



*Photo Courtesy: UNHABITAT Yemen

This document outlines a summary of ongoing deliberations within the Shelter Implementing Partners in Yemen to support conflict-affected families, preserve life, health, safety and well-being, and to live in dignity. It has been produced with significant input from Shelter Technical Working Group.

Overview

Shelter is a basic human need and a critical determinant for survival and coping in most crises. It is enshrined in human rights law under the right to adequate housing, which includes sufficient space and protection as well as appropriate siting of settlements and availability of services. In most cases, people consider shelter their most important asset or their highest living cost, meaning that shelter is also essential in promoting economic well-being and securing livelihoods. It is also important to note that in many contexts, the majority of shelter solutions are undertaken by affected households themselves.

Shelter and the larger concept of settlement are inextricably linked and should be addressed as a whole rather than separately. Safe and secure settlements are needed to provide crisis-affected communities with protected and healthy living spaces and environments, while ensuring sufficient privacy and dignity to the groups, families, and individuals within them.

The central importance of shelter and settlements in protection, health and livelihoods, as well as the growing and complex needs, can mean that humanitarian responses are often too limited. To ensure the greatest impact of these funds and to help meet the growing needs, the following guidelines set out best practice, seek to advance consolidated approaches across the sector. In a context of increasing needs, and very limited funding opportunities for follow-up, promoting effective practice is crucial.

Due to the onset of any man made or natural disasters, damage to people's houses has been noticed in the past years. The damage is either caused by internal conflict, airstrikes or flood emergency affecting the people's shelter for living. Humanitarian agencies are required to go through a rapid assessment and find out the main areas of concerns caused by the disaster. In case it is found that there is a significant damage to people's houses in a particular area necessitates conducting a detail technical assessment to find out the extent of damages to individual houses as well as the cost estimation.

Usually, the construction of damaged houses (reconstruction) comes during the recovery stage when the conflict or the natural disaster is certainly over, and the likelihood of the returnees' getting back to their houses is high.

In this guideline we shall emphasize the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of permanent Shelters. Partners engaging in house repairs and/or reconstruction of houses should follow the below guide which are essential to ensure the humanitarian imperative and protection principle of "do no harm" are achieved.

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REHABILITATION OF DAMAGED HOUSES

The process

Partners engaging in shelter repairs should follow the below minimum steps which are essential to ensure the humanitarian imperative and protection principle of “do no harm” are achieved:

1. Identification of beneficiaries, based solely upon humanitarian need (principle of impartiality) and through clearly established vulnerability criteria
2. Communication with communities for awareness raising on the selection criteria of beneficiaries
3. Verification of ownership to ensure House, Land and Property (HLP) rights do not complicate ownership
4. The Owner(s) knowledge about and willingness in applying for a compensation claim
5. Categorization of the WDS, using the Categories of War Damaged Buildings in Yemen, conducted by a qualified engineer **(see Annex 1)**
6. Preparation of a Bill of Quantity by qualified engineers, taking into consideration the minimum scope of repairs **(see Annex 3)**
7. Communication with, and consent from, beneficiaries on the scope and timing of repairs prior to execution
8. Communication with, and consent from, beneficiaries on the collection of the geographical coordinates of their house for reporting purposes (*Consent of the authority is must otherwise this point is disregarded*).
9. Implementation of emergency shelter repairs according to the minimum scope of repairs **(see Annex 3)**
10. Monitoring during and after execution of works, and evaluation upon expiration of the liability period, run by technical experts only (i.e. Civil engineers).

On HLP issues

In order to maximize impact and avoid community tensions, beneficiaries of emergency repairs must prove ownership of the house, show intention to reside there and not have any other place where to live. Verification of proof of ownership is an essential action required before starting a technical assessment. The verification process should be considered as a preventive measure against falsified/fraudulent documents, potential illegal occupation and secondary occupations or forced eviction. If the verification is not completed, shelter actors should refer the case to HLP specialists and put on hold the implementing of shelter activities, as they may result to HLP violations. At the same time, as many families lack such official documentation, alternative solutions should be sought for those who are unable to prove property ownership (combined with letter from the local authorities/Tribal elders/Sheiks). More guidance is provided in the HLP Rights in Shelter Due Diligence Guideline to be prepared by the HLP Sub-cluster. HLP issue should be done in close collaboration with the local authority.

