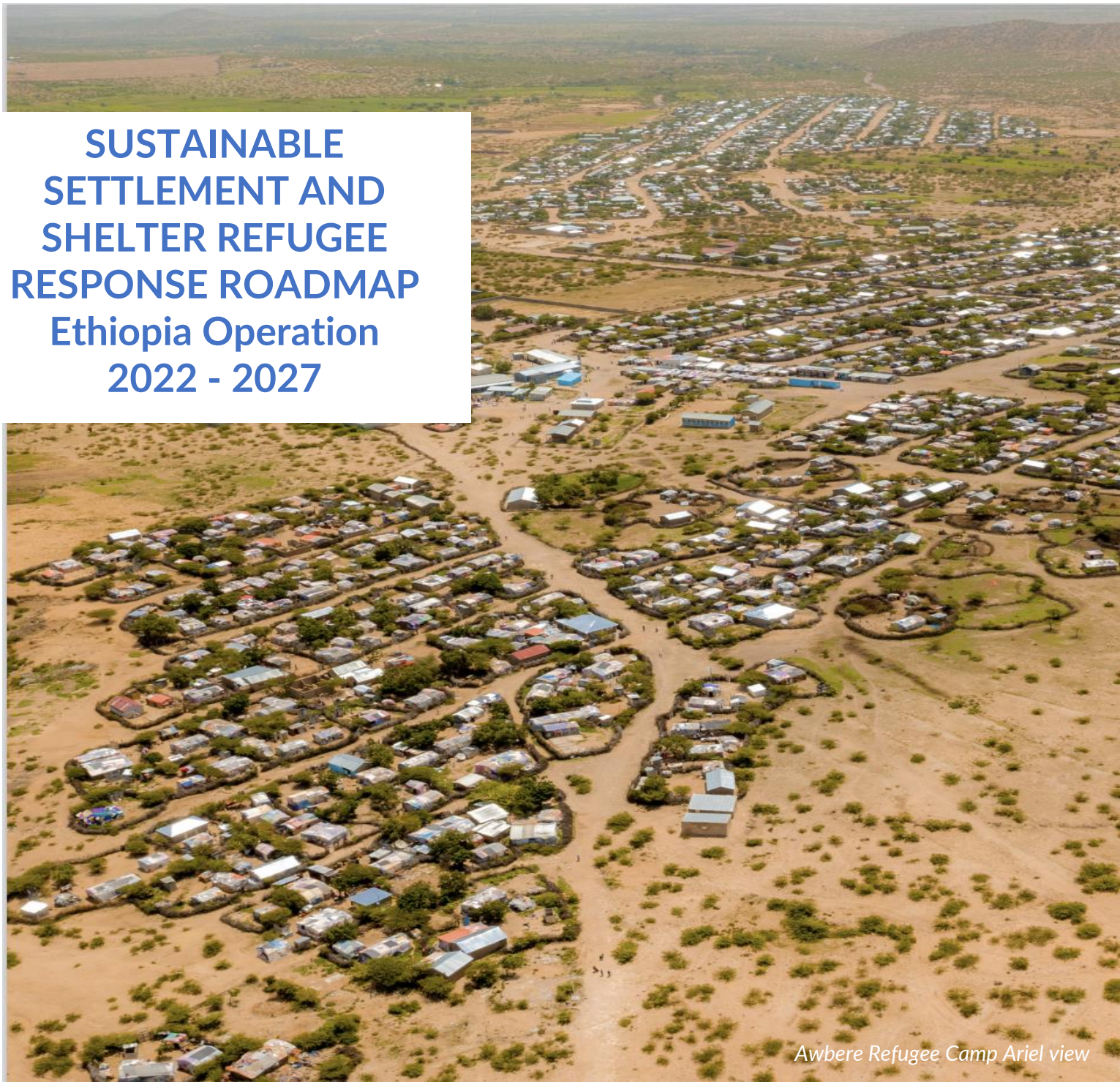
SUSTAINABLE SETTLEMENT AND SHELTER REFUGEE RESPONSE ROADMAP

Ethiopia Operation 2022 - 2027



Awbere Refugee Camp Ariel view

Time period covered	*01 January 2022 to 31 December 2027*
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Implementation of the proposed shelter and settlement response in this document will depend on availability of funds.

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1. BACKGROUND

Ethiopia has a long-standing history of hosting refugees, maintaining an open-door policy for refugee inflows, and allowing humanitarian access and protection to those seeking asylum on its territory. The country is one of the largest refugee hosting countries worldwide, reflecting the ongoing fragility and conflict in the region. Continued insecurity within neighboring states has resulted in sustained refugee movements, either directly because of internal conflict and human rights abuses or as a result of conflict related to competition for scarce natural resources and drought related food insecurity.

