



STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Shelter Sector Activities - Darfur



Hamadia IDP camp - Zalingei

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Background

The United Nations Joint Logistic Centre (UNJLC) was introduced in Sudan as a special operation under the custodian of the World Food programme. In 2004, UNJLC and its partners established the NFI Common Humanitarian Pipeline (CHP), approved by the Humanitarian Country Team as an interim solution while in 2007 UNJLC was further tasked to lead the Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items Sector (ES/NFI) in Sudan. This role was performed by WFP's Logistics Coordination Unit (LCU).

In April 2012 UNHCR took over the CHP and simultaneously assumed leadership of the ES/NFI Sector. While accepting this task, UNHCR placed it within the broader framework of its role as a Sector lead and recognized that the shelter assistance strategy defined at an early stage of the humanitarian crisis should adapt to the context, taking into account the return and reintegration process and the needs of households living in a protracted displacement.

Through this document, the Sector is initiating the review and reorientation of the shelter strategy to reflect evolving needs of the affected communities and support durable solutions.

Situating the Framework

This document sets out the strategic framework for shelter activities and coordination in the Darfur region. It reflects the will to progressively phase out from emergency relief and engage in longer term programming.

Even though many stakeholders have insisted on the need to shift from humanitarian aid to recovery operations, the continuous conflicts and natural disasters affecting Darfur have forced humanitarian actors to maintain the provision of emergency aid to displaced populations.

Nevertheless a certain degree of stability has prevailed in the course of 2011 in some areas and a number of IDP have returned to their villages of origin. Others have settled in camps around the main cities of Darfur and probably will not go back.

These different situations are reflected in the various strategic orientations proposed.

Scope and purpose

The framework shall be applicable to all shelter activities in Darfur, although adaptations may be necessary according to specific areas and contexts.

As a Sector document, it aims at providing basic guidelines and strategic orientations to agencies active in Emergency Shelter as well as exploring possible longer term shelter solutions, providing lessons learned and best practices as well as setting the basis for coordination and synergies for the Sector.

It shall serve as tool for bringing all actors of the Sector around a common understanding of the challenges and possible solutions and reach a negotiated approach with the local authorities on the best ways to address the needs of the affected populations.

Context

The number of IDP in Darfur stands at approximately 1.9 million (1.7 in camps) of which an estimated seventy five percent are women and children. The first months of 2012 have still seen new displacements arising due to conflict between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and armed militias as well as inter-tribal conflicts (estimated 100'000 displaced in 2011). Nevertheless the security situation in Darfur has improved in certain areas since the signature of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) in July 2011. 109'000 IDP and 30'000 Refugees have returned to their areas of origin in 2011 and the number of returns is expected to increase in 2012.

Security, lack of basic services and infrastructure and livelihood sources remain the main reasons for preventing return of IDP to their places of origin.

As part of the DDPD, the Darfur Regional Authority (DRA) was established in El-Fasher to oversee the region. This represents an opportunity to strengthen governance and a constructive dialogue at regional level between International Aid agencies and local authorities.

Ongoing regular Non Food Items and Emergency Shelter (NFI/ES) distribution to affected populations is implemented on a needs-based strategy. Items are temporary and not intended to be long-term solutions.

Rapid urbanization is seen as a major challenge for Darfur (18% lived in urban areas in 2003, 50% in 2011). IDP camps around the main cities are progressively becoming permanent settlements with the security provided by UNAMID and the provision of basic services as strong pulling factors.

Contraction of the economy and unemployment due to the instability and shift from rural agricultural to urban life pose fragile bases for the development of the livelihoods sector in addition to potential threats to the environment related to the wood-fuel and water supply which is leading to depletion of existing natural resources around the cities of Darfur.

Lessons learned from the past

In recent years Agencies engaged in shelter programmes have come forward with key lessons learned:

- promote self-help approach (reduce costs and enhance ownership),
- promote environmentally friendly construction technologies,
- use locally available materials and construction methods,
- select beneficiaries on a community based approach,
- when possible provide cash compensation for families constructing their shelter,

Other important concepts have been identified on broader aspects:

- Avoid rebuilding vulnerability. Inadequate programmatic responses and poor risk mitigation can increase shelter and settlement vulnerabilities.
- Strengthen local capacities and create training programmes.
- Transitional shelters tend to become permanent, strategic planning should consider from the outset land use, infrastructure and integration of livelihood assets.
- Construction materials provided should be of enough good quality to be reused when transitional shelter is upgraded or permanent shelter built.
- Cultural, social and economic norms of the affected communities must be reflected in shelter and settlement responses.

Sector strategic space

The UN system and its implementation partners have produced a number of documents that capture the main strategic orientations of the different Sectors active in Aid operations:

Beyond emergency relief - Longer-term trends and priorities for UN (Sept 2010).

Four global priorities: - Environment
 - Livelihoods
 - Education and human capital
 - Governance and capacity development.

SUDAN - UN and Partners Work Plan 2012.

Three strategic priorities: - Contribute to timely and effective humanitarian response.

- Promote and facilitate durable solutions.
- Build capacity of national actors to address humanitarian needs.

United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2013-2016).

- Four pillars:
- Poverty reduction and Sustainable Livelihoods
 - Basic Services
 - Governance and Rule of Law
 - Social cohesion and Peace Consolidation

Durable Solutions Strategy for Darfur (Draft under consultation - 2012)

Specific document for IDP in Darfur which shall serve as the main strategic basis for transition programmes.

NFI/ES Sector Strategy

Main objectives

- Provide needs-based and timely non-food items and emergency shelter to people affected by conflict and disaster and other vulnerable populations.
- Facilitate coordination, timely information sharing, and capacity-building amongst all partners and stakeholders in the sector.
- Expand the provision of environmentally-friendly and locally acceptable transitional shelter, using regionally produced and/or externally sourced materials.

Other strategic objectives (Longer-term cross-sector trends and priorities)

- Promote the use of alternative energy and technology, particularly for construction.
- Promote urban planning and private sector development.
- Strengthen the capacity of technical ministries at the state and locality levels.
- Strengthen the capacity of the communities through training and technical support.

Programming Criteria

Different type of affected populations in Darfur need differentiated shelter approaches depending on the specificity of each group:

- **Emergency Shelter and NFI:** IDP and Refugees continuously affected by natural disasters and conflicts.
- **Transitional Shelter:** IDP and Refugees living in camps or spontaneous settlements or returning to their villages or rural settlements in need for a temporary shelter solution.
- **Incremental/permanent Shelter:** IDP and Refugees willing to relocate permanently in urban settlements or returning definitively to their villages/rural settlements of origin.