On the categorization of the war-damaged shelter (Annex 1)

- Annex 1 provides the criteria that should be used to categories war damaged houses. **This assessment and categorization should be undertaken only by qualified expert engineers.** Failing to use qualified personnel may result in either; underestimating the damage level and putting beneficiaries at risk of undetected structural issues, or an overestimation of the damages and an exclusion of others houses from repair.
- It is possible for the same housing unit to fall under two or more categories i.e. one side of the house may be structurally damaged (thus falling under the cat. III), whilst another side could be structurally sound with minimum damages (thus falling under the cat. I). **In such case partners should report the highest category level,** while targeting the least damaged side of the house for the repair works.
- The recommended financial value of repairs indicated in Annex 1 is an indicative average across Yemen. Thus, prices may vary but justification should be provided in cases of significant increase. In order to meet the needs of as many highly vulnerable families as possible, humanitarian actors bear the responsibility for ensuring each emergency repair is not above minimum standard and that materials and labor are cost effective.

On the minimum scope of war damaged shelter repairs (Annex 3)

- **Only residential housing units, damaged by the consequences of the war, should be repaired using humanitarian funding.** Public, commercial or other type of buildings that do not serve as a dwelling, and residential buildings not damaged by the war, are excluded from the scope of humanitarian shelter interventions.
- It is recommended that as many vulnerable families as possible are reached meaning the value of the repair needs to be considered when selecting the beneficiaries. War damaged shelter falling in the category II is recommended as optimal by the Shelter Cluster in Yemen. Other categories are less relevant for humanitarian interventions – although the severity of the vulnerability of the beneficiaries would drive the decision:
 - ✓ WDS in cat. I may already meet minimum level of quality living standard and can likely be repaired in time
 - ✓ WDS in cat. III that would require a limited budget may be considered, choosing the side of the house that has been least affected and ensuring that the structurally damaged part of the building will not pose safety risks to people.
 - ✓ WDS in cat. IV would require a significant budget that would fall beyond the scope of the humanitarian shelter interventions. Alternative low-cost solutions such as transitional shelter should be considered for highly vulnerable families.
 - ✓ For more guidance on the shelter cluster partners beneficiary targeting and prioritization can be found [herein](#).

- The minimum recommended standard is **5.5 m² of covered space per person including circulation, kitchen, bathroom and toilet facilities**. That results in a target of a minimum of **38.5 m² per family of 7**. Thus, after categorizing the WDS, the main and only focus should be on **determining minimum repairs for the portion of the housing unit that can be rehabilitated with least effort both in terms of budget, timeframe, type of works and specialized labor required**.
- Building within the existing foundations is highly recommended to ensure compliance with existing urban plans and simplify works. This implies that the recommended minimum space of 5.5 m²/person may be exceeded or diminished, based on the technical engineering evaluation, but preferably not below 3.5 m²/person. Taken into consideration the pre-conflict space per person in very dense urban areas regardless of the standard.

IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES

Contractor driven approach is the preferred modality over the beneficiary driven approach, due to limited availability of skill workers in the IDP settlements, also the experience shown that the IDPs are not much engaged or willing in the participatory approach. therefore, it is observed that the quality of the contractor driven approach was much better and timely. However, depends on the context cash modality can be used when the markets are accessible and extensive community mobilizations is done. E.g UNHABITAT is training the beneficiaries through a local Implementing partner and later engaging them the construction works with incentives. The approach was successful and created job for the vulnerable people.

The coping mechanisms of potential beneficiaries should be taken into consideration when targeting beneficiaries and planning for repairs. Only those families which are unable of meeting their own minimum shelter needs should be prioritized for assistance. Carrying out repairs could be done through different modalities but should preferably contribute to local economies by engaging in local capacities, skilled workers or cash-for-work.

