay in Ethiopia.

Minimize impact on local environment: It is in the earlier stages of an intervention where the greatest environmental damages can occur and habits are formed, and environmental degradation may be confined or limited, hence ecological and conservation considerations should be integrated, in the form of a *natural resource management plan*, into physical planning of shelter and settlement interventions. It is recognized that environmental damage has health, social and economic consequences for the refugees and local populations alike and thus, consultation and collaboration with relevant government agencies and other pertinent partners will be sought.

Partnership with government and partners: The role and responsibility of the local and national authorities in the site selection is of fundamental importance. Equally, the refugees themselves must be involved as early as possible. Ideally, the needs and human rights of the refugees should determine the size and layout of the site. In practice, a compromise has to be made when considering all relevant elements. UNHCR will continue its close partnership with ARRA and partners (NGOs/INGOs) in the implementation of shelter and infrastructure works. This will support to build the capacity of the Government organization and NGOs alike, especially national partners.

2.2 Stakeholders and their roles

ARRA *Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs*	1. Identification of land for camp development and coordination with local authorities; 2. Approving of camp layout. 3. Lead in resolving potential conflict related to Housing, Land and Property issues. 4. Supporting in identification of families for shelter support in *out of camp* situation. 5. In charge of Camp Management, incl. taking charge of the functioning address system and subsequently provide information as basis for the production of detailed camp maps as regards to the entire camp design structures and its standard-levels, i.e. camp module, b) sector, c) block, d) community, e) family. 6. Provide guidance on security measures. 7. Take over constructed projects for repair and maintenance when no partners are available.
UNHCR *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*	1. Process camp layout development proposals for new camps, existing camps and camp extensions; 2. Coordination and monitoring of shelter needs assessments in existing camps and *out of camp*. 3. Coordination and monitoring of shelter/wash/infrastructures construction and maintenance projects. 4. Provision of technical guidance and support for shelter and site planning. 5. Resources mobilization. 6. Capacity building activities.
PARTNERS	1. Implementation of the shelter program in line with the National Shelter Strategy; 2. Providing project quality assurance within agreed time frames. 3. Providing regular reporting on the work progress. 4. Participation in the Shelter Working Group, SWG. 5. Frequent needs assessment in consultation with beneficiaries, ARRA and UNHCR and share the findings. 6. Contribute to formulation and production of technical documents and guidelines.
BENEFICIARIES	1. Providing feedback on shelter and site planning; 2. Self-upgrading of shelter in camps, and out of camps with limited or no external support 3. Repair and maintenance of shelter with limited or no external support. 4. Participation in shelter coordination meetings at camp level. 5. Households/families contributing their labour towards their own new shelter constructions.

SHELTER WORKING GROUP (Joint actors)	1. Establish implementations modalities of shelter needs assessments and *Out of camp* needs assessments, including development of assessment guidelines, training of assessors, evaluation of results and technical recommendations. 2. Based on the national shelter strategy, development of shelter guidelines/manuals/SOPs, as/if required per region, north, east and west. 3. Provide technical recommendation and logistic support if need be, to support feasibility studies for alternative shelter options within the framework of the national shelter strategy. 4. Production of a technical manual layouts, plans, scope of works, BOQ, material specifications) for shelter. 5. Establish implementations modalities for family plot infrastructures constructions (kitchen, family toilet, and shower), where need be in collaboration with WASH actors. 6. Monthly reporting on the shelter work progress.

3 PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 Needs assessment

This present National Shelter Strategy is designed based on a country-wide Shelter Needs Assessment, which was carried out in March/April 2017, with the participation of all stakeholders, such as UNHCR, ARRA, shelter partners and the beneficiaries in the relevant regions of Ethiopia.

3.2 Implementation

Context:

- The refugee population is stable with a steady influx; large-scale influx possible;
- Approximately 90% of refugees are living in camps.
- All refugees are accessible.
- New emergency shelter needs continue to be required for new arrivals from South Sudan, Eritrea and Somalia.

Intervention phase	Beneficiaries type	Assistance type
A. Emergency Phase (in case of new influx)	Refugees in camps	1. Provision of tented shelter or emergency shelter kit (wooden poles and plastic sheeting/tarpaulin) with basic WASH facilities. 2. For accessibility, construction of basic infrastructures such as roads/bridges, drains, planning and erection of reception centers and other emergency relevant measures.
	Out of camp refugees	Will be assisted through multi-purpose activities, e.g. in kind, or cash assistance under the vulnerability criteria.
B. Transitional Phase	Refugees in camps	1. After maximum 6 months upon arrival in camps, refugees will receive technical support for upgrading tented shelter or emergency shelter kits, if feasible to transitional shelter with its design according to the descriptions herein.

		2. Cash/labour support for the construction of transitional shelter for most vulnerable families (currently implemented by IOM). 3. Advocacy with ARRA for granting permission to refugees to upgrade their emergency shelter to transitional shelter. 4. If required after 6 months, replacement of tents or emergency shelter kit for refugees still living in emergency shelters.
	Out of camp refugees	1. House repair for host families and houses rented by refugees (with owners' approval). 2. Advocacy with ARRA to fix a ceiling for rents.
C. Integration Phase Subject to Government decision.	Refugees in camps	1. Existing transitional shelter improvement to permanent shelter solution with hollow concrete block (HCB walling). 2. Complete new construction of permanent shelter. 3. Permanent shelter kit distribution. 4. Self-help implementation with CBI support for labour work.

3.3 Shelter and site planning standards

Shelter is considered an urgent basic need when displacement occurs as a result of conflict or as a result of severe damage caused by other influences. Shelter should provide:

- Protection from the elements
- Security against violence
- Privacy and space for personal and communal needs.

Shelter includes typically basic structures and the complementary provision of Core Relief Items (CRI's). It is important to understand and address the concerns of the whole affected population including the intentions of the people yet to arrive and the feeling of those already hosting refugees, say, the respective host communities.

It is understood that recommendations favour to plan for the longer term, this, given that the average lifespan of a refugee camp is considered seventeen [17] years.

Local solutions to the problems of shelter, both emergency and transitional, are generally more adaptable, responsive and culturally sensitive than imported technologies. Therefore, it is certainly favourable to support local solutions and avoid imported pre-fabricated shelter.

It is also understood that suitable, well selected sites and soundly planned refugee settlements with adequate shelter and integrated, appropriate infrastructure are essential from the early stages as they are life-saving and alleviate hardship. Initial decisions on the location of a camp should involve, besides the host government, as well the respective communities. Likewise, layout should involve refugees. This approach is necessary to avoid long term protection issues such as conflict with local communities and to ensure a safe environment for the refugees and the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

It is important for site selection as well as for shelter and site planning to technically follow, and include in the planning from the beginning, the established and globally binding standards, such as 1) *SPHERE Minimum Standards* and also 2) the *UNHCR Handbook for Emergencies* (3rd Edition, Feb.2007).

