And the Irish NGO, they have given a kind of target working group and the shelter working group along with the Irish NGO goal with coordination with the UNHCR, they developed a kind of joint shelter strategy. So, they have been some, this particular strategy have addressed some key issues, that has to be included in the process. One is the target group selection to ensure access to the most vulnerable, whether it is the women headed families or it is a elderly group or if they have lost their houses.

So, the widely varying degree of shelter experience and knowledge of design and construction between assistance agencies, which can lead to inadequate solutions with significant variance between shelter solutions. So, also there is a disconnect between the transitional shelter and the permanent provision and design of uncertainty because we are not sure how this is going to turn out, so the durable shelter end-point was unknown.

So, you are providing the shelter but how long they are going to stay here and how long it is good to last, how people are going to respond is very uncertain. There is also need to integrate livelihood assistance with shelter provision because it is not just for the home we are providing, how they can procure their livelihood later on, how they can do their farming facilities, how they can if there any labour how can they can get the work. So, this is all the livelihood aspects which has to be addressed.

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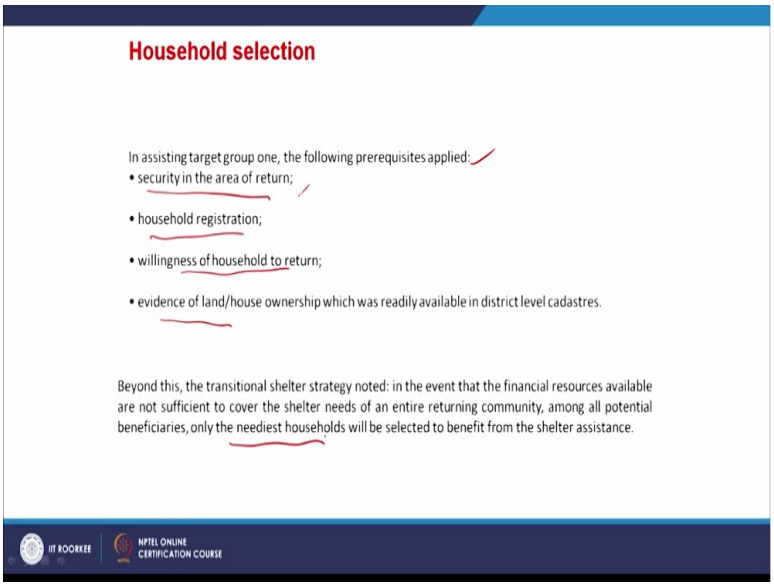

In the household selection, in assisting target group one, the following prerequisites has been applied where the security in the area of return, because the first and prior most is because already they have been undergoing a lot of shocks because of the political stresses. So, first

thing we have to ensure the security in the area of return, household registration that is where they have to register or the beneficiaries and all.

Willingness of household to return, so however, they are coming back with voluntarily they are coming back, evidence of land or house ownership which was readily available in district level cadastres. So, whether they have procured some land or not, so in that way, they could able to see the household selections you know and but the problem is, with this kind of categories, it's not possible to accommodate everyone.

Everyone may not have procured the land, everyone may not have able to afford to make their own move you know, so there is a bit complex situation of the resources, the financial resources may not be sufficient, for the whole entire community. So, that is where you need to select only the needy is to given the priority for the neediest households and would be eligible for the shelter assistance with priority.

And then shelter design, because this is where the owner driven practices are already advocated in many disaster and displacement practices.

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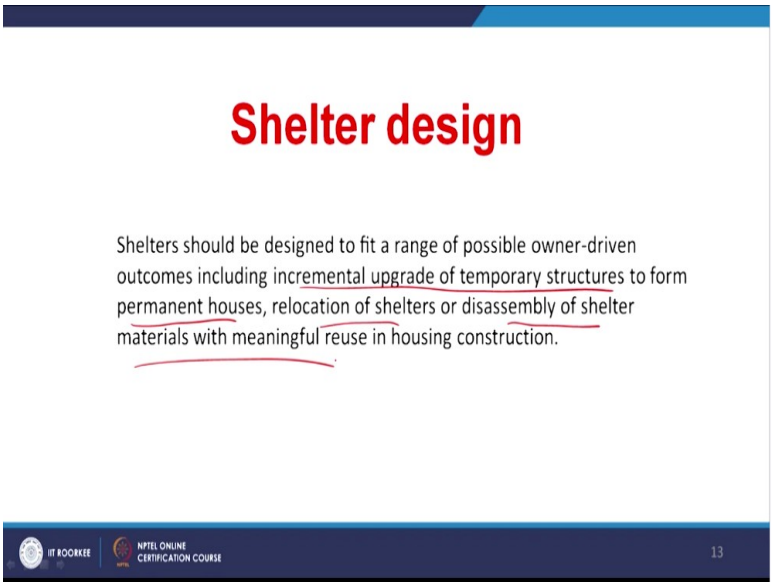