Further technical advices

- **WARNING: Any structure, irrespective of war damage category, where there is presence of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), or where there is an imminent threat of collapse from a neighboring building should not be considered safe for habitation.**
- Clearance of ERW, dead body handling and rubble removal are outside the scope of the humanitarian shelter activities and minimum standard repairs. **These issues should be addressed by the relevant entities before commencing assessment or shelter repair.**
- **Local building codes and regulations must be strictly respected.**
- Coordination at field level may be challenging due to the extent of damage, the numbers of actors involved, stage of project or modality. To avoid duplication of activities, the Shelter Cluster highly recommends partners to closely coordinate with the shelter cluster and **report their area of intervention (Governorate, District, Sub-District, Village/Neighborhood).**

- **Buildings with cultural and historical value:** buildings affected by the effects of the war that have historical and cultural value must be restored in their original layout, preserving specific historical characteristics, using specific materials and specialized craftsmanship. Partners that do not have necessary competencies are strongly advised not to engage in shelter repairs in such areas, while referring cases to the expertise of **UNESCO**.
- **In assessing burnt shelters:** shelters affected by fire must be assessed by an expert technical engineer looking into the causes, consequences and spatial variability of burn severity to determine the safety of the structure.

Annex 1- Categories of War Damaged Buildings in Yemen

Indicative description to support the technical assessments to be conducted by qualified engineers only.

CATERGORY	Level /type of damage	Structural elements		Windows and doors	Internal elements	Structure safe for habitation ¹
		Walls and loadbearing elements	Roof slab and roof covering	External doors and windows including glazing and ironmongery	Walls, floor finishes, WC/shower, water and electrical connections	
0	No Damage/ Negligible Damage	No damage caused by war activities OR war traces to roof windows or doors	Slight cosmetic/external war traces to roof or parapets (bullet holes, superficial shell damage).	Broken glass on windows or damage to window frames or doors.	None, OR Slight internal damage due to overuse/overcrowding or limited damage to internal floor and wall finishes. No fire damage	YES
I	MINOR Houses with limited damage to walls, doors, windows	Slight/superficial cracking with no observable deformation of structural elements OR Limited mortar and shell perforations to walls	Limited mortar and shell perforations to roof or parapets.	Minor damage to windows and frames. External doors missing, or damaged.	Slight internal damage due to overuse/overcrowding or limited war damage to internal floors and walls. Light fire damage evident affecting finishes, limited to parts of the building (soot and smoke deposits, color changes, peeling, minor spalling).	YES

¹ Refers only to the physical stability of the building not to the adequacy of the living spaces.

II	<p>MAJOR</p> <p>Houses with extensive damage, but no structural damage</p>	<p>Extensive shell perforation or damage to non-bearing walls, partially inhabitable unit.</p> <p>No damage OR light damage to structural elements (columns, slabs, loadbearing walls). E.g. localized damage over a small area of columns or beams (concrete spalling or loss of material due to impact)</p> <p>No observable deformation of structural elements. Few or repairable cracks.</p>	<p>Can be patched without structural repairs. E.g: Minor damage by shells penetrate roof, but roof structure is otherwise intact, not buckling.</p>	<p>Damage to window frames, external doors missing or damaged.</p>	<p>Internal spaces damaged by shells (internal walls, floors) or fragments, damaged/degraded building materials. Damage across multiple floors.</p> <p>Houses with tunnels that need to be covered/filled, no damage to foundation.</p> <p>Fire damage can be repaired, and/or limited to some areas of the house. (e.g. spalling, exposed reinforcement).</p>	Partially ²
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² The building may have extensive non-structural damage, but it is possible to safely inhabit it while the repairs take place.