Besides other options and shelter standards that differ per regions and will be described under 3.7 Transitional shelter options, permanent family shelter may be defined as a longer or long term accommodation solution to beneficiaries who are considered by UNHCR and ARRA for integration or returnee projects. The potential inclusion of permanent shelter solutions may well require further discussions and guidance by both UNHCR and ARRA.

3.4 Emergency shelter options

Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR have the right to adequate shelter - to protection from the elements, to a space in which they can live and store belongings, and to privacy, comfort and emotional security. Given that preferred shelter solutions must be designed and engineered on the basis of context-specific structural and performance requirements, for emergencies the following options are viable and shall be integral part of this National Shelter Strategy.

-Tents;

-Plastic sheeting.

-Local construction materials.

-Shelter kits.

3.5 Material procurement

Except for the UNHCR family tents, all construction materials required for construction of shelter and infrastructures are available in Ethiopia and shall therefore be procured locally.

3.6 Labour and capacity building

Depending on the circumstances and different regions, refugees and local community members could be employed as skilled and unskilled labourers for construction works, operation, maintenance and repairing of camp infrastructures and partners operating at camp level are encouraged to employ locally.

By using established mechanisms, refugees shall be consulted and their feedback on camp layout and construction taken into consideration to the extent possible. Vocational (skills) training in the required fields, which are beneficial for the shelter and settlement construction, such as masonry and carpentry may require the relevant assessments by all operational partners in the camps.

To nurture the ownership feeling it is understood that beneficiaries volunteer in the construction works of their own shelter where skilled labour is not required, e.g. preparation of the building site, foundation earthworks, material sourcing and the like.

3.7 Transitional shelter options

The various transitional shelter options per regions are based on the outcome of the participatory shelter needs assessment in March/April 2017. The assessment, which included UNHCR, ARRA and implementing partners, ensured a strong community-based participation element by constructing shelter prototypes in consultation with beneficiaries and local communities. It is self-evident and of paramount importance to address environmental concerns in a holistic approach.

I. Eastern Region: Melkadida and Jijiga, 251,023 PoC's, 8 camps.

a) Melkadida, 213,837 Somali refugees, 5 camps, *Bokolmanyo, Melkadida, Kobe, Hilaweyn, Buramino*.

- Emergency shelter: Rectangular shaped wooden structures, covered with plastic sheeting/tarpaulin.
- Transitional shelter, option 1: Rectangular shaped stone masonry foundation walls, bedded in cement mortar, and external walls with *Concrete Hollow Blocks* (CHB). External wall joints with a *'pointing finish'*, inside walls *'plastering'*. Internal partition wall with door. One entrance door with an improved lock, i.e. lockable from in-/outside and two lockable windows. Gable roof with eucalyptus wood truss and purlin structures and covered with corrugated iron sheets.
- Transitional shelter, option 2: Rectangular shaped stone masonry foundation walls, bedded in cement mortar, and external mud brick walls unplastered. Internal partition wall with door. One entrance door with an improved lock, i.e. lockable from in-/outside and two lockable windows. Gable roof with eucalyptus wood truss and purlin structures and covered with corrugated iron sheets.

b) Jijiga, 37,188 Somali refugees, 3 camps, *Kebribeyah, AwBarre, Sheder.*

- Emergency shelter: Rectangular shaped wooden structures with dome shaped roof, covered with plastic sheeting/tarpaulin.
- Transitional shelter: Rectangular shaped stone masonry foundation walls, bedded in cement mortar, and external walls with *Concrete Hollow Blocks* (CHB). External wall joints with a *'pointing finish'*, inside walls *'plastering'*. Internal partition wall with door. One entrance door with an improved lock, i.e. lockable from in-/outside and two lockable windows. Gable roof with eucalyptus wood truss and purlin structures and covered with corrugated iron sheets.

II. Western Region: Gambella and Assosa, 388,952 PoC's, 12 camps.

a) Gambella, 330,589 South Sudanese refugees, 7 camps, *Pugnido. Pugnido 2, Tierkidi, Kule, Jewi, Okugo, Nguenyyiel.*

- Emergency shelter: Rectangular shaped wooden structures, covered with plastic sheeting/tarpaulin.
- Transitional shelter: Rectangular or square shaped stone masonry foundation walls, bedded in cement mortar. External walls and partition made of mud brick walls unplastered. Internal partition wall with door. One entrance door with an improved lock (lockable from in-/outside) and two lockable windows. Gable roof with eucalyptus wood truss and purlin structures and covered internally with plastic sheets externally covered with thatch according to the cultural practices.

  This type of shelter is suitable for Gambella because of available construction materials locally, culturally acceptable, easy to construct, and refugee community participation

can be maximized. One entrance door with an improved lock, i.e. lockable from in-/outside and two lockable windows for ventilation.

b) Assosa, 58,363 Sudanese 71%, South Sudan 23% and others from Great Lake Countries, 5 camps, *Bambasi, Tongo, Gure-Shombola, Tsore, Sherkole.*

- Emergency shelter: Rectangular shaped wooden structures, covered with plastic sheeting/tarpaulin.
- Transitional shelter: Rectangular or square shaped stone masonry foundation walls, bedded in cement mortar. External walls and partition made of mud brick walls unplastered. Internal partition wall with door. One entrance door with an improved lock, i.e. lockable from in-/outside and two lockable windows. Gable roof with eucalyptus wood truss and purlin structures and covered with corrugated iron sheets.

III. Northern Region: Shire and Afar, 73,814 PoC's, 7 camps.

a) Shire, 38,231 Eritrean refugees, *Shimelba, Mai-Aini, Adi-Harush, Hitsats*

- Emergency shelter: i) UNHCR and UNICEF type family tent. ii) Rectangular shaped wooden structures covered with plastic sheeting.
- Transitional shelter: Rectangular shape, stone masonry foundation wall, bedded in cement mortar, and external walls with *Concrete Hollow Blocks* (CHB). External wall joints with a *'pointing finish'*, inside walls *'plastering'*. One entrance door with an improved lock, i.e. lockable from in-/outside and a lockable window. Gable roof with eucalyptus wood truss and purlin structures, covered with corrugated iron sheets.

b) Afar, 35,583 Eritrean refugees, 2 camps and 2 out of camp, *Aysaita, Barahle, and Dalool [out of camp], Erebti [out of camp]*

- **Emergency shelter:** Rectangular shaped wooden or *metal dome shaped* structures covered with plastic sheeting.
- **Transitional shelter:** Rectangular shape, stone masonry foundation wall, bedded in cement mortar, and external walls *Concrete Hollow Blocks* (CHB). External wall joints with a *'pointing finish'*, inside walls *'plastering'*. One entrance door with an improved lock, i.e. lockable from in-/outside and a lockable window. Gable roof with eucalyptus wood truss and purlin structures, covered with corrugated iron sheets.

