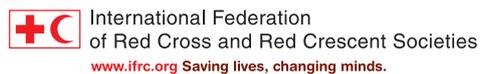


# SHELTER PROJECTS

# 2015-2016

CASE STUDIES OF HUMANITARIAN SHELTER AND SETTLEMENT RESPONSES



International Organization for Migration (IOM)



## Shelter Projects 2015-2016

Published in April 2017 by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), on behalf of the Global Shelter Cluster

Available online from [www.shelterprojects.org](http://www.shelterprojects.org)

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# FOREWORD

The year 2015 marked the 10th anniversary of the **Global Shelter Cluster**, the inter-agency coordination mechanism for shelter response. During these ten years, coordination has improved in consistency, shelter responses have grown in scale, and there are more people with experience in shelter programming, but people continue to lose their dwellings and be displaced due to conflict and natural disasters. Global humanitarian shelter needs continue to greatly exceed the capacity and resources to respond.

In recognition of the need for better shelter programming at scale, often with limited resources, ***Shelter Projects 2015-2016*** has been developed as a core product of the **Global Shelter Cluster**, to help us learn from the past so that we may better respond in the future. It has been developed through a truly collaborative effort of a working group composed of international shelter experts from several humanitarian organizations and institutions.

This is the sixth edition in the series of publications that started in 2008. It contains 31 new shelter case studies and 12 overviews of responses, contributing to a repository of over 200 project examples and response overviews, from programmes of over 50 agencies in around 70 countries overall. As in past editions, the case studies in this book vary greatly in scale, cost, duration and project design. Although they are not statistically representative of all shelter projects, this growing body of knowledge represents a source of learning, includes many years of experience of nearly 400 field practitioners who have contributed, and reflects the highly contextual nature of individual shelter and settlements responses.

The objective of this publication is to share experiences of humanitarian shelter and settlement responses, paying close attention to the strengths, weaknesses and potential lessons that can be extracted from each. We hope that this edition will represent a source of inspiration and reflection, and that it will contribute to having to “reinvent the wheel” a little less.

Previous case studies have been used for several purposes by a diverse audience working in humanitarian shelter and settlements. In reviewing past editions, the primary uses of *Shelter Projects* were found to be:

- As a reference or set of examples to inform shelter programming or strategy development;
- For advocacy purposes, using precedents in discussions with governments and local stakeholders in affected countries;
- For workshops and training of national staff of several organizations, as well as cluster coordination and technical teams;
- For research purposes, both by academics and students.

Beyond the case studies themselves, **the process and inclusion used to develop them are important.** Engaging those who implemented projects to draft case studies encourages not only self-reflection and learning, but also helps to ensure that practical and operational challenges are included in the case studies. **Engaging agencies and many people in their production and review** ensures broader inclusion and investment in their learnings.

By examining the shelter-related needs of populations affected by natural disasters and conflict, compared to the total people reached with shelter and non-food items (NFI) interventions and the funding received by the sector in the past two years, it is clear that **there is a gap between the scale of needs and the funding and capacity of the humanitarian community** to respond to such needs. Although shelter actors universally recognize that affected people remain the first responders (and should be supported to address their own shelter needs), lack of resources clearly hinders agencies from supporting people to help themselves.

The introduction of this edition of *Shelter Projects* contains a discussion of the major natural disasters, conflict-induced and complex crises in 2015 and 2016. Although natural disasters continue to affect millions of people worldwide, **responses to conflict are assuming a much larger scale**, both in terms of displaced individuals and shelter needs for the affected populations, primarily due to the protracted nature of several ongoing crises. These include, but are not limited to, the Syrian crisis, Iraq, Yemen, South Sudan, Lake Chad and Ukraine. The Shelter Sector recognizes the need to be better prepared to respond to such crises, which in some cases have significant, regional, impacts.

The website ([www.shelterprojects.org](http://www.shelterprojects.org)) has been updated with the new case studies and overviews in this edition, and provides an easy way of searching through the large repository of examples and opinions collected since the first edition.

Whether you are reading *Shelter Projects* as a reference to work on a particular response, to inform better programming, are studying it for research or are merely looking at the pictures, we hope that you find it as informative as we have done in compiling it. However you read it, reflect on how the projects described within it represent an enormous amount of work by many hundreds of humanitarian workers, often working in challenging situations and with crisis-affected people, who find themselves in unexpected circumstances and often in extreme hardship.

*The Global Shelter Cluster  
Shelter Projects Working Group,  
April 2017.*

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Our thoughts go to all the humanitarian workers and volunteers who have lost their lives while on duty in the countries covered by this edition and worldwide, and to their families.

This book has been written in recognition of the inestimable amount of work done by crisis affected people themselves, who have been the main shelter responders despite the adversity that they have suffered.

For comments, feedback or questions, please visit the website or contact [info@shelterprojects.org](mailto:info@shelterprojects.org).