<p>III</p>	<p>SEVERE Houses that have sustained significant structural damage and require extensive repairs</p>	<p><u>Structural damage involving several loadbearing members</u> (foundation, loadbearing walls, columns and slabs) e.g. significant cracking with observable permanent deformations of the structural elements, crushing of concrete, deterioration of bond between steel and concrete, fracture or buckling of reinforcement, or rupture of ties and stirrups, however it could be repaired.</p>	<p>Damage by large shells penetrating roof. Engineering solutions required to conduct structural repairs of roof.</p> <p>Buckled or broken reinforcement.</p> <p>Roof partially collapsed, but repairable.</p> <p>Damage across multiple floors.</p>	<p>Damage irrelevant if structure is compromised.</p>	<p>Houses with tunnels that <u>caused damage to foundation.</u></p> <p><u>Severe fire damage</u> that can be repaired but so widespread that renders the house inhabitable.</p>	<p>NO (until retrofit)</p>
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<p>IV</p>	<p>DESTROYED Structural damages so important that rehabilitation is not feasible</p>	<p>Totally in rubble (only foundation or debris remains) or <u>at least 60%</u> of the structure of the house is <u>destroyed</u>.</p> <p><u>Complete failure of two or more major structural components</u> - e.g. collapse of columns, load-bearing walls, foundation.</p> <p><u>Imminent threat of collapse</u> due to damage or confirmed imminent danger - e.g. impending collapse of neighboring building, extensive damage to ground around the house compromising foundation.</p> <p>Extensive cracking or loss of material with gross local or overall deformations.</p>	<p>Partial or complete collapse of roof, combined with partial or complete collapse of other structural members Excessively deflected roof, weakened structure at risk of collapse.</p>	<p>Damage irrelevant if structure is compromised.</p>	<p>Non-repairable fire damage, affecting structural members</p>	<p>NO</p>
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Annex – 2 Recommended value of repair assistance for the WDS

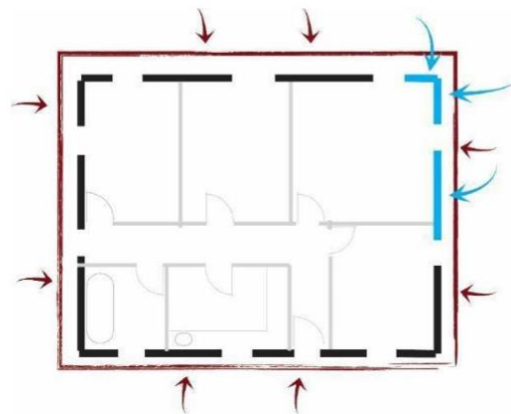
Category	Damage Level	%age of Damage	Damage value for average house of 200m ²	Recommended value of repair assistance to minimum standards (*)
0	No / Negligible Damage	25% <	<1,000	0 - 500\$
I	MINOR	25%	1-5,000	500\$ - 1,500\$
II	MAJOR	50%	5-10,000	1,500\$ - 5,000\$
III	SEVERE	75%	10-20,000	5,001\$ - 15,000\$
IV	DESTROYED	100%	>50,000	N/A

(*) These are average values per family of 7 members, thus corresponding to the repair of 38.5 m²/family. Regional variation should be considered because of different market prices. **The 200 m² is only indicative of average damage value for houses.**

Annex 3 – Structural Integrity

Minimum scope for emergency shelter repairs

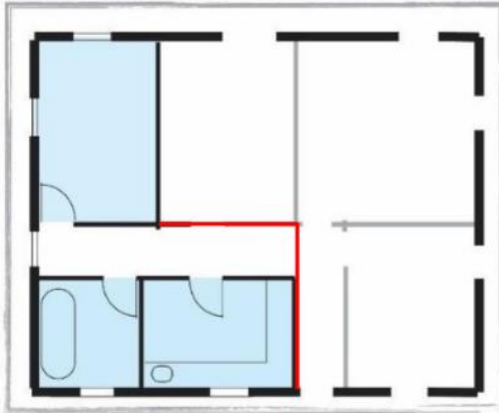
Repair interventions will ensure the structural integrity of the building is secured and provide minimum adequate living space for all residents.



Step 1: Ensure structural integrity of the building.

Red line: Inspect and stabilize any damaged structural elements, and ensure slabs are properly supported shoring as required.

Blue line: Where deemed necessary remove, replace or repair damaged materials/elements.



Step 2: Provide adequate covered living space

Blue line: Sealing the covered living space (based on minimum 5.5 m²/person) to improve protection from harsh weather, security, privacy, and access to kitchen and sanitation facilities are the primary concerns of cluster interventions.

Red line: As necessary seal-off non-repaired areas to ensure safety of residents.

The remaining area will be repaired by beneficiaries themselves over time, according to their capacity.

Technical requirements - Minimum standards for repair of Category I (minor), II (major) & III (severe)

In addition to the items described below, Category III buildings will require major structural repairs. The required works will be determined by a structural inspection and must be designed by a qualified engineer. Works may include; underpinning foundations, cement of chemical filling of cracks, wall stitching, jacketing columns and beams, applying shear collars, removal and replacement of crushed concrete, replacement/splicing of damaged reinforcement, pouring new or repairing floor/roof slabs, etc.

S. N	ITEM	MINIMUM TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS	REMARKS
1	Structural safety	Structural cracks, spalling, loss of material, and /or holes are repaired as needed in columns, beams, lintels, loadbearing walls, and slabs to protect structural integrity of the <u>entire building</u> .	The load carrying capacity and stiffness of structural elements must be restored in order to reduce the risk of structural failure due to deterioration. This should be completed at the discretion of the lead engineer.
2	Covered living space	Minimum 5.5 m² of covered space per person including circulation, kitchen, bathroom and toilet facilities. To calculate, add the complete covered floor area of the housing unit and divide by the number of people in the household. E.g. floor area required for a 7-person household is 38.5m².	Calculation must include all persons living in the housing unit, including hosts, IDPs, and /or returnees. Most housing units will be larger than the required standard. In this case only the required covered area will be repaired . Smaller housing units will also be repaired and if possible, additional covered space created (e.g. extensions, covered patio, etc.).

3	Fire damage	All evidence of fire damage is removed (soot, smoke deposits, peeling, minor spalling) from required covered living space.	
4	Boundary walls	Where security and privacy are a concern and where there is no capacity for beneficiaries to do this themselves, repair damaged boundary walls and repair/provide a solid lockable entry gate.	
5	External Walls	All external walls of the required covered space are free from cracks or holes. Note: non-structural plaster cracking is acceptable.	<u>Plastering or painting is outside the scope of repairs.</u> Use concrete block, or bricks to fill larger holes. Small holes may be repaired with expanding foam.
6	Roof	Roof and ceilings are free from cracks and holes, and there are no leaks, or stagnant water.	Where necessary apply waterproof silicon compound to fix leaks, and/or a layer of asphalt over concrete roof.
7	Floor slab	Cleanable, level floor in the required covered space (e.g. smooth concrete screed), sealed around the edges to prevent insects and rodents. If damaged evident, repair to smooth surface. Note: non-structural plaster cracking is acceptable	<u>Tiling of floors is outside the scope of repairs.</u>
8	Stairs, balconies and roof terraces	Stair shafts, balconies, and/or roof connected to stairs have a stable parapet to prevent children and adults from falling (including common stairs in multi-unit buildings). Required parapet height min 1 - 1.2m, however where parapets already exist lower than 1m, and are considered stable and safe they do not need to be replaced.	Cement block wall preferred, but other materials may be acceptable if they are stable and well secured (e.g. metal or wooden guard).
9	External and internal doors	All external doors into the housing unit (including roof access door) are solid, lockable, and securely fixed to frame.	Metal, wood, or UPVC insulated doors may be used as per the previous design of the building.
10		Solid lockable doors into toilet/shower.	
11		At least one room/bedroom with solid lockable door per household.	Particularly important to ensure privacy where there are sharing/hosting arrangements.
12	Ventilation / Windows	Natural light opening area per habitable room is minimum 10% of floor area.	To calculate natural light, add the area of windows and any internal wall openings to bring light from one room to another. For ventilation add all openings (closable or permanent) directly into external air including openable windows, ventilation grills or louvers, air bricks, or any external door. Divide this by the area of the room. E.g. 1m ² of natural light / 10m ² room = 10%, 0.5m ² of ventilation / 10m ² room = 5%. Mechanical ventilation may be an option where other openings are not feasible.