The refugee inflows to Ethiopia continues in all successive years, and by 31st March 2021 the country was hosting a total of 844,589 refugees and asylum seekers, comprising of 392,307; South Sudanese (46%); 237,206 Somalis (28%); 159,040 Eritreans (19%); 46,963 Sudanese (6%); 4,034 Kenyans (less than 1%); 2,463 Yemenis (less than 1%) and 2,576 other nationalities (less than 1%). Most refugees are granted prima facie refugee status, and the majority (91%) of the refugees are accommodated in camps/sites, whilst only a 9% of the refugee population is permitted to reside in urban areas for medical and/or protection and humanitarian reasons. In addition, some Eritrean refugees reside in Addis Ababa under the Out-of-Camp Policy (OCP). Some 3.8 percent of the refugee population in Ethiopia lives in a protracted situation for over 20 years, including mostly South Sudanese and Somali refugees.

Annually, a total of 87,448, 92,232, 95,685 refuges have arrived in 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively. During 2020, refugee inflows show reduction due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, with a total of 67,617 reported new arrivals by the end of the year. New arrivals are expected to continue, and 984,000 refugees are projected to reside in Ethiopia by end of 2024.

UNHCR works with its government counterpart Refugee and Returnee Service (RRS) 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 roadmap is meant to guide the UNHCR/RRS shelter and settlement response from January 2022 up to December 2027. The implementation of the roadmap will require development of location-based guideline for the implementation of area based sustainable shelter and settlement response. The roadmap is bound to be frequently reviewed and adapted, where required according to the circumstances and changing environment.

The below policies and frameworks have guided the shelter and settlement road map

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): The SDGs were drafted to ensure that 'no one is left behind' and aim to realize 'human rights for all.' From the 17 goals GSDG 9 and SDG 11 will be applicable for shelter and settlement response with focus on SDGs 11.1 ensuring access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

The Global Compact on Refugees (GCR): Serves as a framework for sharing the burden and responsibility between Refugee Hosting Countries and the International Community, aimed at finding sustainable solutions to the refugee situation. The GCR has four key objectives to.

i) Ease pressures on host countries,
ii) Enhance refugee self-reliance,
iii) Expand access to third country solutions, and
iv) Support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity.

In 2019, a refugee proclamation was enacted, allowing for increased freedom of movement and opportunities for the right to work for refugees. Subsequently, in 2020, directives were developed to facilitate operationalization of the refugee proclamation. The enabling legal and policy environment allows for further investments in concrete development initiatives for economic opportunities for refugees and their hosts, as well as inclusive access to services. The proclamation paves the way for more sustainable development-oriented solutions for refugee hosting areas.

UNHCR- Strategic framework for Climate Actions: Sets out the parameters for UNHCR's response to the growing global climate emergency. Operational strategy for Climate resilience and environmental sustainability contributes to the implementation of Strategic framework for climate actions. UNHCR will incorporate climate change mitigation and adaptation and environmental mainstreaming into sector-specific responses. *Environmentally friendly & sustainable shelter and housing is* one of the priority areas.

Over the next five years, UNHCR will further adapt its shelter programme and focus on localized environmentally sustainable shelter interventions, including the use and promotion of sustainably sourced indigenous materials and local building practices that are adapted to local climate conditions and can potentially entail a far shorter supply chain. Throughout the design phase of shelter and housing programmes, the principle of build back better will be applied in those areas most prone to natural hazards.

UNHCR Ethiopia Multi Year Strategy: UNHCR's first Multi-Year Strategy (MYS) for Ethiopia is designed to maximize tangible benefits for persons of concerns. To this end, the MYS will consolidate partnerships and realign UNHCR's structure and capacities to fit the functions of a new comprehensive form of response as committed to in the GCR/CRRF. An opportunity is also presented by the Multi Year Strategy (MYS) itself, which could, if sensitively applied, codify the desired shift away from traditional transactional service delivery- approach that has characterized the past 30 years of the Ethiopia Operation. The new approach is towards an alignment with development solutions reflecting GRF and CRRF commitments. Through ensuring all forcibly displaced populations have access to basic services, in a progressively inclusive manner with improving host community services, and all meet their basic needs with dignity and refugees and asylum seekers have access to safe settlements, adequate shelter and coordinated infrastructures services with the aim of sustainable housing and settlement.

