



## **UK Shelter Forum 23**

*Relief to Recovery – What's new?*

**23 November 2018**

**Co-Hosted by Arup and ShelterBox**

**ARUP**



### **Longitudinal Studies: Charles Parrack (CENDEP)**

- Long term impact initiative, a project exploring the long-term impacts of shelter programmes.
  - What happens after shelter/ housing recovery? What are the lasting impacts? How do we learn/ understand years after the projects have concluded?
  - Why are these studies needed?
  - Why aren't these studies already happening?
  - What should be measured?
- Aligns with Global Shelter Cluster aims for evidence based decision making
  - Evidence Aid's "Research Evidence in the Humanitarian Sector: A practical guide", is available: [www.evidenceaid.org](http://www.evidenceaid.org)
- Next steps:
  - Format for long term case study for Shelter Projects
  - Pilot research project to demonstrate the link between shelter and long-term impact
  - Funding sought

### **BRE – Working Together for Disaster Relief Conference: Yetunde Abdul (BRE)**

- Conference in early February 2019:  
<https://bregroup.com/events/eventdetails.jsp?id=16090>

- *How can the private sector better work with the humanitarian sector in pre- and post-disaster reconstruction and development to reinforce local ownership and support localisation?*
- Already involved: CRS, BRE, QSAND, StC, Arup, RedR, Oxford Brookes, Better Shelter, HfH, EcoBank
- Next steps:
  - Call for Participants

### **CRS Shelter and Settlements case studies: Laura Howlett (CRS)**

- CRS has published a suite of 40 case studies over 25 years
  - Wide variety including...Returnees, cash, remote programming, partnership + inclusion...Nepal, Indonesia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Philippines, Uganda, etc.
- Publicly available at:
  - <http://pqpublications.squarespace.com/publications/2013/9/16/case-studies-on-shelter-and-settlement.html>
- Next steps:
  - Keen for others to use,
  - If anyone has any feedback to share then let CRS know

### **Shelter Projects: Alberto Piccioli (IOM)**

- 10 years of case studies, 6 editions, 200 case studies, over 50 agencies and 300 individual contributors.
- New thematic and regional collections
- New dissemination; World Urban Forum, workshops in Nairobi and Bangkok
- Next steps:
  - New edition = coming soon (early next year) with 31 new case studies
  - Photo competition for the cover!

### **Humanitarian Library update: Tom Corsellis (ShelterCentre)**

- HumanitarianLibrary.org was relaunched 2 months ago, as the global hub for humanitarian resources.
  - Inter-cluster and Inter-sector
  - Easy searching functions and ability to create collections of resources

### **Conflict engineering proposal. Summary and call for participation: Tom Corsellis (ShelterCentre)**

- Unlike seismic natural disasters, where there is a plethora of guidance for assessment and rehabilitation of buildings, what guidance is available for buildings damaged by conflict?
- Can we develop a damage intensity scale? Guidance to help people assess 'Is my house safe?' 'How to safely rehabilitate?'

- Can we adapt tools that already exist for disasters and use them for conflict?
- Next steps:
  - Call for any existing guidance people are using in this space
  - Call for interested parties
  - Funding sought

### **Area Based Programming: Harriette Purchas (RedR)**

- What is next for area-based programming? Research tells us:
  - Urban response is where this is most prevalent – where a geographically targeted multi-sectoral and inclusive approach is needed
  - Assessment should be multi-sector, be participatory with stakeholders including government
    - If we removed/adapted sectoral/cluster structures how should we restructure? What are the relationships between clusters/sectors/areas?
  - Time-lines should be realistic and look to long term.
  - Work should be within existing local structures – NOT the creation of parallel systems – existing resources supported vs. swept away
  - Collaboration and flexible programming and funding required – with funding overlaps between emergency and development cycles.
  - Competency framework for urban responders
  - Measurement of contribution (who whole) not attribution.
  - Different terms for the same/similar thing can be confusing, but can also help to avoid politically charged terms, e.g. using area-based sounds less permanent than settlement-based. Neighbourhood approach – same but implies a smaller area
- Urban Settlements working group is researching this topic
- GSC Working group publication – draft in progress, aiming for publishing in Feb and implementation workshops in Haiti, Washington and Geneva

