



PASSA

Participatory Approach to Safe Shelter Awareness

Amelia RULE, British Red Cross, Haiti Delegation,
Port au Prince



What is the PASSA tool?

- A **participatory tool** for DRR related to Shelter Safety, pre or post disaster.
- Variation of the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (**PHAST**)
- The **aim** of PASSA is to develop local capacity to reduce shelter-related risk by raising awareness and developing skills in joint analysis, learning and decision-making at community level
- **An assessment tool**, process, and method for prioritising the needs of the community through identifying the key issues concerning shelter

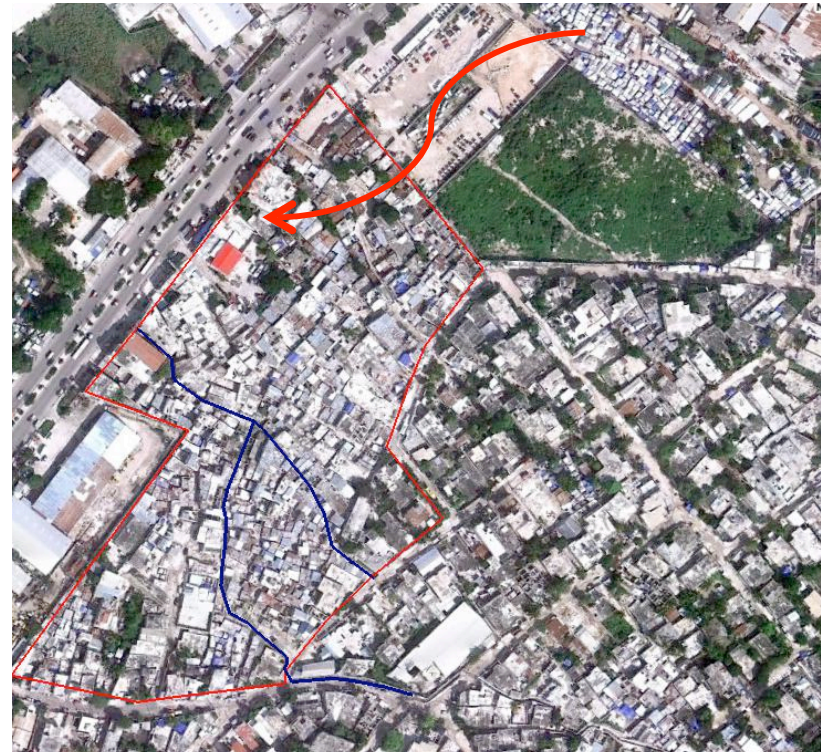
PASSA - Process

- Develop their awareness of shelter safety issues
- Identify hazards and vulnerabilities
- Recognise and analyses causes of shelter vulnerability
- Identify and prioritise potential strategies to improve safety
- Make a plan to put those strategies into place based on capacity
- Monitor and evaluate the progress

Who? Where? Why? - Delmas 19



- Lack of infrastructure, public space, services, use of poor construction materials.
- 750 families on 495 plots
- 49% of housing completely destroyed
- 38% Structurally safe
- 13% repairable



PARTICIPATION



PASSA – Activities

- 1- Historical profile (and every day problems)
- 2- Community Mapping and Community visits
- 3- Impact and frequency of Hazards
- 4- Safe and Unsafe Shelter
- 5 -Options for Solutions
- 6 -Planning for Change
- 7- Problem Box
- 8- Monitoring Plan



PASSA – Process

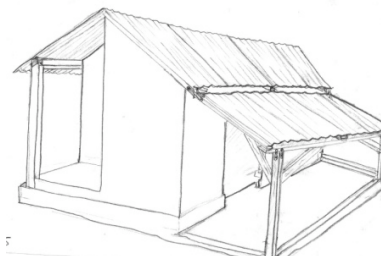
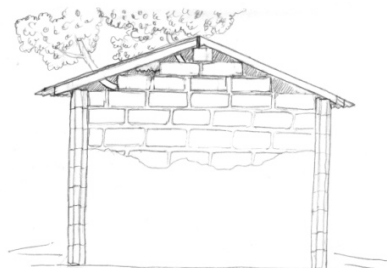
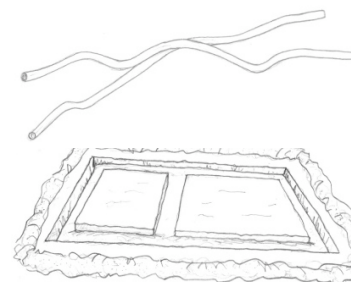
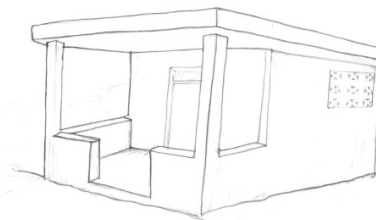
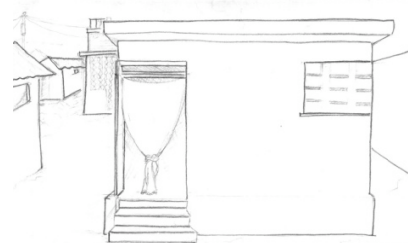
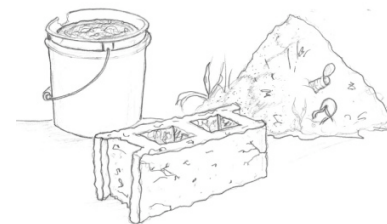