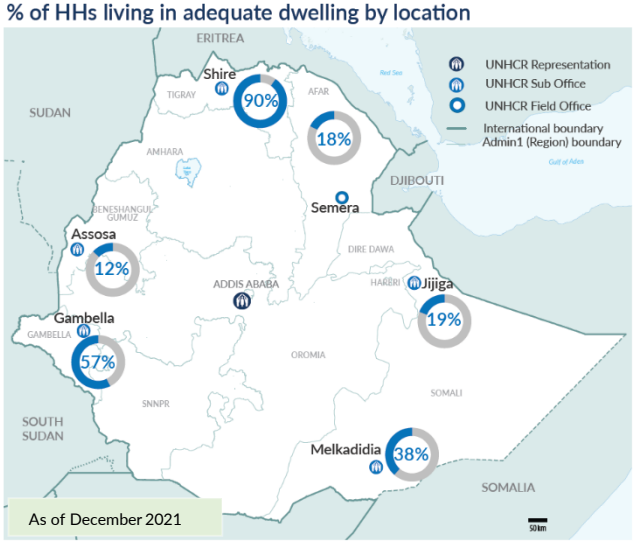
GOE Ministry of Urban Development and Construction 5-year Strategic Plan (2021-2025): for all settlements planned and developed the roadmap will ensure and promote adherence, guidance, and technical alignment with the government development plan.

2. CONTEXT AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The shelter and settlement projects in Ethiopia, targeting refugees in 27 camps/sites across six regional states, *(Gambella, Benishangul-Gumuz, Tigray, Afar, Amhara and Somali)* are implemented in different stages of response among refugees from different nationalities, cultures, and educational backgrounds. The shelter interventions consider the geographical, environmental, and cultural context. The Eastern and Southeastern parts of Ethiopia have relatively similar geographical and cultural characteristics and more or less follow similar shelter intervention projects appropriate to the environment. The Western 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 North and Northeast 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.

An assessment conducted at the end of 2019 flagged shelter coverage in Assosa camps showing that **only 8%** were considered 'safe' shelters and that on average, 37% required reconstruction. Following 2021 shelter interventions, 12% of HH are living inadequate dwelling in Assosa across all refugee camps. At the end of 2021, 90 % of the Eritrean refugees in Tigray camps are living in adequate dwelling thou plans are underway for the two camps to be relocated to Amhara region, Alemwach site. The recent conflict in Tigray region will present an additional strain on shelter in the Mai-Aini and Adi-Harush camps, following the inactivation of Hitsats and Shimelba and consolidate refugees in the other two (Adi Harush and Mai Aini)

% of HHs living in adequate dwelling by location



which need considerable rehabilitation and expansion. 82% in Afar live-in substandard shelters or in overcrowded situations. In Gambella, 43% of households are still in need of transitional shelters, residing either in emergency shelters or shared accommodation with other relatives within camps. Transitional shelters constructed in older camps such as Tierkidi, Kule, Jewi, Pugnido1, Pugnido2, Nguenyyiel and Okugo refugee camps require routine maintenance due to short life span of shelters. Shelter provision during 2021, improved the coverage in Melkadida camps standing at 38% of the Households living in adequate shelter.In Jijiga, 81% of households are living in temporary emergency shelters mainly made of plastic sheets, wooden sticks, cloth, and plastered mud walls which do not protect the inhabitants against harsh weather conditions. On average Mobility inside the refugee camps is not easy, due to unplanned settlements, undermining the ability to timely respond to emergencies. Due to shortage of construction materials, usually women are forced to search for materials to maintain their houses which make them vulnerable and exposing them to protection risks. A significant number of shelters are damaged each year and require major maintenance and repair works, especially those which have been constructed using mud bricks and wooden materials. 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. However, most of the emergency shelters have a very limited lifespan of about six months to one year, depending on the climate conditions and type of materials used, and need to be replaced by transitional shelter solutions. Transitional shelters are provided 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, Health environment, and protection. UNHCR/Sphere standards are applied during site planning to ensure quality of services and compliance with both local and international standards.

The shelter interventions across the operation include:

- UNHCR family tents and/or provision of wooden poles and plastic sheets during the emergency phase,
- Construction of transitional shelters moving from the emergency shelter. Transitional shelters constructed by use of locally approved, available materials and skills per region withing Ethiopia.

- Transitional shelter maintenance – periodic shelter maintenance is carried out to improve the life span of the transitional shelters

Collaboration between UNHCR, Shelter partners and the Refugee and Returnee Service (RRS) exists to ensure shelter projects follow the law while protecting the rights of beneficiaries. Use of local materials and labor is considered to enhance prospects for sustainability, cost effectiveness and livelihood generation as well as to address environmental concerns.