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# INTRODUCTION



## ABOUT THE BOOK

This book contains case studies of the field implementation of humanitarian shelter projects, written by shelter practitioners with specific interests and experience of each of them. As many larger crises have occurred on a regional or international scale in 2015 and 2016, there is also a number of overviews, contextualizing the group of case studies for each of those regional crises. In some cases, overviews give the background and present the national shelter response for a given crisis, within one country. These operational case studies and overviews are all included in **Section A**.

In **Section B**, there are three “opinion” pieces on shelter and settlements-related issues, written by individuals with experience in the sector and a specific interest in the subject.

The case studies in this book deal with projects implemented by many different organizations, a full list of which can be found in the acknowledgements section. Some were implemented by governments or a number of agencies under a cluster. In order to allow strengths and weaknesses of projects to be openly shared, **the case studies are not directly attributed to individual organizations**. As a result of the projects being implemented in diverse and often challenging conditions, they illustrate both good and bad practices. From every case study there are lessons that can be learned, and aspects that may be repeated or avoided. These are highlighted at the end of each case study. The objective of this publication has always been to encourage the learning process and to advocate for following good practices.

### **WARNING - PROJECTS ARE CONTEXT DRIVEN**

*Any shelter project should take into consideration the local context and the needs of the affected population, which will differ in each case. Projects should not be directly replicated without proper consideration of the specific context, or there will inevitably be programmatic weaknesses and failures.*

## CASE STUDY SELECTION

The case studies were selected using the following criteria:

- **The project must have been a) wholly completed, or b) solid conclusions could be gained** from its implementation by late 2016. Some of the projects in this edition, being in response to protracted crises or during a post-disaster recovery process, are ongoing and/or fall into category (b).
- Given the scale of emergency shelter needs every year, **case studies must have had large-scale impacts**. Discontinued trials, pilot projects or design concepts were not included.
- **The majority of the project must be implemented within the first two years** following a natural disaster. For conflict-induced crises, chronic emergencies and return processes, longer time scales are considered.
- **Accurate project information is available** from staff or individuals involved in the implementation of the project.
- **The case studies should illustrate a diversity of approaches** to meet shelter and settlements needs. Providing shelter is more than simply designing architecturally impressive structures, and looks beyond the construction of individual houses. In this edition, two case studies deal with the set-up and coordination activities of national and subnational Shelter Clusters.

For this edition, after a pre-selection based on the above criteria, case studies were drafted by contributors on an improved data collection form, which allowed to expand on several points, increase the focus on the context and challenges encountered, and attach supporting documents that were used as evidence. Further, **each case study was peer-reviewed** by members of the Shelter Projects Working Group. The review enabled an additional level of critical analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of each project, as well as pointed out what learnings to highlight and what aspects to expand on, ultimately increasing the quality of each case study.

**GLOBAL DISPLACEMENT**

As of the end of 2015, 65.3 million people were forcibly displaced from their homes<sup>1</sup>, with 21.3 million being refugees, 40.8 million internally displaced and 3.2 million asylum seekers. Figure 1 shows that in 2015 the number of people displaced was the highest since over two decades, mainly due to the nature of several protracted crises, particularly those in the Middle East. More than 75% of the total displacement was within 10 countries, as shown in Figure 2.

Over the course of the same year, there were 19.2 million new displacements by natural disasters<sup>2</sup>, less than the average of 25.2 million in the previous decade, but almost twice as much as the number of people displaced by conflict and violence in the same year (8.6 million new displacements).

Over half of the refugees under UNHCR’s mandate in 2015 came from three countries, the Syrian Arab Republic (4.9 million), Afghanistan (2.7 million) and Somalia (1.1 million)<sup>1</sup>.

**CONFLICTS IN 2015 AND 2016**

Yemen, the Whole of Syria and Iraq accounted for more than half of the new displacements in 2015 caused by conflict and violence, followed by Ukraine, Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DR Congo). Given changing access and needs in 2015 and 2016, the conflicts in Yemen and Nigeria have required the most significant scaling-up effort of humanitarian activities.

**PROTRACTED AND REGIONAL CRISES**

Colombia, DR Congo, Iraq, Sudan and South Sudan accounted for almost 40% of population displacement at the end of 2015, and all have had major displaced populations for over 10 years<sup>3</sup>. Many protracted crises have been at a regional scale. The main examples include the Syrian refugee crisis in

<sup>1</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees - UNHCR (2016), “Global Trends. Forced displacement in 2015”, <http://bit.ly/2aN0Lsz>.  
<sup>2</sup> Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre - IDMC (2016) “Global Report on Internal Displacement”, <http://bit.ly/1WrJ9Wb>.  
<sup>3</sup> IDMC (2016).

the Middle East (see A.29); the South Sudan crisis (see A.23 to A.26); and the Lake Chad crisis (see A.18) in sub-Saharan Africa<sup>4</sup>.

In 2015 and 2016, the protracted crises in the Middle East had a major impact on the influx of refugees into the European area, with arrivals through the “Balkan Route” reaching peaks of 200,000 monthly in Greece in October 2015<sup>5</sup>. Overview A.41 paints the picture of the migration flows towards Europe for those two years and focuses on the shelter response along the Eastern European route. Case study A.42 gives an example of temporary reception facilities set up in Germany at the height of the crisis, to cope with the number of arrivals.