And this is where they talked about how we can incrementally upgrade the temporary structures to the permanent houses, relocation of shelters or disassembly of shelter materials with meaningful reuse so because once if you are making a temporary shelters and if you are making another project of permanent shelters, what happens to this material, so how we can reuse this material. These are some of the important considerations which has been given.

And what they did was when in the developing the design process and analysis has been made on the existing shelter typologies in that Rift Valley and they are basically a very simple techniques of timber pole houses, timber frame structures with the structural poles dug into the ground and usually cedar has been used to resist from the insect attack and the rot.

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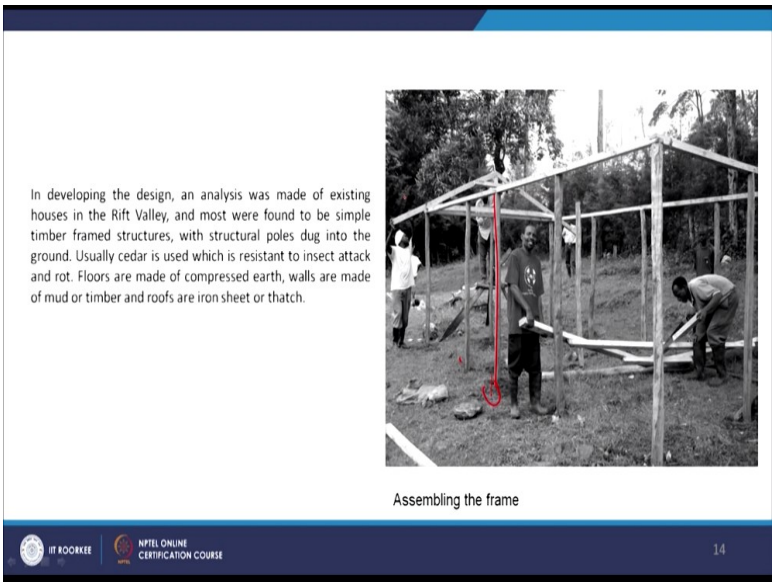

So, floors have been compressed earth, walls are made with mud or timber roofs, sometimes an iron sheet or thatch. So, what you can see is now these are all some of the traditional patterns, which they could able to gather from that location and how they just start that timber poles and then they try to make the frame and that is how a small low cost house has been dealt.

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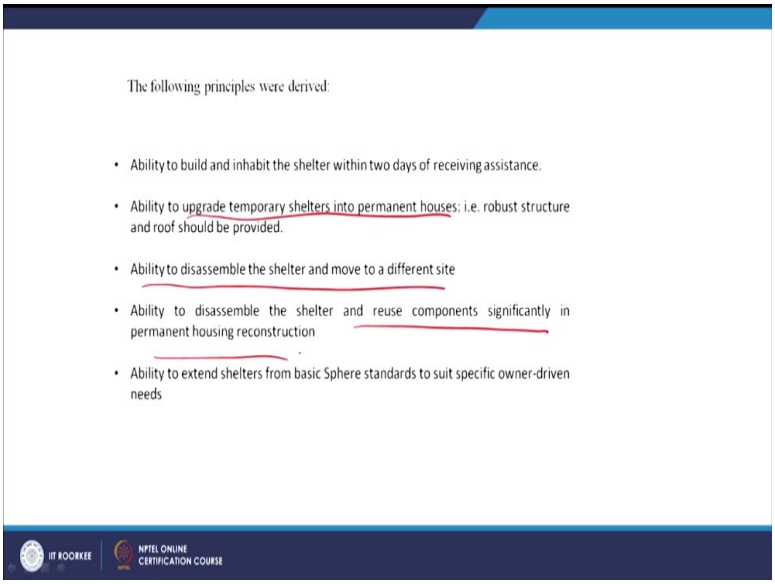

They have also adopted some basic principles. You know, one is ability to build and inhabit the shelter within two days of receiving assistance, so how quickly one can build. Ability to upgrade temporary shelters into permanent houses, so one is from a kind of transition shelter, how it could be upgraded to a permanent shelter because that is where we talk about the robust quality of the house.

