

UGANDA SHELTER STRATEGY

Summary Table: Comparison between 2016 Versus 2018

2016 STRATEGY	2018 – 2025 STRATEGY
<p><u>Timeframe:</u> Length of validity for this strategy is unclear - it references the 2016 – 2020 Uganda Protection and Solutions Strategy but does not outline the duration of strategy.</p>	<p><u>Timeframe:</u> Provides a comprehensive strategy for 8 years from 2018 – 2025, allowing for ample coverage of a realistic timeframe for refugee presence in Uganda.</p>
<p><u>Inadequate Contents:</u> Lacks detail and key information across the whole narrative, with minimal bullet points on the targeting, objectives and stakeholders of the strategy.</p>	<p><u>Extensive Contents:</u> Provides a more in-depth narrative with clear breakdowns on the following; targeted populations across the settlements, objectives with outputs and indicators, risks and assumptions, cross-cutting issues (e.g. AGD, child protection), guiding principles (including environment which is of crucial importance) and M&E.</p>
<p><u>Limited Shelter Options:</u> Only provides one emergency shelter kit and one semi-permanent shelter design solution for a family of 5 ppl, which does not take into any consideration the wide range of refugee family sizes. The semi-permanent version for PSN includes only an addition of 2 x access ramps to the entry doors and does not increase the covered floor area.</p>	<p><u>Broad Range of Shelter Options:</u> Emergency shelter kits take into account the number of ppl per HH with two types (I = 1-3 ppl, II = 4-7 ppl). Families of ≥8 ppl may receive 2 x Type I kits. PSN families all receive a semi-permanent shelter (which has a larger footprint than emergency kits), with additional emergency shelter kit materials for larger families (4-7 ppl receive Type I and ≥8 ppl receive Type II). Section on assistance modalities outlines who is eligible for what type of shelter support based on HH size and vulnerability.</p>
<p><u>Inappropriate Kit Contents:</u> Emergency shelter kit does not include in-kind distribution of wooden poles for the structural frame. Instead, refugees are meant to recycle sticks from their plot clearance, implying complete reliance on deforestation of the local environment for poles. This could have a very negative impact on the environment and cause protection concerns between refugees as well as host communities if pole supply is limited.</p>	<p><u>Refined Kit Contents:</u> Emergency kits provide, in-kind, a sufficient number of wooden poles (that are pre-treated at base where they will be inserted into the ground) based on the family size. Semi-permanent shelter design is flexible to allow for different materials to be used; i.e. iron sheeting, grass thatch or other local materials for the roof, depending on specific context and feasibility.</p>
<p><u>Complex Technical Specifications:</u> Semi-permanent design includes sophisticated reinforced concrete footings, as well as a truss roof system with purlins, rafters and tie beams. This requires skilled labour and constant technical supervision to ensure satisfactory quality, both of which are costly and time-consuming. In an emergency, it is not always feasible to allocate such resources to shelter support, especially when deadlines are very tight.</p>	<p><u>Simple Technical Specifications:</u> Semi-permanent design uses the original structural frame of wooden poles from the emergency kit for ease of transformation/upgrade. There are no complex footings or roof designs involved and simple manual labour is sufficient to achieve an adequate outcome. Technical supervision is still needed for quality control, but does not need to be constant due to the straightforward methods required.</p>
<p><u>Expensive Semi-Permanent Shelter Design:</u> Annexed BoQ priced one semi-permanent shelter, including labour and tools, at 723 USD. This high cost is due to the superior flooring, footing and roof system.</p>	<p><u>Affordable Semi-Permanent Shelter Design:</u> Annexed BoQ priced one semi-permanent shelter, including labour and tools, at 225 USD. This is 498 USD cheaper than the 2016 model which is a considerable saving and would enable more refugees to receive such shelter support.</p>

<p><u>Omission of Environmental Considerations:</u> No mention of environmental aspects to the strategy, nor any tangible solutions to mitigating any harm to the local environment.</p>	<p><u>Detailed Section on Environment:</u> Description on how strategy will avoid harm to the environment as much as possible. This goal will be pursued through inclusion of 10 x seedlings per HH with shelter kit distributions. Plus a contingency stock of wooden poles for 20% of expected new arrivals in 2018 will be procured.</p>
<p><u>Exclusion of non-HH Shelter Construction:</u> Strategy does not incorporate any other types of building construction that is relevant to refugee settlements, other than HH shelters.</p>	<p><u>Inclusion of all Refugee-Related Construction Works:</u> Detailed designs for the upgraded emergency shelters are annexed and these are intended for temporary facilities (e.g. classrooms) or multi-purpose blocks. Settlement infrastructure and staff accommodation is mentioned to ensure readers are aware who is responsible for these works and their technical specifications (i.e. CRRF and Govt of Uganda).</p>
<p><u>Lack of Timelines and Budgets:</u> No timelines are included for the implementation of any shelter and construction projects. This is an important component in order to illustrate how long each phase of the project should take, where different components overlap and how they are related etc. Only one excel of BoQs for the emergency shelter kit, semi-permanent shelter, latrines and tool kits.</p>	<p><u>All-inclusive Timelines and Budgets:</u> Clear timeline of all shelter and settlement infrastructure works in 2018 is annexed and it covers all 3 x refugee situations (D.R.Congolese, S.Sudanese and Burundians). As well as detailed BoQs per kit/design, there is a table that outlines all shelter and settlement infrastructure (e.g. roads and culverts) needs for 2018 as broken down by the 3 x refugee situations.</p>
<p><u>Non-Contextualized Approach:</u> Strategy is not grounded in the macro-scale context of the refugee response in Uganda. Shelter activities are described in isolation without adequate reference to relevant multi-sectorial issues or the broader planning developments in country.</p>	<p><u>Contextualized Approach:</u> Strategy ensures that all related sectors are considered in all phases of shelter support (site planning, WASH, protection, environment etc.). Settlement Master Plan approach is described in detail and its full guidance note is annexed for ease of reference.</p>