3. VISION AND OBJECTIVES

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.

3.1 Vision:

All Refugees and Asylum Seekers are able to enjoy the right and access to integrated and sustainable settlement and housing solutions in a safe and dignified manner in urban or rural settings, in and out of camps.

3.2 Strategic Objectives:

1.Settlement: Enable refugees and asylum seekers to live dignified lives in secure settlement with opportunities for self-reliance.

UNHCR continues to promote alternatives to camps whenever possible, hence planned settlements should be endorsed as a last resort option. The Master Plan Approach (MPA) is UNHCR's integrated planning framework for the spatial design of humanitarian settlements. To ensure humanitarian settlements support and achieve long term, area-based development priorities, as outlined in national development plans and policies, operationalizing the Master plan approach is to be applicable across all contexts including urban.

2. Shelter: 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.

The UNHCR "Shelter and sustainability" document (2021) uses established criteria to determine the ***technical performance, habitability, affordability*** as well as the ***environmental impact*** of each shelter design, outlines the real costs of shelter interventions taking into consideration the specificities of each context and material used.The operation plans to make use of such tools to assess the existing type of shelter solution and better understand the performance against the predefined criteria so operation can plan to address specific area of shortcomings. In addition, the operation will operationalize this tool in exploration/identification of additional shelter solution. Through engaging refuges and host communities in the provision and design of shelter solution ensures sustainability, while giving the opportunity to make decision and participate in the process of provision of shelter that ensure ownership and promote self-reliance.

3.3 Expected Output and Impacts:

UNHCR Ethiopia set the below milestones for the three years with the below assumptions

- The refugee population is stable with a steady influx, large-scale influx possible.
- Approximately 91% of refugees are living in camps or sites.
- All refugees' camps/sites are accessible expect camps located in Northern (Tigray and Afar region), and two camps in Western (Tongo and Gure-Shombola).
- New emergency shelter continues to be required for new arrivals or any major influx in all locations.

Impact Statement: All PoCs have access to basic services, in a progressively inclusive manner with improving host community services, and all meet their basic needs with dignity.					
Outcome Statement	PoC have access to safe settlements, adequate shelter and coordinated infrastructures services	2021	2022	2023	2024
		Baseline	Target	Target	Target
Impact Indicator					
Proportion of Refugees and Asylum Seerks living in habitable and affordable housing.		45%	46%	48%	49%
Output statement	Indicators				
Emergency shelters provided	# of emergency shelters provided		10,500	5,480	3,600
Emergency shelters provided and/or maintained		3,647			
	# of emergency shelters provided		2,940	3,180	2,860
	# of emergency shelter maintained		1,960	2,120	1,840
Transitional shelters provided	# of Transitional shelters provided (Alemwach site)	-	1,200	1,550	1,250
Transitional shelters provided and/or maintained-all other camps	# of Transitional shelters provided (all camps/sites)	1,531	2,805	3,080	3,410
	# of Transitional shelters maintained (all camps/sites)	1,295	2,295	2,520	2,790
Shelter cash provided	# of Shelters provided through CBIs	327	775	735	695
Sustainable housing and settlements implemented	# of communal public facilities provided		93	44	33
	km of road constructed	8	34	16	12
	km of road maintained	23	60	28	21
Integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and development provided/camp coordination	Hectares of land improved/prepared for settlement	10	250	250	250

3.4 Indicative Work Plan:

SHELTER STRATEGY WORK PLAN		2022												2023												2024											
Activity	Site	Q 1				Q 2				Q 3				Q 1				Q 2				Q 3				Q 1				Q 2				Q 3			
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Shelter operation and maintenance trainings	All camps/sites																																				
Damage, needs and beneficiary assessment	All camps/sites																																				
Provision of emergency shelters, kits and/or materials or tools	All camps/sites																																				
Provision of transitional shelters	All camps/sites																																				
Rehabilitation of transitional shelters	All camps/sites																																				
General site operations constructed and sustained, access roads	All camps/sites																																				
Provision of shelters through CBI	Assosa and Jigjiga *possibilities to start in other camps/sites																																				

4. APPROACH

The road map envisions an area-based approaches that provides multi-sectoral support and work with multiple stakeholders, considering the population are living in a geographic area with different context. While not all needs within the location will be met at once, this roadmap will be implemented in a way that ensures people of concern receives basic levels of support appropriate to their needs and location and support recovery. An area-based guideline for the implementation will be developed and a consultative manner with shelter working group taking lead in the process.

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 and sustainable settlement, shelter and infrastructure to subsequently reduce any protection risk and support their recovery and self-reliance. 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.