### **Extending Impact Review –The factors that allow for effective knowledge exchange & the significance this has for community led approaches & self-recovery: Jamie Richardson (CRS)**

- Extending impact study: a practical review - Recommendations to promote Safer Building and support Self-Recovery
  - How do we reach the other 80 – 90% of disaster affected population?
- In 2015, the Extending Impact Study (EIS) looked at the specific actions that disaster-affected people—who were not involved in any emergency response projects—took to rebuild and reinforce their homes by themselves. The study was conducted in five countries (Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, the Philippines and Madagascar). 212 non beneficiaries participated in the survey.
- Behavior change methodology analyzed 12 determinants + Universal Motivators to understand what was having the most impact

- The findings of the study ranked the most significant determinants in influencing the adoption of disaster-resilient construction
  - Understanding the local context and local building cultures is a fundamental aspect of promoting self-recovery. The more appropriately adapted, the greater the chances of replication and adoption
  - Access to resources (materials, labor, financing, and land ) represents a major barrier. We need to understand and work with local markets and supply chains, provide financial input and explore alternative financial tools
  - Collaboration with governments to influence policy to improve building codes and technical guidelines.
  - Understanding and innovating in communication methods is required
  - Moving from direct outputs to enabling processes instead – fundamental shift in the sector – providing services (TA, teaching, capacity building), not ‘Stuff’ (houses, labour, materials)
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- Providing whole community with tools, checklists, etc, is a shared process
- Sector needs to learn from outside – learning and behavior change expertise.
- Links to long term study initiative

**Interview and Q&A with the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA), Housing Recovery and Reconstruction Platform (HRRP), and the National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET), Nepal: Sushil Gywali (CEO of the NRA), Loren Lockwood (HRRP), Lizzie Babister (Open University), Ranjan Dhungel (NSET)**

**And**

**Talks & discussion B: Continuity of the recovery process at the local level: Led by the actors of the recovery/reconstruction and DRR work in Nepal - NSET, NRA and Lizzie Babister**

- Context: Emerging from conflict and political instability, geographic challenges due to mountainous regions and difficulty in access, highly susceptible to flooding, earthquake, landslides.
- Typical housing typologies: Dry stone masonry in highlands, bamboo + timber framing with mud plaster and RCC post + beam.
- Issues surrounded reconstruction:
  - Over 800,000 homes to be reconstructed
  - Enough money (>\$200mill) from INGOs for TA in all 32 districts for 2 years, yet coverage is under 10%, and varies greatly across different districts.
  - Number of partner organisations is decreasing whilst the number of households rebuilding is increasing
  - Grant amount is fixed, whilst construction costs are very varied
    - Grant is released in 3 trances to enable technical checks + sign off
  - This has lead to much smaller ‘earthquake houses’ being constructed and many people taking out high interest loans to cover costs

- Local NGOs working to increase capacity building, raise awareness + opening of district level reconstruction technology centres + mobile teams. Creation of local ‘Master Instructors’
  - How to scale up efforts? Focus on building capacity of local government, eg establishment of strong building permit process >>> Long term impact and long term resilience for future disaster
  - Important to retain knowledge locally
- Response is NGO supported, Government led.
  - Political parties came together and lent cross-party support
- Expected to spend next 10 years in recovery.
  - Therefore flexibility and long term support needed – continuity of support rather than ‘cliff edge’
  - Need programmes to be designed for longer term total recovery
  - Challenge = sustaining the recovery + resilience against future disasters
- Lessons learnt from response in Pakistan, from local NGOs, Government and INGOs = collaboration
  - This took time! Now have a better understanding of each other – ‘we are all learning + never stop. We can teach you. You can teach us’ – open attitudes
- Urban housing is lagging behind; more complex + less (I)NGOs providing TA (as less comfortable in the arena?).
  - Urban needs a different approach – more connectivity, settlements as a whole vs individual sites.
  - Multiple owners with individual grants
    - More connectivity = more consensus of community required to take forward reconstruction plans
  - Heritage sites also require conservation and particular skills.
- Very remote reconstruction also difficult – transportation of construction material increases costs, getting engineers out to check construction is harder.
- Most vulnerable receive an additional grant, but this may not be sufficient for those who are being left behind.
- Importance of ensuring continuity of recovery at a local level
  - Multi-level flexible funding – there are examples of donors doing this
  - Lack of INGOs (eg Indonesia) allows more funding and power to local NGOs – can be a very positive thing if it allows NGOs to build better capacity. There are ‘live’ opportunities to study the impact of INGOs vs no INGOs (eg Indonesia, Pakistan, Iran)
    - Allows retention of skills and capacity