The overall objective is to insert shelter programmes into a longer-term strategy and interact with all the other components of a durable recovery process. Governance, security, basic services, infrastructure and utilities, livelihood, community participation and ownership, renewable energy and environment will be key aspects for the sustainability of the programme. NFI distributions will likely be phased out progressively for those not affected by a crisis in the past 6-12 months.

In this perspective, land allocation and tenure, materials, access to services, environment, community participation, beneficiary selection criteria will play an important role in the success implementation of any initiative.

Potential links and partnerships with institutions or agencies working on urban planning, contribution to local economies, job creation (SME, micro-finance, start-up capital) and capacity building shall be additional factors of success.

Coordination

The objective of the Sector Coordination is to agree on a common overall strategy on shelter, engage with local authorities and obtain their support, produce guidelines and recommendations, disseminate information, adapt to the evolution of the situation and interact with the Donors.

UNHCR ensures Sector lead and coordination through the ES/NFI Project scheme (central project management in Khartoum and Sub-Offices in El-Fasher, El-Geneina and Nyala). In each location cross-sectoral coordination will be maintained to maximise potential synergies and ensure sustainability of projects. In States where there is no ES/NFI project office (Central and East Darfur), the coordination role shall be delegated to a Sector partner active in shelter activities or to the local UNHCR Office.

The Sector shall operate in close cooperation with local authorities (DRA, HAC) and other actors active in Recovery activities within the scope of the Durable Solutions Framework for Darfur.

Assessment

With a still volatile situation in the region and important movements of population, objective and solid data is a difficult to get in Darfur.

Nevertheless a fair amount of information is being collected regularly by different actors and the Sector shall coordinate with OCHA and local authorities to decide on the need to conduct specific assessments or data collection exercises to sustain shelter initiatives.

Shelter Programme

Since the crisis has affected the region for a long time and different projects have been implemented over the years, an effort will have to be made to harmonize the different initiatives and propose a flexible but coordinated scheme.

The programme has to cover different situations in different contexts (urban, rural, seasonal). A single standard package cannot effectively address the needs of all beneficiaries but at the same time a simple and cost-effective and environmentally friendly solution has to be proposed.

Each Sector member should be left with sufficient flexibility to interpret the proposed framework and adapt it to the reality of its particular situation as long as the overall objective is respected. Namely, emergency shelter (immediate needs), temporary shelter (3 to 5 years lifespan), or durable permanent shelter adapted to local traditions, using locally produced or procured materials, promoting beneficiary participation, capacity building for selected members of the community and livelihood initiatives.

The use of durable and environmentally friendly construction methods and sustainable exploitation of natural resources shall be promoted.

Geographical coverage

The implementation of shelter strategy will be an important pulling factor for returnees in rural areas and a permanent settlement factor for IDP in urban areas. As such the decision on the location where shelter projects shall be implemented has a strong strategic weight. As a principle the Sector recommends to respect diversity and cover as much areas and population groups as possible.

The Sector will analyse assessments from different locations and provide recommendation to its members on potential project locations the most adapted to its overall strategy based on the following three main groups as recognised by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT):

- Return to places of origin
IDP and Refugees returning permanently or seasonally to their places of origin. Usually small settlements of 20 to 300 households in the vicinity of their agricultural land.
- Local integration in areas of refuge
IDP camps or spontaneous settlements established in the outskirts of the main towns reproducing the urban pattern and density of the city. Some peri-urban nomad settlements are also to be considered in this category with specific density and land allocation patterns.
- Resettlement/Relocation
Some cities are planning extensions hence providing possible permanent relocation options for IDP willing to remain near urban centres.

Service Centres (or Model Villages) are a governmental initiative to create new settlements (average 1'000 Households) in rural areas concentrating a number of small villages in one central location to facilitate provision of basic services and security.

Ideally, to ensure durability and use, shelters shall be built in areas which meet a number of conditions like:

- security, enforced peace agreement, presence of organized security forces,
- good governance, local authorities ready to engage and communities organized,
- no land dispute, proper land allocation to beneficiaries,
- provision basic services and utilities (health, education, water, sanitation),
- potential synergy with existing or planned relief and recovery programmes,
- potential for self-help and community based implementation,
- environmentally friendly construction technologies should be used

These conditions are indicators to be weighted by each Agency since most probably no location responding to all the criteria will be identified.

Locations where access is not permitted by local authorities shall not be considered for project implementation.

Model Villages/Service Centres for returnees are a good alternative to scattered villages. They ensure a certain concentration, hence easier provision of services to the community, better security with presence of police forces and a realistic option to urban concentration. As such they have a good chance of success even though previous experiences been questioned for lack of consultation with the communities. Weak implementation should not condemn a good concept and potential cooperation with such initiatives should be envisaged.

Beneficiary selection

Each Sector member will define its criteria according to its principles and strategy and coordinate with the Sector to ensure coherence and relevance with the overall principles outlined in the already existing frameworks related to durable solutions in Sudan*:

- Selection criteria shall be based on needs, rights and the legitimate interests of beneficiaries.
- Beneficiaries shall be properly informed, consulted and only selected on a voluntary basis.
- The initial choice of Beneficiaries does not exclude other options should they later become feasible, they also have the right for a multiple solution (family split, seasonal return).
- Beneficiaries should not be encouraged or compelled to return or relocate in areas where life, safety, liberty or health would be at risk.
- Populations and Communities that integrate or reintegrate displaced households and whose needs may be comparable must be equally considered for similar assistance.

Identification and selection processes shall be done jointly with Community Leaders, promote community approaches and avoid discrimination.

The ultimate objective being to promote self-reliance, communities must be engaged in the management and planning of assistance projects.

Communities where cross-sectoral coordination can ensure the provision of key primary services like security and water, health and education as well as offering livelihood opportunities will be prioritised for shelter assistance.

It is understood that objective beneficiary selection is a challenging task and members of the Sector shall use the Coordination body to report abuses, ensure access to communities and improve the verification and monitoring mechanisms.

The Sector shall liaise with local authorities (HAC/DRA) to agree on beneficiary populations targeted by shelter programmes.

** IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs (2009), UN Framework on Returns in Darfur & Guidance Note on Forced Relocations, Voluntary Returns and Reintegration in Darfur (2009).*

Land allocation and ownership

Land ownership is an intricate issue in Sudan. In principle the government owns the land and Sudanese nationals can rent plots for long terms. Nevertheless customary law seems to govern many aspects of land tenure at least in rural areas in Darfur. In urban areas land allocation and land tenure is normally governed by statutory law. In IDP camps land allocation is done under the authority of the Community Leaders who function as the interlocutor towards the land owner.