<sup>4</sup> See the report “Lake Chad Unseen Crisis”, Oxfam 2016, <http://bit.ly/2nssyIX>.  
<sup>5</sup> International Organization for Migration, 2016 ([migration.iom.int/Europe](http://migration.iom.int/Europe)). Data collated from national governments, IOM and UNHCR.

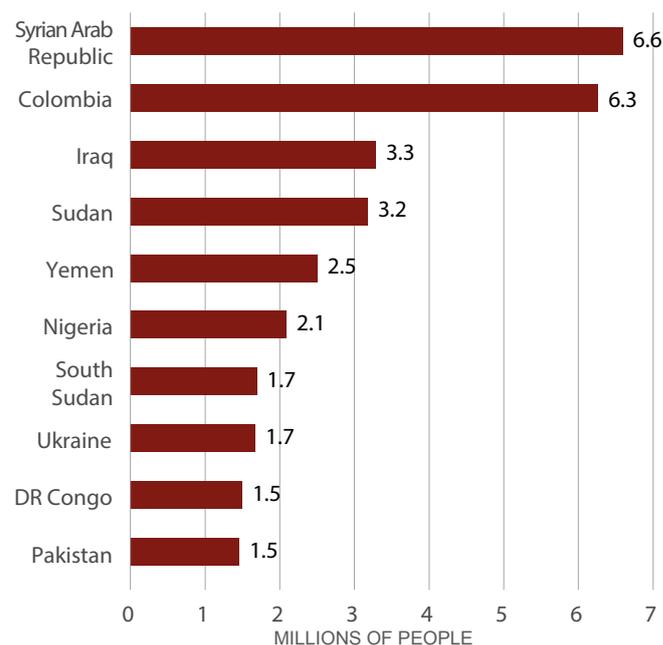


Figure 2. Number of people internally displaced by conflict and violence at the end of 2015 (source: IDMC).

**REFUGEES AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE DUE TO CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE**

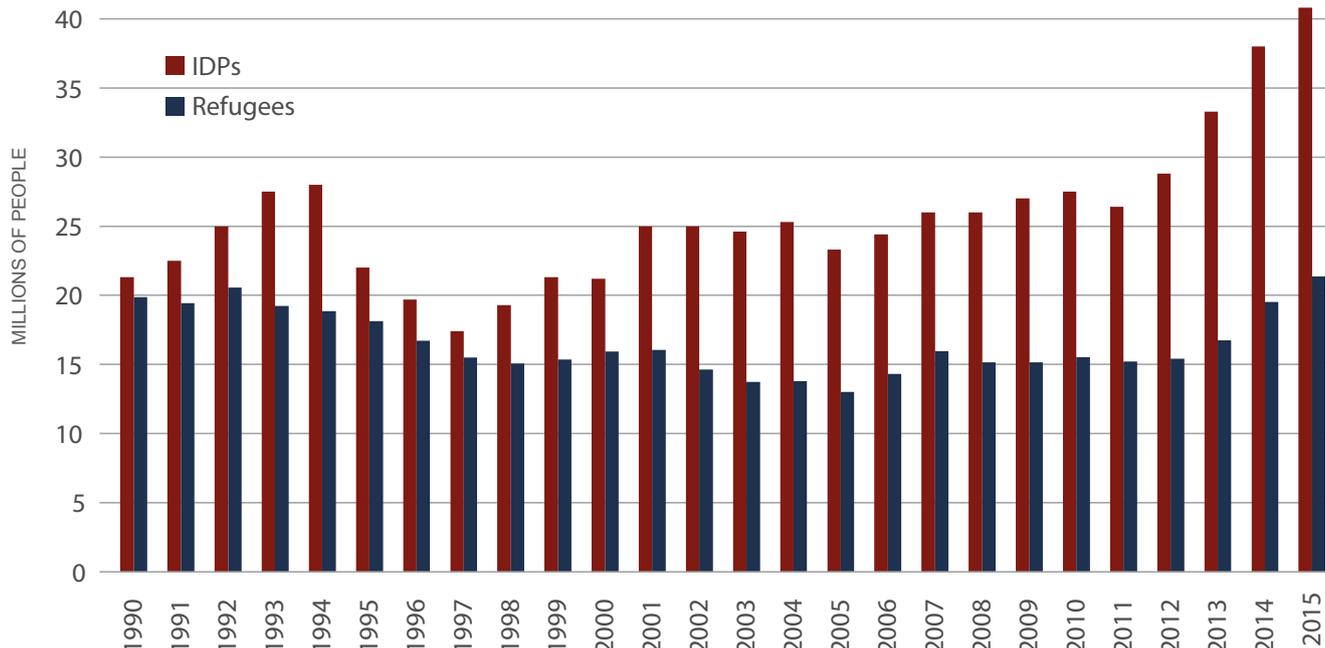


Figure 1. Refugees and IDPs displaced by conflict and violence, 1990 to 2015 (sources: UNHCR, UNRWA for refugee figures; IDMC and USRC for IDP figures).