3.8 Permanent shelter options

Final designs of potential permanent shelter options or family shelter design per region must be part of discussions with the respective government agency ARRA, taking into account applicable policies and standards.

4 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

UNHCR undertakes shelter and settlements construction works through implementing partners such as NGOs and INGOs as well as local government. UNHCR technical staff support partner organizations, if need be, in designing, drawing and cost-estimate for construction works.

UNHCR technical staff and ARRA zone construction officers regularly monitor the construction work against design, drawing and cost estimate and any variation is discussed, agreed and documented. Observations made during field visits are discussed with partners on the ground and followed up in subsequent field visits. The technical staff also prepare technical evaluation of the works based on monitoring visits.

4.1 Strategic objectives, indicators and activities

	Strategic Objectives	**Performance Indicators**		**Activities**
1	Provide life-saving and life-sustaining shelter support.	# of people that have received emergency shelter assistance.	1	Provision of emergency shelter, kits and/or materials/tools.
		# of shelter kits distributed.		
		# of transitional shelter provided.	2	Provision of temporary shelter, e.g. tents.
		# of structures maintained.	3	Rehabilitation of emergency shelter spaces.
		# of shelters repaired.		
		# of permanent (long-term) shelters provided.	4	Provision of permanent (long-term) shelters.
2	Contribute towards the resilience and cohesion of communities and households by improving housing and community/public infrastructure.	# of people assisted with durable shelter solutions.	1	Provision of materials (in-kind vouchers).
			2	Cash based intervention (CBI).
		# of people trained in shelter related skills.	1	Training of stakeholders on resilience oriented shelter skills and capacities: possible interventions.
			1.1	Technical skills program.
			1.2	Project design-/implementation-/management-training.
			1.3	Damage-, needs- and beneficiary assessment programs.
			1.4	Shelter operation and maintenance training.
		# of people benefitting from the improvement of community/public infrastructure.	1	Rehabilitation of community structures and public infrastructures, complementing shelter support in designated areas: possible modalities
			1.1	Provision of materials, e.g. in-kind, vouchers.
			1.2	Cash based intervention (CBI).

5 INNOVATIVE APPROACH, use of cash based interventions to provide shelter

Innovations ensure that key services are easily accessed and space is adequately utilized. The use of direct cash payments to support communities impacted by crisis is becoming increasingly commonplace as a response to humanitarian situations – and with good reason. Cash can often be faster and more cost-efficient to deliver than in-kind assistance and most importantly increases choice, flexibility and dignity for beneficiaries allowing them to exercise some of their basic rights whilst potentially stimulating the recovery of livelihoods and contributing towards post-crisis economic rehabilitation.

Cash-based interventions to meet shelter needs employs two main strategies depending on the emergency context. Both have their benefits and risks, and measures can be taken to mitigate any risks:

5.1 New shelters and CBIs

Building new shelter implies construction, including owner-driven approaches for transitional shelter. In this strategy, cash is provided to persons of concern to enable them access construction materials and labour for the construction of their new shelters. This brings advantages of owner driven approaches, e.g. prioritize aspirations and capacities of affected populations, contribution to regenerating livelihoods and provide income through use of local labor and materials. There are concerns however as regards this strategy which include hazards of self-built reconstruction when materials are provided, design liability and quality control and concerns about property and land tenure among others. Technical advice and support, assistance provided in tranches based on a phased approach, post-distribution monitoring and coordination with the government can however contribute towards mitigating these risks.

5.2 Using existing shelter and CBIs

5.2.1 Cash for rent (Urban context)

The second strategy of using existing shelters will in most cases apply for refugees in urban settings. This will include supporting refugees with cash to cover their rent needs and in cases where they are in camp settings providing support through CBIs (cash or vouchers) for the rehabilitation of existing facilities. Cash for rent will usually be provided within a multi-purpose cash grant aimed at enabling refugees meet their immediate food and non-food needs including their shelter needs.

5.2.2 Cash for shelter rehabilitation

Use of cash to support persons of concern to rehabilitate existing shelters promotes integration of refugees, reinforces social networks and can increase access to livelihoods opportunities among others. There are however several risks like **r**ent price inflation, substandard housing, exploitative arrangements, recipient choosing to live in substandard and overcrowded housing to save money for other needs and where living in the same house, pressure on host family. Decoupling grants from rent payments to allow recipients to negotiate better rental agreements, payments to host family for rehabilitation conditional on lease to refugees, ensuring other basic needs are met, post-distribution monitoring, supply-side interventions, and support to host families are some ways of mitigating the risks.

Shelter experts are sometimes reluctant to use CBIs to meet objectives through fear that owner-driven shelter solutions will be inadequate, unsafe, less disaster-resilient and possibly environmentally unsound. However, a combination of well-designed cash or vouchers and technical and in-kind

assistance can usually enable people to improve the inadequate shelter they have built, been given, and/or are sharing/ renting when the alternative is a long wait for in-kind shelter assistance.

Key considerations for using CBIs to meet shelter objectives throughout the operations management cycle are highlighted in annex 8 (key considerations to meet shelter objectives using cash based interventions).

6 ANNEXES

The following documents by regions should be attached with the shelter strategy;

1. Map of locations whole country.

   Shelter needs assessment

2. Population Profile all regions.
   - 2.1 Eastern region.
   - 2.2 Western region.
   - 2.3 Northern region.
3. PoC population by Sub-Offices per 31 July 2017.
4. Youth, Age and Gender breakdown per 31 July 2017.

   Technical shelter illustrations

5. Eastern region, Jijiga-Melkadida.
6. Western region, Gambella-Assosa.
7. Northern region, Shire-Afar

   Cash based intervention

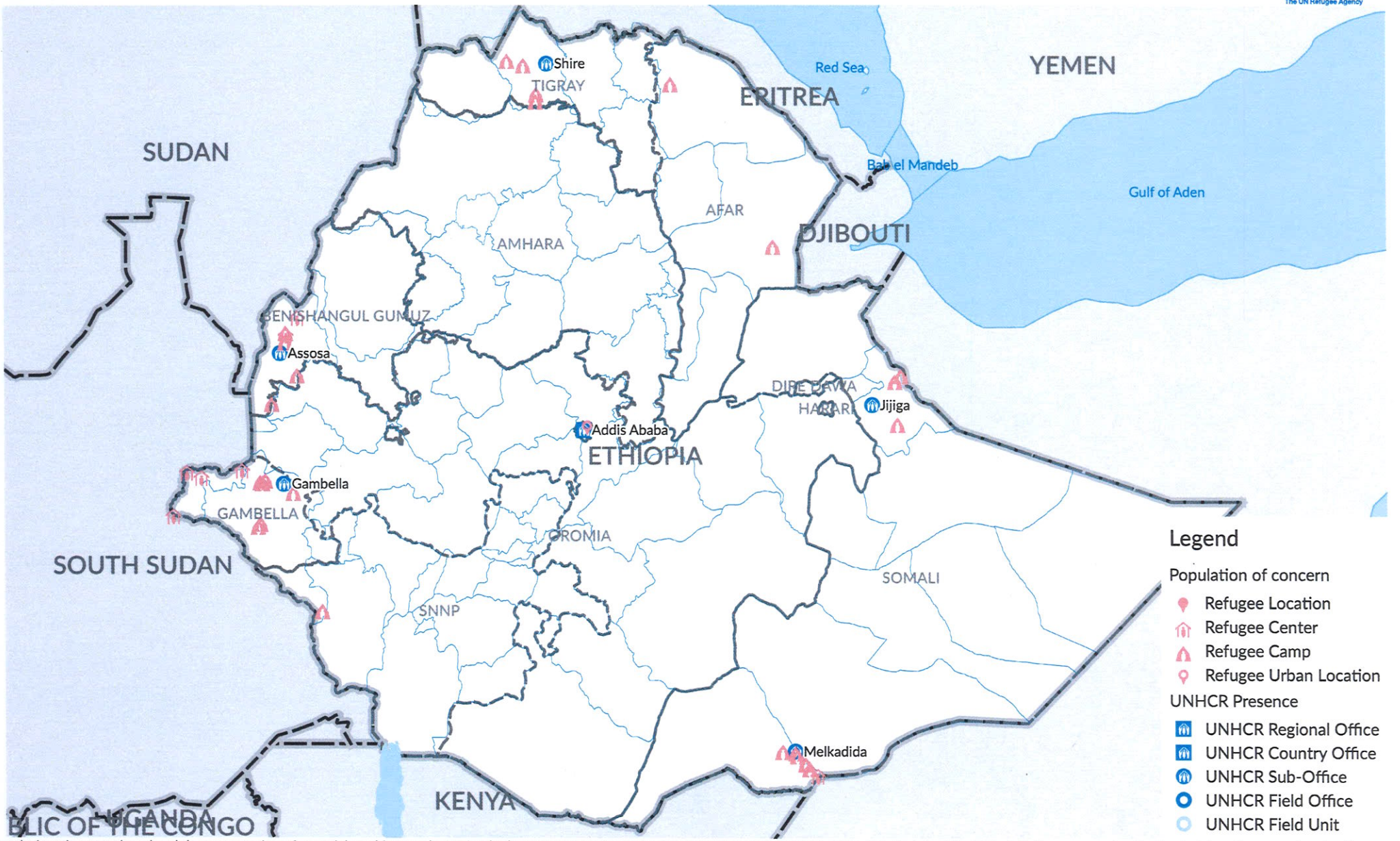
8. CBI, key considerations to meet shelter objectives using cash based interventions.

ETHIOPIA

Camps Overview

As Of July 31, 2017

Annex 1



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SHELTER WORKING GROUP

Shelter needs assessment in 10 refugee camps in Ethiopia - 11 march 2017 - 29 April 2017

UNHCR, ARRA, AHA, ANE, DEC, IOM, NRC

POPULATION PROFILE

Region(s) :

All

Number of camps Covered

10

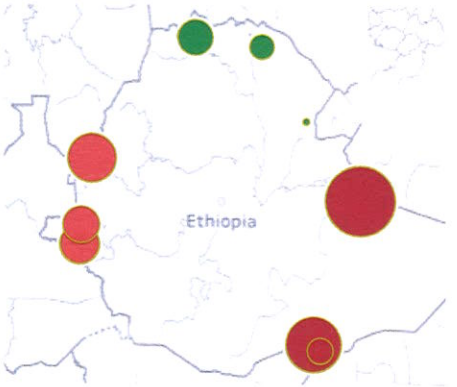
Pop. covered by region

4,002	Eastern	# of camps : 8 / Covered : 3
3,014	Western	# of camps : 12 / Covered : 3
2,702	Northern	# of camps : 6 / Covered : 4

Pop. covered by camp

Kebribeyah	1,919
Melkadida	1,389
Sherkole	1,176
Pugnido	951
Kule	887
Hitsats	850
Buramino	694
Shimelba	670
Berahle	669
Aysaita	513

Assessment Locations



Number of household members

1 to 5 persons	39.96%
6 to 10 persons	50.53%
more than 10 persons	9.51%

Head Of household Sex

M	31.24%
F	67.90%
Not Collected	0.86%

With specific Needs

Yes	32.76%
No	65.13%
Not collected	2.11%

SHELTERS PROFILE

This section presents the profile of households that were interviewed during the survey.
The percentage value shows the proportion of households

Existing entry door locking system	Existing window Locking system	Roof leakage problems	Wind/dust hazard problems	Termite hazards problems	Family shower in the plot	Family Latrine in the plot	Family kitchen in the plot
67.11%	37.65%	80.38%	57.73%	68.89%	24.97%	47.03%	29.52%

BENEFICIARIES PREFERENCES

Preferred Roofing Type

42.89% Thatching roof

57.11% CIS roofing

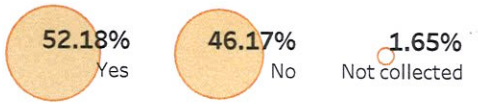
Preferred shelter shape

74.11% Rectangular

16.58% Square

9.31% Circular

Beneficiaries willing to construct their shelter



52.18% Yes

46.17% No

1.65% Not collected

Beneficiaries in need of technical training on shelter construction

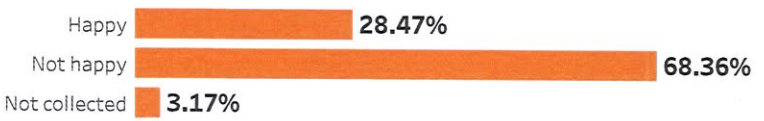
49.14% Yes

47.89% Not collected

2.97% No

MAIN OBSERVATIONS

Shelter satisfaction level



Happy 28.47%

Not happy 68.36%

Not collected 3.17%

Creation Date : 09/08/2017 **Feedback** : Martin Zirn <zirn@unhcr.org> and Abubakarr Talib Jalloh <jalloha@unhcr.org> **Source** : Shelter needs assessment Data Collection. **Prepared by** : UNHCR Information Management Unit.

