This document aims to guide responding partners to follow the Sector response strategy defining shelter interventions including scenarios’ stages, identify priority/targeted areas or groups of individuals, and types of products and approaches. To ensure effectiveness, the document aims to review the shelter definitions for 2018 to guide positive impact in all the phases of shelter solutions as highlighted in the figure below and explore further shelter options.

I. Emergency Shelter solution

Immediate shelter solution provided to affected families following the delivery of first line or life-saving shelter response. In this context, Emergency shelter solutions are provided to leverage the critical/dire shelter needs of vulnerable families thereby providing them with a dignified dwelling option and physical protection from climatic factors.

Categories of Emergency Shelters solutions:

- **Reception / emergency situation:** Communal shelters.
- **Rapid response:** The emergency shelter kit (I and II) for distribution and shelter coverage. Two versions are available based on post-distribution monitoring reports. (See BoQ and Technical design).
- **Shelter reinforcement kits:** Designed to repair / upgrade self-made shelters or dilapidated in particular ahead of the rainy season. (See BoQ).
- **Intermediate Condition:** Reinforced Emergency Shelter with provision of 16.2 Sq. m covered floor area (Bama type) with a lifespan more than 3 months and designed to withstand unfavorable weather condition i.e. Storm, heavy wind etc. The design was revised in 2017 for reinforcement (see BoQ and technical designs). The time required for construction is estimated to two hours.
- **Upgrade Condition:**
  - **Bakasi type:** Reinforced Shelter (Bakasi type) which provides displaced families with access to 28 Sq. m covered living space, with solid foundation base and CGI Sheet as roofing material. See BoQ and design.
  - **Dikwa type:** In addition, a similar Shelter design but slight different in floor area (Dikwa type) provides access to 18 Sq. m with solid foundation base and CGI roofing sheet. The improved Shelters are designed to last for a duration of 1 year and above if properly constructed in line with design specification taking into account safe construction practice. This category of shelter can easily be upgraded by affected families, if provided with necessary technical support and guidance into a better semi durable shelter solution. See BoQ and design.
Defining categories of Target Group for Emergency Shelter Solutions:

- **New arrivals**: Newly displaced population as a result of military operation in unsafe areas and/or IDPs/refugees returning to administrative headquarters of own LGA from nearby countries without alternative shelter solutions and remaining in secondary displacement.

- **IDPs in Camps**: This category of displaced population have one way or the other access to shelter assistance complemented with other humanitarian services. However, the dynamic between different types of camp/settlement setups and dwelling patterns associated with the spontaneous character of the majority of the sites cannot be overruled. Challenges such as a well-defined camp perimeters, settlement pattern, and services availability and congestion is prevalent in most of the camps.
  - **Self-Settled Camp (spontaneous)**: Displaced community or group of population settling independently of support to ensure a well-planned and coordinated system in place.
  - **Planned Camp**: IDP’s in planned camps usually have access to first hand shelter support coupled with basic/essential humanitarian services to meet their immediate need.

- **IDPs in Host Community**: Vulnerably displaced IDP families who stay out of camp and amongst members of the host community and/or with hosting families. These families stay temporarily in specific local condition appropriate to their need and based on existence of family linkage, pending when normalcy return to their original places of habitual domicile.

Key Issues in Emergency Shelter Response:

- Measures to anticipate unplanned circumstances such as increment of camp/settlement population
- Unavailability of plot to accommodate new arrivals thereby leading to congestion of existing camp/settlement, hence creating more vulnerabilities.
- Site planning best practices which reflects beneficiary involvement/participation regarding settlement patterns.
- Sustainability, repair, material quality.
- Addressing issues around plot allocation in areas identified to be vulnerable before hand
- Regular monitoring of dwelling pattern and control.

II. **Transitional Shelter solutions**

The Sector aims to improve its Second tier shelter response by further developing shelter solutions which are safe, adequate and locally adapted, appropriate, dignified and provides access to physical protection. These shelters are designed to facilitate an effective transition by affected population to a more durable shelter solution. It is a process bridging the gap between the emergency and time in which affected families are able to rebuild a more durable housing, where possible, be utilizing materials used for transitional shelter solution.

Among the panel of transitional solutions, it includes rental assistance, retrofitting, T-Shelters and transitional shelter kits, mud-house, housing repair and rehabilitation interventions.
Defining categories of Target Group for Transitional Shelter Solutions:

In view to achieving efficiency in delivering Transitional Shelter solution to specific displacement affected population, it is deemed necessary to define the targeting criteria as follows:

- Vulnerable displaced families in camps willing to integrate locally or those who are local origin (Returnee) not willing to stay in camps or camp like settings.
- Vulnerable displaced families living with relatives in host communities willing to integrate locally.
- Returnees with certain degree of damaged houses.
- Host families with overstretched dwelling capacity.

Key concerns/consideration around Transitional Shelter Solutions

- HLP issues around Transitional Shelter; Proper advocacy for land between responding agencies, local authorities and/or the GoN to meet the transitional shelter need of target population in order to recognize and implement the right to adequate housing.
- Proper planning to ensure safety and sustainability of response, incorporating participation of target population to achieving a well-planned settlement that is appropriate to local context and linkage with development actors providing basic services such as school, WASH facilities, Health etc.