**NATURAL DISASTERS IN 2015 AND 2016**

In 2015, there were 371 reported natural disasters (the highest value in the previous five years), affecting over 108 million people (more than 2013 but less than 2014)<sup>6</sup>. However, the numbers of people affected is not the same as those with shelter needs.

In terms of displacement, India, China and Nepal accounted for the highest numbers of internally displaced people caused by natural disasters during 2015 (3.7 million, 3.6 million and 2.6 million respectively), mainly due to two floods and storms, three typhoons and a flood, and two earthquakes respectively. These were followed by the displacement caused by multiple typhoons in the Philippines (2.2 million displaced) and the impacts of Cyclone Komen in Myanmar (1.6 million displaced)<sup>7</sup>.

As it has been shown with the Nepal earthquakes in 2015, the high numbers of people affected in the largest disasters in the world continue to represent a source of concern (see A.3-A.7). Figure 3 shows clearly that Asian countries are consistently the worst affected by natural disasters.

Tropical storms in the Pacific are the subject of several reports in this book (see A.14 and A.15), due to their large impacts relative to the total population size, with coastal communities being disproportionately affected. Other natural disasters covered in this edition include the floods in Malawi (ranking seventh in 2015 in terms of affected population after flooding – see A.19-A.21) and the Ecuador earthquake (ranking first in terms of affected population after an earthquake for the year 2016 – see A.39-A.40)<sup>8</sup>.

Statistically, floods were the most common type of reported natural disaster in 2015 (154) and 2016 (145). However, droughts affected a much larger population (over 400 million people in 2015 and 2016) than floods (over 46 million people in 2015 and 2016). Storms and earthquakes affected fewer people worldwide but, as the case studies show, the nature of damage to shelter and housing was different and required differing responses.

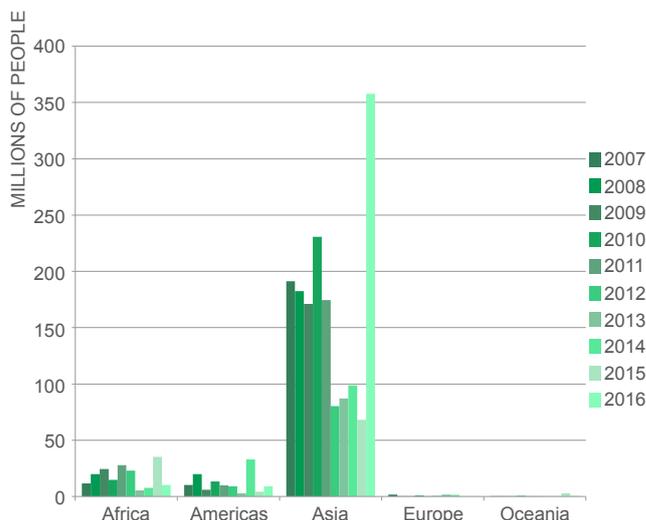


Figure 3. Total people affected by natural disasters, in millions, from 2007 to 2016 (source: CRED). Asian countries are disproportionately more affected.

<sup>6</sup> International Federation of the Red Cross - IFRC (2016), "World Disasters Report 2016", <http://bit.ly/2e3XOUy>.

<sup>7</sup> IDMC (2016).

<sup>8</sup> Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters – CRED, <http://www.emdat.be/> [accessed March 2017].