SHELTER WORKING GROUP

Shelter needs assessment in 10 refugee camps in Ethiopia - 11 march 2017 - 29 April 2017

UNHCR, ARRA, AHA, ANE, DEC, IOM, NRC

POPULATION PROFILE

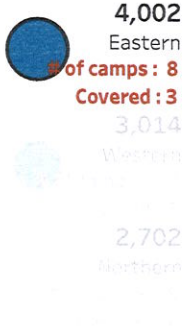
Region(s) :

Eastern

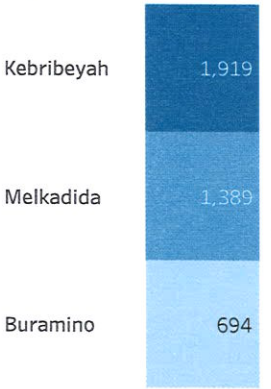
Number of camps Covered

3

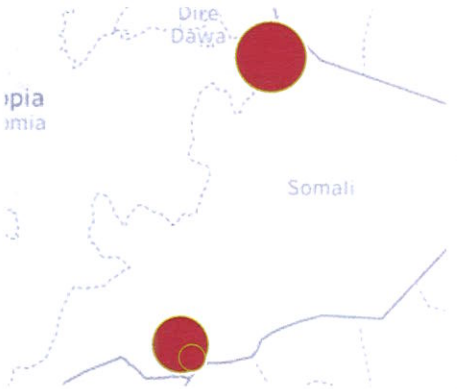
Pop. covered by region



Pop. covered by camp



Assessment Locations



Number of household members

1 to 5 persons	23.74%
6 to 10 persons	55.13%
more than 10 persons	21.13%

Head Of household Sex

M	34.61%
F	64.99%
Not Collected	0.40%

With specific Needs

Yes	16.70%
No	82.49%
Not collected	0.80%

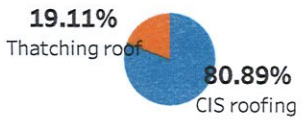
SHELTERS PROFILE

This section presents the profile of households that were interviewed during the survey.
The percentage value shows the proportion of households

Existing entry door locking system	Existing window Locking system	Roof leakage problems	Wind/dust hazard problems	Termite hazards problems	Family shower in the plot	Family Latrine in the plot	Family kitchen in the plot
75.65%	50.70%	85.92%	89.34%	84.91%	27.36%	57.55%	65.19%

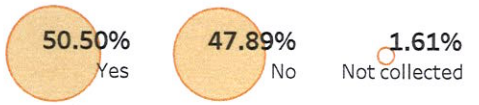
BENEFICIARIES PREFERENCES

Preferred Roofing Type



Preferred shelter shape

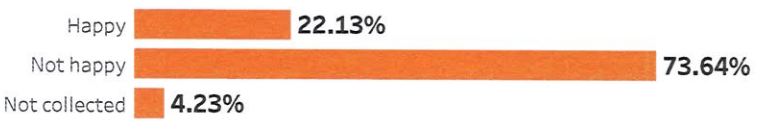
Beneficiaries willing to construct their shelter



Beneficiaries in need of technical training on shelter construction

MAIN OBSERVATIONS

Shelter satisfaction level



Creation Date : 09/08/2017 **Feedback** : Martin Zirn <zirn@unhcr.org> and Abubakarr Talib Jalloh <jalloha@unhcr.org> **Source** : Shelter needs assessment Data Collection. **Prepared by** : UNHCR Information Management Unit.

SHELTER WORKING GROUP

Shelter needs assessment in 10 refugee camps in Ethiopia - 11 march 2017 - 29 April 2017

UNHCR, ARRA, AHA, ANE, DEC, IOM, NRC

POPULATION PROFILE

Region(s) :

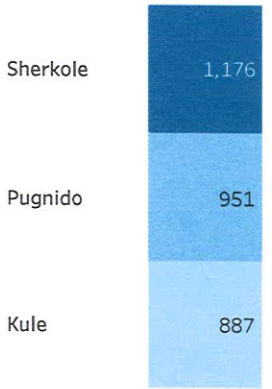
Western

Number of camps Covered

3

Pop. covered by region

Pop. covered by camp



Assessment Locations

Number of household members

1 to 5 persons	44.70%
6 to 10 persons	51.83%
more than 10 persons	3.47%

Head Of household Sex

M	15.22%
F	83.24%
Not Collected	1.54%

With specific Needs

Yes	50.87%
No	48.55%
Not collected	0.58%

SHELTERS PROFILE

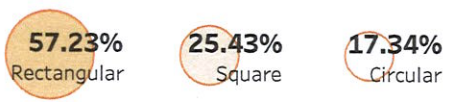
This section presents the profile of households that were interviewed during the survey. The percentage value shows the proportion of households

Existing entry door locking system	Existing window Locking system	Roof leakage problems	Wind/dust hazard problems	Termite hazards problems	Family shower in the plot	Family Latrine in the plot	Family kitchen in the plot
55.88%	8.671%	86.71%	12.33%	70.71%	15.41%	25.82%	8.478%

BENEFICIARIES PREFERENCES

Preferred Roofing Type

Preferred shelter shape



Beneficiaries willing to construct their shelter

Beneficiaries in need of technical training on shelter construction

MAIN OBSERVATIONS

Shelter satisfaction level

Creation Date : 09/08/2017 **Feedback** : Martin Zirn <zirn@unhcr.org> and Abubakarr Talib Jalloh <jalloha@unhcr.org> **Source** : Shelter needs assessment Data Collection. **Prepared by** : UNHCR Information Management Unit.

Annex 2.3

SHELTER WORKING GROUP

Shelter needs assessment in 10 refugee camps in Ethiopia - 11 march 2017 - 29 April 2017

UNHCR, ARRA, AHA, ANE, DEC, IOM, NRC

POPULATION PROFILE

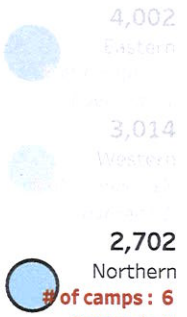
Region(s) :

Northern

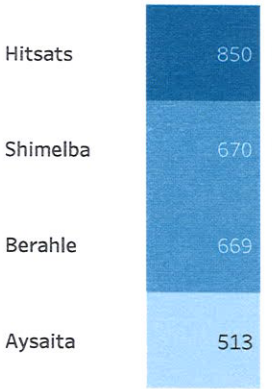
Number of camps Covered

4

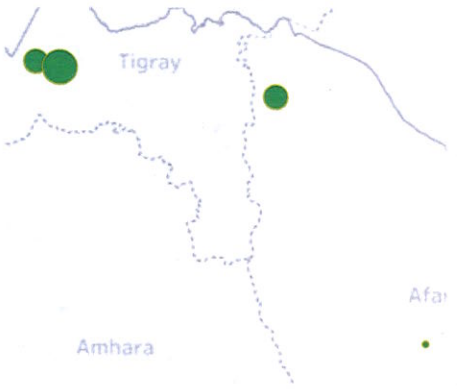
Pop. covered by region



Pop. covered by camp



Assessment Locations



Number of household members

1 to 5 persons	51.20%
6 to 10 persons	44.58%
more than 10 persons	4.22%

Head Of household Sex

M	44.58%
F	54.82%
Not Collected	0.60%

With specific Needs

Yes	29.92%
No	65.06%
Not collected	5.02%

SHELTERS PROFILE

This section presents the profile of households that were interviewed during the survey.
The percentage value shows the proportion of households

Existing entry door locking system	Existing window Locking system	Roof leakage problems	Wind/dust hazard problems	Termite hazards problems	Family shower in the plot	Family Latrine in the plot	Family kitchen in the plot
70.28%	54.82%	68.27%	73.49%	51.00%	32.53%	58.63%	15.86%

BENEFICIARIES PREFERENCES

Preferred Roofing Type

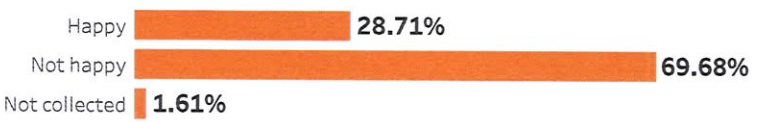
Preferred shelter shape

Beneficiaries willing to construct their shelter

Beneficiaries in need of technical training on shelter construction

MAIN OBSERVATIONS

Shelter satisfaction level



Creation Date : 09/08/2017 **Feedback** : Martin Zirn <zirn@unhcr.org> and Abubakarr Talib Jalloh <jalloha@unhcr.org> **Source** : Shelter needs assessment Data Collection. **Prepared by** : UNHCR Information Management Unit.

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

PoC Population by Sub-office as of 31 July 2017

Annex 3

Sub-office	Camp/Site	Household Populations	Population per Camp/Site
Addis Ababa Total		11,959	20,340
SHIRE	Mai-Aini	6,386	11,479
	Adi Harush	6,247	9,766
	Shimelba	2,573	5,425
	Hitsats	7,854	10,971
	Tigray(OCP)	402	590
	Aysaita	3,213	12,893
	Barahle	2,529	11,006
	Erebti	151	501
	Dalool	1,177	6,719
	Ayne-Deeb	1,120	4,464
Sub-office Shire Total		31,652	73,814
GAMBELLA	Pugnido	13,854	65,283
	Kule	12,384	52,644
	Jewi	12,903	58,587
	Okugo	3,735	12,515
	Tierkidi	17,042	70,332
	Pugnido II	3,934	16,932
	NGUENYYIEL camp(new)	12,285	54,296
	Gambella Main Entry Points	8,189	32,885
	Other location Gambella	804	3,214
Sub-office Gambella Total		85,130	366,688
ASSOSA	Sherkole	3,472	11,590
	Bambasi	4,224	16,678
	Gizan/Ad-Damazin	885	2,555
	Tongo	2,800	12,248
	Tsore	3,748	12,457
	Gure-Shembola	687	2,835
Sub-office Assosa Total		15,816	58,363
Ken-Borena Total		740	3,924
JIJIGA	Kebribeyah	2,078	14,369
	Aw-barre	1,879	11,880
	Sheder	2,188	10,939
Sub-office Jijiga		6,145	37,188
MELKADIDA	Bokolmanyo	8,532	43,899
	Melkadida	5,416	33,801
	Kobe	8,892	47,448
	Hilaweyn	8,299	48,472
	Buramino	7,570	40,217
	Dollo Ado transit and reception centre	-	-
Sub-office Melkadida Total		38,709	213,837
Eritreans spontaneously settled in Ethiopia		45,251	73,078
Grand Total		235,402	847,232

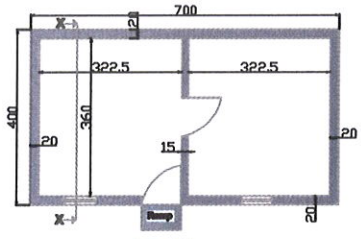
Youth Age and Gender Breakdown as of 31 July 2017
15-24 years

Annex 4

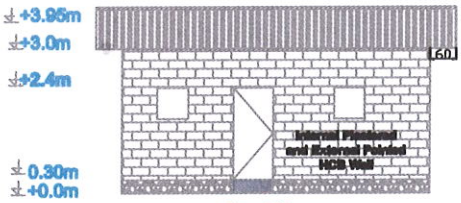
Location	Female	*F % location*	Male	*M % location*	**Total** (M+F)	*T % location*	PoC total Population
Addis Ababa	2,958	*14.5%*	1,991	9.8%	4,949	*24.3%*	20,340
Sub-Office Shire	4,194	*11.0%*	7,397	19.3%	11,591	*30.3%*	38,231
Sub-Office Assosa	4,857	*8.3%*	7,350	12.6%	12,207	*20.9%*	58,363
Sub-Office Jijiga	4,517	*12.1%*	4,595	12.4%	9,112	*24.5%*	37,188
Sub-Office Gambella	26,145	*7.1%*	26,508	7.2%	52,653	*14.4%*	366,688
Sub-OfficeMelkadida	18,237	*8.5%*	19,065	8.9%	37,302	*17.4%*	213,837
Field Office Mekelle	3,335	*9.4%*	3,282	9.2%	6,617	*18.6%*	35,583
Kenya-Borena	423	*10.8%*	313	8.0%	736	*18.8%*	3,924
Eritrean spontaneously settled	3,581	*4.9%*	4,001	5.5%	7,582	*10.4%*	73,078
Total	**68,247**	***8.1%***	**74,502**	**8.8%**	**142,749**	***16.8%***	**847,232**

* Percentage of youth is calculated per location

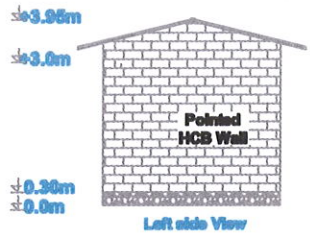
Ethiopia East Region Jijiga - Melekadida
Improved Hollow Concrete Block /HCB/Shelter Type