Ability to disassemble the shelter and move to a different site, imagine in the other category which we discussed if they want to relocate, they found a land in some places, want to move this house there, so how we can actually dismantle this and how we can re-fix the same thing. Ability to disassemble the shelter and reuse component significantly in permanent housing reconstruction.

Maybe some components we can still use in the permanent shelter reconstruction, ability to extend shelters from basic sphere standards to suit specific owner-driven on the sphere standards of setup some guidance what to do and what not to do. So, based on the sphere standards, the following kit has been prepared. One is they developed a living space of 18 square meters, which is about 3*6 meters for up to 5 individuals.

And then the shelter would be erectly directly on the ground, elevated that floor with proper drainage around the structure. The structural frame is made of wooden poles while the roofing will consist of corrugated, galvanized iron sheets, nail to the structure because of the moisture and other things. The beneficiaries will then build the walls with materials locally available such as additional corrugated iron sheets, mud and straw bricks.

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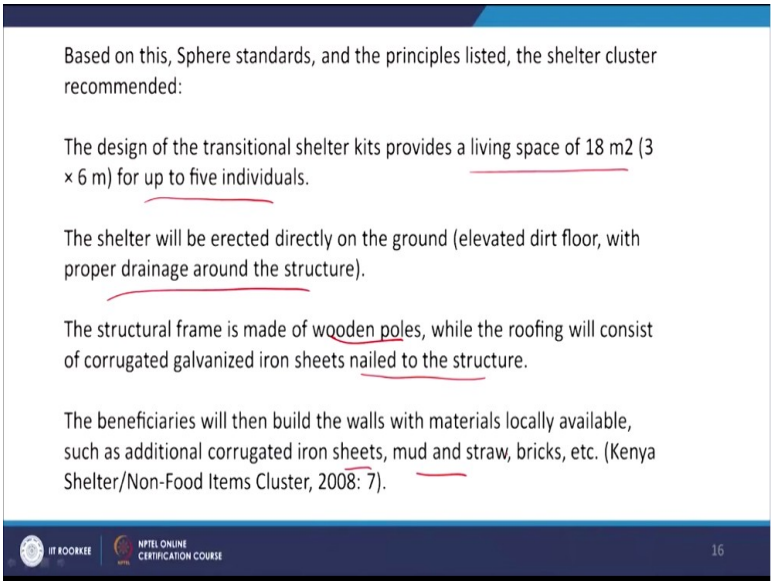

So, that is where so basically it provides the structure and the communities can actually fill that you know the shelter with their own feasible material.

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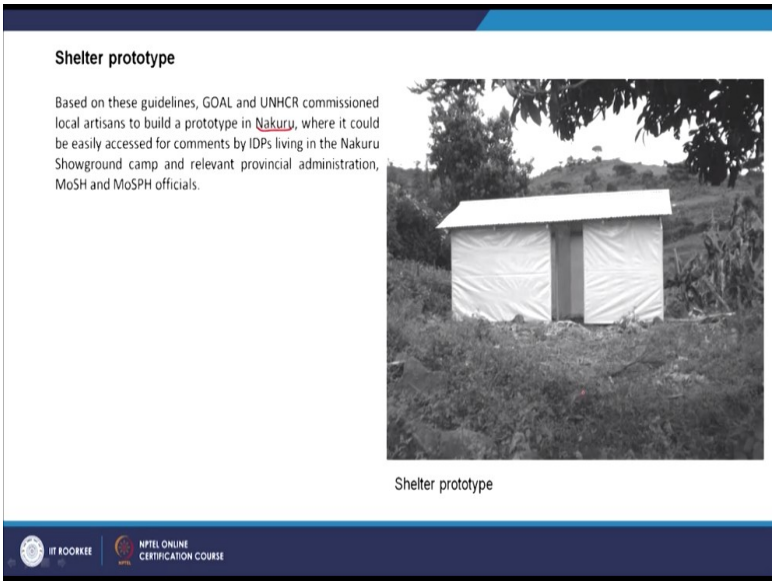

Now, what you can see is, based on these guidelines for GOAL and UNHCR brought local artisans to upgrade, to build a prototypes in this Nakuru place. So, it's a kind of pilot project where by doing so they have also taken the feedback of the people and how we can improve it further. So, that is one of the form which you can see a shelter prototype which has a timber post and as you see plastic sheets has been tied around.