Community meeting to explain PASSA



PASSA - Drawing Toolkit

A local artist produces sets of drawings that are based on the community building practices and habitat, these drawings are adapted to the needs identified by the PASSA group and used through all the PASSA process

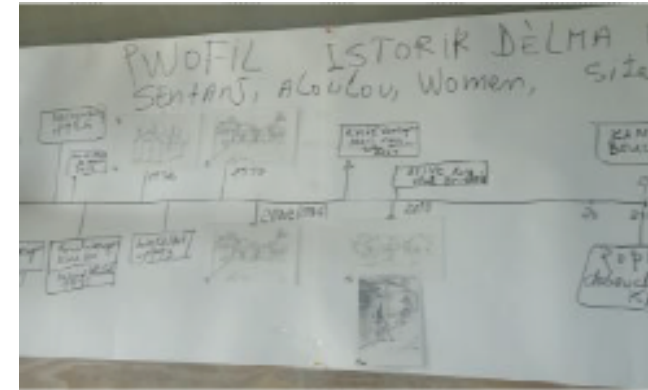


PASSA – The Group

The PASSA group has between 30-40 persons that are **part of the community, formed with a mix of people from different backgrounds,** age, gender, education, income level, occupation, owners and renters, etc that widely represents the community



Activity 1 - Historical profile



The historical profile helps to understand the different **events that have caused** any impact on the community and highlights its vulnerabilities.

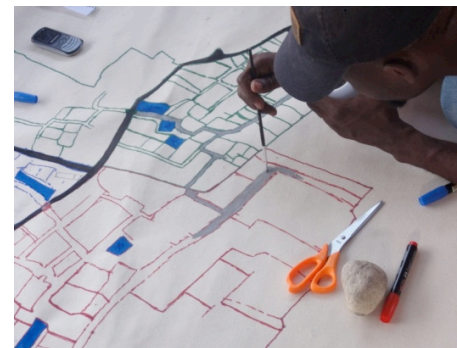
Activity 1 – Historical profile (EVERYDAY problems)



Problems faced	Vulnerabilities
Poor quality roofs	Rain/ Strong winds/ Hurricane (leaks in Roof)
Lack of drainage/sewage stagnant water	Diseases malaria/typhoid/cholera/diarrhoea
Debris/Abandoned unstable houses	Poor access and deposit of waste in abandoned houses
Lack of health center nor	No first Aid
Blackout/power cuts and insecurity- no reliable electricity , light	Use of insecure electrical connections that can cause fires / lack of lightning at night is a security threat
Lack of leisure	Frustrated and stressed population (bored children)
Lack of latrines	Human waste is disposed of in black plastic bags that are left out in the open; health risk
Drinking water supply	Unreliable water from CANMEP, and wasting of water due to pipe damage on the streets
Restricted access	Challenges fast and effective evacuation in the event of fire or earthquake
Tents	Subject to winds / fire/ direct transmission of heat

Activity 2 - Community Mapping and Community Visits

IT HAS TO BE FUN,
THEY HAVE TO LEARN!



Results - Problems identified and prioritised

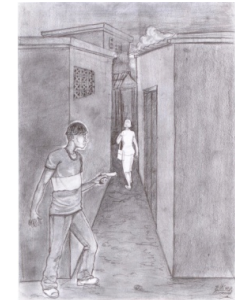
A - Weak infrastructure and flooding

B - Public health, water, sanitation/waste management issues

C - Safe access routes, public space and personal safety

D - Housing reconstruction needs

The above compounding safe SHELTER issues...



Action Plans

A - Canal, drainage

B - Latrines, shared

C- Market Place

D - Safe access routes, public space and public lighting

E - Housing reconstruction

(All with community participation)

Outcomes

1. A mobilised community and boosted moral
2. A programme that responded to people's self determined needs
3. Community led / contracted projects
4. PASSA adapted for an urban context....for future events

ALSO....

