

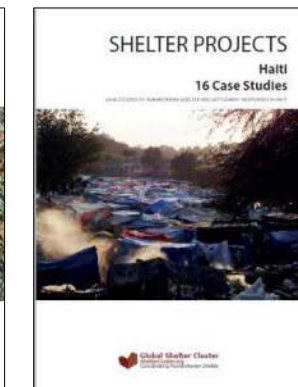
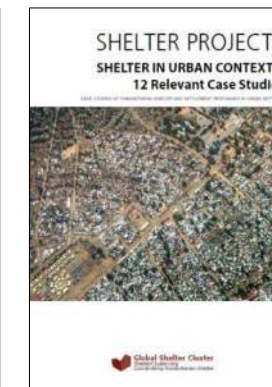
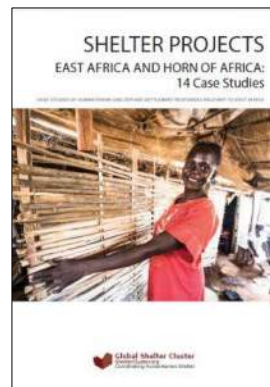
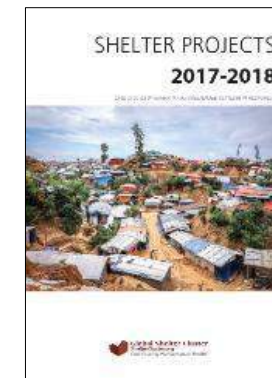
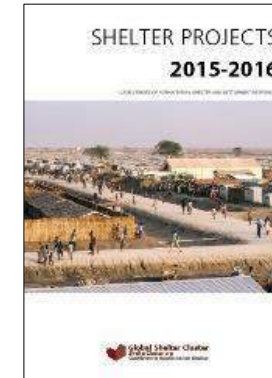
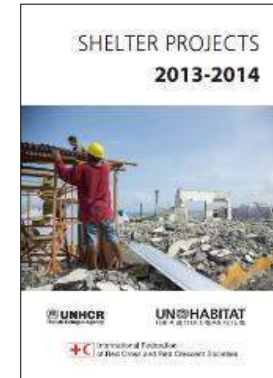
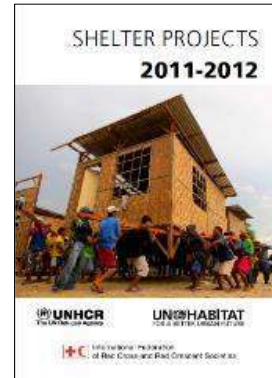
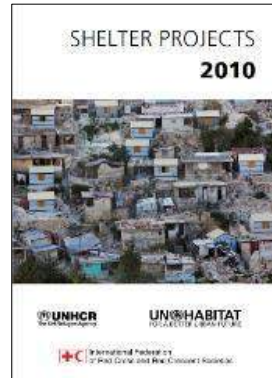
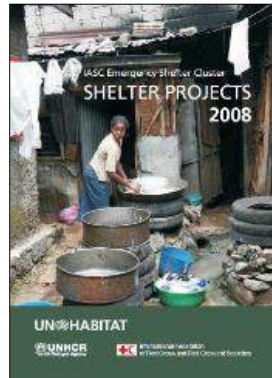
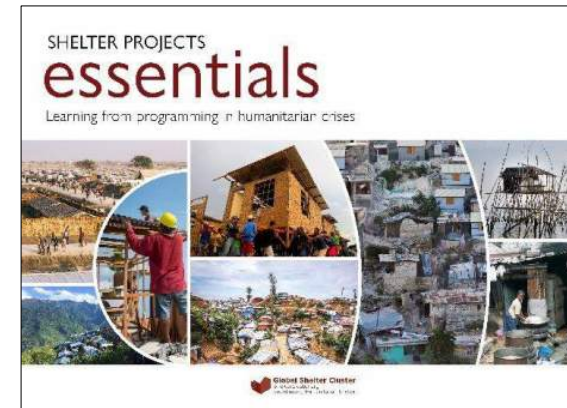


Shelter Projects

Laura Heykoop - IOM

SHELTER PROJECTS

shelterprojects.org



SHELTER PROJECTS



a Context is everything



b Shelter and settlements assistance is part of a process. It has long-term impacts



c People are active participants in their own response and recovery



d Shelter and settlements assistance must be inclusive



e There is a balance between scale, coverage, quality and impact



f Security of tenure underpins all shelter response



g Shelter and settlements go hand in hand



h Shelter and settlements assistance must link to other sectors and priorities



i Local environmental damage is long-lasting



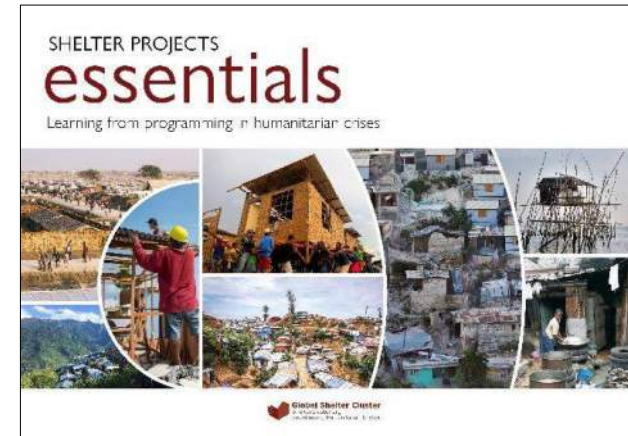
j Locally appropriate technical solutions work best



k Good projects reduce the impacts of future shocks



l Effective projects are coordinated and planned



B. SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS ASSISTANCE IS PART OF A PROCESS. IT HAS LONG-TERM IMPACTS

Shelter and settlements assistance is part of a process and crisis-affected people are active participants in that process. How and where assistance is provided in an emergency can have long-term impacts on people's ability to improve their situation and eventually recover.

People will start to improve and upgrade their living conditions as soon as they can get access to land, materials and other resources, especially in post-disaster contexts where often 'recovery' begins on day 1 – immediately after the disaster. Many case studies illustrate how shelter and settlements assistance can remove barriers and support incremental recovery.

In contexts of conflict and prolonged displacement, crisis-affected households are often in a state of flux for many years. Multiple case studies show how shelter and settlements programs can be designed to support people during their displacement. They also show how to support an end to their displacement, for example by helping people return to their original homes and communities and rebuild their lives. This is especially the case when people can gain secure access to land.

How assistance is provided also has lasting impacts on host communities. Many case studies illustrate how projects can be designed to reduce social tensions and mutually benefit host communities.

Increasing access to affordable rental housing in Jordan

There was a shortage of affordable housing in Jordan prior to the Syria crisis, which began in 2011. It was then reported that the housing needs of Syrian refugees exacerbated this shortage, raising rental prices, increasing social tensions, and straining urban infrastructure. Many refugees were living in abandoned or partially constructed buildings, or in flats that were overcrowded and poorly maintained. This project identified unfinished housing units and signed contracts with building owners, who received grants for repair and rehabilitation to an agreed standard. In so doing, they agreed to the condition that a refugee household would be granted a rent-free lease for a specified period of time. Rather than simply paying out cash for housing, which would have inflated rents, the project helped house refugees and increased the available stock of affordable housing in the country. This contributed to a more sustainable solution. For more information see Shelter Projects 2013-14 (A11) p38.

SHELTER PROJECTS ESSENTIALS | www.shelterprojects.org



Camp closure and support to returnees in Burundi

In Burundi, four emergency camps were set up to assist people displaced by flooding and landslides in 2015. Two years later thousands of people were still living in the camps. Living conditions had rapidly deteriorated and many inhabitants wanted to leave and requested assistance for a more durable shelter solution. This project decommissioned the camps and offered shelter support, transportation and reintegration assistance to the camps' inhabitants, resettling more than 5,000 people. For more information see Shelter Projects 2017-18 (A11) p2.

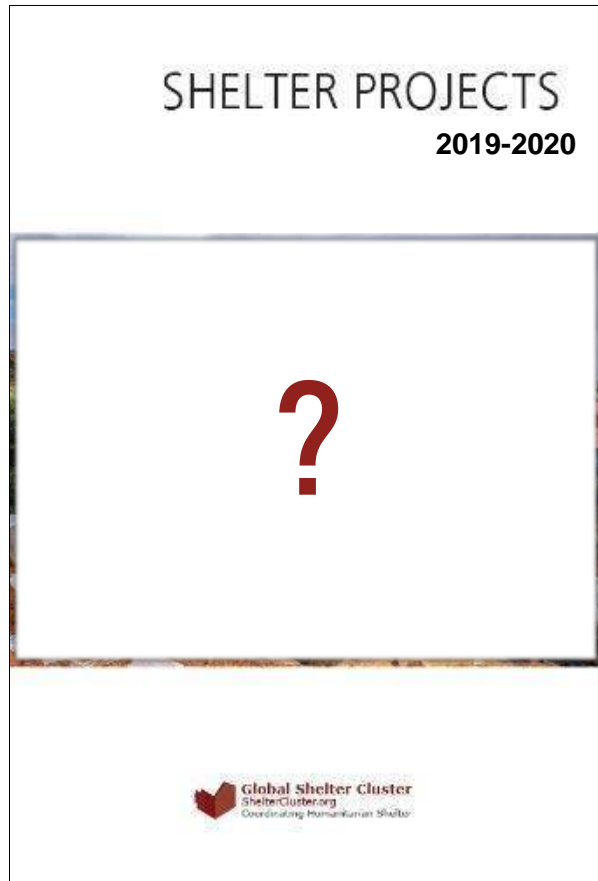
Core shelters in Sri Lanka

This project, supporting families returning to their villages after being displaced by conflict, took an incremental approach to reconstruction. The project worked with households to construct 'core shelters'. These were small but durable homes that cost a similar amount to build as less durable 'semi-permanent' shelters. Core shelters were designed to be easily expanded and adapted to reflect changing household needs. Most families did indeed start upgrading as soon as their core shelters were ready to move into. For more information see Shelter Projects 2009 (A18) p36.



SHELTER PROJECTS

Cast your vote in the photo competition.... coming soon!





IEC Material Compendium

Boshra Khoshnevis - IOM

The Shelter Compendium

INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION MATERIALS
FOR SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMMING



April 2021

- Background
- Methodology
- Learnings

Case Studies and Opinion Pieces

Reviews



What are Information, Education and Communication Materials?

A document by WHO defines IECs as: “**an approach** which attempts to change or reinforce a set of behaviors in a target audience regarding a specific problem in a predefined period of time.”

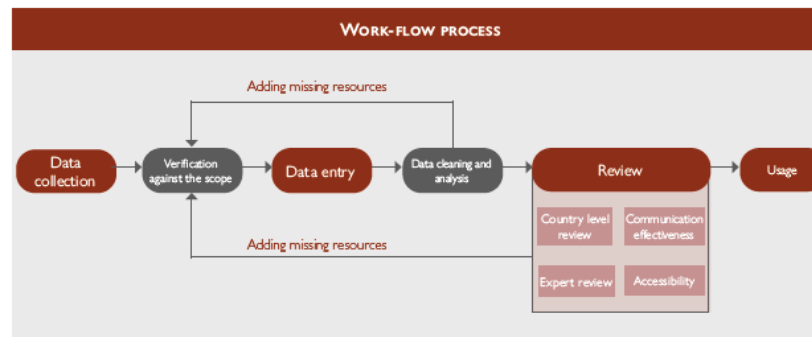
We are focusing on **materials that support this approach for shelter.**

IEC materials have the **objectives** of raising awareness and attempting to change, reinforce or promote a clear message to a **targeted audience** through **different channels**. These channels vary from printed media, such as posters, flyers, leaflets, brochures and booklets, to broadcasted media, such as radio messages, animations, or text messages.

In this document we try to use the term “IEC Materials” to denote that they should be part of a process.