Shelter and settlement interventions must encompass specific actions to prevent risks of sexual exploitation and abuse and mainstream protection mechanisms. The operation will mainstream GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response through shelter intervention using the GBV National Action Plan by ensuring full participation of women, girls and other at-risk groups in relevant community-based structures during program planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages. Further Mainstreaming: Protection risk reduction, Gender inclusion - Disability inclusion Monitoring - Community feedback mechanisms - Environmental consideration - community mobilization, and participation – Multi Functional Team approach – Advocacy - Capacity building, Accountability -PDMs will be an area of focus.

4.1 Stakeholders and their roles

All stakeholders including have the overall role of ensuring this road map is implemented to ensure progress is made towards our objectives.

*Refugee and Returnee Service, **RRS***	1. Identification of land for site development and coordination with local authorities. 2. Approving of camp/site or settlement layouts. 3. Lead in resolving potential conflict related to Housing, Land and Property issues. 4. Coordination and monitoring of shelter need assessments in existing camps and *out of camp*. 5. Coordination and monitoring of shelter & infrastructures construction and maintenance projects, including layout of WASH facilities 6. Coordinate to Ensure participation of refugees from different age, gender and diversity as early as possible and in all stage of the program cycle.
UNHCR *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*	1. Lead the process of camp or settlement layout development proposals for new sites, existing camps and camp extensions. 2. Coordination and monitoring of shelter need assessments in existing camps and *out of camp*. 3. Coordination and monitoring of shelter & infrastructures construction and maintenance projects, including layout of WASH facilities. 4. Provision of technical guidance, capacity building activities and support for shelter and settlement sector. 5. Ensure refugees are involved as early as possible and in all stage of the program cycle taking into consideration AGD. 6. Coordinate with protection for implementation of National Action Plan for SGBV prevention, risk mitigation and response mainstreaming
UN Agencies (i.e., UN – Habitat…)	1. Advise on alternative shelter design for space, material, and construction technique 2. Support in revision of existing settlement plans and advising on alternatives whenever necessary 3. Support/ advise on the different aspects of socio-economic integration of refugees with host communities 4. Support/ advise alternative OCP modalities and access to housing, jobs and services
Partners	1. Implementation of the shelter program in line with the Ethiopia Shelter and settlement road map. 2. Providing project quality assurance within agreed time frames and regular reporting on the work progress 3. Participation and contribution in the Shelter Working Group, SWG. 4. Frequent needs assessment in consultation with refugees and asylum seekers, RRS and UNHCR and share the findings. 5. Ensure refugees, taking into account AGD, are involved as early as possible and in all stage of the program cycle.

Refugees and Asylum Seekers	1. Active participation in all program cycle of shelter and settlement project taking AGD into consideration 2. Providing feedback on shelter and Settlement planning and implementation 3. Self-upgrading/repairing of shelter in camps, and out of camps with limited or no external support 4. Participation in shelter coordination meetings at applicable 5. Households/families contributing their labor 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 shelter strategy, development of shelter guidelines/manuals/SOPs, as/if required per region 3. Provide technical recommendation and logistic support, if need be, to support feasibility studies for alternative shelter options within the framework of the road map 4. Production of a technical manual layouts, plans, scope of works, BOQ and material specifications for shelter. 5. Ensure close coordination with other sector working and sub working group (Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Child Protection, Education, Food, Security, and Agriculture, Health, Housing, Land, and Property, Livelihoods, Protection, WASH) at all cycle of shelter project implementation. 6. Monthly reporting on the shelter work progress.

4.2 Needs assessment

Gender considerations must be mainstreamed as early as the assessment process and shelter planning processes must identify and address the specific needs and capacities of men, women, boys and girls. For shelter design, gender considerations should be taken into account in the early conceptual stages, in the assessment of initial shelter prototypes, and in ongoing revisions and modifications to the design.

The 2021 participatory assessment identified the willingness of refugees in participation and contribution in the construction of their own shelters. Refugees possess construction skills and are willing to construct and maintain their own shelters. It is also recommended that RRS, UNHCR and partners embrace the culture of self-reliance and community participation in shelter and settlement solution provision. Encouraging and supporting refugees to utilize their skills and abilities to construct their own shelters with partners providing required materials and technical support. Please find the report Consolidated Participatory Assessment Report 2021.