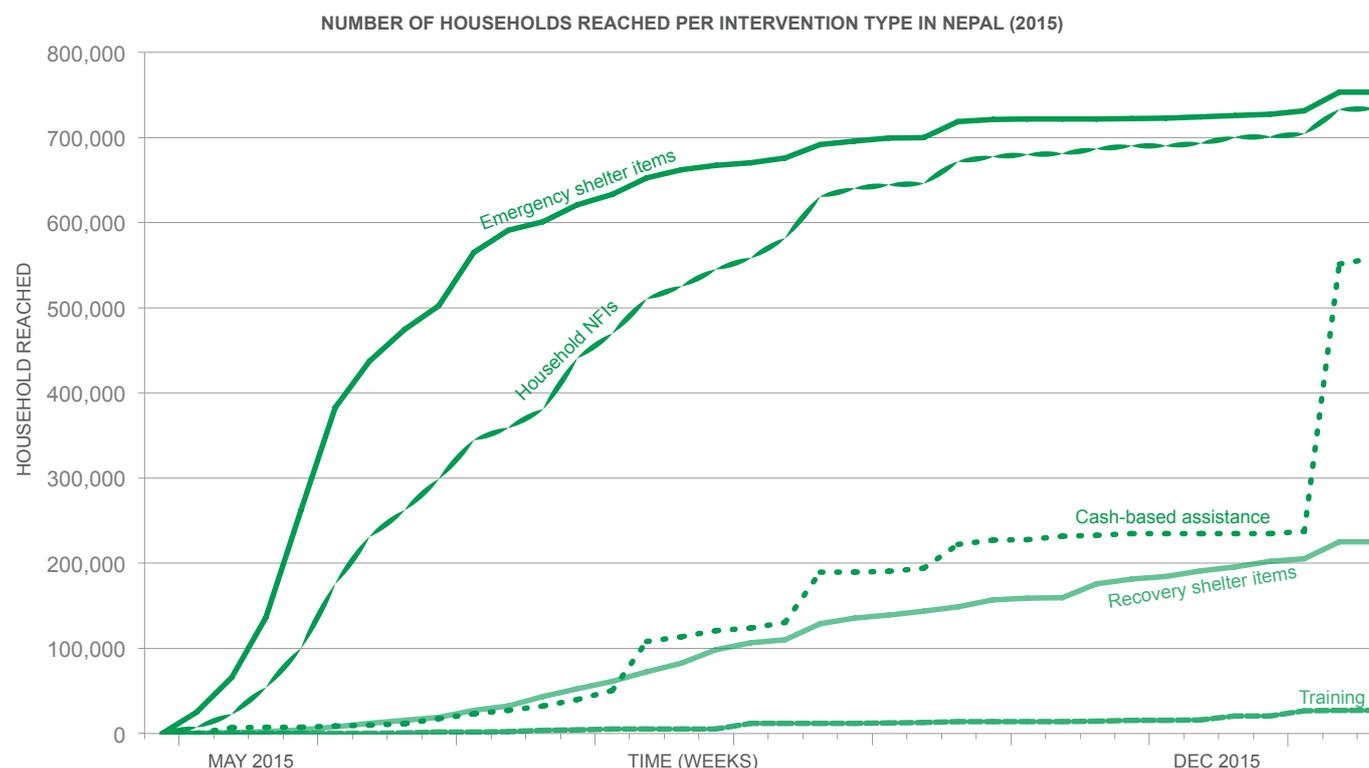


Figure 4. This chart shows the cumulative number of households reached with the main modalities of assistance in response to the Nepal earthquakes (Source: Shelter Cluster Nepal). It can be observed how emergency shelter items and NFIs were distributed in significantly larger scale and sooner in the response, while recovery shelter items, training and cash took longer to be implemented, and with lower totals. Notably, cash-based assistance had a peak approximately eight months after the disaster.

**MAJOR SHELTER RESPONSES IN 2015-2016**

In 2015, the Global Shelter Cluster reported that 18.1 million people had been reached with shelter-NFI assistance, with a total of USD 509 million received by the sector worldwide<sup>9</sup>. The major shelter-NFI responses from the humanitarian community in 2015 were Nepal (see A.3-A.7), the Whole of Syria (see A.29-A.32) and Iraq (see A.33-A.36).

In 2016, 13.1 million people were supported, with a total of USD 478 million received for the shelter-NFI sector, and the major responses continued to be Iraq and the Whole of Syria, followed by South Sudan (see A.23-A.25), Yemen (see A.37) and Nigeria (see A.18), all conflict-affected countries.

Figures 4 to 6 show the shelter / NFI assistance provided over time between different responses<sup>10</sup>. From these analyses we can observe the following:

- Responses to rapid onset natural disasters tend to happen in a span of a few months, with a much steeper curve, and tend to decrease significantly and nearly run out after less than six months (see Fig 5).
- In protracted emergencies, the response increases over time, and the total is reached incrementally, with variations that can happen due to specific crises (see Fig 6).
- In natural disasters responses, there are clearer phases of assistance, and a greater variety of modalities, than it is the case for conflict crises (see Fig 4 and Fig 6).

<sup>9</sup> Visit [www.sheltercluster.org](http://www.sheltercluster.org). These figures do not include refugee responses.  
<sup>10</sup> For the comparison (Fig 5), we used the monthly cumulative data for four different responses in 2015 and 2016. We used cumulative percentages, instead of absolute values, in order to make different datasets comparable, both due to the fact that the responses have different scales and the definition of the modalities of assistance vary between different countries. For Iraq, emergency shelter was defined as: provision of tents and emergency shelter kits / sealing-off kits (distribution of plastic sheeting or seasonal shelter items, either separately or as part of NFI kits, is not included). For the Whole of Syria: provision of tents, emergency shelter kits or individual emergency shelter items (including cash/voucher for these items), rehabilitation of emergency spaces (in-kind, cash/voucher or physical repair). For Nepal and Ecuador emergency shelter figures are obtained using only distributions of tarpaulins and tents.



In response to the Nepal earthquakes in 2015, humanitarian organizations adopted a variety of response modalities, including distribution of CGI sheeting to repair damaged structures, particularly to prepare for the harsh winter season..

