



# IEC as a process: Malawi

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# **IEC as process: Malawi**

## **Promoting affordable self-recovery**

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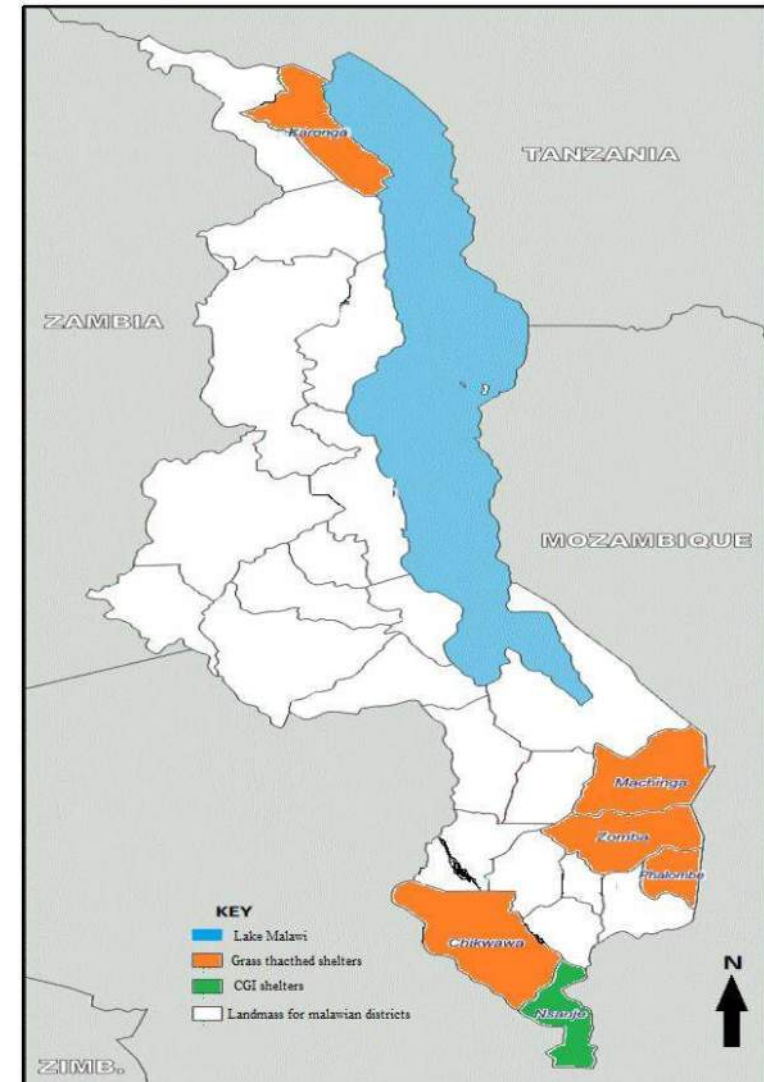
# Background of CRS Shelter Response in Malawi

- 2015 floods - **230,000+** households displaced.

CRS responded with **898** shelters (0.4%)

- 2019 Cyclone Idai floods - **34796** households in need of shelter assistance

CRS supported with **1075** shelters (3%)



# CRS Malawi Shelter Approach

## Promote self recovery

- Training of masons and construction of model houses
- Use of affordable local materials

## IEC production as a process

- Reinforce local knowledge
- Add key DRR features





# IEC process

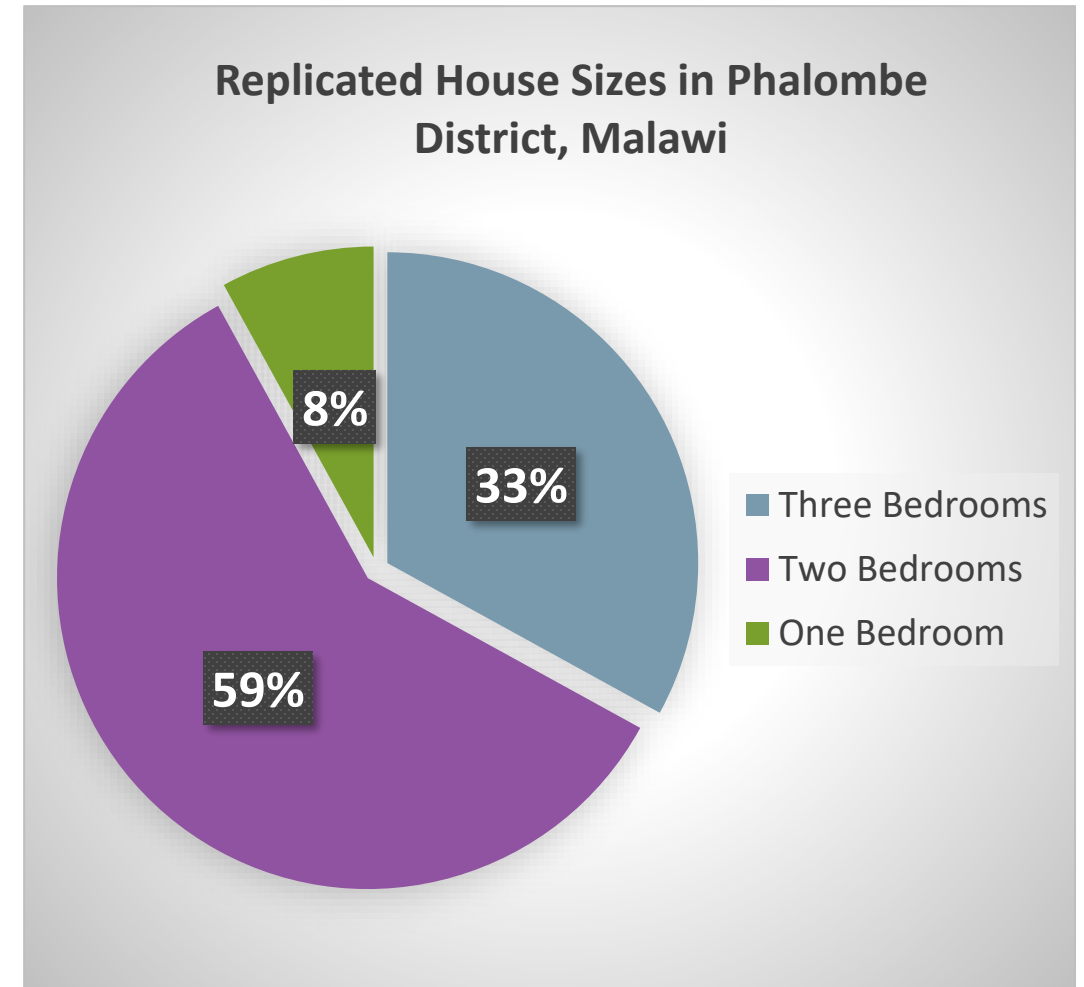
1. Ongoing **learning process** with communities and local masons.
2. Community engagement to **find the best solution** (construction materials and techniques) for each project.
3. Produce and **update** communication materials (IECs) to disseminate the solution found.



# Replication Evidence

2019 Phalombe replication study

- **185** replicas in T/A Jenala
- 88% reported to have replicated due to **strength** and **resilience** of the shelter





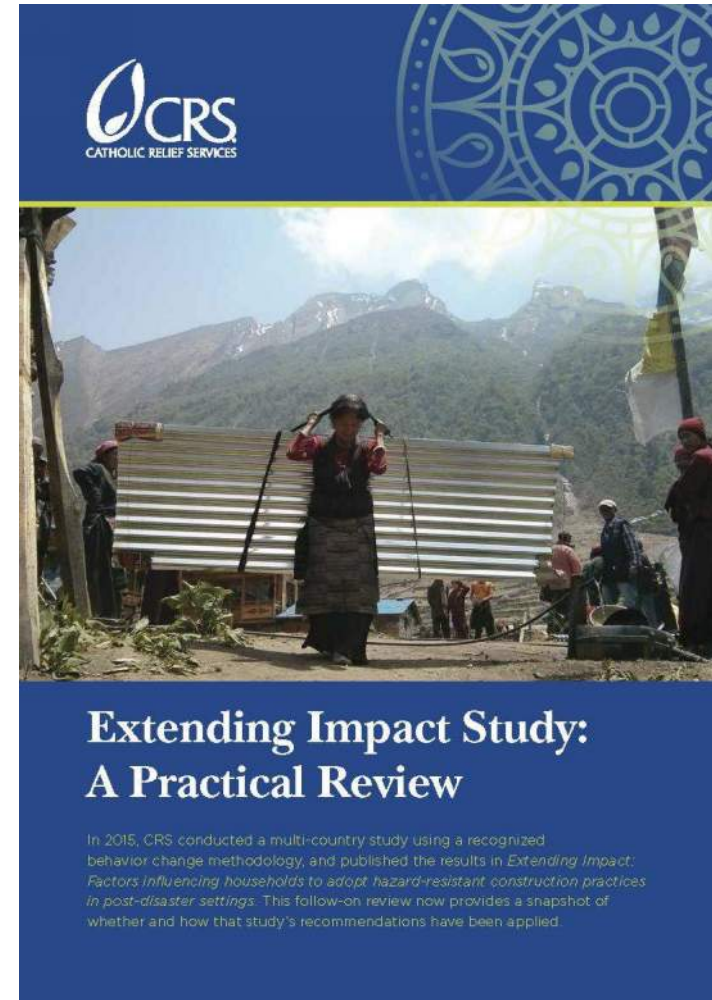
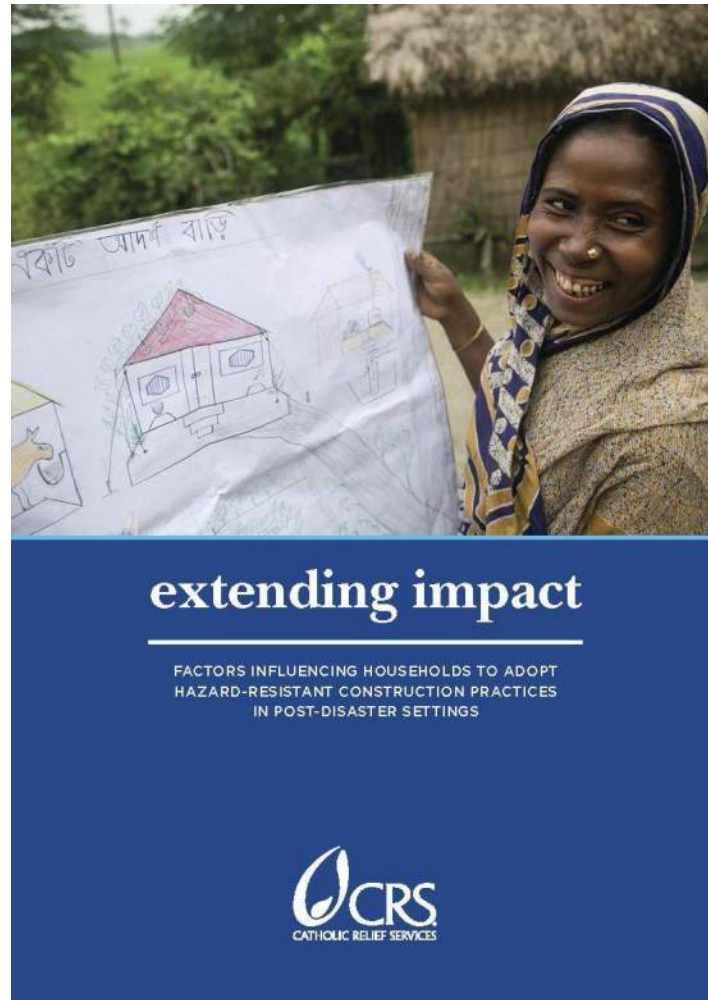
# Experience and perceptions

- Trainings and manuals key to replication
- Community change in perception on permanent resilient shelter and use of local materials
- Graduation and certification of local masons motivates and facilitates self economic growth
- Involvement of local leaders facilitates sustainability of construction techniques in the community