13		Ventilation openings per habitable room of a minimum 5% of floor area.	<u>Optional:</u> Where feasible fly mesh may be applied to openable windows
14		All window units in the required covered area are sealed from rain, water, and wind, and have solid panels (glass, polycarbonate sheet or equivalent) securely fixed to frame.	Existing/damaged windows can be reused if the frame and pane are repaired to ensure no gaps or leakage. <u>Optional:</u> Where security is a concern and where there is no capacity for beneficiaries to do this themselves, protection bars may be installed on the ground floor of the required covered area.
15	Internal walls	Interior walls in habitable spaces are free from holes. No signs of structural problems. <u>Note:</u> non-structural hairline cracking is acceptable.	<u>Plastering or painting of internal walls is outside the scope of repairs, except in wash facilities (see below).</u>
16	Internal partitions	Where privacy is a concern, provide minimum 1 internal partition separating sleeping and living spaces.	Use concrete block, gypsum, plywood, metal, or plastic materials.
17	Water supply	The housing unit is connected to municipal water network where it is available, and there is a minimum of 1 functioning water tap per plot.	<u>Optional:</u> Where feasible provide 3 water sources per housing unit (1 in kitchen sink, 1 hand wash basin in toilet, and 1 shower tap). All must have sewage network connection and be functioning and free from leaks.
18		1 functioning 1,000 liters water tank is required if there is no municipal water connection available.	Calculated for a family of 7, assuming 50-60 liters/person/day, storage capacity for 2-3 days.
19	Kitchen	Housing unit has 1 adequate space for sanitary food storage, preparation, and cooking separated from toilet facility by solid wall.	Recommended minimum space for kitchen of 3sqm, based on counter length of 2m, depth of 60cm, and 90cm space in front of counter for safety.
20	Toilets and showers	Minimum 1 toilet and shower/bathing space per housing unit of with lockable door and means of ventilation.	Shower and toilet space may be combined. Recommended minimum area of 3.5 to 4m ² . Toilet type (squatting/sitting) according to beneficiary preferences
21		Toilet with no marks of leakage, trapped and vented to the outside, and connected to public sewage system, or to private sewage disposal system (e.g. cesspit, septic tank).	
22		Toilet/shower floors are smooth and cleanable, shower walls are plastered up to 1.5m.	<u>Tiling is outside the scope of repairs.</u>

23	Electrical connection and lighting system	Damaged/burnt electrical wiring, distribution boxes and circuit breakers are removed from the housing unit or disconnected to prevent fire hazards.	
24		Housing unit is connected to the electricity network where it is available according to applicable regulations.	
25		Electrical panel, outlets, switches and fixtures are in good working condition without risks of electrical fires, and wherever possible wiring is concealed in electrical conduits.	
26		In the required covered areas, minimum 1 outlet and 1 light per room.	Outlets in kitchen, or shower room are covered (waterproof) to prevent electrical fires. Light in shower must be waterproof.
27	Accessibility	If there are persons with disabilities, they have safe access to the housing unit facilities (toilet/shower, kitchen) and can safely exit the housing unit.	For further general accessibility guidance refer to the annexed guideline herein .

CONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT SHELTERS

As more land becomes available and there is potential for settlements to be decongested and the likelihood of the returnees' getting back to their houses is high, Shelter and NFI Sector will be moving into phase 3 of the shelter interventions. During this phase the more durable shelters are to be implemented. The development of the durable shelters aims at achieving SPHERE standards (i.e. 5.5 Sqm per person), which will contribute to decreasing protection risks associated with overcrowding and improving living conditions, ensuring minimum standards of covered living space per person are respected. It is strongly encouraged to be implemented with community involvement to ensure that needs of individual HH are met and that traditional building techniques and local materials are used.