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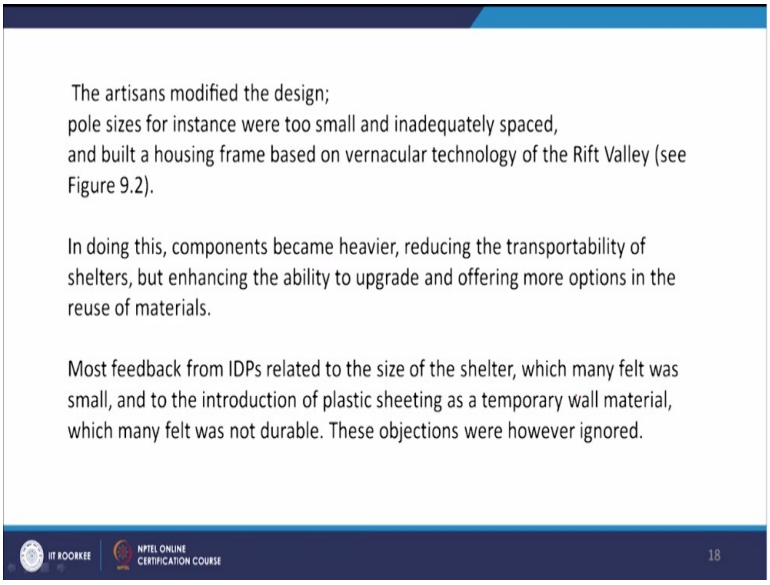

And then this artisans, started modifying the design, the pole sizes were too small and inadequately spaced, built a housing frame use a vernacular technology of the Rift Valley and by doing so, this whole component become heavier and the reducing the transportability of shelters because it's very difficult for them to transport from one place to another place but enhancing the ability to upgrade and offering more options in the reuse of materials.

So, but, still, it has given a scope to enhance to upgrade and you know, with the given shelter. Many of them, they felt it was small but then, the introduction of this plastic sheeting has a temporary wall material that many people as a psychological interpretation, they felt it is not durable. And but the agencies some have they have ignored all this process and when this whole pilot project has been finished.

And that is where the beneficiaries have objected to use the plastic sheeting but when they want to scale up this project that is where they say that 86% of the survey, they have said that the transition shelters were larger than the previous houses.

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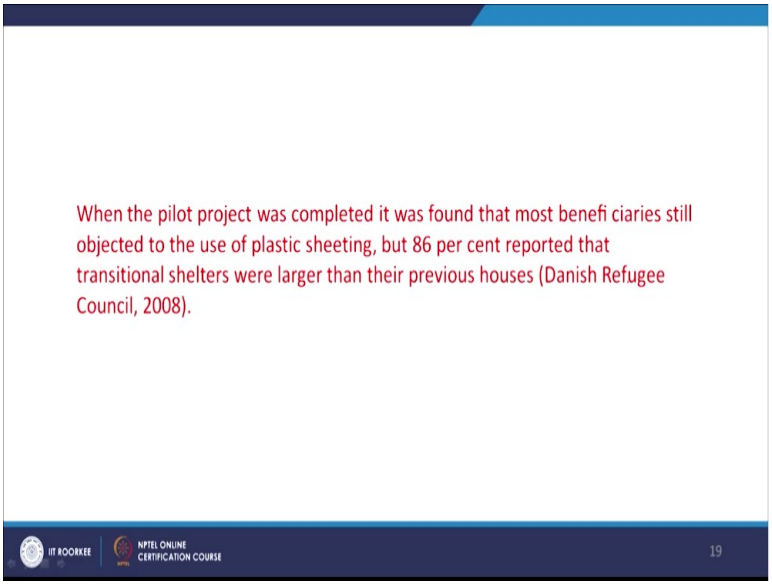