**PEOPLE REACHED WITH EMERGENCY SHELTER - COMPARISON**

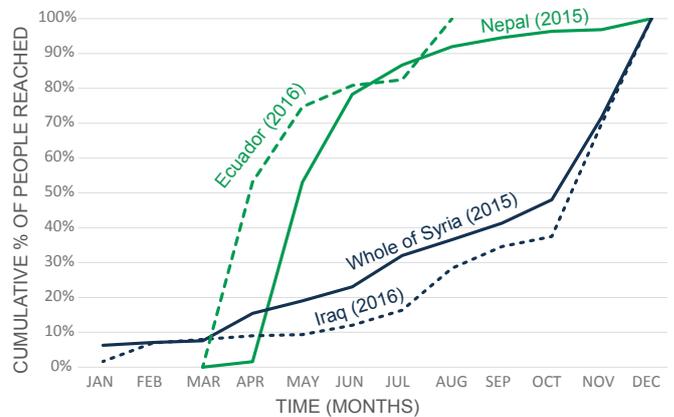


Figure 5. Comparison of emergency shelter cumulative assistance (percentage of the total) for four shelter responses in 2015 and 2016 (as per data reported to the Shelter Clusters in country). The start for natural disasters are set on the month before the crisis on the year of the disaster.

**NUMBER OF PEOPLE REACHED MONTHLY PER INTERVENTION TYPE IN IRAQ (2015-2016)**

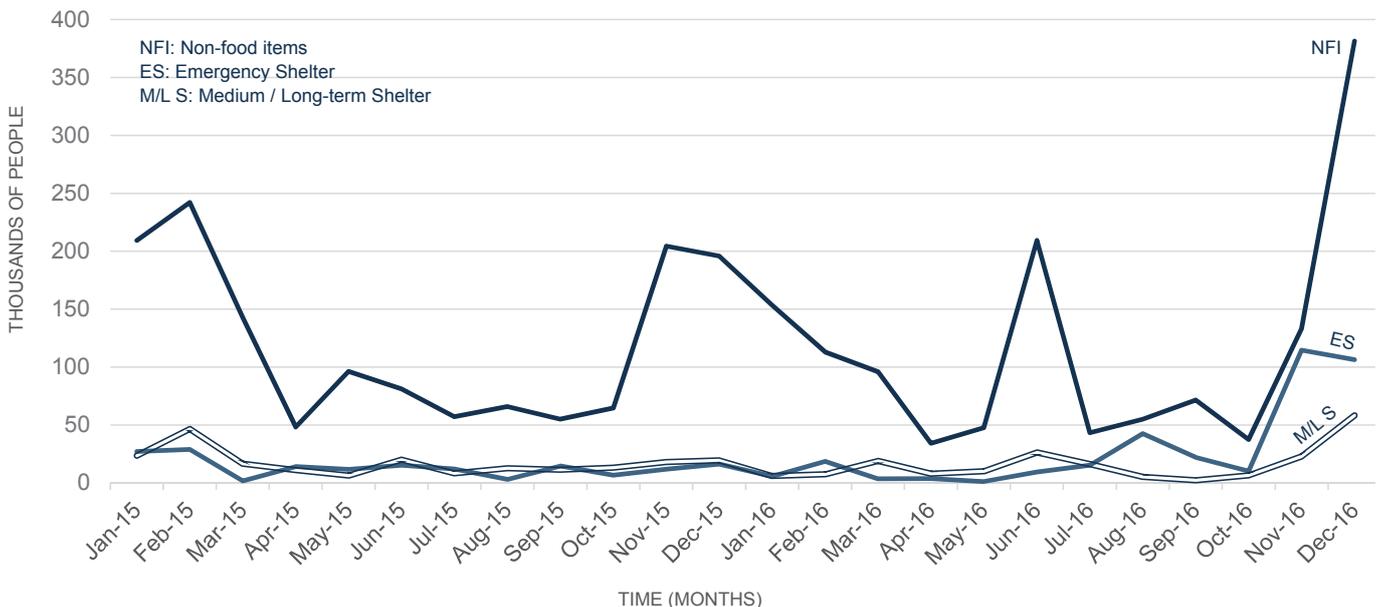


Figure 6. This chart shows the number of people assisted monthly in Iraq, in 2015 and 2016, with the three main modalities of assistance, as defined in the country (Source: Global Shelter Cluster). The chart highlights the different scale of the three modalities and some peaks in assistance, due to specific crises: between October 2015 and February 2016 (due to the Battle of Ramadi), in mid 2016 (due to the Battle of Fallujah) and towards the end of 2016 (due to the Mosul crisis).



© Save the Children Nepal  
 Trainings of carpenters were organized on safer construction techniques in Nepal, after the two earthquakes in 2015.



© Joseph Ashmore  
 People went to their damaged houses soon after the earthquake that struck Nepal, to salvage materials and look for personal belongings.

## RECURRING THEMES

This edition sees several themes emerging from the cases studies, including the shift towards non-material forms of assistance (see A.14 and A.15; A.21, A.40), the importance of land and property issues (see A.22, A.38 and A.39), the increasing role of cash-based interventions (see A.2, A.7, A.17 and A.31) and a focus on protracted crises (including the Whole of Syria, South Sudan and Ukraine, amongst others). It also includes a significant amount of case studies where shelter is only one component of multisectoral approaches (see A.31, A.13, A.22 and A.12). We summarize some recurring issues below.