### **The potential of Housing Micro Finance to facilitate recovery: Jake Zarins (HfH)**

- Households with access to formal lending can self-recover faster.
- Informal lending tends to make people worse-off
- Incremental housing = small borrowing and gradual improvements is a good solution and has been implemented in development programmes.

- Requires understanding of housing markets, which in the humanitarian space is simple but there is much more complexity
  - Consists of finance, support services and enabling environment
- Housing as a product VS housing as a process
- If donors guaranteed funds as a risk mitigation mechanism, much more funding could be unlocked
- Crossovers between extending impact/finance/shelter

### **Moving towards Consensus in Humanitarian Shelter & Settlements Research Priorities: Aaron Opdyke**

- Shelter Cluster Strategy 2018 – 2022 = “Key shelter and settlement evidence gaps filled”
- Synthesise and gain consensus on research priorities for the humanitarian shelter and settlements sector.
- Used Delphi Panel with anonymised panellists
  - Panelists had at least 10 years of experience relating to humanitarian shelter and settlements
- Top research areas included:
  - Self-recovery
  - Long-term impacts
  - Area-based
  - Participatory approaches
  - Connection from humanitarian to development
  - Urban
- Two (2) full scholarships currently available from the University of Sydney equivalent to \$27,082 p.a. (2018 rate) and tuition for 3.5 years, in:
  - Neighbourhood Approaches in Humanitarian Programming
  - Scaling Safe Construction in Humanitarian Shelter

### **Talks & discussion B: Fire Safety in Informal Settlements:** Introduction to the Fire Safety in Informal Settlements Framework and discussion on the next steps - Danielle Antonellis (Arup)

- Underserved topic: People don't realise the extent
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> largest killer in Nepal
  - Half of all fire deaths happen to people in poverty – effects of fire are unequal.
  - By UNISDR definition fire = a disaster, yes it isn't recognised in DRR + has a lower priority in build back safer programmes, despite it being a bigger killer
- Recovery is a huge challenge, exasperated by:
  - Security of tenure
  - No insurance
  - Lack of finance
- Fire resilience urgently needed. This framework is a first step. Looking for feedback + next steps

- Unlike most disasters, the response is during the event for fire, as opposed to afterwards
- How to make framework operational? Where are the ‘biggest wins’? Use of construction materials (widespread tarpaulin use therefore start here)? Understanding fire causes (ignition source) and catalysts better?
  - Where might there be overlaps with other areas? Eg introduction of solar lamps decreases fire ignition source as well as other health benefits – solves multiple problems
  - Is testing done on the build-up of materials rather than just single materials?
- Who should be taking ownership of the problem? Shelter? Camp management? No funding currently available as it is no one responsibility?
- Lack of data means it is harder to evidence what is currently happening.

**Talks & discussion A: Self-recovery** How to support the process of self-recovery in rural and urban settings – Bill Flinn. Self-Recovery in Dominica: A case study – Malcolm Shead

- 10% vs 90% = the sector is missing the majority.
- People who are self-recovering have more control/agency over decision making and may judge structural safety differently to the Shelter Sector. People have other priorities.
- Shut down of livelihoods (eg crops, tourism) as a result of disaster means recovery is harder + Safety of shelter = lower priority.
- Social networks helped recovery + a lack of social capacity is a barrier to recovery
- Brain storm: Opportunities for supporting self-recovery and What is the role of shelter self-recovery in lifting barriers to overall recovery?
  - Community based
  - Larger scale – therefore collation of information more challenging
  - Provide access to legal support/mediation
  - Better communication re availability of TA
  - Support rental properties
  - Area based approach
  - Agency vs Government control
  - Building skills
  - Engage private sector