4.3 Implementation and Modalities

Shelter is considered an urgent basic need when displacement occurs because of conflict or as a result of severe damage caused by other influences. 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, the respective host communities. Furthermore, shelter intervention should ensure peaceful coexistence with refugee and asylum seekers and the community hosting them. It is understood that recommendations favor to plan for the longer term, 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 favorable to

support local solutions and avoid imported prefabricated shelter. It is also understood that suitable, well selected sites and well-planned refugee settlements with adequate shelter and integrated appropriate infrastructure are essential from the early stages as they are lifesaving and alleviate hardship. Initial decisions on the location of a settlement should involve, besides the host government, the respective communities. Likewise, layout should involve refugees and asylum seekers. 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 asylum seekers and the delivery of 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) The Sphere Handbook 2) Shelter, Camp and Settlement in Emergencies. 3) The Master Plan Approach to Settlement Planning 4) **Urban development and Construction 5-year strategic plan:** 5) Shelter and sustainability and local available building and settlement standards.

Labor and capacity building

Depending on the circumstances and different regions, refugees and local community members could be employed as skilled and unskilled laborer's for construction works, operation, maintenance and repairing of camp infrastructures and partners operating at camp level are encouraged to employ locally available workforce when applicable provide create an opportunity for technical onsite/job training by mixing of skilled and unskilled workforce. 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.

Implementation Modalities

The use of cash for shelter rehabilitation or (re)construction to support communities impacted by crisis is becoming increasingly common to response to humanitarian situations The term 'cash-for-shelter' refers to the use of cash assistance to improve access to housing and/or to support the construction, reconstruction, or rehabilitation of shelters. 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. The use of locally available skills from the host community and purchase of construction materials from local markets creates cohesion between the refugees and the host community and ensures that cash is ploughed back contributing to the local economy.

Cash-based interventions to meet shelter needs employs two main strategies depending on the emergency context and will be guided in detail through a cash for shelter standard operating procedure (SOP) developed and approved prior to implementation outlines the steps to be followed, risk analysis, and monitoring arrangement. Both have their benefits and risks, and measures can be taken to mitigate any risks.

Shelters construction/maintenance/upgrade	*Cash is provided to persons of concern to enable them access construction materials and labor for the construction and maintenance of their 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 including trained skilled refugee and unskilled refugee laborers. It is advisable*

	to distribute the cash in tranches, depending on the set conditions e.g., the completion of different stages/steps in the construction process, which is based on a standard shelter design making it easy to implement and monitor. Technical advice and support, assistance provided in tranches based on a phased approach, construction monitoring during each step/phase, post-distribution monitoring and coordination with contribute towards mitigating risks.
Urban Context (cash for rent)	*Use of cash to support persons of concern for rental purpose promotes integration of refugees and reinforces social networks among others. 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. There are however several risks like rent price inflation, substandard housing, exploitative arrangements, recipient choosing to live in substandard and overcrowded housing to save money for other needs and were 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, and support to host families are some ways of mitigating the risks.*

4.4 Shelter and Settlement Solutions

Settlement:

The term Settlement is generally used to describe a permanent or temporary community location where people live, without being specific to physical size or total population. In terms of scale and complexity, a settlement ranges in size from a small number of dispersed dwellings grouped together to large cities with surrounding planned or unplanned urbanized areas. A settlement shall address community need, as it includes service provision and incorporates socio-economic and cultural dynamics. Humanitarian settlement planning is the process of structuring the landscape of a territory, including the spatial allocation of functions and the equilibrium between population needs, availability and allocation of resources, economic dynamics, living conditions, cultural preferences, provision of services, communication and transportation networks and recreational spaces. Consequently, settlement typologies are challenging to rigidly define, as they depend on and respond to a vast range of community needs.

Population movements and profiles and be informed by regular detailed assessments and consultations among various stakeholders, including the inhabitants. This is to ensure that the allocation of functions that include residential areas and services be tailored around a spatial analysis where populations live, grow and interact. Improved allocation of space is vital to ensure that women, men, boys and girls benefit from equal access to adequate living conditions, safety and security in their new settlement, adequate protection in their homes, and enhanced co-existence with neighbors. During the settlement planning the below should be ensured.

- Ensure the settlement is planned in a way it accommodates, complements, and aligns to all existing local, regional and national government plans and frameworks for development and

participation and consultation of relevant sectors, stakeholders, refuges and asylum seekers in the process.