It promoted a high level of **engagement**

Identification of priorities and solutions at community level - **appropriate approach**

The process **empowered** and gave voice to members

The community started to understand that actions have an **impact on others**

Risks to health and safety are also caused by **everyday practices**

Challenges

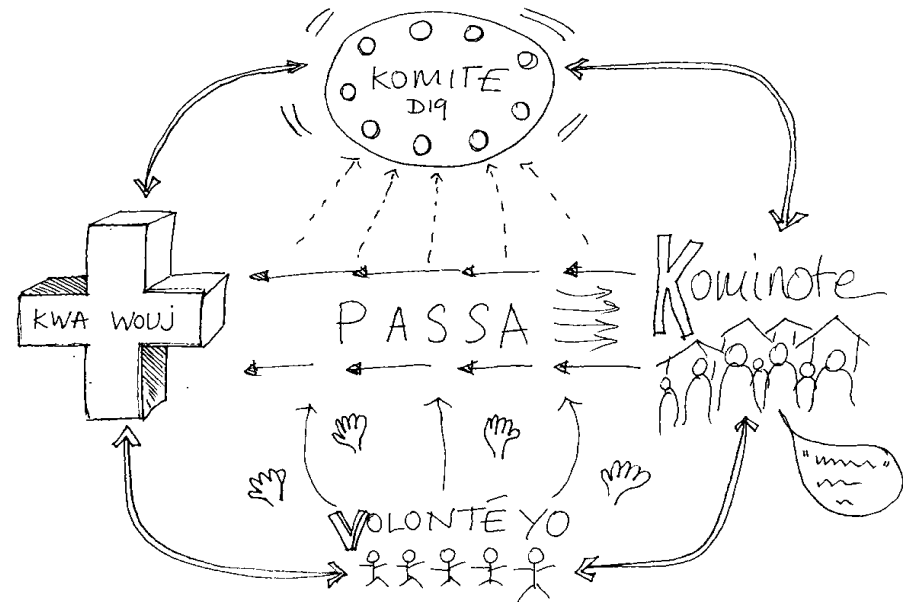
To full participation from community:

- High expectations, concrete results
- Speed of the process, pressure to finish
- Not used to participatory approaches
- Passivity
- Poor community spirit from some
- Mentality around aid dependancy
- Rumours

Overcoming Challenges

To full participation from community:

- Strong facilitation
- Continuous mobilisation
- Anecdotes, explanations
- Quick impact projects
- Open House
- Different methods of communication



Open House

- All the work, action plans and mapping were presented in an exhibition
- This offered an official opportunity for the PASSA members to share their work in detail with family and friends and the wider community



Challenges - Limitations

- At programmatic level...

Timing - Not used in first year (blessing in disguise?)

Budget allocation flexibility necessary

Participatory tools are only the first step

Explanation to community requires time

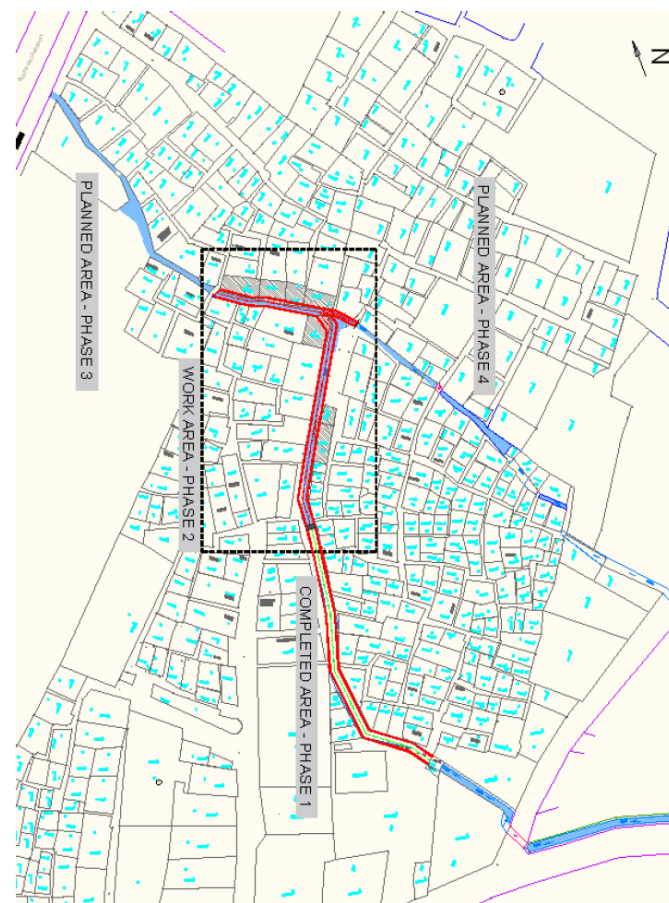
Limitations of drawing toolkit

Further training is needed for technical solutions

Avoid gaps in delivery to avoid frustrations

Parallel activities

Community Contracts: Canal and drainage (health)



Community Volunteers: Access and public space



Benefits - wider impact

Improving public space, paving, pride...



Community Contracts: Public amenities, latrines, lighting



Community Contracts: Market



Benefits - wider impact

Training on site, salaries and capacity building