The Land Commission is responsible for land allocation and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Urban Planning for plotting in urban areas. The Sector shall advocate for establishing formal and official land ownership documentation for beneficiaries of long-term shelter solutions.

As a principle, Sector members shall ensure that beneficiaries have a legal document or a proof of an agreement between the landlord and the local authorities or the community leaders. In cases where the land issue cannot be solved formally, the shelter projects shall be presented as a transitional solution with beneficiaries keeping the ownership of the shelter but not of the land. In those cases, beneficiaries have the right to dismantle the shelter and transport the re-usable materials to their final destination.

Incremental/Permanent shelter projects should only be implemented in locations where the land ownership has been clearly defined avoiding future risk of land dispute.

Shelter designs

The Sector proposes differentiated designs according to the scope and timespan foreseen for the shelters (Annex 2 to 4). These designs are examples of shelters implemented by IDP or NGOs and meant to serve as a basis for future planning and dialogue with different stakeholders. All aim at responding to various criteria like culture (privacy, dignity, separation men and women⁹, climate (heat, wind and dust, rain) and risks (risks: fire, floods).

All activities related to shelter construction and planning like distances between shelters, access to services (water, health, sanitation), covered area per person and plot sizes will be adapted to the needs and respect SPHERE standards.

Emergency Shelter

Timespan: 1 year Average indicative cost: 500 USD

Materials: steel tubes frame, grass and bamboo mats, steel rods and rope.

Provision of ES/NFI package (plastic sheet, mats, blankets, cooking-sets and jerry cans) proved insufficient to provide appropriate shelter for households displaced by conflict or natural disasters. The Sector proposes to provide in addition a basic frame (steel tubes) to be covered by the

tarpaulin and grass/bamboo mats for the walls (sharghania). Since grass and bamboo are very sensitive to fire, specific attention should be given to planning and sufficient distances kept between shelters to avoid spread of fire in case of accident.

Transitional Shelter

Timespan: 2-5 years Average indicative cost: 1'500 USD

Materials: bricks (mud or burned), metal door and window, zinc sheet on metal beams.

The design is inspired by the type of shelters built by the IDP in the camps when they have enough financial means; it is adapted to the context, the different type of locations and beneficiary groups. To permit self-implementation, the use of locally produced bricks is recommended. Where water is available mud bricks should be preferred to burnt bricks (avoid use of firewood).

Although the design shows a solid and similarity with permanent housing it can be considered as a transitional solution using usual transitional shelter materials like zinc sheets and light metallic doors and windows. In case of relocation of the beneficiaries to their final permanent settlement, the transportable materials can be removed easily and the mud walls will disaggregate into earth with no impact on the environment. All materials proposed are available in the local market.

In rural areas an alternative design for the roof can be considered (grass) to respect local traditions and construction methods and skills. Nevertheless the use of grass and timber should be avoided if possible to mitigate the risk of fire and depletion of natural resources.

Incremental/Permanent Shelter

Timespan: permanent Average indicative cost: 3'000 USD

Materials: SSB (Stabilised Soil Blocks), Ferro-cement channels (roof), metal doors and windows.

An incremental/permanent shelter design has already been introduced for IDP vulnerable families who decided to settle in urban centres; this design has been applied by UN-Habitat in collaboration and with funding from UNHCR. The design which was discussed and accepted by the stakeholders comprises of one room, a kitchen and a sanitation unit. A number of shelter/housing units have been built on demarcated lands by the Ministry of Planning in a well planned area in the outskirts of Nyala, where 1,500 plots of land of 300 m² each were demarcated for IDP families from Kalma Camp, this joint initiative is now being replicated in Dorte area near El-Geneina.

Materials

Fostering the use of locally produced (or procured) materials can participate to the economic self-reliance of the community and permit proper maintenance and durability of the shelters.

As a principle, materials used for construction should respect the environment. In the case of use of natural resources like timber (roof structure and firewood for burned bricks), soil and water (bricks), grass and bamboo (roofs and walls), mitigation measures should be implemented with the objective of avoiding depletion and attain sustainable exploitation of the resource (Annex6). Coordination with Agencies specialized in environment and natural resources management is advisable in such cases.

Materials can also participate to enhance inhabitants' vulnerability like the use of grass and bamboo which expose the persons and their belongings to fire threat. For that reason such materials are not advisable for transitional and permanent solutions.

An environmentally friendly construction technology was applied for incremental shelter; it is widely used in Africa using local material to produce Stabilised Soil Blocks (SSB) produced through training of unemployed youth and effective participation of community.

In that perspective, Agencies engaged in livelihoods and economic development programmes can become potential partners in the establishment alternative blocks production with a commercial objective to compete with burned bricks (progressive wood scarcity could induce raise in price and eventually favour other methods).

Infrastructure, Utilities, Water and Sanitation

Locations where basic infrastructure and utilities are available will be prioritized and potential cooperation with actors active in the sector promoted.

In general construction of latrines and water points with hand pumps are common in camps and return villages. NGOs are providing support under the coordination of UNICEF and WES (Sudan Water & Environmental Sanitation). Local brick production needs water and can be an additional stress factor in certain areas where water is scarce. Proper mitigation measures and potential Integrated Water Management Programmes should be envisaged in such locations. In the case of Transitional and permanent shelters for example the roofs can be used to collect rainwater.

In urban contexts, the shelters should foresee their integration in a broader urban pattern as usually developed in Darfur cities. In such contexts, the shelters shall be built after proper planning, respecting distances between plots and access roads permitting future installation of urban utilities like water and sewage systems. Local authorities and specialized agencies like UN-Habitat shall be involved to develop urban master plans when possible.

The use of renewable energy production linked with shelter shall be promoted jointly with specialized agencies. Alternatives for wood fuel like solar cookers or Fuel Efficient Stoves to reduce wood consumption are to be explored.

Livelihoods

Transitional and permanent shelter projects should be implemented where livelihood potential is sufficient to ensure basic income to the communities. Coordination with livelihood initiatives shall be explored.

When possible the community has to be engaged in the construction and the production of materials with the aim of building capacities and potentially generating sustainable income activities at local level. Construction sector can provide sustainable job opportunities for displaced populations relocating in urban areas.

Sector shall encourage members and donors to support vocational training programmes for the communities engaged in shelter construction projects.

Implementation modalities

The Sector proposes different implementation modalities inducing different stages of beneficiary participation. Community involvement in the management and implementation of the shelter activities should be systematically foreseen as well as technical training and capacity building of voluntary community members.

1. Full self-help implementation

Community driven shelter construction with conditional cash grants.