- Understanding of the development perspectives of the structural plan and ten years development perspective plan for Woreda and for the region. Identifying implications of existing plan for Settlement and surrounding development and understand opportunities and challenges should be made from beginning
- Preparation of integrated neighborhood/ local development plan for settlement and surrounding. Local or neighborhood development plans are the tools of interpretation and implementation of structure plans in which the later put more broader guideline and frameworks for overall development of a city.
- Understand the prospective existing and other development plans for the Woreda and look for way on the sustainable socio-economic as well as spatial integration of settlement to the immediate surrounding and the city at large.
- Settlements to be designed with the capacity to ensure smooth integration of any infrastructural development within the region in the future
- Settlements to be planned and developed promoting no tension or any imbalance development between the target locations *(settlement population)* and the surrounding area *(host communities' population)*

Shelter:

During the implementation of the 2017-2020 shelter strategy, different type of shelters solution per each region were evaluated against various parameters including existing building techniques, available skills, availability of materials and sustainability (user and environmentally friendly along with enhanced cost effectiveness). Keeping feedback from the beneficiaries of the intervention and existing refugee structure at its core, technical expertise feedback from RRS, UNHCR and partner at each field location was collected to update the shelter solution per each region. However, the roadmap advocate and promote for alternative shelter solutions based on the available environmentally friendly construction materials and implementation modality as key drivers,

The existing National shelter working group (RRS, Shelter partners, UNHCR, UN Habitat, Refuges and asylum seekers and other key stakeholders) will spearhead the technical coordination and development of alternative shelter solutions in various locations where applicable based on need and feed backs provided by the shelter beneficiaries.

Settlements that are not specifically mentioned below, are recommended to adapt shelter solution, from the already defined types if the paraments of geographical location (weather and ground condition), local availability of construction materials and skilled laborer, user preference and suitability are met.

UNHCR's Representation in Ethiopia will continue to interact with other organizations involved in shelter/housing, 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 Technical Support Section. Shelter solution implementation through UNHCR Cash Based Intervention (CBI) will be scaled up and considered wherever this methodology would be appropriate. Further, UNHCR will ensure that staff, partner organizations, local governments, refugees and host communities' benefit from settlement and shelter knowledge gained as direct participants or indirect beneficiaries.

I. **Eastern Region**: Melkadida and Jijiga, 203,244 persons of concern, 8 camps.

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

- **Emergency shelter**: A semi-permanent emergency shelter and made of Rectangular Hollow Steel (RHS) concrete foundation column, pre coated EGA Sheet wall of height 3 m and G-32 corrugated iron sheet (CIS) roofing work with supporting eucalyptus poles. The shelter is equipped with a lockable door and two windows.
- **Transitional shelter, Option 1**: Rectangular shaped stone masonry foundation walls, bedded in cement mortar, and external walls with *Concrete Hollow Blocks* (CHB). External and internal wall joints finished with a *'pointing'*. 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 shelter made with eucalyptus wooden poles walls finished with mud plaster and gable type roofs made from eucalyptus wooden poles and corrugated iron sheet roofs. The type of shelters consists of internal partition, one entrance door with inside/outside lock and two lockable windows made from corrugated iron sheet.

b) **Jijiga,** Somali refugees, 2 camps (Aw-bare and Sheder) as the 3rd camp Kebribeyah camp are in the view of local integration as pledged by the government of Ethiopia

- **Emergency shelter:** Rectangular shaped wooden structures with 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 a 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, 405,893 persons of concern, 12 camps.

a) **Gambella**, 338,709 South Sudanese refugees, 7 camps; - *Pugnido 1*. *Pugnido 2*, *Tierkidi*, *Kule*, *Jewi*, *Okugo and Nguenyyiel.*

- **Emergency shelter**: i) Rectangular and square shaped eucalyptus frame structures, covered with plastic sheeting/tarpaulin. This will include family type shelters and communal shelters with partitions at border crossing and receptions areas. ii) UNHCR Family tents in the event of rapid influx.
- **Transitional shelter:** Mud plastered tukul using eucalyptus wooden structure along with bamboo wall with grass thatching roofing structure. Rectangular pyramid roofing shape with eucalyptus truss, bamboo and purlin structures and covered internally with plastic sheets. The shape of the shelters is rectangular, or square constructed from bamboo walled with eucalyptus pole frames. External walls and partition of the transitional shelters are made of mud plastered bamboo walling plastered both sides. The type of shelters consists of one entrance door with an improved lock (lockable from in-/outside) and two lockable windows.

b) **Assosa**, 67,184 Sudanese, South Sudan 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 Option I:** Mud plastered tukul using eucalyptus wooden frame and bamboo wall with grass thatching roofing structure. Rectangular pyramid roofing shape with eucalyptus truss, bamboo, and purlin structures covered with grass thatching. The type of shelters consists of one entrance door with an improved lock (lockable from in-/outside) and one lockable window, made from corrugated iron sheet.
- **Transitional shelter Option II:** Rectangular-shaped shelter made with eucalyptus wooden poles walls finished with mud plaster and gable type roofs made from eucalyptus wooden poles and corrugated iron sheet roofs. The type of shelter consists of one entrance door with inside/outside lock and two lockable windows, made from a corrugated iron sheet.
- **Transitional shelter Option III:** Rectangular-shaped shelter made with eucalyptus wooden poles walls finished with mud plaster and gable-type roofs made from eucalyptus wooden poles and covered internally with plastic sheeting and externally covered with grass thatching. The type of shelter consists of one entrance door with an inside/outside lock and two lockable windows, made from corrugated iron sheet.

