

Projects library of the specialised group of construction

SHELTER

Project	Housing
Project name	Temporary Solutions for Collective Centre Residents
	TeSoCC in North Caucasus (Russian Federation)
	"Box Tents" (BT) Programme

Region/Town	Chechnya (ChR) Ingushetia (RI) North Ossetia-Alania (RNOA)
GIS data (WGS 84)	
Project type	New construction
Typology	Individual housing
Approach	Self help & Turn key
Beneficiaries	IDPs / Refugees
Climate	Moderately continental
Special constraint	Earthquakes, landslides
Start / End of project	2002-2007 (resumption 2010 planned)
Country GDP	9,075 USD/cap (2007)
Update	31 December 2009



Partners

Organisation (Implementer) UNHCR Northern Caucasus

(UNHCR Sub-Office Vladikavkaz & UNHCR Field Office Nazran)

Donor UNHCR NC shelter programmes co-funded by SDC/SHA

IO/NGO partners Danish Refugee Council - DRC & Vesta

GO partners Local administrations

Context to project

Initial Situation Chechnya:

UNHCR reintegration programme in favour of Chechen IDPs

displaced in Chechnya itself

Ingushetia:

UNHCR reintegration programme in favour of Ingush IDPs

from Prigorodny district (RNOA) and Chechnya

North Ossetia-Alania:

UNHCR reintegration programme in favour of Ossetian refugees

from Georgia

Goals, Beneficiaries Temporary housing solution in favour of beneficiaries participating in the

self help shelter rehabilitation programme in Chechnya enabling them to

reside on site during the construction phase

Implementations / Results 2,622 Box Tents 2002-2007 all over the 3 North Caucasus Republics:

- 1,799 BTs in Chechnya

(2003: 20, 2004: 889, 2005: 222, 2006: 351, 2007: 317)

- 797 BTs in Ingushetia

(2002: 11, 2003: 154, 2004: 218, 2005: 238, 2006: 114, 2007: 62)

- 26 BTs in North Ossetia-Alania (2004: 2, 2005: 2, 2006: 22)

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Reference data (comparative)							
Land plot (per house unit)	(not defined)	Garden (per house unit)	(not defined)				
Ground floor (walls included)	27.368 m ² (5.500 x 5.025)	Floor	1 floor, ground floor only				
Occupants max.	5 persons	Occupants min.	2 persons				
Total house area	26.389 m²	Surface/occupant	5.278 m²/cap (5) 13.194 m²/cap (2)				
House volume (gross volume) $h_1 = 2.700$, $h_2 = 2.400$, $h_0 = 2.550$	70.476 m³	Volume/occupant	15.095 m³/cap (5) 35.238 m³/cap (2)				
Number of rooms	1 room	Occupants/room (= Occupants/object)	2 – 5 cap/room				
Heated area (= Total house area; net object area)	26.389 m ²	Heated area/occupant (= Surface/occupant)	5.278 m ² /cap (5) 13.194 m ² /cap (2)				
Cost/unit (building material)	944 USD UNER 30 June '05 28.60	Cost/occupant	189 USD/cap (5) 472 USD/cap (2)				
Cost/m ²	34 USD/m ²	Cost/m ³	13 USD/m³				
Total housing cost (= Cost/unit)	944 USD UNER 30 June '05 28.60	Self help, virtual value of labour (material cost : work cost ~ 1 : 2)	~ 1,888 USD/object				
Community development projects cost (depending from plot location) => infrastructure:	+ ~ 1,000 USD	Community development projects cost/occupant (depending from plot location) => infrastructure: - drinking water supply - power network connection - gas network connection - sewage / septic tank - access road	+ ~ 200 USD/cap(5) + ~ 500 USD/cap(2)				

Approach to results

Initial Situation

2002, when the programme has been started, immediately after the armed conflicts in the Caucasus ended ($1^{\rm st}$ & $2^{\rm nd}$ war in Chechnya 1994-1996 & 1999-2001, the war following the secession of South Ossetia from Georgia 1989-1992 and the Prigorodny conflict between Ingushetia and North Ossetia 1992) there was a substantial number of IDPs and refugees in need of shelter assistance in North Caucasus

The figures reads as follows:

- Chechnya (figures update as on 31.12.2005):
 - . IDPs (displaced in Chechnya itself): 59,879 Chechens
- Ingushetia (figures update as on 30.12.2005):
 - . IDPs (from Chechnya): 19,822 Chechens + 6,197 Ingushs
- North Ossetia-Alania (figures update as on 01.01.2006):
 - . refugees (from Georgia inclusive South Ossetia): 16,686
 - . IDPs: 882 from Chechnya + 10 from Ingushetia

These IDPs and refugees have either been accommodated in collective centres in Chechnya, Ingushetia and North Ossetia or found a temporary accommodation in private sector. They live mostly in very poor conditions

Approach

Temporary housing solution "Box Tent" in favour of self help programme participants enabling them to reside on site during the construction phase; prefabricated wall panels and supplementary material supply for the construction of a comfortably habitable hut (mixed self-help & turn-key approach). Individual dwelling construction at privately owned building land

Programme implementation by DRC, seconded by Vesta as implementing partners

Problems/Constraints

Volatile security situation 2000-2010 in Chechnya: a substantial number of construction sites have been inaccessible due to security reasons

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Lessons learned

Housing objects construction in general under the following conditions only:

- plot developed: utilities available on site (water, power, gas)
- access all-weather road trafficable by trucks (building material supply)

Lesson learned from the "Box Tents" programme in particular:

- the renouncement of the thermal insulation in the floor construction (simple 25 mm timber planking instead of 50 mm glass wool sandwiched between two layers of 25 mm planks) in favour of the relative moderate cost reduction (- \sim 12%) has clearly emerged as not justified; the quality of the whole object in terms of isolation degraded substantially by an average thermal transmission rate U_{\emptyset} increase from 0.446 W/(m²•K) up to 1.004 W/(m²•K)

Evaluation

A complete final 2002-2007 programme evaluation has never been done due to the enormous number of objects to be assessed (2,622 BTs), the local situation in Chechnya (security problems; frequent unavailability of escorts provided by Khankala, the Chechen headquarters of NC security forces), Ingushetia (drastically worsened security situation since 2008) and North Ossetia-Alania (FSB controlled strict restrictions of foreigners' freedom of movement at the territory on RNO-A)

Prospects

A resumption of the "Box Tent" programme is planned for 2010 (production of 100 units minimum) due to the recently announced closing of several large collective centres in North Caucasus (mainly in Chechnya and Ingushetia, but in North Ossetia-Alania as well): a huge cost increase has to be taken into consideration; plus more than 400% for building material from 2005 until today (2009)

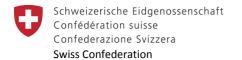
Legal framework

Politically attached to Numerous local administrations in Chechnya, Ingushetia and North Ossetia-

Alania

Type of ownership Private property

Construction information								
Construction	"Box Tent" (BT) supply to the beneficiary: set of 6 prefabricated wall panels (light heat insulated sandwich elements) with door and one window, completed by the needed building material for foundations, floor and roofing (carpentering & covering) and basic installation (water, power, heating) to be assembled to a simple hut (self-help & turn-key approach)							
			Cost USD	Repartition [%]				
Shell	Wall panels with 1 door and 1 window (6 elements) & ceiling	prefabricated wall panels, type "sandwich": - inner & outer shell: fibreboard (double layer, d = 2.2 mm); - thermal insulation: glass wool (single layer, d = 50 mm); - elements painted in blue wooden door (0.85 x 2.10) wooden window (1.20 x 1.00), single glazed ceiling (fibreboard + glass wool)	535	57				
	Roof	covering: corrugated steel roof sheets on basic carpentering	160	17				
	Floor	flooring: timber planks (d = 25 mm), support grid: wooden beams (100/50)	123	13				
Installations	Wiring/Power	outlet to power supply system (230 V), distribution box / fuse box; lamp holder, switcher, socket	11	1				
	Gas/Heating	metal stove (for heating/cooking with gas or firewood), with heat insulation sheet; chimney (steel tube)	15	2				
Tools	Tools set	basic set of tools	24	3				
Assistance	Minor labour	accessories packing	76	8				
Total (30 June 2005)	transport costs (~ 3% of Total)	s & loading/unloading costs excluded	944	100				



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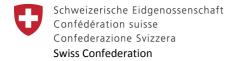
Urban planning

Distance to Health center --- (not defined; numerous locations)

Education facilities --- (not defined; numerous locations) Income activities --- (not defined; numerous locations) Public transport --- (not defined; numerous locations) Shopping facilities --- (not defined; numerous locations)

For further information

Involved SHA construction group consultant	René Edward Knupfer Technical Coordinator SDC/SHA Secondee at UNHCR Northern Caucasus UNHCR Sub-Office Vladikavkaz					
Other involved SHA consultants	Philippe Genoud (2002) Hans Weigum (2004)					
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Recommended institutions:	UNHCR Northern Caucasus (UNHCR Sub-Office Vladikavkaz)					
Recommended partners:	Danish Refugee Council - DRC Vesta					
Recommended books/reports:	 Selecting NFIs for Shelter December 2008 IASC Inter-Agency Standing Committee Emergency Shelter Cluster UNHCR Northern Caucasus – Housing 2005-2010 (PowerPoint presentation, 2010) 					
Relevant other projects (links):	 DuSoCC-NC Housing Programme 2006-2009 (SDC/SHA Secondment at UNHCR Vladikavkaz) RUS48 Standard "Self-Help" Houses Programme DuSoCC-NC Housing Programme 2000-2010 (SDC/SHA Secondment at UNHCR Vladikavkaz) "(Roof +) One Dry Room" Programme 					
Annex	DRC Field Workshop in Troitskaya (Ingushetia)BT construction plans (wall elements)U-coefficient calculation					



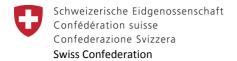
Annex

Temporary Solutions for Collective Centre Residents (TeSoCC) in North Caucasus "Box Tents" (BT) Programme

DRC Field Workshop in Troitskaya (Ingushetia) - Production Line

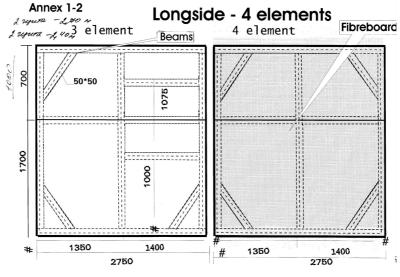


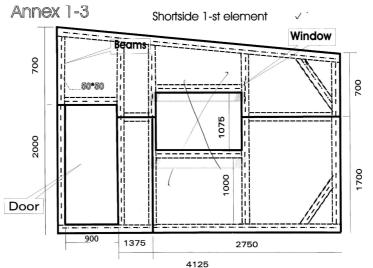


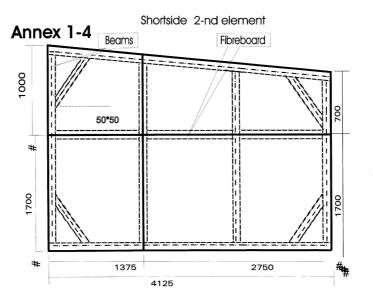


Annex

BT construction plans (wall elements)







Annex

U-coefficient calculation

BT Box Tent			U-coefficient							
	shell				1					
	thermal transmission coefficient calculus			$U = \frac{1}{1 d_1 d_2}$	d ₃ d ₄		— W/(m²∙K) 1			
				$\frac{-+-+-}{h_i}$ λ_1 λ_2	λ ₃	λ4	h _o			
	heat transfer coefficient inside	hi	=	8.000 W/(m²•K)	1/h	, =	0.125 (m²•K)/W	1		
60	inner shell (fibreboard, d = 22 mm, two layers) thermal conductivity	d ₁ λ ₁	=		d ₁ //	_	1.100 (m²•K)/W			
panels	heat insulation (glass wool, d = 50 mm, one layer)	d ₂	=	0.050 m						
façade	thermal conductivity façade - outer shell (fibreboard, d = 22 mm, two layers)	λ ₂ d ₃	=	0.044 m	d ₂ //		1.429 (m²•K)/W			
70	thermal conductivity heat transfer coefficient outside	λ ₃	=		d ₃ //		1.100 (m²•K)/W 0.040 (m²•K)/W			
	A _{facades} = (5.50 + 5.02 ⁵) × 2 × 2.40 - A _{door} - A _{window} = 50.520 - 1.785	1 20	0 - 7	17 535 m²	Σ	=	3.794 (m²•K)/W	U _{façades} = 1/Σ =	0.264	W/(m²•K
			<u> </u>		1 4-		0.405 (210)	J 1		
_	heat transfer coefficient inside timber	h _i	=	8.000 W/(m²•K) 0.025 m	1/h	_=	0.125 (m²•K)/W			
door	thermal conductivity heat transfer coefficient outside	λ ₁	=	0.120 W/(m•K) 25.000 W/(m²•K)	d ₁ /λ		0.208 (m²•K)/W 0.040 (m²•K)/W			
					Σ	=		U _{door} = 1/Σ =	2.679	W/(m²•K
	A _{door} = 0.85 x 2.10 = 1.785 m ²									
*	heat transfer coefficient inside glass	h _i	=	8.000 W/(m²•K) 0.030 m	1/h	=	0.125 (m²•K)/W			
window	thermal conductivity heat transfer coefficient outside	λ ₁	=		d₁/λ		0.039 (m²•K)/W 0.040 (m²•K)/W			
	neat transfer coefficient outside	110	_	25.000 W/(m²•K)	Σ	=		U _{window} = 1/Σ =	4.891	W/(m²•K
	A _{window} = 1.20 x 1.00 = 1.200 m ²									
	heat transfer coefficient inside	hi	=	8.000 W/(m²•K)	1/h	=	0.125 (m ² •K)/W			
Đ.	ceiling boards (fibreboard, d = 22 mm, two layers) thermal conductivity	d₁ λ₁	=	0.044 m 0.040 W/(m•K)	d ₁ /λ	1 =	1.100 (m²•K)/W			
ceiling	heat insulation (glass wool, d = 50 mm, one layer) thermal conductivity	d_2 λ_2	=	0.050 m 0.035 W/(m•K)	d ₂ /λ	, =	1.429 (m²•K)/W			
	heat transfer coefficient outside	h _o	=	25.000 W/(m²•K)	1/h,	, =	0.040 (m ² •K)/W	11 = 4/5 =	0.074	VALUE 2.16
	A _{ceiling} = 26.389 m² (= heated area, "total house area" or net object area)				Σ	=	2.694 (m²•K)/W	U _{ceiling} = 1/Σ =	0.3/1	vv/(m*•K
	heat transfer coefficient inside	hi	=	8.000 W/(m²•K)	1/h	=	0.125 (m²•K)/W			
floor	timber planks thermal conductivity	d ₁	=	0.025 m			0.208 (m²•K)/W			
₽	heat transfer coefficient outside	λ ₁	=	0.120 W/(m•K) 25.000 W/(m²•K)	d₁/λ 1/h,	, =	0.040 (m²•K)/W			
	A _{floor} = 26.389 m² (= heated area, "total house area" or net object area)				Σ	=	0.373 (m²•K)/W	$U_{floor} = 1/\Sigma =$	2.679	W/(m²•K
					-					
	$A_{\text{shell}} = A_{\text{façades}} + A_{\text{door}} + A_{\text{window}} + A_{\text{ceiling}} + A_{\text{floor}} = 47.535 \text{ m}^2 + 1.785 $ $A_{\text{façades}} \times U_{\text{façades}} = 47.535 \text{ m}^2 \times 0.264 \text{ W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{K)} = 12.549 \text{ W/K}$	m² + 1		0 m ² + 26.389 m ² + 26. 12.549 W/K	389 m²	= 103	.298 m²			
	$A_{\text{door}} \times U_{\text{door}} = 1.785 \text{ m}^2 \times 2.679 \text{ W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{K}) = 4.782 \text{ W/K}$		=							
	A _{window} x U _{window} = 1.200 m² x 4.891 W/(m²•K) = 5.869 W/K		=							
	$A_{\text{ceiling}} \times U_{\text{ceiling}} = 26.389 \text{ m}^2 \times 0.371 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K}) = 9.790 \text{ W}/\text{K}$ $A_{\text{floor}} \times U_{\text{floor}} = 26.389 \text{ m}^2 \times 2.679 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K}) = 70.696 \text{ W}/\text{K}$		=	9.790 W/K						

"Box Tent" average thermal transmission rate $U_{\emptyset} = \Sigma/A_{\text{shell}} = 1.004 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K})$

= 103.686 W/K