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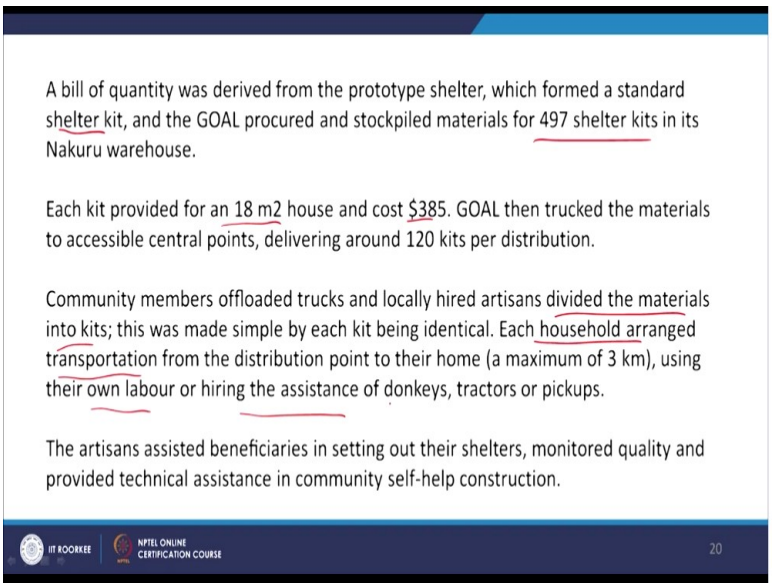

And this is where based on the feedback, based on some adjustments; a bill of quantity has been derived from the prototype shelter and where a standard shelter kit has been developed, about 497 shelter kits in its Nakuru warehouse. So, now each kit has 18 square meter house, which is costing about 385 dollars and what they did was the GOAL agency have trucked all the materials to accessible central points, delivering about 120 kits per distribution.

Then, the community members offload the truck and then they divided the materials into kits and each household then arranged the transportation from the distribution point to their home. So, it is basically from one central space, then it started distributing to the intermediate points and then the community members facilitated themselves to transport to that whether by using their own labour or hiring the assistance of donkeys or tractors or any pickups.

So, the artisans assisted beneficiaries in setting out the shelters, monitored the quality and provided the technical assistance but most of these kits have been erected in a days' time you know 2 days, 3 days. So, it is a very quick development process.

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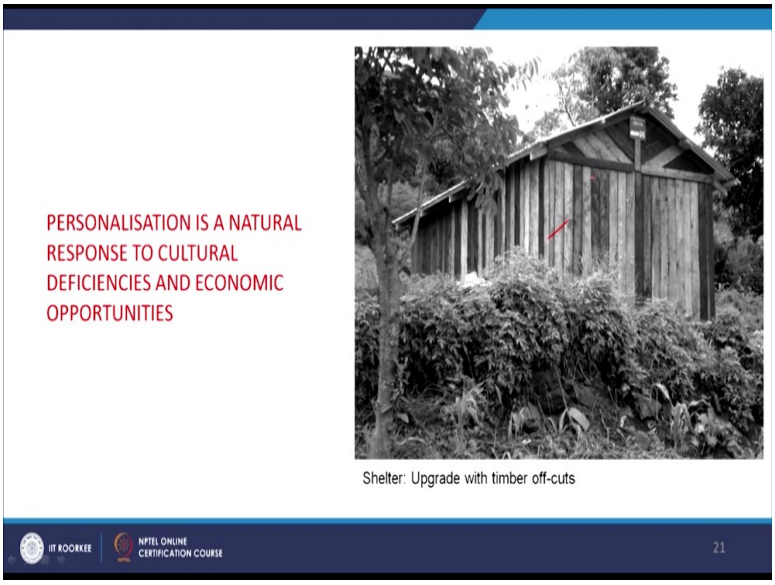

But in any disasters, we have also understood that the personalization, the personalization is a natural response to the cultural deficiencies and as well as economic feasibilities and opportunities. So, what people started developing was thereby towards the near, so people started developing to upgrade their house, using the timber off-cuts you know what you can see is the timber shingles, where shingles they try to cover with that and make more of a permanent look.

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