The agreed amount for a shelter is distributed to beneficiaries in a number of instalments corresponding to the progress of construction.

A voucher system can be established if market is not appropriate for direct procurement by beneficiaries in shops selected and supplied by the implementing agency.

Shelter design, Technical guidance, supervision and monitoring is ensured by the implementing agency.

2. Mixed self-help – agency driven implementation (Shelter kit)

Implementing agency provides construction material to the community or directly to the beneficiaries (like zinc sheets, metallic beams, doors and windows, cement). The community/beneficiary will contribute providing labour and basic materials (mud bricks, thatch or grass roofing). A food/cash for work compensation can be foreseen to support the community.

Technical guidance, supervision and monitoring is ensured by the implementing agency.

3. Contracted implementation (when community is not sufficiently organised)

Implementing agency prepares bill of quantities and calls local contractors for tender. Implementation will be awarded to best offering contractor, verification and monitoring is ensured by the implementing agency.

Note: informal contractors build shelters of good quality in camps for competitive costs. In such case, agency's procedures shall be simplified to permit awarding the works to such contractors.

Appropriate training and capacity building (management, construction skills) shall be offered by the project to beneficiaries, community and local contractors.

Sector Members

The Sector is open to all agencies and actors involved in the provision of shelters to affected communities in Sudan.

DRA, HAC and the Ministry of Urban Planning and Infrastructure shall be invited to co-chair or at least participate actively to the Sector meetings. In all cases, projects will be discussed and approved by DRA/HAC. Technical aspects shall be discussed with line ministries, particularly the Ministry of Infrastructure and Urban Planning for urban areas.

The community shall be encouraged to appoint representatives to interact with the Sector Coordination groups.

Transversal themes

Each Sector member shall follow its own policies on transversal themes. In the context of shelter construction, specific attention shall be given to Gender, Environment and Conflict Sensitive Management (land disputes).

Gender

Vulnerable women (single, heads of households) shall be considered as a priority target for shelter projects. Female field staff should be involved in project monitoring to reach female beneficiaries.

Even though Community Leaders are only male, mechanisms to permit women to voice their concerns shall be established.

Conflict sensitive management and Diversity

Cultural diversity and customary rules shall be the basis for project planning. Soft verification of beneficiary selection process should be ensured by sector members to monitor abuses and maintain permanent dialogue with the communities.

The sector shall advocate for the establishment of an independent commission on land issues.

Environment

Construction and urbanisation represent serious threats to the environment and can enhance communities' vulnerability. Self-reliance is strongly dependent on sustainable exploitation of locally available natural resources. Sector members should include or advocate for the implementation of parallel projects such as:

- solid waste management (RRR-reduce, reuse, recycle),
- renewable energy initiatives (solar cookers, biomass briquettes, simple photovoltaic panels),
- environmentally friendly construction technologies (SSB, interlocking blocks),
- reforestation projects, sustainable wood fuel production, fuel efficient stoves (FES),
- rainwater harvesting (roofs, ponds).

Visibility and communication

Sector shelter strategy shall be presented to the local authorities, UNCT, Donor community and all NGOs active in Darfur.

Communities selected for the project will be informed through general meetings co-chaired by Sector senior staff and community leaders.

A website on Darfur/Sudan will be activated where the sector can publish its reports, key documents and useful links (<https://www.sheltercluster.org>).

Monitoring and Evaluation

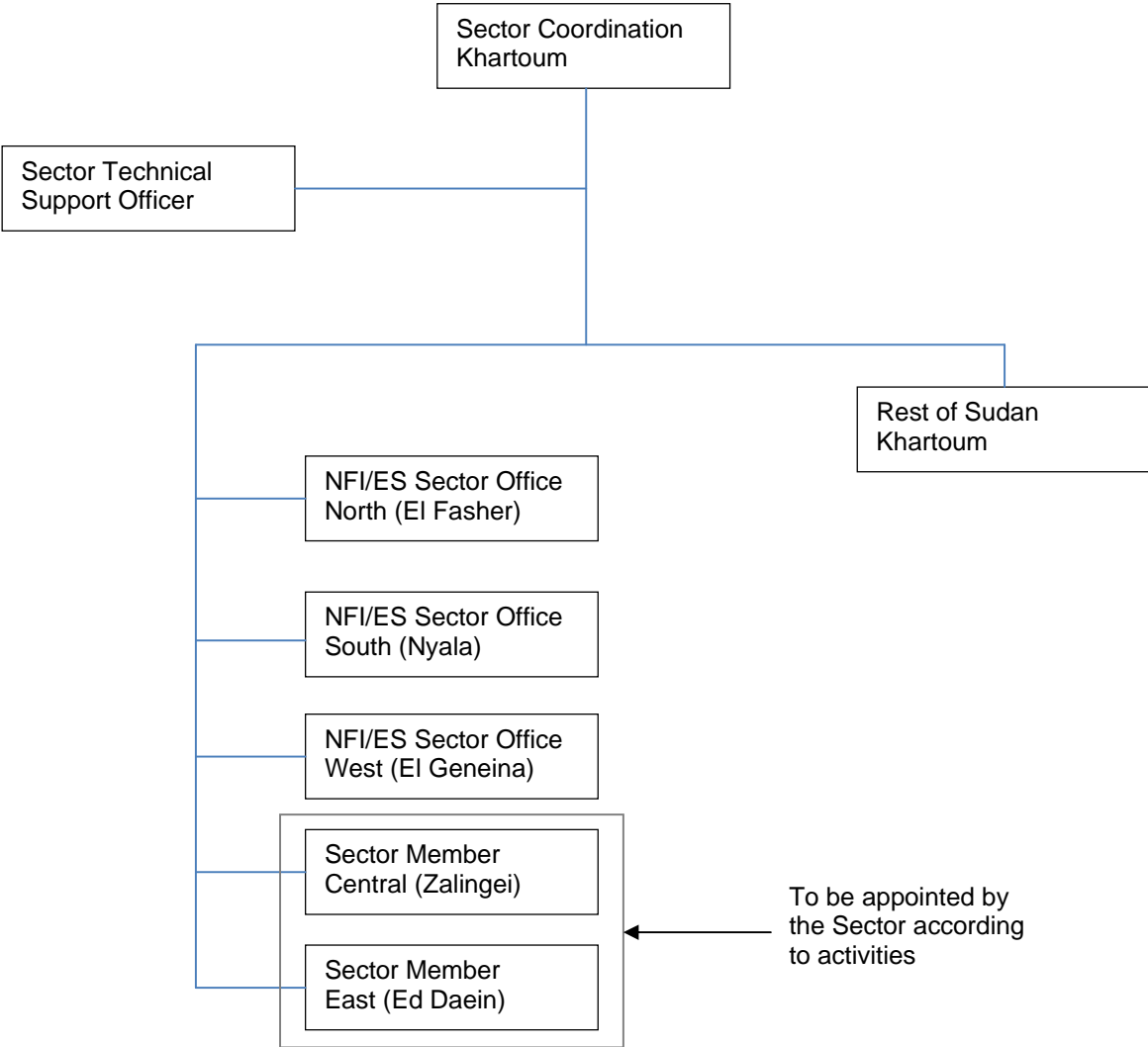
The Sector will conduct regular monitoring missions to ensure coherence between its strategy and the reality in the field as well as verify that its recommendations are adapted and applied by the implementing agencies.

Appointed technical officers will report to the Sector on specific technical issues which could potentially have an impact on the strategy.

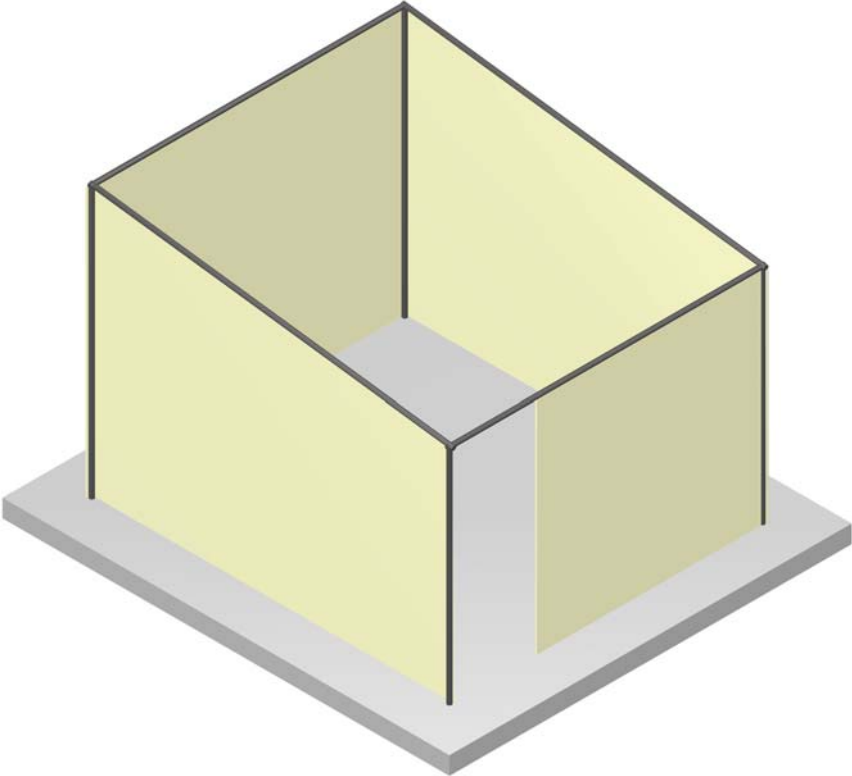
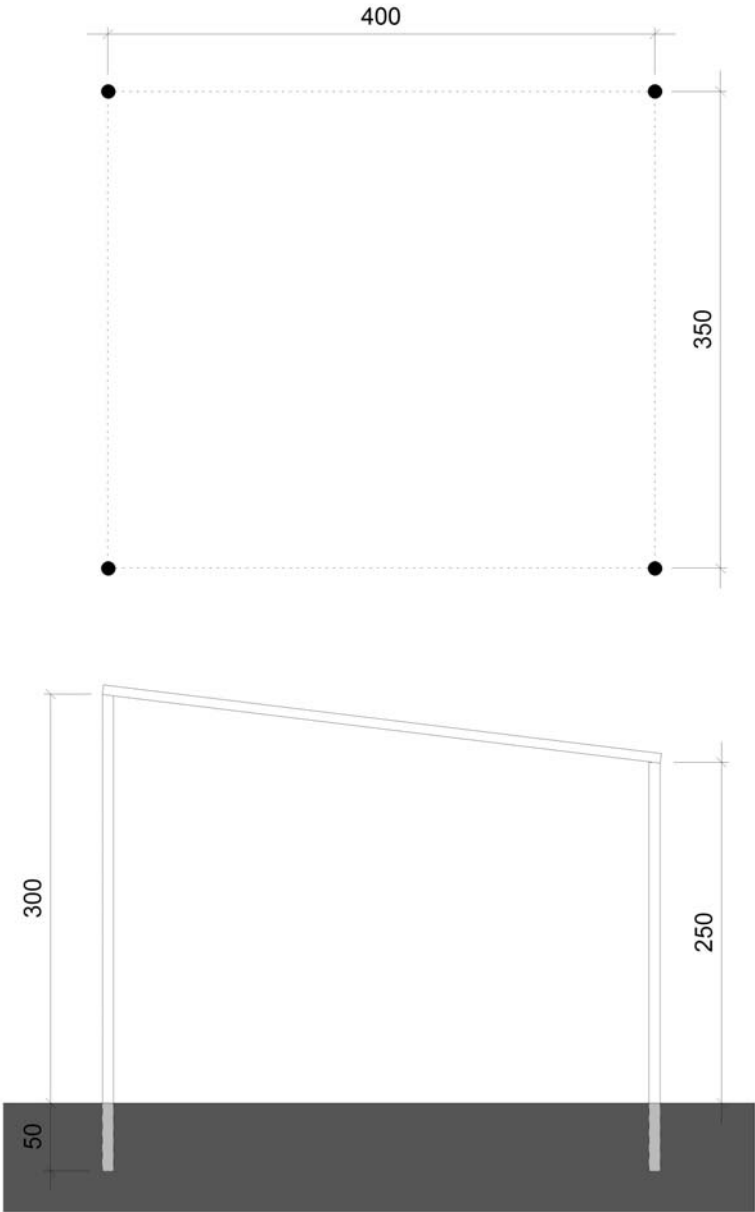
An evaluation of the overall performance of the Sector shall be conducted upon its request.

Permanent exchange of information and lessons learned will be disseminated through regular Sector meetings to reorient the strategic framework according to the reality.

Annex 1. Sector Orgchart



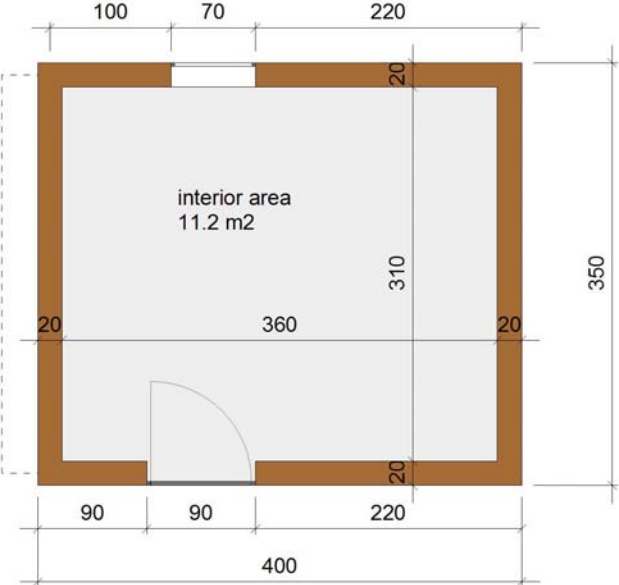
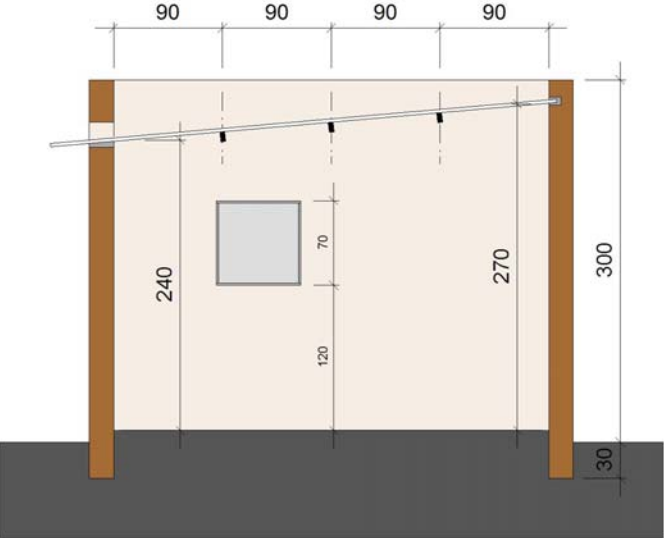
Annex 2. Emergency shelter design



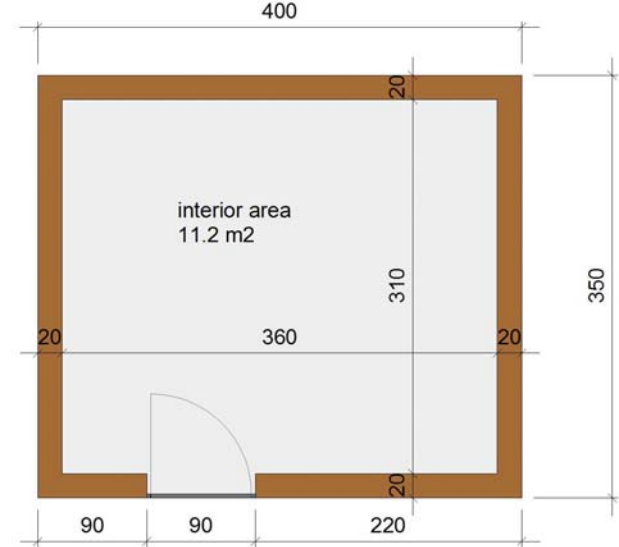
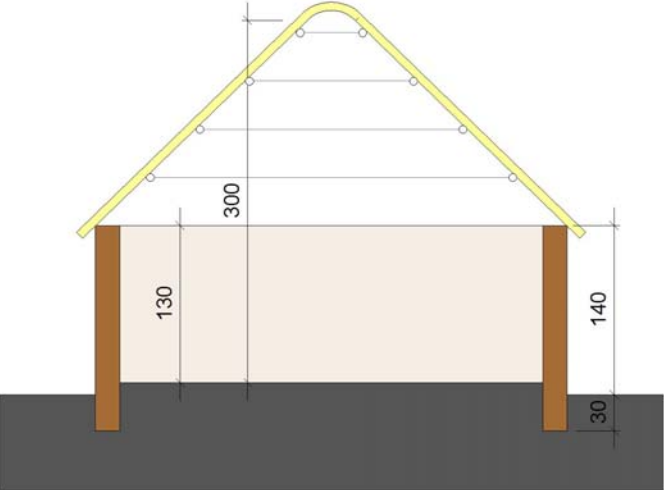
Dimensions in centimeters

Annex 3. Transitional shelter design

Urban Model

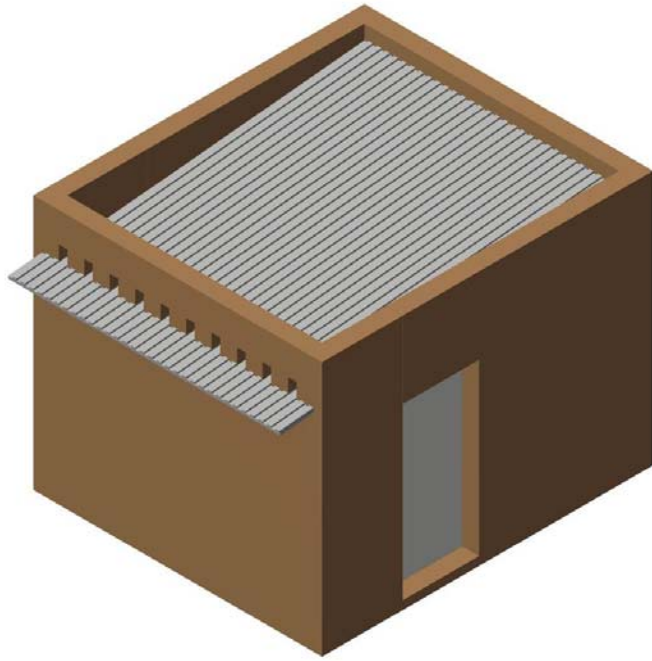


Rural Model

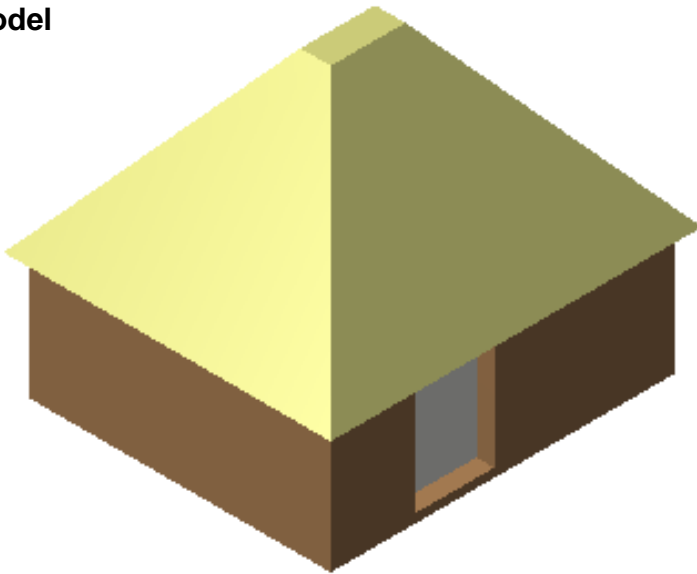


Urban Model

Dimensions in centimeters



Rural Model



Indicative Cost estimation (urban model)