The permanent shelter involves fixing and maintaining existing emergency shelters. For example, the rehabilitating and reconstructing of destroyed houses in Yemen where most are built of mud and some of stones.

Target Group:

The main target groups for the durable shelters are

- a) IDPs who have proper land donated by the authority/government
- b) Affected Host Community
- c) Returnees

Methods of implementation

The Government has established a fund to reconstruct the destroyed houses in the country. Engineers make visits to the conflict affected areas in order to prepare estimates for repairs. Financial assistance to cover the cost of house repairs will be provided in installments.

DESIGN ASPECTS

Structures design:

The engineers have the responsibility of designing the structures for partially or totally affected houses.

Shelter types:

- **Mud and timber roofs:** most of the materials needed are traditional and locally available.
- **Houses of stones** will have concrete to reinforce the roofs.
- **Brick wall and** iron sheet roof
- **Cement Block walls** and metal roof

Privacy for Durable Shelters – Partitioning inside the Shelter should be considered, to separate adult and children.

Lockable doors/Windows – The durable shelter door should have lockable from inside and outside; Windows should have locks from inside.

Plot Size for T-Shelters – For the durable shelters there must be space for cooking, eating and toilet. **Minimum 5.5 m2 covered living space per person** in cold climates, including kitchen facilities as more time will be spent inside the shelter (cooking, eating, and livelihoods).

Minimum Space for space should be 38.5 Sqm for a family of 7 members.

Ventilations– Adequate ventilation shall be provided within the shelter design to maintain a healthy internal environment and limit the risk of transmission of diseases, such as tuberculosis, etc. Ventilation should be maximized in hot climates to reduce inside temperature and minimized in cold climates to retain heat within the shelter. For better aeration the new T- Shelters should have minimum 2 windows with a Size 60x60cm and not facing to each other in addition to the door.

Floor Material: Cement Screed floor

Air Circulation: Two opposite windows should be considered for the room in addition to the door, also permanent vents should be considered above the windows and the door for better aeration of the room.

Alternative Energy: Solar panel system should be considered whenever it is possible for at least 3 lamps and a cooling fan.

HLP (Housing Land and Property)

Contractor driven approach is the preferred modality over the beneficiary driven approach, due to limited availability of skill workers in the IDP settlements, also the experience shown that the IDPs are not much engaged or willing in the participatory approach. therefore, it is observed that the quality of the contractor driven approach was much better and timely. However, depends on the context cash modality can be used when the markets are accessible and extensive community mobilizations is done. E.g UNHABITAT is training the beneficiaries through a local Implementing partner and later engaging them the construction works with incentives. The approach was successful and created job for the vulnerable people.

Life span: Life span of the durable shelters are +15years with minor repairs.

Implementation Modality

Contractor driven approach is the preferred modality over the beneficiary driven approach, due to limited availability of skill workers in the IDP settlements, also the experience shown that the IDPs are not much engaged or willing in the participatory approach. therefore, it is observed that the quality of the contractor driven approach was much better and timely. However, depends on the context cash modality can be used when the markets are accessible and extensive community mobilizations is done. E.g UNHABITAT is training the beneficiaries through a local Implementing partner and later engaging them the construction works with incentives. The approach was successful and created job for the vulnerable people.

Construction kits (Returnee Kits)

Distributing the construction kits that help people reconstruct their destroyed houses, these tools are:

Hand -held saw - Hammer - Plastering Trowel - Shovel (Mounted on the Handle) - Pick / Digger (Mounted on the Handle - Mason's Bucket - Rope (Sisal) - Rope (Nylon).

Cost of the construction:

- The cost ranges an average of **4,500 to 5,000 USD** for construction of one room with veranda and latrine.