### SHELTER AS A PROCESS

Shelter is “more than just a roof”, it is not just the structure that protects from the elements, but is the series of activities that a household undertakes to save and construct, adapt and expand a dwelling, as well as the range of continuing actions and livelihoods that people do in and around their home. All of the case studies spend many more words on the process used rather than on the technical details or specific designs, and key learnings generally come from these processes and the wider impacts of the projects.

### DIVERSITY IN RESPONSES

Shelter programme design varies across countries and types of crisis, with phase of response, or amongst different organizations within the same response. For instance, in this edition there are five case studies from the Philippines (A.9-A.13). Projects varied in duration, cost and scale, ranging from distribution of shelter kits (emergency or recovery) or vouchers for repairs, to construction of transitional shelters or houses, and multiphase, multisectoral, settlement approaches. If we look at protracted emergencies, such as the Syrian crisis with its regional effects (see A.29-A.32 and A.35) and the Iraq conflict (A.33, A.34 and A.36), a wide range of responses also took place. Projects in this region (from both this and past editions) ranged from cash and vouchers for housing repair, to collective centres upgrade, shelter construction or upgrade in camps and camp-like settings. Housing construction was extremely limited, yet some programmes supported rental and hosting arrangements. Some projects provided cash-based assistance, and/or included training components, though less than in post-disaster responses, such as in the Philippines.

### PEOPLE AS FIRST RESPONDERS

One of the most common conclusions from the case studies is that affected people are the first responders after a disaster, and most projects identify how to support them in finding temporary shelter solutions, or in their self-recovery. There is a difference for what this means for those in protracted displacement, compared to those who are able to rebuild where they have access to land to do so. For example, in the Protection of Civilians sites in South Sudan, where internally dis-

placed people seek refuge from armed conflict, “recovery” will not be possible until more durable options become available (see A.23, A.24 and A.25). Nonetheless, the populations there are not passive recipients of aid.

Often, in case studies described as successful, projects seek to support affected people to meet their own shelter needs. However, there are challenges that can affect the ability of projects to effectively support people to help themselves and limit community engagement. These include limited funding, limited time frames, the urgency of life-threatening situations, the flexibility of donors and issues in relinquishing control, based on concerns over structural safety. Examples of supporting people in making their own decisions are projects that combine cash- or voucher-based modalities with awareness raising and training, as well as technical assistance, to ensure that standards are reached and safety is considered. For instance, projects such as A.11 and A.12 in response to Haiyan, as well as A.5 and A.6 after the Nepal earthquakes, all included delivery of materials or kits, coupled with technical assistance or training, to support affected people in their recovery as early as possible. Projects A.7 and A.13 used cash or vouchers as the main modality of assistance, accompanied by other programme components.

### TARGETING OF ASSISTANCE

A consistent issue across case studies is the targeting or selection of project beneficiaries. In general, project write-ups place less emphasis on the process for selecting areas of intervention than on detailed beneficiary selection within a site. Although the selection of project locations is often done by people who may not be present when projects are finally written up, they are also often selected under time pressure and with limited information. Case studies where national coordination is highlighted show the importance of assessments and coordination in trying to ensure area coverage and that location-level gaps are met. Within projects, the choice of who to target within a location can be a time-consuming process, but is critical to effective programming, with often limited resources. For example, A.10, A.12, A.22 and A.30 show how an effective selection process requires multiple steps and significant time and resources.

### SCALE VERSUS IMPACT

Disasters and displacements vary significantly in scale, and as a result so do responses. In many cases, there is simply not sufficient funding or capacity for organizations to provide the support that is needed. Case studies illustrate how shelter agencies often have to make difficult choices between providing higher-impact assistance to a limited number of families, or less support to a larger number. See opinion piece B.3 for a discussion of this issue, drawing from the projects in this edition.

**DEFINING SUCCESS**

In this edition, we have asked contributors to define the main factors that influenced the success of the project described in the case study. From a total of 31 case studies, nearly 40 different reasons for success were reported by contributors, with two thirds of them cited more than once. By looking at the responses, the most cited factors were “beneficiary satisfaction” (cited in 29% of cases), “community participation” (19%), “timeliness” and “effective coordination” (both at 16%). These were followed by “scale” (16%, with one case reporting the limited – rather than large – scale as the reason for success), “locally relevant” and “precedent setting” (both at 13%).

Notably, certain factors for success are reported only in projects in response to natural disasters (such as “locally relevant” and “use of local resources”), while others only in those in complex or conflict environments (e.g. “precedent setting”, “efficiency” and “expandable / upgradable solutions”).

**NOTE ON TERMINOLOGY**

There has been a lot of academic and practical debate surrounding terminology used in the shelter sector. Additional confusions have been added by language translation. In particular, issues have been significant in the different definitions used for different phases of assistance. For example, the

terms “emergency shelter”, “transitional shelter”, “T-shelter”, “temporary shelter”, “semi-permanent shelter”, and “incremental shelter” have all been used in responses to define both the types of shelters and the processes used.

In this book we use the terms used in-country for each response, and these may vary from country to country. In some cases, flexibility in terminology has helped projects to take place sooner.