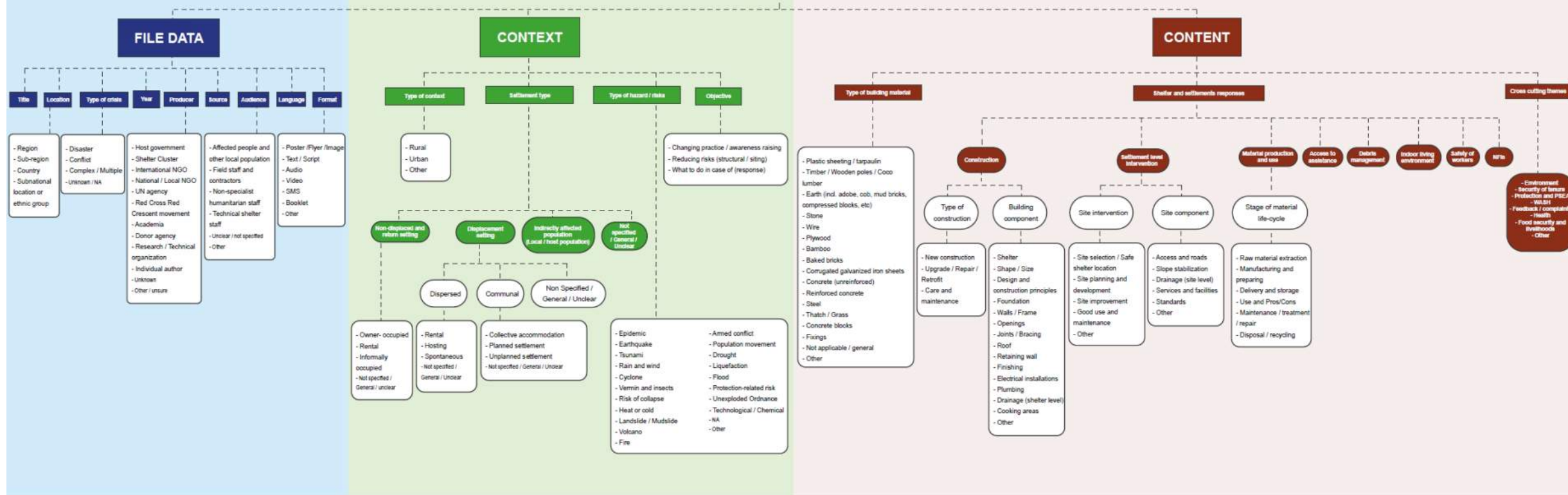


Methodology



This graphic shows the work-flow that was used to compile and create the Shelter Compendium.

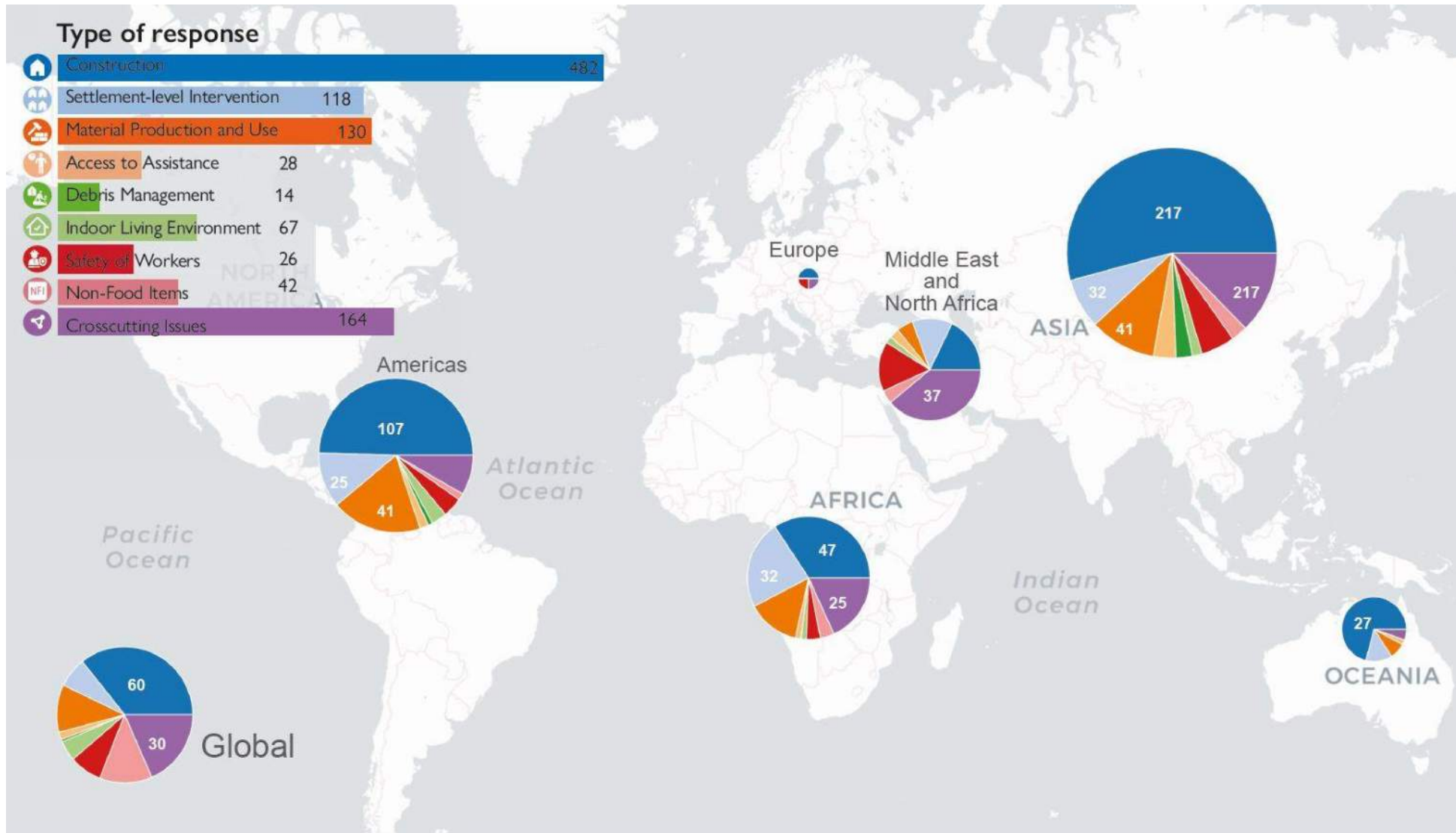
Information Education and Communication Materials



This graphic shows how IEC materials were classified whilst building the database of the Shelter Compendium.



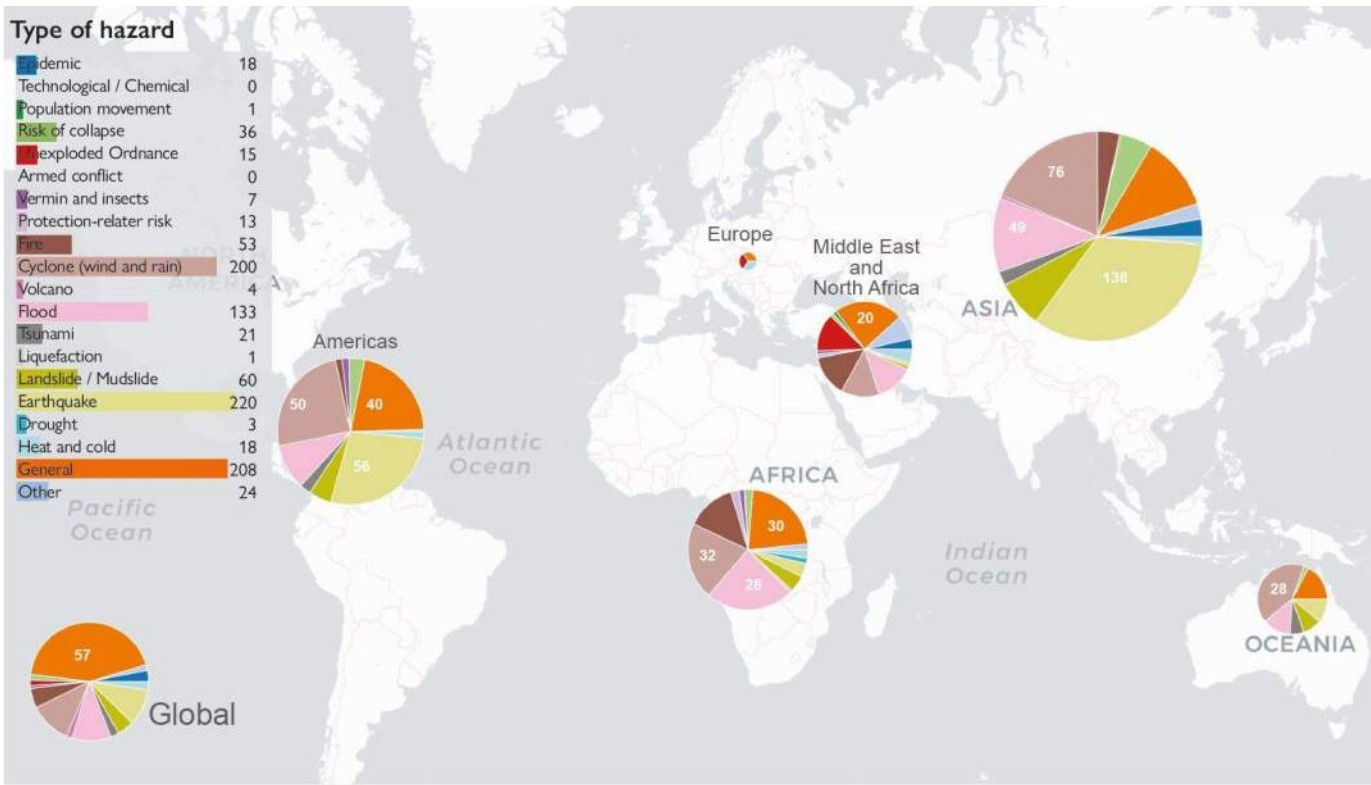
Analysis of The IEC materials



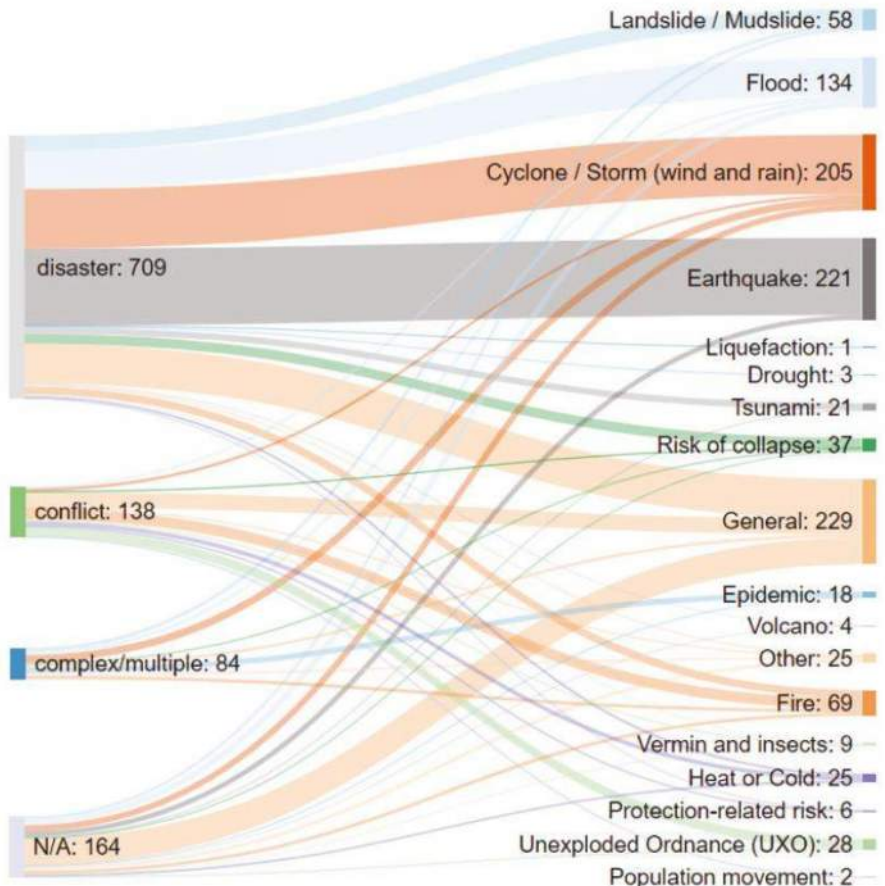
This graphic shows the breakdown of IEC materials according to type of response. The proportions of the circles reflect the number of IEC materials among different regions.



Analysis of The IEC materials



This graphic shows the breakdown of IEC materials according to type of hazard. The proportions of the circles reflect the number of IEC materials among different regions.



This graphic shows the relation between the context in which the IEC material was created and the risk reduction they aim to achieve.



For Effective Information, Education and Communication Materials, Remember that:

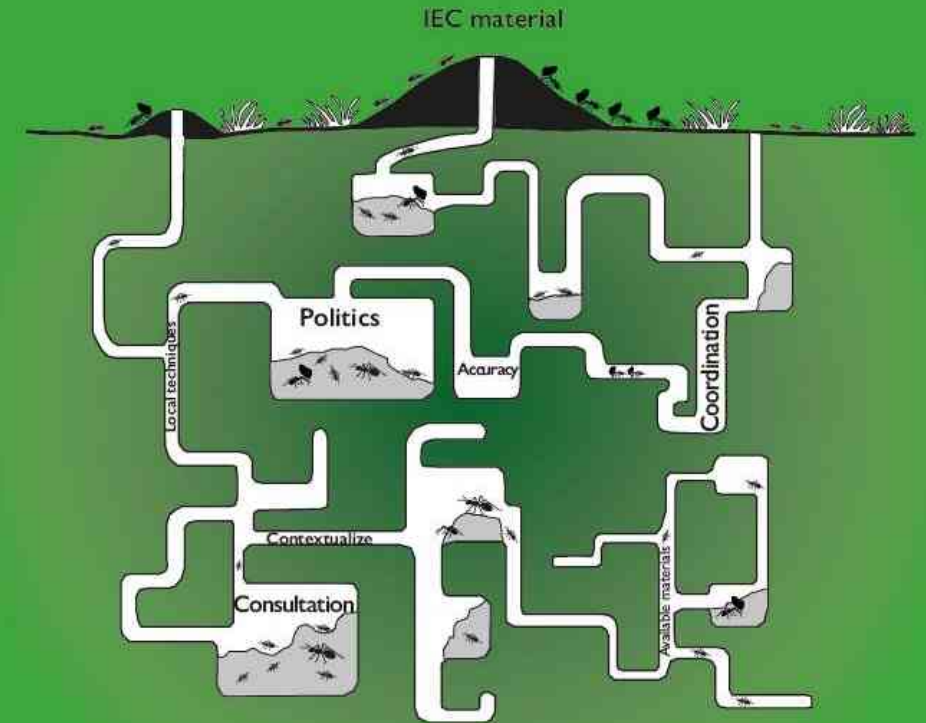
- Communication is a 2-way street. IEC materials should usually be a part of larger social engagement programme to create behavior change – or they need to impart specific information backed up by a supporting programme. In order to be accurate and productive components of a public information programme, IEC materials should be created in consultation with their target audience.
- The process to develop Shelter IEC materials is a collaborative effort and can be as important as the content of the materials themselves. Shelter IEC materials are developed with many objectives including to distill the issues and clarify policy, technical and social knowledge in the simplest of terms. When well-managed, this process of bringing people together and forming consensus consolidates learning, shares knowledge and promotes consistency in response.
- Access to information is a right for all. IEC materials need to be not just technically clear, but also should consider how accessible and inclusive that information is to as many people as possible.
- IEC materials evolve during a response. As crises and responses evolve, messaging also needs to change. Throughout a response, new resources should be developed as necessary, existing resources should be modified, and the dialogue should be continued.
- IEC materials within the shelter sector can generally benefit from more evaluation and review of their impacts. Without feedback, evaluation, and testing of IEC materials, it is not possible to effectively identify areas of improvements, nor to produce more effective material. In the course of compiling this compendium, it was only possible to find a few examples of impact assessment and adoption of the messaging. In most cases feedback appeared to be limited to post-distribution monitoring activities which are conducted soon after the response.
- Some messages never change. Materials that are currently being used are often created using information and illustrations from existing IEC materials. Throughout the process of compiling the Shelter Compendium, certain messages were found to be recurrent. It became clearer that the technical messages are not very different, but (in some cases) the message was contextualized.
- IEC materials are not a solution, and they should be contextualized and have a roll out strategy. The intended objectives of an IEC material cannot be achieved by simply disseminating the flyers and posters. To increase the impact of IEC resources, they should be part of a programme, and be accompanied by technical trainings, demonstrations etc. This will not only improve the impact of the assistance, but will also build capacities and facilitate self-recovery of communities in the long-term.



- A.1 Plastic Sheeting IEC Material Overtime
- A.2 Considering and Using Pre-Existing IEC Materials
- A.3 Using Pre-existing Messaging
- A.4 Developing New IEC Materials
- A.5 Coordinating Messaging
- A.6 Politics of Developing IEC Materials
- A.7 Different Impact of Communication Channels
- A.8 Monitoring the Gaps and Continuing the Dialogue
- A.9 Testing and Community Feedback
- A.10 Accessible and Inclusive IEC Materials

Section A

CASE STUDIES AND OPINION PIECES



Anthills are some of the most impressive structures in nature. Even if an anthill seems small, the mound is just the tip of a much larger structure. There are thousands of ants just below the surface, doing different works.

The process to develop IEC materials is often overlooked while, usually is as important as the content of the materials themselves. It requires coordinating with different actors, engaging with the community, understanding the context and knowledge gaps, etc. It can serve to put humanitarian organizations on the same page and can also define policies. At times, it can involve politics.