NRC Afghanistan

Shelter Response Options

SHELTER RESPONSE TYPE & OBJECTIVE	Cash-for-Shelter (CFS) *'Emergency Response' Durable Shelter*	Transitional Shelter (TS) *Rapid 'Weather Mitigation' Shelter*	Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) *'Flood/Seismic Resilient' Shelter*	One-Room Shelter (ORS) *'EVI/HLP' Assistance Shelter*	Two-Room Shelter (TRS) *'Community Driven Approach' Shelter*
METHODOLOGY, TIME &UNIT COST	Cash based emergency response (post-disaster) beneficiary driven shelter reconstruction**(2-3 months)**	Rapid upgrade of temporary shelter through introduction of pre-fabricated weather mitigating sub-structure **(2-3months)**	Disaster resilient shelter design combining community driven approach to shelter construction with skilled labour **(3-6months)**	Shelter assistance package to address land tenure or vulnerability factors during beneficiary selection **(3-6months)**	Comprehensive cash based shelter construction method incorporating community mobilisation **(3-6months)**
	50,000–75,000 Afs **($900-$1,360USD)**Level of support dependant on vulnerability	35,750-41,250 Afs **($650-$750USD)** Dependent on transport & erection costs	55,000-66,000 Afs **($1,000-$1,200 USD)**Cost dependant on availability of skill &materials	38,500-41,259 Afs**($700-$750 USD)**55,000 Afs($1,000 USD) for 'Full-Support' to EVIs	55,000-60,500Afs**($1,000-$1,100 USD)**Cost depends on availability and type of materials
PROs	Quick impact, allows beneficiary to rebuild in situ following own choice (empowerment), supports local markets, low transaction cost.	Easily assembled/disassembled, demonstrably transitional, easily winterised, provides instant cover, built around tent.	Resilient to flood and seismic risks, strong practical application of 'build back better' asnatural disaster shelter response. Recycling.	Supports most vulnerable members of target population through inclusion of mutual support shelter construction groups.	Community strengthening methodology, promoting the integration of target population into the host community. Capacity building.
CONs	Comparatively limited in construction and DRR technical support, lower completion rate (90%) than other modalities.	Present model requires market fabrication by contractor and delivery to site, non-traditional housing design is distinct.	High material cost, requirement for specialised skilled labour for foundation element.	Provides minimum living space based on sphere standards. Land tenure often temporary (5-10 years).	Requires protracted and intensive support and monitoring to ensure that construction and DRR techniques are applied correctly.
HLP&NEEDS	Shelter beneficiaries rebuild on their own category 'A' or 'B' disaster affected land. Construction materials available locally.	Designed for use where land is an issue, is easy to disassemble and transport. Materials generally require sourcing from regional hub.	Built on flood prone land (beneficiary owned) where relocation is not an option. Quarry stone may require regional sourcing.	NRC work with beneficiary and host community to develop tripartite agreement for land use. Shelter materials available locally.	Land purchased/inherited by beneficiary often with assistance of NRC ICLA teams. Shelter materials available locally depending on taste.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	Completed CFS shelter (rapid and durable	Winterised TS with door & windows fitted (despite	Pakhsa walls being constructed (drying layers apparent	'Sun baked' mud brick wall construction featuring seismic	Burnt (kiln) brick house under construction (mason

response to disaster affected beneficiaries shelter needs).	being both robust and durable is easily disassembled).	by variance in colour).	DRR (corner bracing).	required for key stages including corners).