III. Northern Region: Shire and Afar, 98,207 persons of concern, 6 camps.

a) Shire, Eritrean refugees, *Mai-Aini and Adi-Harush*

- **Emergency shelter**: i) UNHCR and UNICEF type family tent. ii) Rectangular shaped wooden structures covered with plastic sheeting. iii) a rectangular shaped wooden structure with walls and roofs covered with corrugated iron sheet. (Communal with partitions per family).
- **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 truss and purlin structures, covered with corrugated iron sheets.

b) **Afar**, 52,886 Eritrean refugees, 2 camps, *Aysaita*, *Barahle*

- **Emergency shelter:** Rectangular shaped wooden or *metal dome shaped* structures covered with plastic sheeting.
- **Transitional shelter Option 1**: to address the issue of overheating and increasing unit price of existing transitional shelter type1 Field office Semera to commence piloting projects of alternative shelters which will be affordable and accepted by the community, while drafting the document the project is ongoing and subject to completion and feedback provided/ outcome the Transitional shelter option 2 will be reflected accordingly.
- **Transitional shelter option 2:** 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 truss and purlin structures, covered with corrugated iron sheets.

c) **Dabat**, Site maximum capacity 20,000 refugees, 1 camp, Alemwach *Site*

- **Emergency shelter:(Communal partitioned shelters) Rectangular** shaped, framework with a mixture of eucalyptus poles and RHS structures covered with *EGA sheets* and roofs with C.I.S (corrugated iron sheets) and internal partitions by UNHCR plastic sheeting.
- **Transitional shelter Option II: (Family shelters) Rectangular** shape, stone masonry foundation wall, bedded in cement mortar, and external walls *Concrete Hollow Blocks*

(CHB) or other alternative wall materials. 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 truss and purlin structures, covered with corrugated iron sheets.

- **Transitional Shelter Alternative –** Rectangular shaped, foundation made out of mix of sand stabilization system, stone masonry and concrete foundation looking at the existing soil type, which is black cotton soil. Construction of foundation in black cotton soil is very risky due to its swelling and shrinkage property as well as its bearing capacity is also very less. Black cotton soil does not take a higher load. It is required soil stabilization for improving its property or well process for construction of the foundation. The wall material will be made out of cement or straw stabilized soil blocks. SSB require a mix of 30-40% clay and 60-70% sandy soil and according to the socio-economic study of the Dabat city, these two soil types are abundantly found in the area. There is an extensive use of eucalyptus wood usage in the construction of wall system in the area called wattle and daub technique where row of wooden posts is covered with mud mix and final plastering done with cement.
- **Shelter maintenance/upgrade** improve the life span of the shelters.

4.5 Monitoring *and Evaluation*

UNHCR technical staff, Shelter partners and RRS 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.

A monitoring and evaluation system is vital to ensure quality management activities. It is recommended UNHCR, RRS, together with Partners and refugee committee leaders' groups to support on routine implementation of the shelter activities. There will be periodic shelter working group coordination meeting at the camp level and national level to elaborate on the progress, challenges and support needed during the implementation.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT

Ensuring achievement of strategic objectives risk management is vital, and the below are the identified risks with the mitigation.

Risk	Level	Impact	Mitigation measures
Refugee influx	M	H	• Reception centers maintained throughout the period for any mass influx • Use of emergency shelters to address any refugee influx
Availability of suitable land for settlement	M	H	• Advocacy with various regional government for suitable land for construction • Site improvement works
Tensions between host population and persons of concerns	M	H	• Ensure both populations benefit from access to services and infrastructure. • Minimize double standards. Refugee shelters should not be so different than those from the local community. • Ensure host community benefit from shelter support, at least to those more vulnerable.

Environmental degradation	M	M	• Continuous sensitization to the persons of concern on environmental preservation and care. • Camp greening projects, to mitigate any deforestation activities while establishing camp • Promote and advocate use of environmentally friendly energy
Partner's performance capacity	M	H	• Partners to be selected based on previous adequate performance

6. Annexes

Specification, BoQs and Drawing of various shelter solutions

Guiding Principles_ Shelter and Settlement

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency