



# UK Shelter Forum 26

15 May 2020



# Shelter & Health Learning Day

14th May 2020



Self-recovery from Humanitarian Crisis



<b>Shelter and Health Learning Day 14 May 2020</b>	
<b>Introduction:</b> background and objectives of the day, the Global Burden of Disease, connections between shelter and health, self-recovery, knowledge and evidence gaps.	
<b>Panel 1.</b> Physical health issues related to shelter/housing	
<b>Panel 2.</b> Measuring and mitigating health impacts in a variety of settings.	
<b>Panel 3.</b> Mental health issues related to shelter/housing during and after disasters and conflict.	
<b>Panel 4.</b> Game-changing crises? The implications of COVID-19 and the climate emergency.	
<b>Breakout group discussions</b> involving all participants  <i><b>What have we learnt? What are the gaps? What are the next steps?</b></i>	
<b>Plenary:</b> group feedback and final discussion identifying next steps Closing comments and announcements	



## FINDINGS

- What are the gaps?
- Collaboration opportunities
- Map out future steps - research, evidence and Monitoring & Evaluation

Find out more here

<https://self-recovery.org/>



# The wider impacts of humanitarian shelter and settlements assistance

## Report and Advocacy Toolkit

[www.interaction.org/blog/more-than-four-walls-and-a-roof](http://www.interaction.org/blog/more-than-four-walls-and-a-roof)



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### THE WIDER IMPACTS OF HUMANITARIAN SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS ASSISTANCE

Key findings report

Fiona Kelling





# The wider impacts of humanitarian shelter and settlements assistance



- Provide an initial review of evidence on the impacts of providing shelter and settlements assistance to **increase awareness**.
- Contribute to **improved inter-sectoral understanding**, and **encourage collaboration** in emergency response and recovery processes.
- Review of **over 190 documents** to explore the **direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts** of shelter and settlements assistance.
- Range of examples from **health, livelihoods, DRR, social cohesion, education, food, gender** – also importance of **participation** and **integrated assistance**.
- A key finding of the research is the need to **improve systems to monitor impact**.
- Includes **recommendations** to strengthen future evidence base.



# The wider impacts of humanitarian shelter and settlements assistance



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## SHELTER CAN REDUCE STRESS

Affordable and adequate housing assistance can lead to:

- Reduced emotional stress
- Fewer doctor's visits
- Increased happiness

#SHELTERHELPS INTERACTION  
interaction.org | @interactionuk

## HOW CAN SHELTER HELP SOCIAL COHESION?

Shelter and settlements can improve social cohesion and community engagement, improved public spaces foster social inclusion, livelihoods benefits refugee and host communities to recover and prosper.

46% of residents in Lebanon, who benefited from housing upgrading, reported:

- reduced community tensions
- increased empathy and trust

In Syria, 75% of people said restored social services and infrastructure after conflict had a positive effect on relationships between IDPs and host communities.

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## PROVIDING SHELTER CAN CREATE JOBS

Building 1 affordable home can create:

- 5 direct jobs
- up to 8 indirect jobs

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## WHAT IMPACT DOES SHELTER HAVE ON GENDER AND SOCIETY?

People feel, and are, safer when given shelter assistance - especially women. Housing vulnerability increases risk of sexual and physical abuse and domestic violence, and female-headed households are more likely to be affected by poor housing conditions.

- Women in India who own land are up to eight times less likely to experience domestic violence than those who don't own land.
- One study estimated that 28% of female-headed households with children have critical housing problems.
- are paying more than 50% of their income on rent
- and/or are living in substandard or overcrowded conditions

Considering the location, set-up, spacing, socio-cultural and economic considerations in the design of emergency and transitional shelter and camps can reduce gender risk.

After receiving improved shelter, people internally displaced in South Sudan reported feeling an average of 40% safer.

#SHELTERHELPS INTERACTION  
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## HOW DOES SHELTER AFFECT HEALTH?

The strongest impacts of shelter were found to be on health, including improved physical and mental health, particularly for children, as well as enhanced well-being and morale. Poor quality housing has a substantial impact on the risk of ill health and life expectancy, especially on women and children who spend more time in the home.

- "Substandard housing contributed to children's poor health at age 5, and developmental delays by age 2"
- Housing interventions can reduce doctor's visits, and lower healthcare spending and hospitalisation rates.
- Housing deprivation increases the risk of disability or severe ill health over the course of life by 25%.
- Improved shelter and settlements reduce risks of diarrhoeal disease and water-borne illness.
- In Nigeria, the rate of under-5 mortality in adequate housing was 40% lower than those living in inadequate housing.

#SHELTERHELPS HEALTH  
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"We have good relationships with the hosts, we feel at home"

Male shelter recipient, Ethiopia

Shelter and the larger concept of settlement are inextricably linked and should be addressed as a whole rather than separately.

Affordable housing and settlement upgrading can increase:

- involvement in neighbourhood activities
- community leadership roles
- community cohesiveness

#SHELTERHELPS SOCIALCOHESION  
interaction.org | @interactionuk

## HOW CAN SHELTER HELP REDUCE RISK FROM HAZARDS?

Improving shelter and settlements can reduce vulnerability and build resilience. It can reduce the cost of shelter repairs and stress on local economy and can make people more self-reliant.

Improving settlement level infrastructure in Haiti reduced the intensity of impacts and duration of emergency shelter response time 2010.

New and improved shelters in Pakistan experienced 50% less damage than shelters that were not improved when faced with extreme weather conditions.

Our new home is definitely an upgrade in terms of security when there is a typhoon. And because this property is secure, we can put our effort into making it more resilient.

Survivor of Typhoon Haiyan, Philippines

None of the shelters built for a project in Vietnam collapsed over a ten-year period, including during extreme weather events... whereas other houses in the community did.

People with shelter assistance are safer and more self-reliant when faced with future extreme weather events.

#SHELTERHELPS DRR  
interaction.org | @interactionuk

## A SHELTER IS MORE THAN A HOME

Shelters and settlements are also often used as:

- a financial institution
- a factory
- a meeting place
- a library

#SHELTERHELPS LIVELIHOODS  
interaction.org | @interactionuk

## SHELTER HELPS PEOPLE FEEL MORE IN CONTROL

After receiving shelter, people feel more in control and have better decision-making capacities.

#SHELTERHELPS RESILIENCE  
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# The wider impacts of humanitarian shelter and settlements assistance



[www.interaction.org/blog/more-than-four-walls-and-a-roof](http://www.interaction.org/blog/more-than-four-walls-and-a-roof)

- **Full report:**
  - Key findings report
  - Annex A: Detailed findings and bibliography
  - Annex B: Methodology
- **Advocacy toolkit:**
  - Posters
  - Social media cards
  - Twitter handles



Contact: **Shelter@InterAction.org**

or: [fionakelling@gmail.com](mailto:fionakelling@gmail.com)



# R4

# R



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Mohammad Rakibul Hasan—Interaction Photo



mHilmi @

InterAction.org | @InterActionOrg





**build upon several past initiatives**



**build stronger evidence,  
improve practice, and  
impacts**

**R4R**

**robust, agreed upon pathway  
for further research**



**systematic academic -  
practitioner research  
collaboration**





# Lead Editor(s)

Strengthen A/P collaboration and future sectoral research agenda.

Become an Editor !  
Eol by May 22<sup>nd</sup> +

# Chapter Author(s)

What is known and what is missing?  
How do we find it?

Write a short chapter!  
Eol by May 27<sup>th</sup> +





# Sustainable Shelter Group (SSG)

1. **Practitioner Partnerships:** Bring together professional expertise, academic research, and humanitarian practitioners to create integrated, sustainable, and relevant sheltering solutions - from policy, planning, and systems, to physical structures and more
1. **Collaborative Research:** Undertake independent and co-created research and design on all aspects of the sheltering process
2. **Promote Best Practices:** Promote thoughtful and informed discussion of best practices, approaches, research, and thinking on shelter and settlements through a range of public events and accessible outputs

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@ShelterResearch

[www.HumanMovement.cam.ac.uk/Research/SSG](http://www.HumanMovement.cam.ac.uk/Research/SSG)



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UNIVERSITY OF  
CAMBRIDGE

**Graduate Lecture Course**

*Shelter and the Humanitarian Nexus*

Architecture & Engineering Departments

**27<sup>th</sup> May 2020**

**Panel Discussion**

*The Politics of Emergency Shelter*

**May/June 2020 Conversation:**

*The Effect of Covid-19 on the  
Shelter & Settlements Sector*



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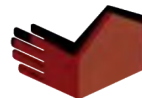
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# IEC Material Compendium

15 May - 2020

[IEC@sheltercluster.org](mailto:IEC@sheltercluster.org)

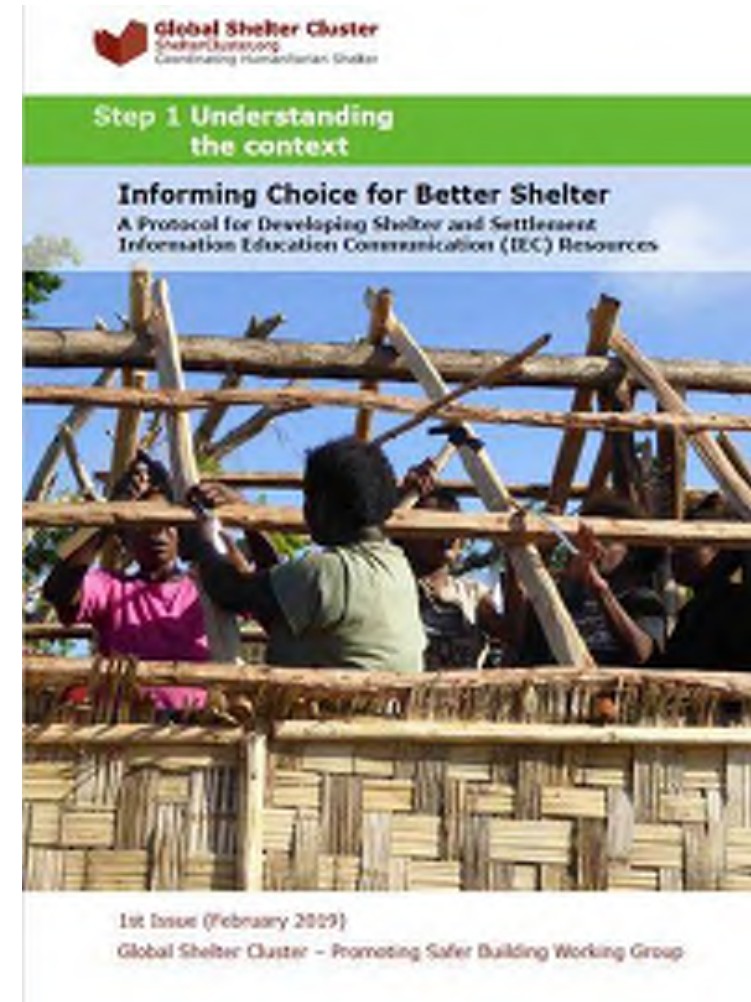


**Global Shelter Cluster**  
ShelterCluster.org  
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



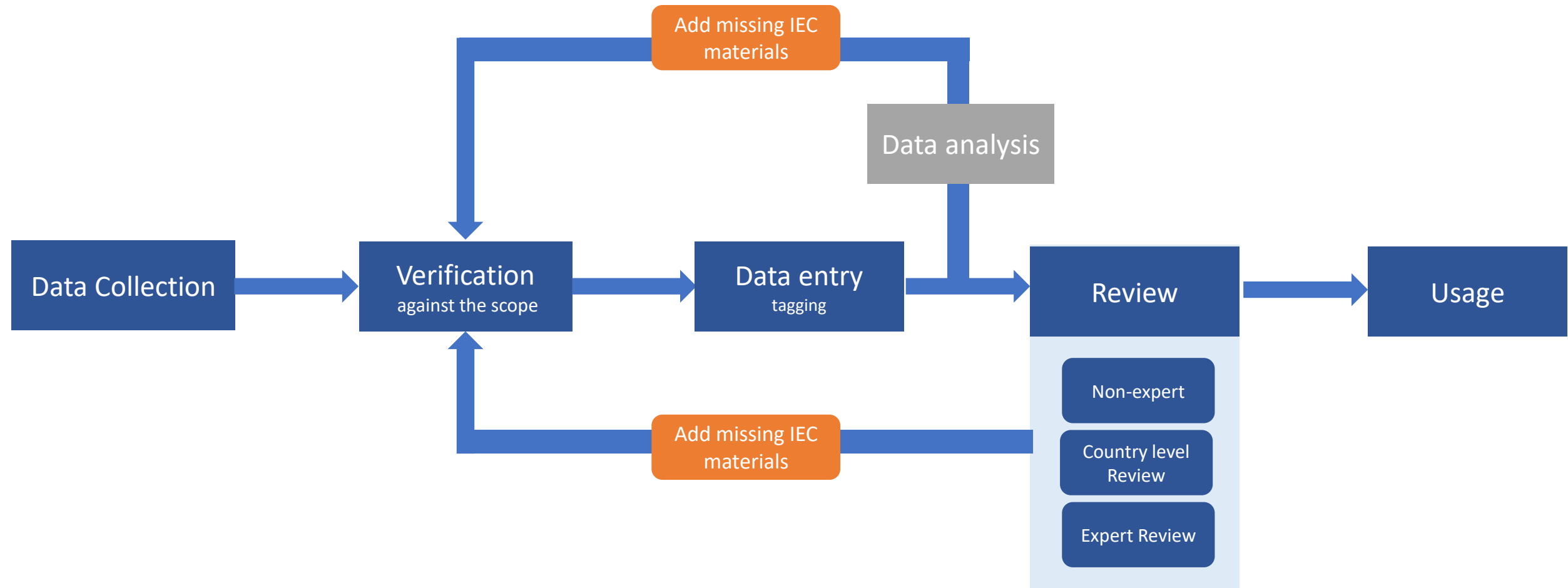




# Process



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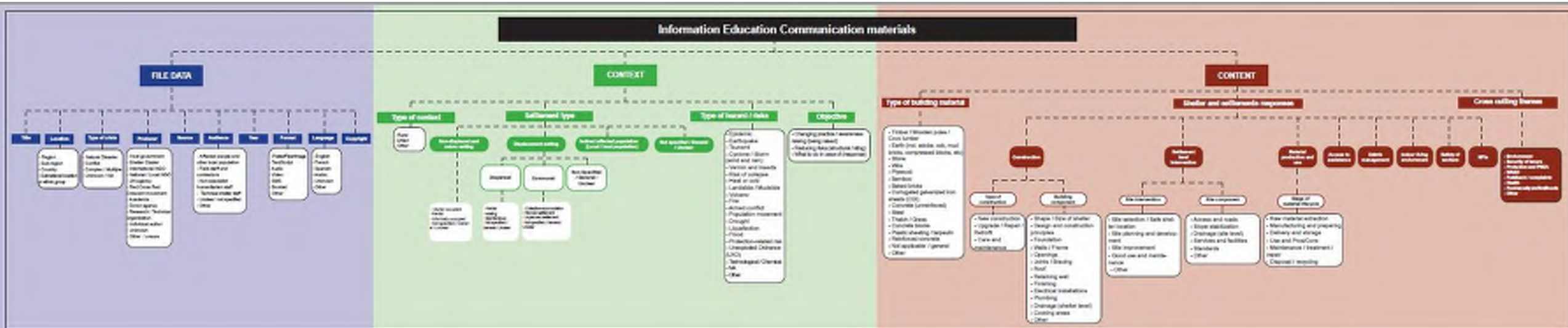




# Taxonomy



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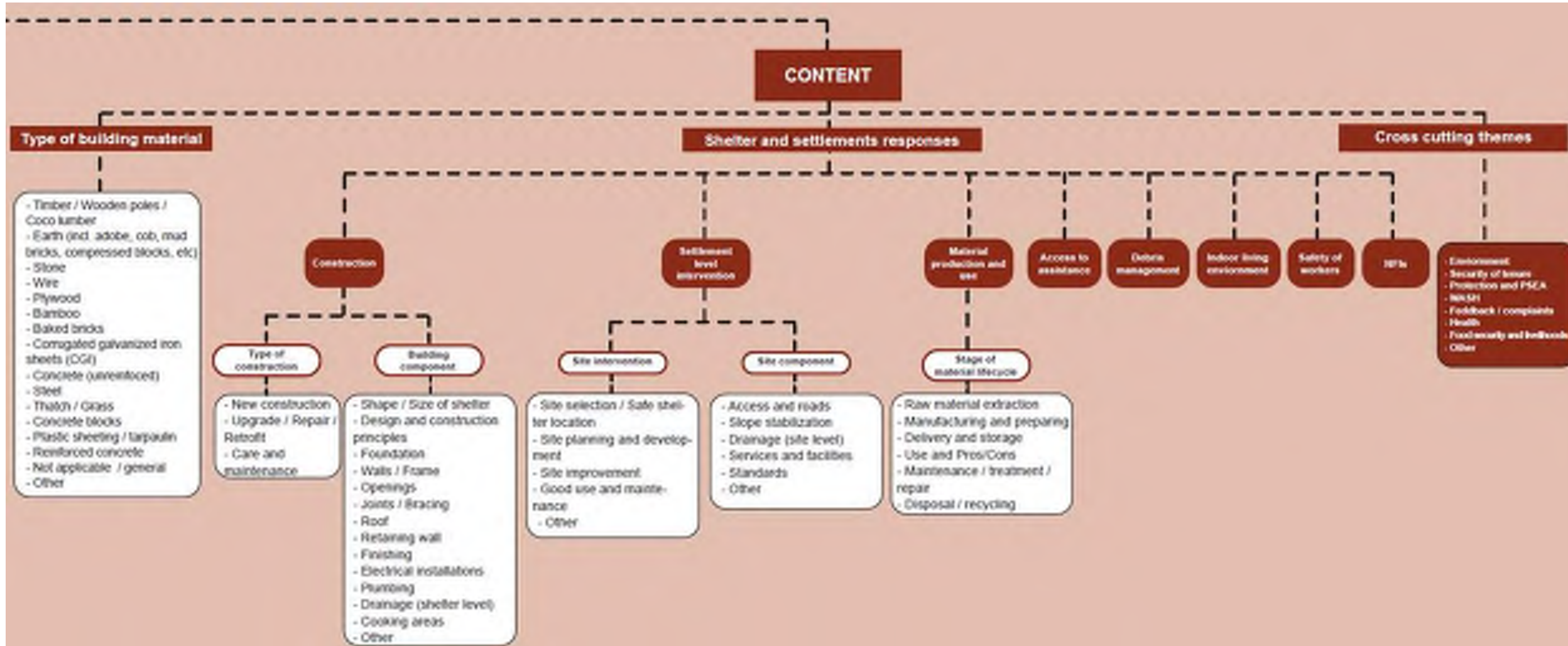




# Taxonomy



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# Shelter Projects

*Case studies of humanitarian shelter and settlement responses*

Laura Heykoop



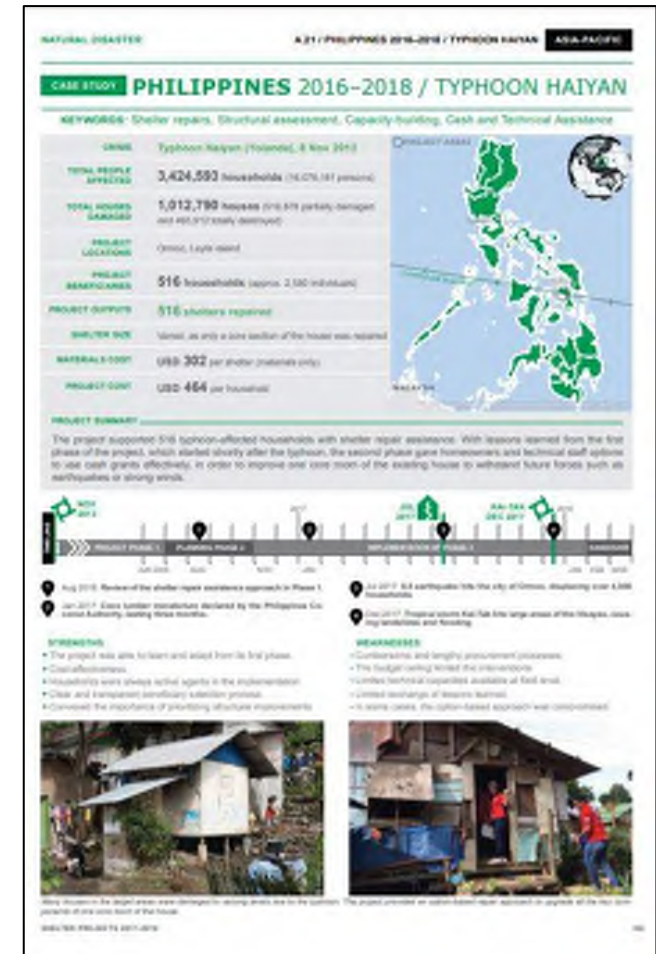


# What is Shelter Projects?



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- Compilation of case studies, now in its 7th edition
- Over 250 case studies and overviews, 80 countries
- Truly collaborative effort: over 400 contributors
- Overall objective: learning from past experiences
- Building a body of evidence for the sector
- Multiple audiences and uses (training, workshops, advocacy, informing strategy development, research)
- Projects are presented anonymously
- Series of thematic booklets






# www.shelterprojects.org










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## shelterprojects.org

Sharing experiences in humanitarian shelter projects following conflict and natural disaster.





The boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement nor acceptance.

The table below can be filtered by country, data range or article/emergency type. Use the "search" box to carry out a free-text search. Clicking a country on the map will filter the table - if the country has no documents no results will be returned. Clear the filters by clicking on the "CLEAR FILTERS" button.

Note that some case studies are grouped together into one pdf when they relate to the same emergency.

Click the green expansion buttons to see extra information. Clicking on a Title will open a pdf of the article.

[CLEAR FILTERS](#)  
Country:  Minimum year:  Maximum year:  Article type:   
Emergency type:  Publication:   
**Show 10 entries** **Search:**



# CALL FOR ABSTRACTS!

Do you have projects that could be included as case studies in the next edition?

[www.shelterprojects.org/submit.html](http://www.shelterprojects.org/submit.html)

Any questions, get in touch:

[shelterprojects@sheltercluster.org](mailto:shelterprojects@sheltercluster.org)

**shelterprojects.org**  
Sharing experiences in humanitarian shelter projects following conflict and natural disasters

**Shelter Projects 2019-2020**

Abstracts collection form

To encourage genuine lessons learned, all case studies will be presented anonymously, without attribution to any organization or individual. Contributors and their organizations will be listed in alphabetical order in the acknowledgements. Both successful and unsuccessful projects can be submitted, as what interests us is the learning outcome. Due to space limitations, not all case studies can be included in the final publication.  
Send your abstract to: [shelterprojects@sheltercluster.org](mailto:shelterprojects@sheltercluster.org).  
Many thanks indeed for your time!

**1.0 Contact information**

Who filled in this form?

Name:

Email and telephone(s):

**2.0 Key project information**

Please fill all fields, as incomplete forms may be excluded. Do not focus on narrative here; you can find examples of what this data will be used for, by consulting the first page of case studies from previous editions (available online).

LABEL & INSTRUCTIONS	QUANTITY/DESCRIPTION
Country:	
Crisis: <small>[Name of the specific disaster/conflict/complex crisis]</small>	
Crisis start date:	
Crisis end date (if applicable):	
Total number of people affected: Total number of people displaced: <small>[Total for the whole crisis. Please provide a <a href="#">summary</a>. If the total is unknown, and/or more detailed information is available for the specific location, please include it here.]</small>	
Total number of homes damaged/destroyed: <small>[If applicable, the total for the whole crisis, based on nationally agreed criteria. Please provide a <a href="#">summary</a>.]</small>	
Total number of people with shelter needs: <small>[Total for the whole crisis, both in households and individuals if possible. Please provide a <a href="#">summary</a>.]</small>	
Project location(s):	
Project year(s):	
Project start and end dates:	

Send completed forms to: [shelterprojects@sheltercluster.org](mailto:shelterprojects@sheltercluster.org)  
Shelter Projects 2019-2020 - Abstracts Collection Form (version 2019/2020)



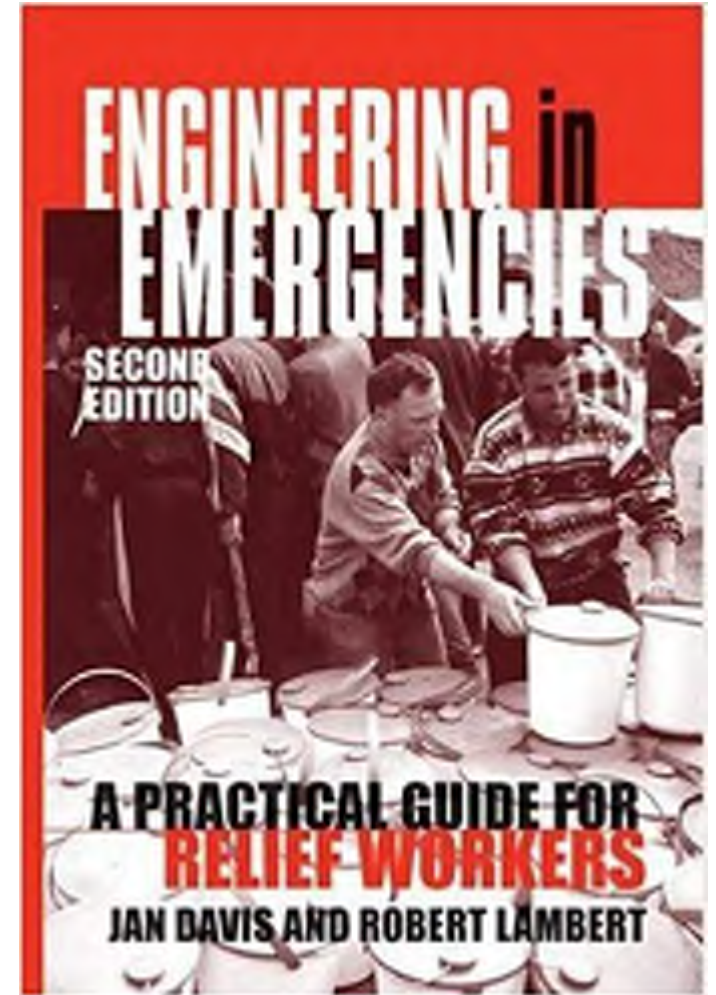


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# Engineering in Emergencies

RedR & Practical Action have initiated an update to Engineering in Emergencies.

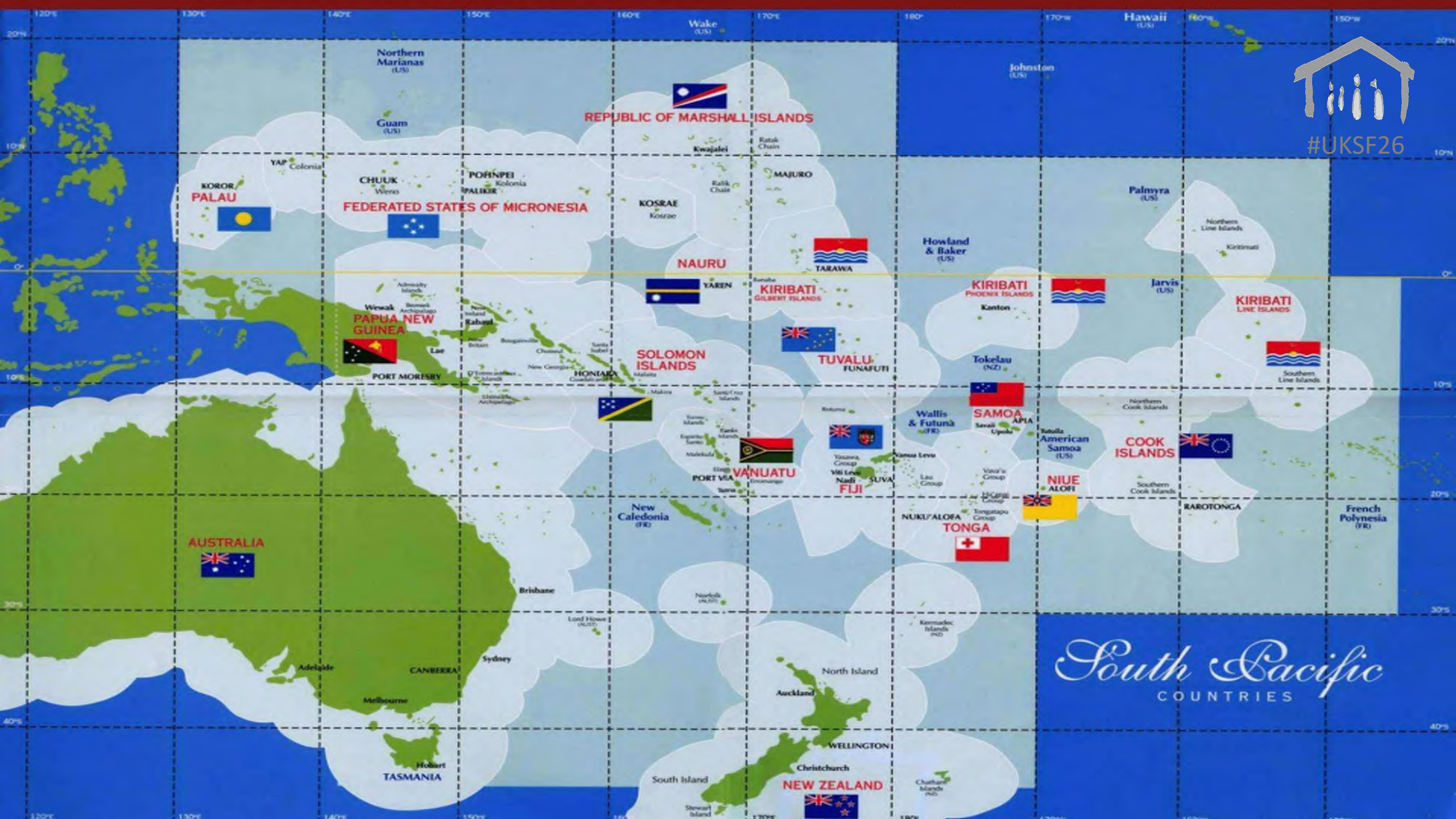
- I will be sharing a survey on the shelter and settlements content of the book in the near future. I'd be grateful for as many responses as possible.
- Please send any comments or thoughts on the update to [tom.newby@burohappold.com](mailto:tom.newby@burohappold.com)







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# Tropical Cyclone Harold & Localisation

- TC Harold hit Vanuatu on 6 April 2020.
  - Category 5 cyclone: 270km/h
  - c. 17,000HH severely damaged/destroyed (close to 1/3 of entire population of 300,000 people)
  - No cases of COVID-19 in Vanuatu
- TC Harold builds on the experience of past cyclones including:
  - TC Pam (Vanuatu, 2015)
    - ‘One size doesn’t fit all’ report by CARE, OXFAM, Save the Children and World Vision.
    - NDMO office: ‘The men in green will go home and it will go back to normal’
  - TC Winston (Fiji, 2017)
  - TC Gita (Tonga, 2019)

In each Pacific response there has been a re-negotiation of what localisation means.



# Prospects for localization

- “The difference this time is that external humanitarian “saviours” will be scarce on the ground, but perhaps the current situation will create a space for more locally driven and flexible responses”.  
(Sanderson/Keen, Lowy Institute).
  - Demand driven rather than supply driven response, with an emphasis on supporting local communities & local government.
  - Reduction in international aid siloes and focus ABAs.
- <https://www.lowyinstitute.org/the-interpreter/winds-change-rethinking-disaster-relief-after-cyclone-harold>





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# Prospects for localization

- 'Do development differently' (Roche & Tarpey, ANU Devpolicy)
- COVID-19 undermines the self-serving political economy of the aid sector.
- "Local services and people will step up only this time their efforts are less likely to be camouflaged, or indeed undermined, by their international partners".



# Prospects of localisation



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- Roche/Tarpey continued:

*We may see local development actors not only claiming the new space afforded them by setting the agenda but insisting more powerfully for greater ownership over humanitarian responses and development cooperation. Perhaps this will also lead to a tipping point that leads to an end to the [undermining of Pacific knowledge and expertise](#), which we in and around the development and humanitarian industry have contributed to.*

- <https://devpolicy.org/covid-19-localisation-and-locally-led-development-a-critical-juncture-20200323/>



# Meanwhile, in Vanuatu ...

- Shelter Sector:
  - Lead by the Public Works Department
  - About 5 active shelter agencies
- Remote support from Shelter teams – NGOs + Cluster (global & regional)
- Maintain ongoing relationships/communication channels from TC Pam.
  - Information – keeping TC Harold on the radar
  - Gap analysis
  - Donor liaison
  - Strategy development
  - Technical guidance
  - Advocacy – externally & internally (ie. NDMO stocks)
  - Currently developing a framework for recovery.



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# Highlights



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- Empowering in some senses:
  - Led with the NDMO and line ministries responsible for assessments, coordination, and the development of response plans.
  - Provincial Emergency Operations Centres have played a leading role in identifying needs and coordinating local-level response.
  - International partnerships with local actors Vanuatu Red Cross, community development and climate change committees (CDCCCs) and the Vanuatu Council of Churches.
  - Meetings are held in Bislama and there is a diversity of voices around the table.





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# Challenges

- TC Harold is a major disaster in the Vanuatu context.
- So far, only 13% of HH have received shelter assistance.
- A rapid assessment process a month after the cyclone returned almost no useable data.
- Lack of clarity around importation rules have substantially delayed emergency distributions.
- Relief items consigned to national authorities may simply be accumulating in a warehouse in Port Vila.
- TC Harold is quickly slipping off the agenda.





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# What kind of localization?

- 'localization', 'forced localization', 'national isolation', 'neglect'?

*In each Pacific response there has been a re-negotiation of what localisation means.*

*Effective localisation is of central importance to the future of humanitarian action but will require sustained investment in deeper and longer-term partnerships between international and national response actors. Governments may not wish for another Pam, but can communities afford another Harold?*

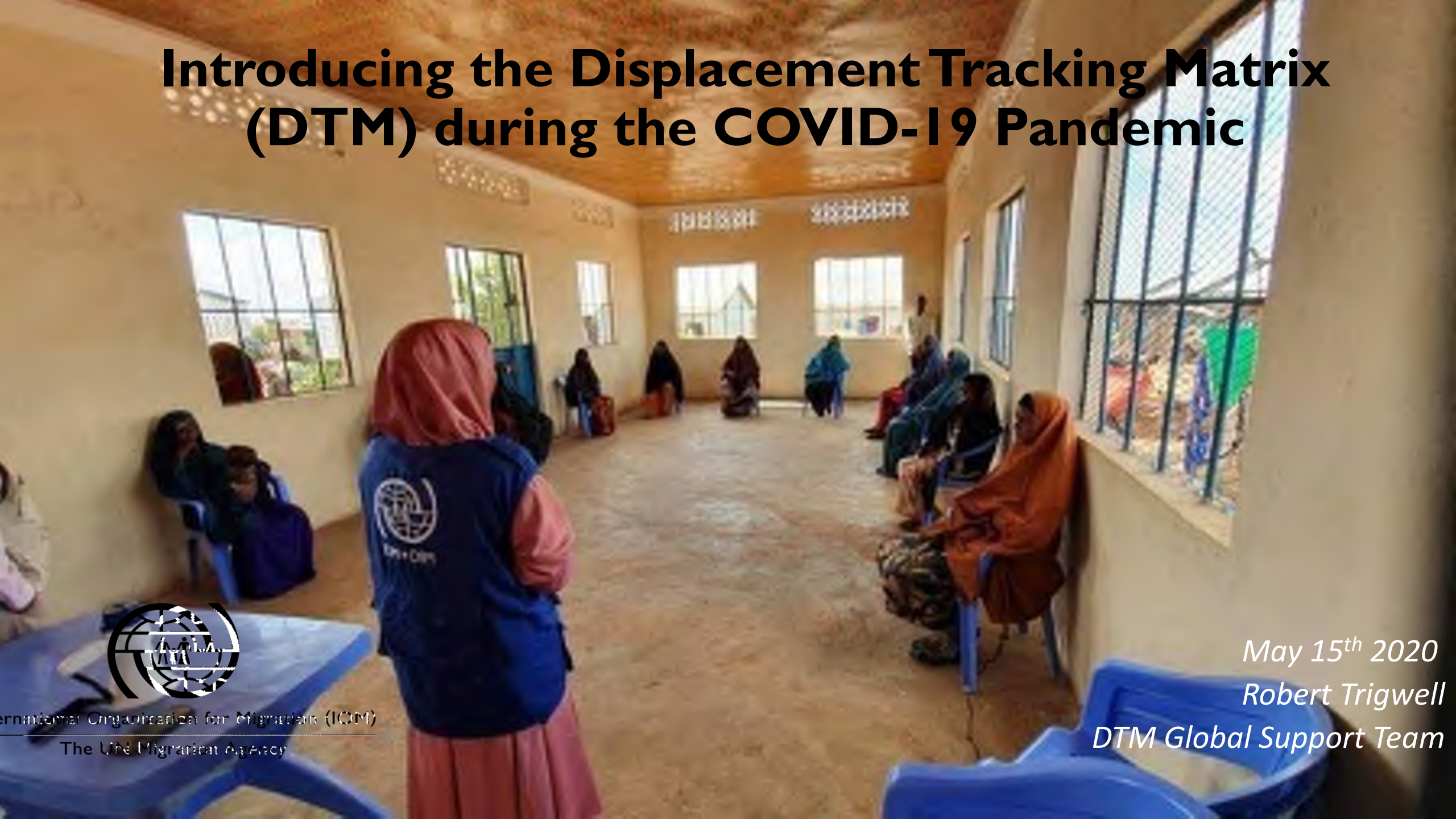




Butterfly Trust: inter-island support



# Introducing the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) during the COVID-19 Pandemic



International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The UN Migration Agency

May 15<sup>th</sup> 2020  
Robert Trigwell  
DTM Global Support Team



# The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)



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**DTM**

IOM DISPLACEMENT  
TRACKING MATRIX

*To gather and analyze data to disseminate critical multi-layered information on the mobility, vulnerabilities, and needs of displaced and mobile populations that enables decision-makers and responders to provide these populations with better context-specific assistance”*



This current outbreak of COVID-19 has affected global mobility and migration dynamics in complex and unprecedented ways.

To better understand this, the DTM has developed a global mobility database to map the impacts on human mobility, across global, regional and country levels (<https://migration.iom.int/>).

Furthermore, COVID-19 has had a disproportionate impact on vulnerable populations in camps and camp-like settings as well as exacerbated the vulnerabilities of mobile populations who may now be stranded owing to COVID-19 related mobility restrictions.

The DTM team will present data which is particularly important to address specific needs faced by migrants and mobile population, as well as develop responses for IDPs who face new challenges amid internal restrictions, limited access to camps and risks of COVID-19.



**COVID-19 Country Points of Entry (PoE) Status Baseline Assessment** – IOM has developed a global mobility database mapping the status of different Points of Entry (PoE).

These include **airports**, **land border crossing points** (could be rail or road), **blue border crossing points** (sea, river or lake), **internal transit points** and **areas of interest**.

For each point of entry, data is collected on the type of restriction, measures applied and the timeframe, as well as the population category that may be affected by the restrictive measures.

This information is particularly useful to help identify needs and vulnerabilities as well as locations for where assistance is required. It also provides granular information for implemented restrictions as well as health measures at specific locations.

DTM is also monitoring the impact of COVID-19 on mobility by analysing the different global mobility and travel restrictions issued by Governments and authorities across 218 countries, territories and areas. This analysis provides a better understanding of the different types of restrictions and exceptions to mobility restrictions.



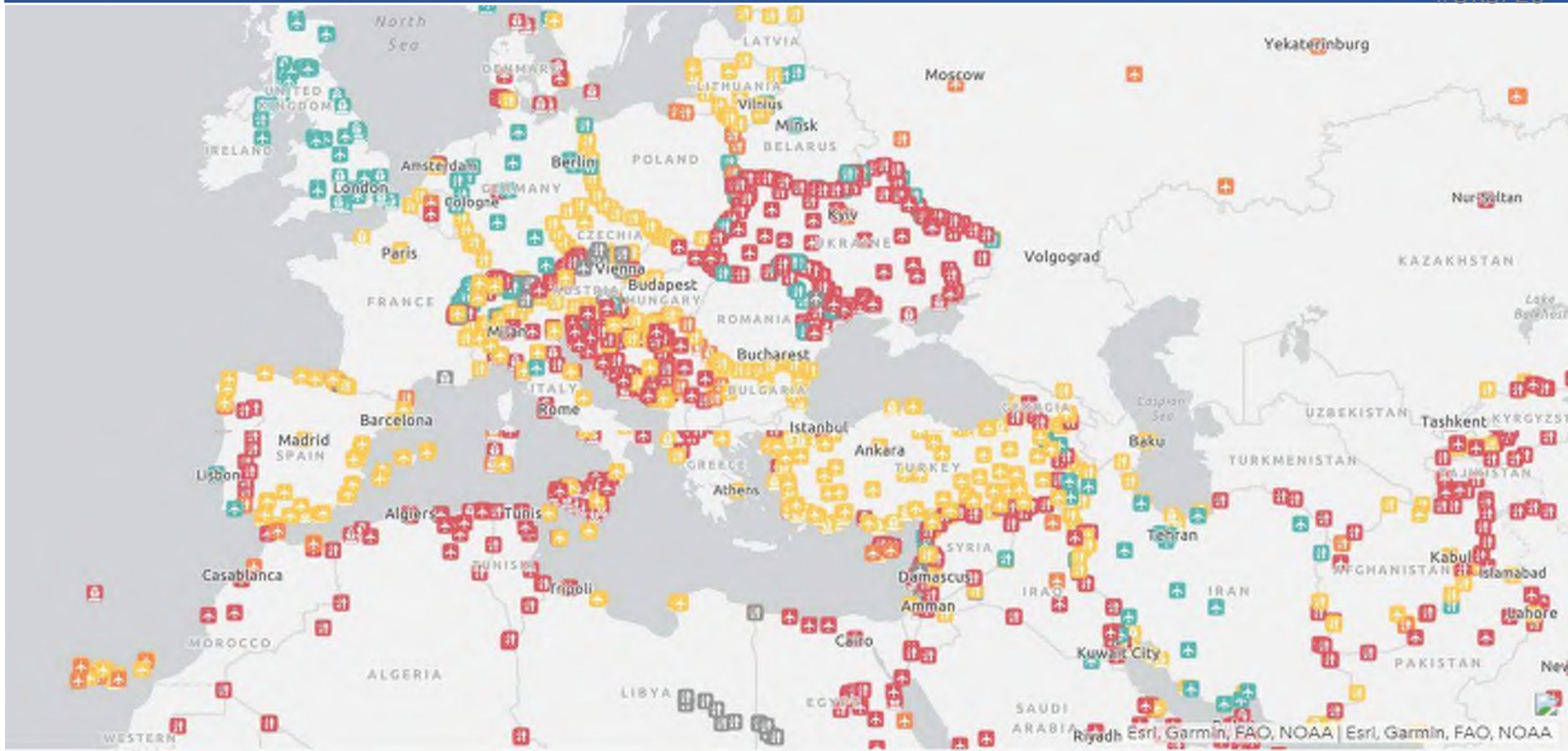


**DTM**  
IOM DISPLACEMENT  
TRACKING MATRIX

# Impacts on Mobility



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INTERNAL CIRCULATION ONLY – SECOND EDITION

## IMPACT on IDPs

Weekly Update • 7<sup>th</sup> May 2020

COVID-19 Mobility Impacts Update Series  
<https://displacement.iom.int> • [dtm-covid19@iom.int](mailto:dtm-covid19@iom.int)



**Important:** This update strives to use terms in conformity with the IOM's Glossary on Migration to describe issues faced by Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in relation to COVID-19 outbreak. Given the sensitive nature of the information, those terms are used to the best of our knowledge and within the limit of our possibilities to confirm political correctness while producing a weekly update. The update is **internal only** and the information contained in it is **sensitive**. Corrections are very welcomed and should be submitted to: [dtm-covid19@iom.int](mailto:dtm-covid19@iom.int) for ensuring consistency of information in the database repository.

Weekly updates on "Impact on IDPs" are a collaboration between DTM and CCCM in drafting and reviewing; overall PRD and TRD in technical guidance and sharing of files; Sources include direct reporting from IOM Regional Offices and Country Missions, IOM sleepers, IOM files and media outlets. For feedback, corrections, additions or removal from mailing list please get in touch with: [dtm-covid19@iom.int](mailto:dtm-covid19@iom.int).

### ■ Summary

People affected by humanitarian crises, particularly those displaced and living in communal settings, are often faced with challenges including vulnerabilities distinct from those of the general population. As recently reported by IDMC, global figures of internally displaced persons (IDPs) reached an all-time high at the end of 2019. Conflict and disasters have triggered 33.4 million new internal displacements across 145 countries and territories in 2019. In particular, the number of new disaster-related IDPs have increased to 24.9 million in 2019 (compared to 17.2 million in 2018). This is the highest figure recorded since 2012 and three times the number of new displacements caused by conflict and violence.



WASH distribution in West/CAC, May 5<sup>th</sup>, 2020

The movement restrictions and measures being imposed by countries, territories and areas as a response to the pandemic are directly impacting the daily lives and circumstances of IDPs and host communities. Livelihoods are being interrupted and access to healthcare, where it is available, remains limited. Many communities hosting internally displaced populations lack adequate investment into health, water and sanitation facilities, in addition to the issues of overcrowding, poor shelter, scarce resources and limited access to reliable information. The impact felt by these communities not only increases humanitarian need but also exacerbates the existing and already complex barriers for IDPs to seek solutions.

### ■ Key Highlights

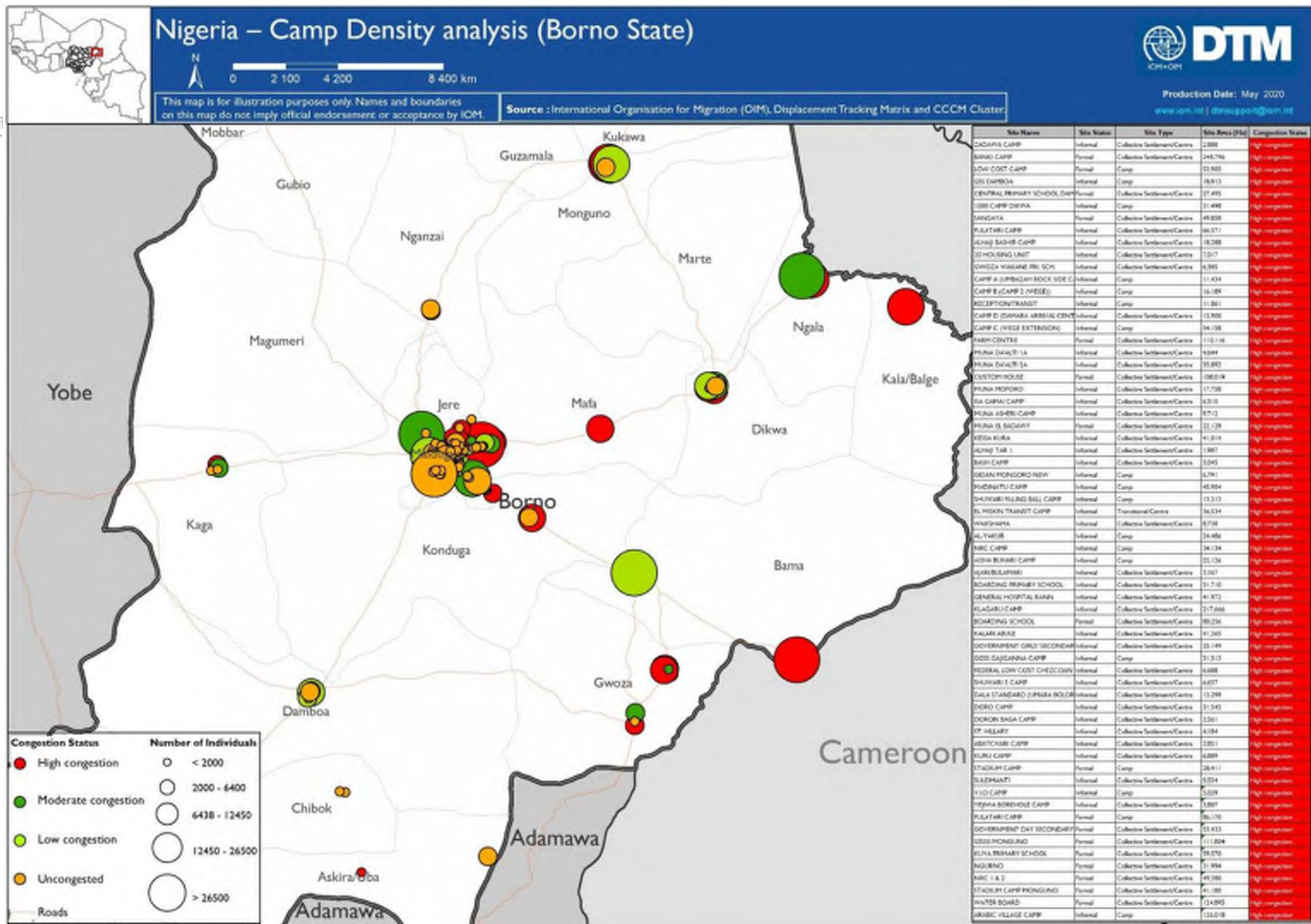
- **Reported Cases:** As of 7<sup>th</sup> May 2020, there are two confirmed COVID-19 cases reported among IDP populations, one in Somalia and one in Nigeria. There have also been reported COVID-19 cases in areas with high numbers of displaced populations (North of Burkina Faso, North/Northeast Nigeria, Western Afghanistan) where testing capacities are limited. It is most likely that number of COVID-19 cases amongst IDP populations are largely under-reported in countries with internally displaced populations.
- **Restrictions of Movement:** Measures implemented by governments to suppress the spread of COVID-19 also directly impact the movement of IDPs in and out of sites. In some countries (e.g. Nigeria, Sudan,

DTM in collaboration with IOM's Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) stakeholders collects weekly impacts on IDPs.

This work documents potential risks and conditions of IDPs and the impact of internal restrictions on supply of essential services, assistance as well as IDP livelihood activities. It also provides an overview of the adaptations and changes on the ground in IDP camps and camp-like settings such as preparedness and response measure implemented in light of COVID-19.

Key issues to shelter conditions, and data related to COVID-19 and containment measures are reflected in this work stream.









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# Thank You

Please visit us at: <https://dtm.iom.int/>





**every  
one**

deserves a decent  
place to live.

# Habitat for Humanity International UK Shelter Forum 26

15<sup>th</sup> of May, 2020



# Responding to the dual health and economic COVID-19 crises through our core competency in shelter.

Adapting current programs to the COVID-19 context

## Health Crisis:

*Housing is the first line of defense against CoVid-19 transmission*

## Economic Crisis:

*Pro-poor housing market recovery and leveraging housing as an economic driver*

Continue to **Advocate** for policy change in response to COVID-19



# Responding to the dual health and economic COVID-19 crises through our core competency in shelter.

## Adapting current programs to the COVID-19 context

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Continue to **Advocate** for policy change in response to COVID-19



# Adapting our Current Programming:

## *Responding to the changing COVID-19 Context*

- **Reduce the transmission of COVID-19 by building community resilience now as well as adapting disaster response protocols to prepare for natural disasters striking while the pandemic remains a threat.**
- **Support family-driven home construction and adapt Habitat construction programs to enhance and promote health safety.**
- **Adapting technical support and capacity building to the Habitat network and communities through remote interface. *Examples include:***
  - In disaster prone communities, adaptation of community-based disaster preparedness plans to the COVID-19 context, in coordination with local government plans.
  - Remotely support training and drills for adapted disaster response across the Habitat network, communities engaged, and partner organizations.
  - Assess market supply chains to facilitate rapid recovery of products, services and materials used by low-income households to create improvements toward healthy homes.
  - Support protection of staff and construction laborers and workers vulnerable to COVID-19



# Responding to the dual health and economic COVID-19 crises through our core competency in shelter.

Adapting current programs to the COVID-19 context

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## Economic Crisis:

*Pro-poor housing market recovery and leveraging housing as an economic driver*

Continue to **Advocate** for policy change in response to COVID-19



# Health Crisis:

## *Housing is the first line of defense against COVID-19*

- **Reduce the transmission of COVID-19 by providing critical home hygiene kits, improving housing conditions, access to handwashing stations, and public awareness campaigns.** *Examples include:*
  - Home sanitation and hygiene kit support, accompanied by an awareness campaign designed to improve hygiene practices.
  - Working with communities and local partners to raise awareness, promote prevention, dispel misinformation, and reduce stigma related to COVID-19.
- **Protect front line workers and at-risk families by providing temporary sheltering accommodations and minimizing evictions.** *Examples include:*
  - Financial support for renters, and support for landlords to rehabilitate or develop affordable rental housing options.
  - Temporary housing for overcrowded homes, infected family members or non-affected family members, reducing further transmission.
  - Loan forbearance for Habitat partner families.
  - In support of specialized organizations, targeted temporary housing support for domestic abuse victims.



# Responding to the dual health and economic COVID-19 crises through our core competency in shelter.

Adapting current programs to the COVID-19 context

## Health Crisis:

*Housing is the first line of defense against CoVid-19 transmission*

## Economic Crisis:

*Pro-poor housing market recovery and leveraging housing as an economic driver*

Continue to **Advocate** for policy change in response to COVID-19



# Economic Crisis:

## *Pro-poor housing market recovery and leveraging housing as an economic driver*

- **Driving the recovery of the housing market so that low-income households can get the materials, finance, services, and construction to acquire safe and healthier housing.** *Examples include:*
  - Support rehabilitation of market supply chains to facilitate rapid recovery of products, services and materials used by low-income households to create improvements toward healthy homes.
  - Drive innovation of new business models for housing by supporting entrepreneurs with approaches and technologies adapted for a COVID-19 reality.
- **Leveraging the housing and construction sector as a driver to support the economic recovery of vulnerable communities we serve.** *Examples include:*
  - Supporting families with home-based businesses to expand or improve their home to allow reactivation or improvement of their livelihood.
  - Use local markets to source materials and services for Habitat builds in order to spur economic activity in local communities.
  - Support development of decent but affordable commercial rental stock in urban communities .



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# Advocacy:

## *Recovering from crisis & building a more secure future through housing*

- **Advocating to national and local governments to protect the housing needs of diverse communities as the first line of defense against COVID-19, and as an essential input for economic recovery.**
  - Protect the adequacy, affordability, accessibility and stability of housing.
  - Address the immediate financial needs of individuals during the pandemic and ensure the sustainability of housing construction. markets, to ensure swift recovery for all after the pandemic
  - Address the specific needs of informal settlements in fighting this pandemic.
  - Ensure direct engagement with community leaders and groups in COVID-19 responses and plans.
- **Habitat calls on governments to ensure access for all to safe, adequate and affordable housing to reduce exposure and prepare for future threats by:**
  - Ensuring access to adequate housing options for all
  - Expanding affordability through housing finance options
  - Promoting secure tenure rights and equitable access to land for shelter
  - Enabling stakeholder engagement
  - Fostering resilient and responsive communities through housing



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#UKSF26

# Thank You!

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# UK Shelter Forum 26

BREAK

we will resume at 15:20



# UNHCR Shelter and settlement response in Latin America **Covid-19**

UK Shelter Forum, 15 May 2020



Arch. Rafael Mattar Neri / Regional Bureau of the Americas / UNHCR