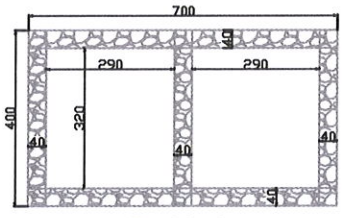
Floor Plan



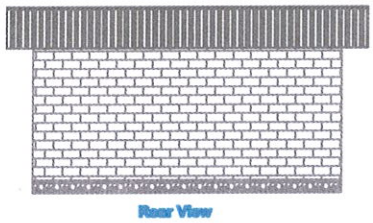
Front View



Left side View

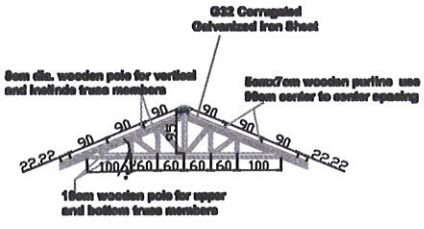


Foundation plan

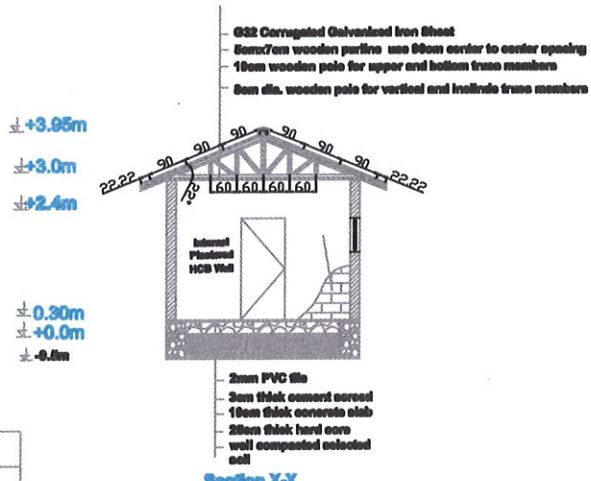


Rear View

Right side View



Roof truss detail



Section X-X

Shelter Type:Improved Hollow Concrete Block (HCB)	
Geometrical Shape	Rectangular
Roofing Material Type	Corrugated galvanized iron Sheet (C.G.I.S)
Walling material type	Hollow Concrete Block
Roof Truss members	Eucalaptus tree/pole/
Roof Purline	5cmx 7cm wooden purline or 8cm diam.eucalaptus pole/
Size of shelter	4meter x7m meter
Door and Window	Wooden frame and Covered by C.G.I.S

Notes-
1. All dimensions are cm and other level in meter.
2. All materials for construction must be checked and approved before construction
3.Design can be modified with having discussion with SWG and approval of the engineer according to site condition

No.	Revision	Approved
0	Issue for Approval	

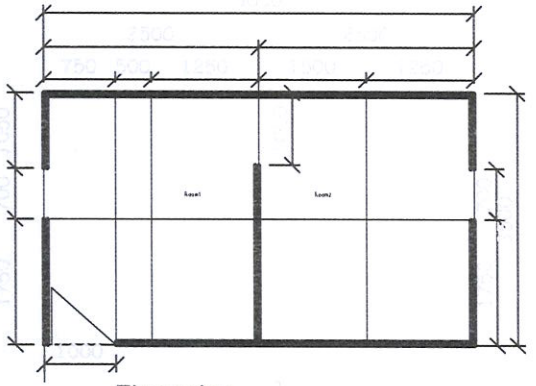
Improved Shelter: Hollow Concrete Block/HCB
Jijiga- Melekadida Operation
Ethiopia Somali Regional State

Title: Improved Hollow Concrete Block shelter Design Per Jijiga Operation Sililalala

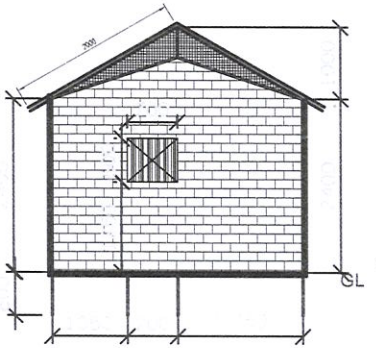
Checked by:		
Drawn By:	Bilisa Muhammed	August 2017
Scale:	As shown in the drawing	
Approved by:		

Ethiopia /Western Region Gambella-Asosa

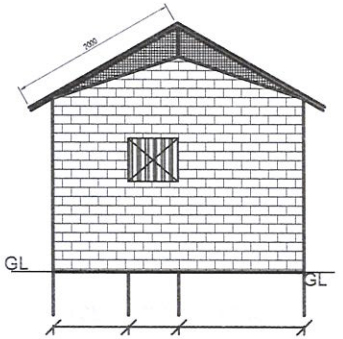
corrugated sheet roofing with mud wall brick shelter



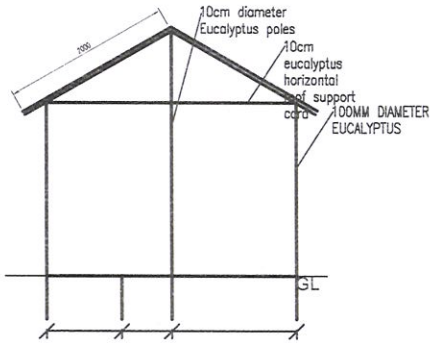
Floor plan

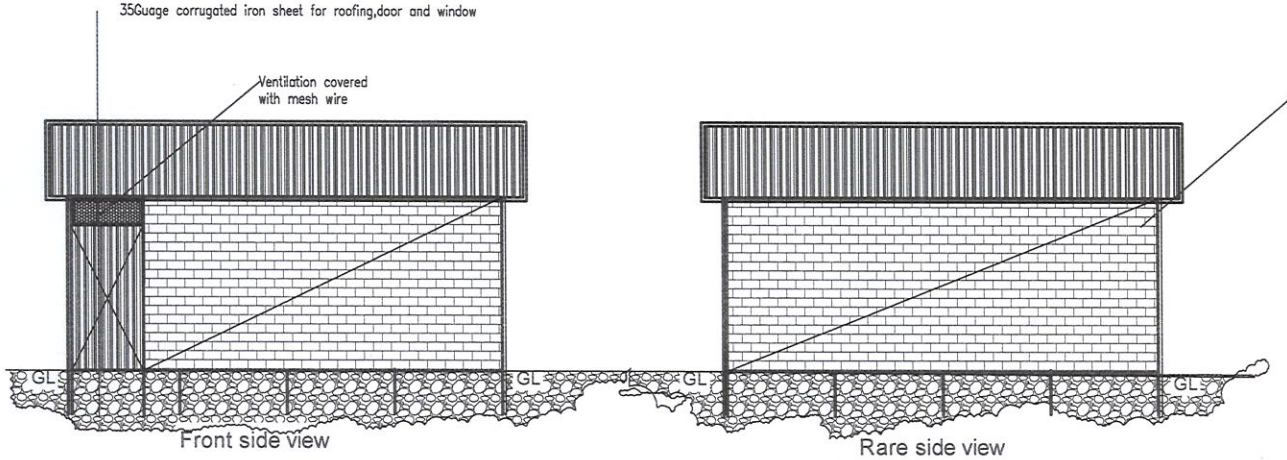


Left side view



Right side view





Front side view

Rare side view

SHELTER TYPE 4		
GEOMETRICAL SHAPE	RECTANGULAR	
ROOFING MATERIAL TYPE	CORRUGATED IRON SHEET	
WALLING MATERIAL TYPE	MUD BRICK	
ROOFING FRAMES	EUCALYPTUS TREE	
WALLING FRAME TYPE	RHS/EUCLYPTUS SUPPORT	
AVERAGE AREA	5METERx3.5METER	

Notes:–

1. All dimensions are in 'mm' and levels in meter.
2. All materials for construction must be checked and approved before construction.
3. Design may be subject to change if the engineer sees fit.