**INTERPRET AND CONTRIBUTE**

In reading this book, or browsing different case studies, it is hoped that readers will be able to draw their own lessons and identify useful techniques and approaches.

Readers are encouraged to share this publication widely, and contribute their own project case studies for future editions. In this way, the humanitarian community can compile good and bad practices, and hopefully implement increasingly effective shelter projects in the future.

Contribute at:  
[www.shelterprojects.org](http://www.shelterprojects.org)

Contact:  
[info@shelterprojects.org](mailto:info@shelterprojects.org)



This graphic shows the rate of responses to the question “How did you define success in your shelter project?”. The larger the word size, the higher the number of contributors who reported the given factor as a reason for success, or a way to measure success. Colours refer to the type of crisis that the projects were responding to.



View of the rows of communal shelters in the Protection of Civilians (PoC) site in Bentiu, South Sudan. These displacement sites have been growing around UN-MISS bases since the start of the crisis in late 2013, and offer protection to the populations seeking refuge from the ongoing conflict affecting the country.

CASE STUDY	SUPPORT METHODS											
	Distribution											
	Household items	Construction materials	Tools/Fixings	Other Distribution	Cash / Vouchers	Loans	Advocacy / Legal	Site Planning	Infrastructure	Training	Structural assessment	Guidelines / mass communications
A.2 / Myanmar / 2014-2016 / Conflict	X	X	X					X	X	X		X
A.5 / Nepal / 2015 / Earthquake	X	X	X							X		
A.6 / Nepal / 2015 / Earthquake		X								X		
A.7 / Nepal / 2015-2016 / Earthquake	X			X	X							
A.9 / Philippines / 2013-2017 / Typhoon Haiyan		X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
A.10 / Philippines / 2014-2015 / Typhoon Haiyan		X								X		
A.11 / Philippines / 2013-2015 / Typhoon Haiyan	X	X	X		X					X		X
A.12 / Philippines / 2013-2015 / Typhoon Haiyan	X	X	X						X	X		
A.13 / Philippines / 2013-2015 / Typhoon Haiyan	X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
A.16 / Benin / 2010-2011 / Floods	X	X			X							
A.17 / DR Congo / 2008-2016 / NFI voucher fairs	X				X							
A.18 / Nigeria / 2015-2016 / Conflict	X							X	X			
A.20 / Malawi / 2015 / Floods	X		X									
A.21 / Malawi / 2015-2016 / Floods		X	X					X		X		X
A.22 / Somalia / 2011-2013 / Drought and Conflict		X					X		X	X		X
A.24 / South Sudan / 2014-2016 / Conflict/Complex	X	X						X				X
A.25 / South Sudan / 2014-2016 / Conflict/Complex									X			
A.26 / Ethiopia / 2014-2016 / South Sudan crisis	X	X						X	X	X		
A.27 / Un. Rep. of Tanzania / 2016-2017 / Burundi crisis		X	X					X		X		
A.28 / Gaza / 2014-2016 / Conflict		X	X		X				X	X	X	X
A.30 / Syrian Arab Republic / 2015-2016 / Conflict	X	X								X	X	
A.31 / Lebanon / 2015-2016 / Syrian crisis	X	X			X		X			X		X
A.32 / Lebanon / 2015-2016 / Syrian crisis			X									
A.34 / Iraq / 2015-2016 / Conflict		X	X							X		X
A.35 / Iraq / 2014-2015 / Syrian crisis		X										
A.36 / Iraq / 2015-2016 / Conflict								X	X	X		X
A.38 / Chile / 2014-2016 / Fire					X		X					
A.40 / Ecuador / 2016 / Earthquake	X	X	X							X		
A.42 / Germany / 2015-2016 / Refugee crisis	X			X				X	X			

CASE STUDY	SHELTER TYPE								SETTLEMENT OPTION									
	Emergency shelter	Transitional shelter	Host family support	Rental support	Core housing	Housing repair / retro-fitting	Other - individual housing	Other - prefab unit	Non displaced / returns	Dispersed self-settled	Short term land / house / flat	Unplanned camps	Collective centres	Hosting	Planned and managed camps	Planned relocation sites	Resettlements	Urban neighbourhoods
A.2	X	X					X		X	X	X			X	X	X		X
A.5	X	X							X	X								
A.6		X							X									
A.7						X			X									
A.9			X			X			X					X				
A.10					X				X									
A.11	X	X							X									
A.12	X	X							X								X	
A.13		X			X	X				X							X	X
A.16	X		X							X		X		X				
A.17																		
A.18	X														X			
A.20	X								X							X		
A.21					X	X			X								X	
A.22		X							X								X	X
A.24	X									X		X	X		X	X		
A.25	X														X			
A.26		X														X		
A.27		X													X			
A.28		X							X									
A.30			X			X								X				
A.31						X					X							X
A.32	X											X						X
A.34	X		X			X			X				X					X
A.35	X	X													X			
A.36								X							X			
A.38	X						X		X								X	X
A.40	X								X									
A.42	X										X		X		X			