Overall dimension	3.9	3.5	13.65	m2
Interior dimensions	3	3.5	10.5	m2
Interior height	2.6	2.4	2.5	m

exchange rate USD/SDG 2.88

Shelter kit	nbr	SDG/unit	SDG	USD
zinc sheet	5	100	500	173.61
door	1	300	300	104.17
window	1	150	150	52.08
cement (bag)	5	80	400	138.89
beams	3	100	300	104.17
tools			150	52.08
			1'800	625.00

Specifications

80 x 420 cm, 10 cm overlap
 100 x 200 cm, steel frame and door
 60 x 60 cm, steel frame & moskito net
 internal and external plaster
 8 x 4 cm, steel profile
 roof screws, shovel, etc.

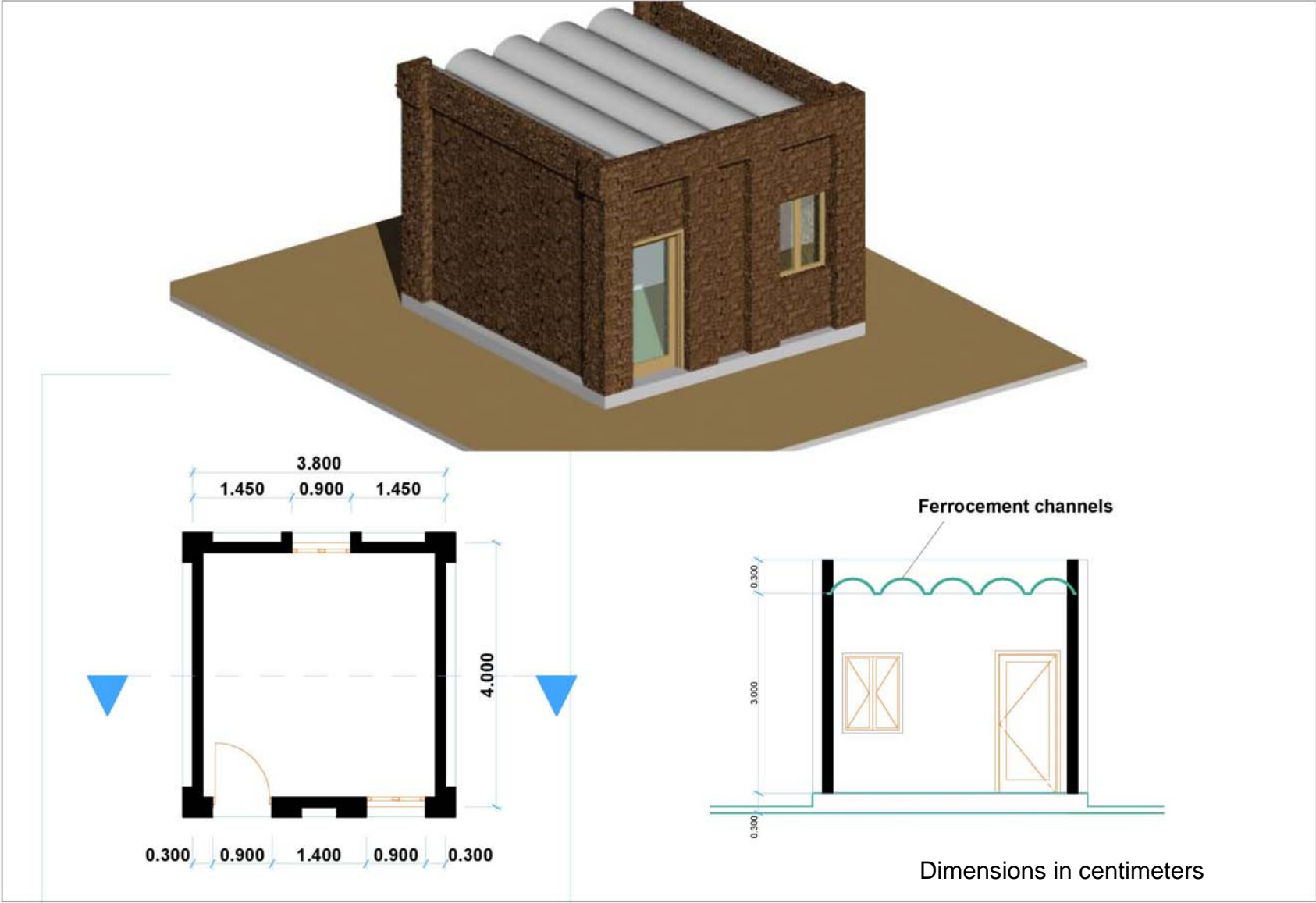
Community compensation

mud bricks	3'000	0.2	600	208.33
mortar & water			200	69.44
labor			1'000	347.22
			1800	625.00

mud bricks, 17 x 26 x 8 cm
 mud mortar

Total cost 3'600 1'250.00

Annex 4. Incremental/Permanent shelter design



Indicative Cost estimation (Incremental/Permanent model)

BoQ and Cost Estimation for one House Unit: 1 room 4x3.8 M2, with 3.2 Meter Height, Walling using SSB and mud mortar with internal plastering, PC for flooring, Ferro- cement channels' roof, With one room latrine and one Bathroom.