# Replication Factors

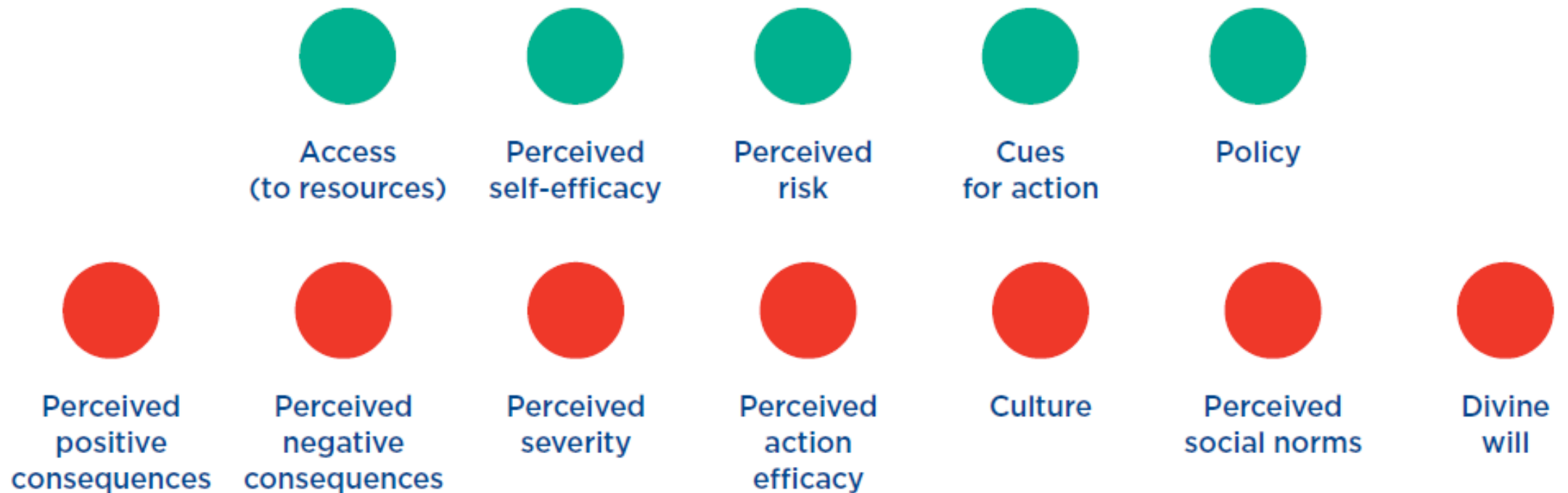
- Extending Impact Report (2015) & Review (2018)





# Replication Factors

**Figure 3. Five most influential behavior change determinants in the *Extending Impact* study, as perceived by the review respondents**



# Upcoming Studies

2021 Replication Study with Oxford Brookes University as part of the ongoing GCRF research project into Self-recovery.

- Aim: Determine awareness of housing risks caused by rain and floods and factors that influence adoption of DRR components for settlement and housing construction
- Means:
  - Physical assessment (direct observation / quantitative data)
  - HH survey (deeper dive into decision making / quantitative and qualitative data).
- Target: beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of CRS shelter recovery programs.

# Upcoming Studies

Thematic areas – Physical assessment

Direct observation of:

1. House Design
  - Existence of DRR features (roof shape, veranda, plinth, slope)
2. House Construction
  - Materials, lintels, wall plate, bracings
3. Health issues
  - Ventilation, vector control, sanitation (what kind and where is it located)





# Upcoming Studies

## Thematic areas – Household survey

Awareness and knowledge / access to resources + skills

1. Past experience (for beneficiaries of Shelter support)
  - Kind of assistance received in the past, perceptions on it
2. Access to information (for non-beneficiaries)
  - Indirect access to technical guidance, replication
3. Impact and decision making (all)
  - Factors impacting decision making (markets, socio-cultural)
4. Hazards and their relationship to construction
  - Risk awareness
5. How you constructed your house
  - Knowledge of best practices
6. Health issues related to construction