No.	Revision	Approved	Date
0.	Issued for approval		

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

TRANSITIONAL SHELTER DESIGN FOR

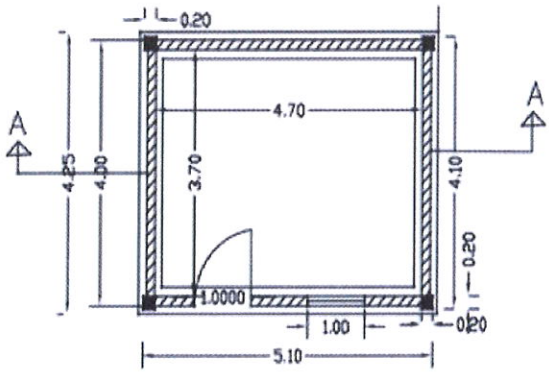
GAMBELLA-ASOSA ETHIOPIA

Title :	TRANSITIONAL SHELTER DESIGN FOR GAMBELLA-ASOSA ETHIOPIA	
Checked by :		
Drawn by :	OLANA T.	July , 2017
	Scale :	AS SHOWN
approval :		

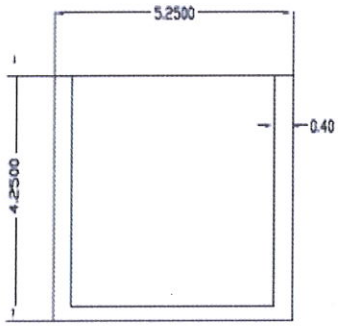
Ethiopia /Northern Region SHIRE-AFAR

Masonry foundation, corrugated iron sheet roofing with hollow concrete block shelter

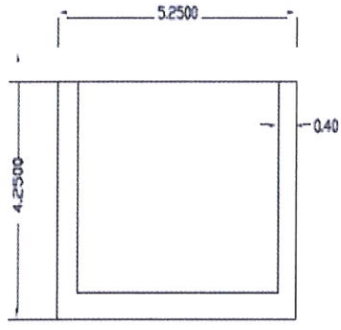
FLOOR PLAN FAMILY TYPE

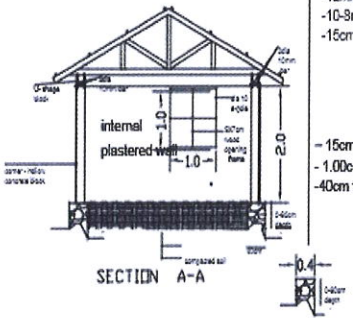


Foundation excavation lay out for family type of shelter



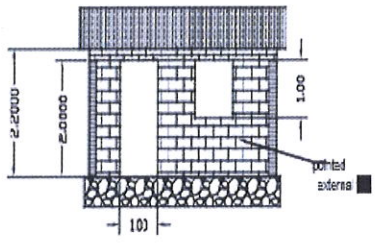
Foundation masonry lay out for family type of shelter



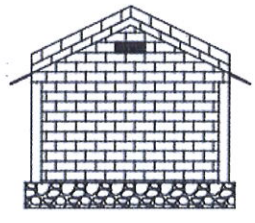


- G-32 iron sheet cover
- 8mmthick eucalyptus Perlin
- 12mm thick eucalyptus truss member
- 10-8mm thick eucalyptus horizontal &vertical truss member
- 15cm x20cmx40cm U-shape fill with concrete

- 15cm x20cm x40cm H,C,B wall
- 1.00cm x100cm wooden covered with flat sheet window
- 40cm thick stone masonry foundation



FRONT ELEVATION FAMILY TYPE



SIDE ELEVATION

Notes:-

1, All dimensions are in 'mt' and levels in meter.
2, All materials for constriction must be checked And approved before construction.
3, The design is subjected to any revision depending on the situation

No.	Revision	Approved	Date
0.	Issued for approval		

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

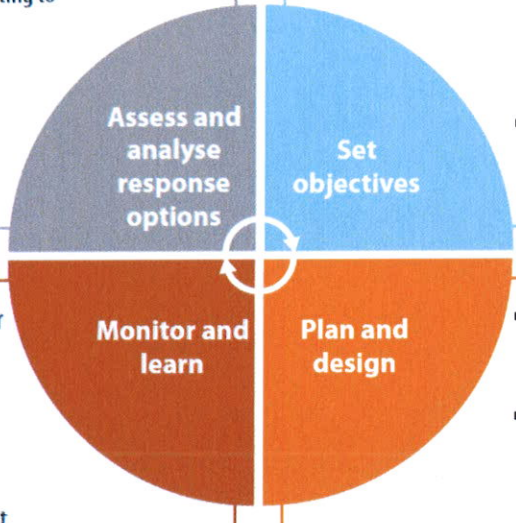
Title: Transltional Shelter Design
SHIRE-AFAR ETHIOPIA

Designed by: SHIRE UNHCR, ARRA, NRC
Drawn by: Nebyom. Aug , 2017

approval :

Key considerations to meet shelter objectives using cash based interventions

Annex 8



- Assess shelter needs alongside other basic needs, ensuring that priority needs are addressed (e.g. food), or compliance will be a problem.
- Rental housing market may need to be assessed as well as materials and professional services (e.g. tradespeople).
- CBIs are often appropriate to help refugees meet shelter needs in an urban crisis.
- Cash vouchers redeemable in shops/fairs allow for choice while contributing to supply.
- Voucher programmes require close contact with local suppliers, which can help ensure quality of shelter materials.

- Objectives need to be clear and consider the limitations of budget, time frame and exit strategy.
- CBIs for materials/shelter kits.
- CBIs to host families to refurbish accommodation or extend their house to accommodate displaced families, to reduce their financial burden, and facilitate camp decongestion.
- CBIs to pay rent, ensure security of tenure through formal lease, or to prevent eviction.

- PDM essential to ensure shelter meets minimum standards (rent or construction).
- For construction this means quality, structural safety standards and risk-proofing of structures against future repeat disasters (earthquake, etc.).
- Monitor prices and supply of basic shelter items, rental accommodation, etc.
- Monitor quality both at point of sale/ exchange and at household level. Giving samples to recipients can enable them to check quality.
- In conditional programmes, when compliance is low, ask why. Are other priority needs not being met?

- CBIs for shelter construction must be accompanied by technical advice and support.
- Cash grants can be given conditional on work completed, allowing for monitoring quality and compliance.
- Combine owner-driven and contractor-built approaches; for structurally sensitive parts (e.g. foundation, pillars, beams and roof) use contractors with strong technical supervision. Owner will instal walling, windows, doors, and finishings with lighter supervision.
- Shortages and price inflation can be mitigated by supply-side interventions (e.g. rehabilitating public/private buildings) and unconditional grants, reducing the demand on single items.
- Transfer value should include possible payment of rent arrears, and costs of rental accommodation where it is safe for refugees to live, even if more expensive. Consider a maximum amount to avoid price inflation.
- SMS messaging with safe construction messages.