#	Materials & Tools:	SDG
1	Block making	2,133.83
2	Construction/ Mortar	458.94
3	Concreting: RC Beams + latrine cover slab	594.06
4	Ferro- cement channels' roofing	1112.00
5	Flooring	346.06
6	Plastering	377.82
7	Door & Windows	840.00

	Labor Cost:	
9	Block making	517.00
10	Construction labor cost	1950.00
	Total per house unit in SDG	8,329.72
	Total Per house unit in USD @ 2.88	2,892.26

Annex 5. WWW - Agencies Active in NFI/ES in Darfur

(source CAP Sudan 2012 – status April 2012)

Title	Agency	Where	nbr of beneficiaries	priority	Budget	Funded	% Covered
Supporting the most vulnerable older people in West Darfur through provision of essential NFIs and Emergency Shelters	HelpAge International	West Darfur	11'800	High	1'394'571	200'000	14%
Provision of Need Based NFIs for Target Beneficiaries	Daralsalam Development Association (DDA)	North Darfur (Daralsalam, Abuzuraiga)	9'600	Medium	20'160	0	0%
Promote the environmentally friendly shelter materials and alternative building techniques and Provision of NFI & ES to internally displaced people affected by conflict, returnees and disaster.	El Ruhama for Development and Humanitarian Aid	South Darfur (Tullus , Demso and Sheria localities)	59'135	Medium	160'000	60'000	38%
NFI Distribution GAA SDN-ND 2012	German Agro Action (Deutsche WeltHungerHilfe-DWHH)	North Darfur (El Malha, El Tina, Kutum, Mellit,	61'918	Medium	125'000	125'000	100%
Supporting replenishment seasonal NFIs for exiting IDPs in rural areas, new IDPs and returnees with NFIs and basic environment shelter inputs based on justified need assessment reports in most vulnerable areas.	Great family organisation (GFO)	South Darfur (Ed El Fursan, Kass)	74'784	High	154'000	100'000	65%
Improve shelter for the most vulnerable	Hold the Child Organisation (HCO)	South Darfur (Nyala, Jebel Marra)	21'000	Medium	146'000	0	0%
Community based Environmental friendly shelters for vulnerable HHs, IDPs and returnees. Environmental awareness of targeted population.	INTERSOS	West Darfur (Habita, Wadi Salih)	10'800	High	631'300	0	0%
Provision of needs-based and timely sustainable emergency shelter and NFI items for IDPs, returnees and vulnerable populations.	MC Scotland	South Darfur (Nyala, El Salam)	91'097	High	698'558	0	0%
Improve Access to Basic Non-Food Items and Emergency & Environmentally Friendly Shelter Construction Materials.	CRS	West Darfur (Geneina, Habila, Kulbus, Mukjar, Silba, Um Dukhun)	150'000	High	2'016'333	200'000	10%
NCA Emergency Preparedness and Response South and West Darfur 2012	Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)	South, West and Central Darfur (Nertiti, Wadi Salih, Zalingei)	74'238	Medium	680'468	200'000	29%
Preparedness and emergency response to displaced populations.	GOAL	Kutum (North Darfur)	24'500	Medium	196'500	0	0%
Distribution of Common Pipeline NFIs to the need based IDPs and other vulnerable populations.	Oxfam America	North Darfur (El Fasher ,Kabkabiya and Dar El Salam)	25'200	High	50'040	0	0%
Distribution of Common Pipelines NFIs and Emergency Shelters to IDP and vulnerable populations	Plan International	North Darfur (Zanzam camps (El Fasher))	60'000	High	78'000	72'169	93%
Provision non-food items & emergency shelter kits for most needy, both newly and returnees. NFIs for seasonal replenishment distribution for existing IDPs, NFIs for & Environmentally- friendly shelter kits for vulnerable IDPs.	People's organisation for Development and Rehabilitation (PODR)	South Darfur (Kass, El Salam, Nyala)	111'229	High	153'400	0	0%
Supporting existing IDPs, newly IDPs and the returnees with NFIs and basic environment shelter inputs based on justified needs assessment reports in most vulnerable areas.	RDN	South Darfur (Ed El Fursan, Nyala (El Salam & Otash Camps))	156'132	High	99'620	60'000	60%
Non Food Items and Emergency Shelter,	Sustainable Action group (SAG)	North Darfur (Melleit & Tawila rural)	15'000	Medium	238'500	100'000	42%
IDPs and Returnee NFIs & ES Support and Recovery Capacity Enhancement	Save the Children (SC)	West darfur (Habita, Kreinik)	29'520	High	803'288	0	0%
NFIs & emergency shelter for disaster affected communities in Darfur	Sudan RC	West Darfur (N Darfur (Fasher, Saraf Omra) S Darfur (Adila, Buram, Ed Daein, South Darfur (Ed Daein, Kass) West Darfur (Nertiti, Um Dukhum))	208'770	High	200'000	200'000	100%
Emergency Response for conflict-affected communities in Darfur	TEARFUND	South Darfur (Ed Daein, Buram)	32'682	Medium	568'456	0	0%
Provision of NFIs to displaced population (IDP and returnees) affected by conflict in south Darfur	United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)	South Darfur (Ed Daein, Buram)	51'100	Medium	1'142'180	0	0%
Provision of emergency shelter and assorted types of Non-food packages (NFIs) to IDPs in all three Darfur states	UNHCR	North, South and West Darfur	63'000	Medium	1'159'873	0	0%
World Relief NFI program	World Relief	West Darfur (Kreinik)	10'000	Medium	22'224	22'211	100%
Sub total for NFI AND EMERGENCY SHELTER			1'351'505		10'738'471	1'339'380	12%
The Common Humanitarian Pipeline for Emergency Shelter and NFI	UNHCR	Darfur	972'720	High	25'000'000	3'259'538	13%

Annex 6. Materials and Environment

Material	+	-	Mitigation measures
Timber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locally available • Adapted to local customs • Durable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects environment • Fire risk • Competes with wood fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reforestation projects • External sourcing (like steel)
Grass (roof)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locally produced (livelihood) • Adapted to climate (heat) • Adapted to local customs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects environment • Fire risk • Needs skills and maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable production • Distance between shelters
Grass (mats)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locally produced (livelihood) • Cheap • Adapted to local customs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects environment • Fire risk • Not durable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable production • Distance between shelters
Bamboo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locally produced (livelihood) • Used as structure and as mats • Adapted to local customs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire risk • Affects environment • Not durable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable production • Distance between shelters
Mud brick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locally produced (livelihood) • Cheap • Adapted to local techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water consumption • Soil degradation (holes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainwater harvesting • Water recycling
Burned brick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durable • Locally produced (livelihood) • Adapted to local techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs firewood and water • Soil degradation (holes) • Need for cement (mortar) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable wood fuel production • Rainwater harvesting • Water recycling
SSB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durable • Locally produced (livelihood) • No need for water and cement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs specific skills • Not competitive yet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training, capacity building • Livelihood initiatives
Steel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durable • Easy to assemble • Potential income for local vendors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not available locally • Subject to inflation • Transport cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulk procurement • Voucher system with local vendors
Zinc sheet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durable / effective rain protection • Re-usable • Potential for rainwater harvesting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to inflation • Transport cost • Heat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulk procurement • Voucher system with local vendors