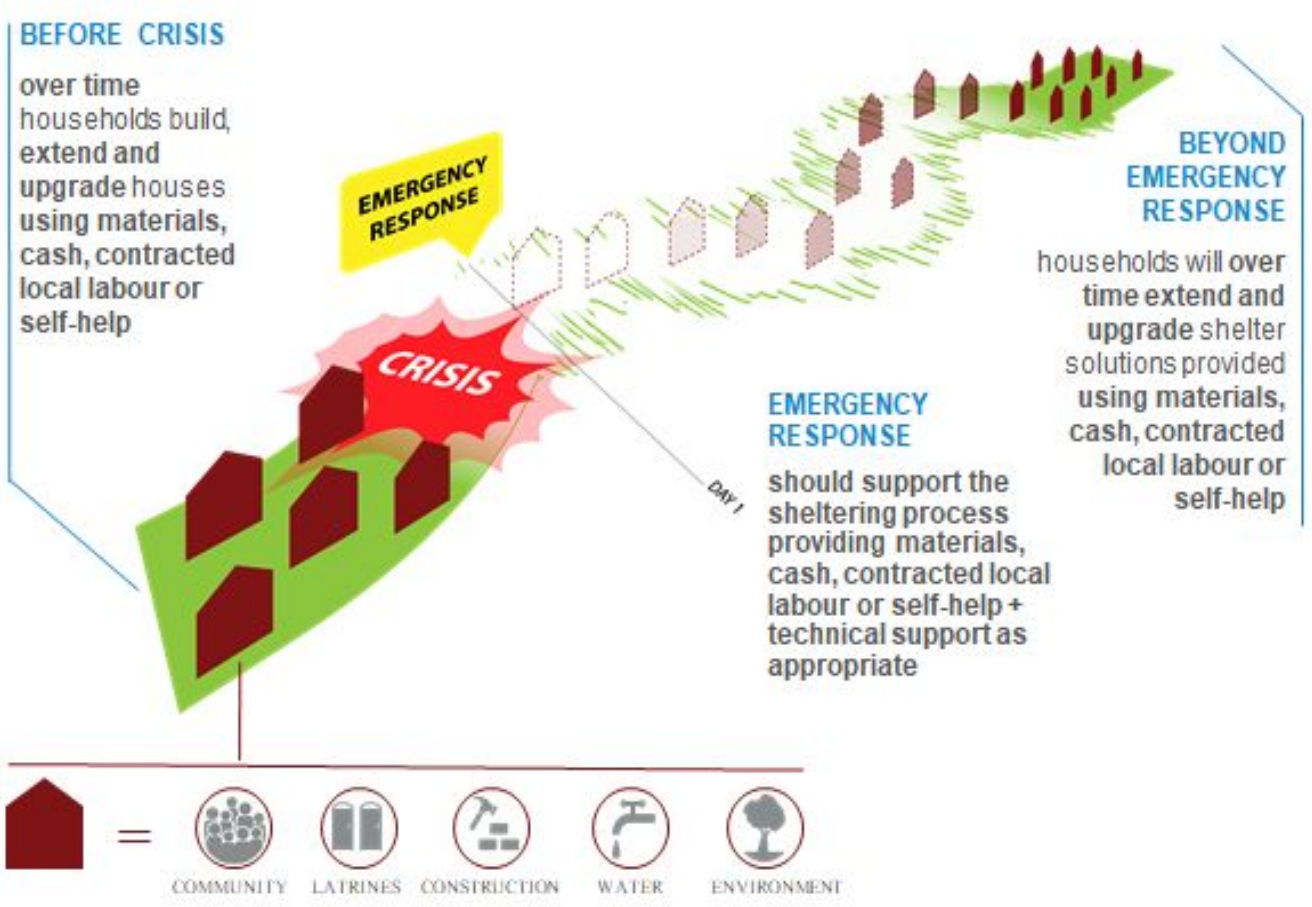
Promoting Safer Building Working Group

7th October 2020

- Welcome
- Explain Jamboard
- Working Group updates
- Orientation regarding next WG focus



2. Working Group Updates

- **IOM IEC Project (Joseph Ashmore, IOM)**
- Roadmap for Research inputs (Bill Flinn, CARE International UK)
- Project Update
  - Background (Olivier Moles, CRAterre)
  - GCRF Translations project
    - Global overview (Charles Parrack, CENDEP)
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    - Wider impacts of shelter - health update (Sue Webb, CENDEP)

The Shelter Compendium

A database of reviewed Information, Education and Communication materials to allow faster messaging in future crisis responses

Global Shelter Cluster
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

IOM UN MIGRATION

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Promoting Safer Building Working Group

7th October 2020 GSC Meeting

Usage / Dissemination

30,000 Initial files collected

1st round of filtering:

-> removed duplicates

-> removed irrelevant file types

7000 remaining

2nd round filtering:

-> identified photographs and less relevant images

-> rapid verification of remaining files against the scope

700 data entry done

46 reviewers

200 key IECs will be reviewed

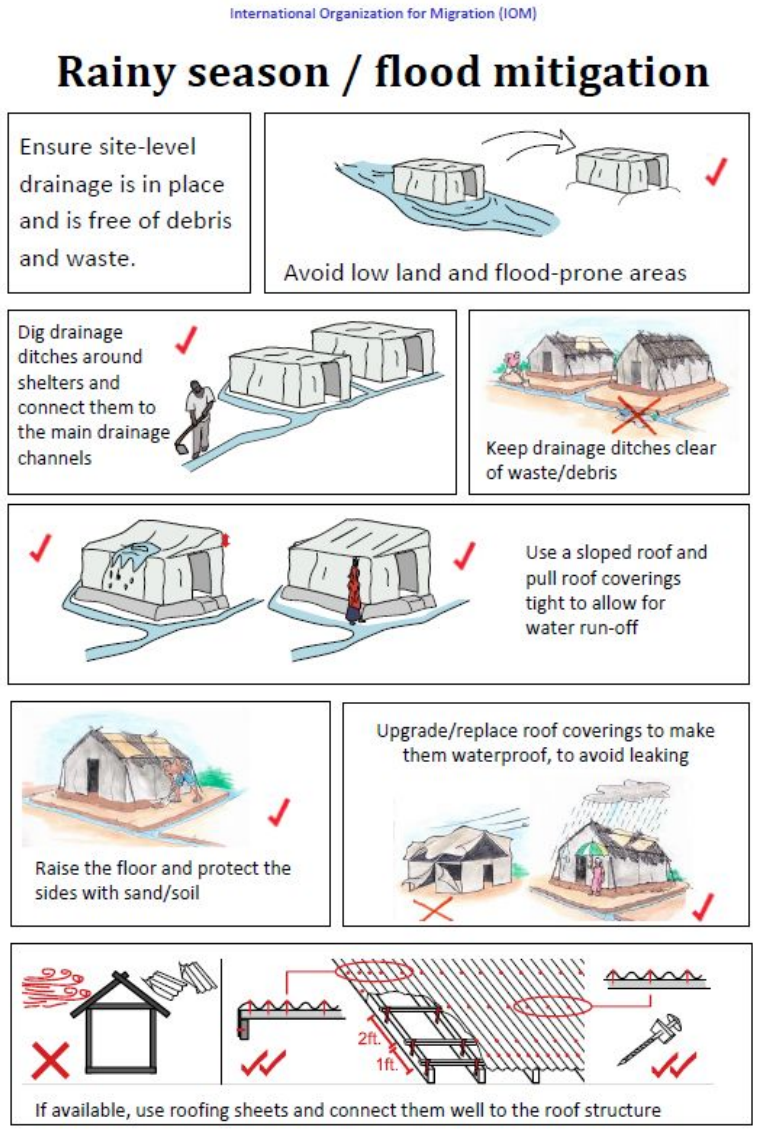
Usage / Dissemination

Web interface

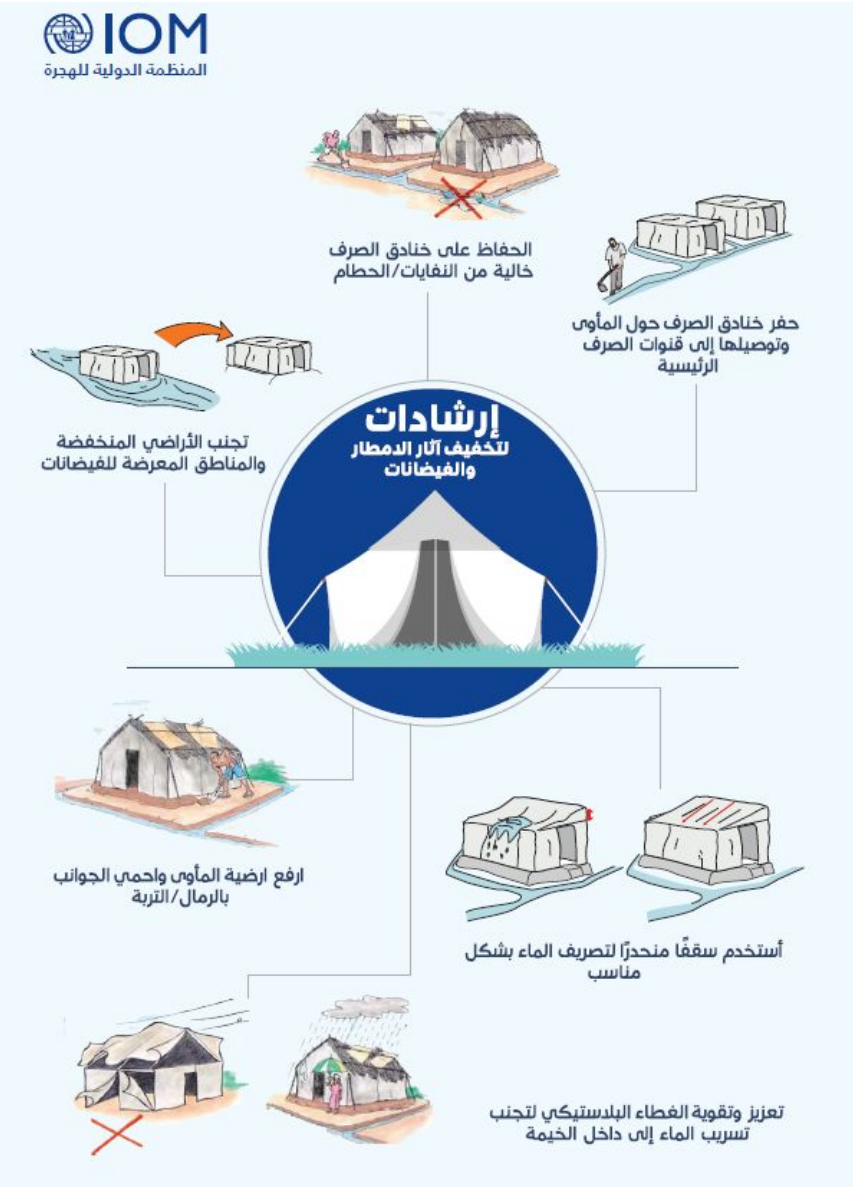
Hard copy overview publication

IEC of the month for a social media campaign

Events



iec@sheltercluster.org



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Roadmap for Research

(InterAction)

- Redefining a good house
- Towards an Environmental Health lens
- Home-based enterprises
- What does protection really mean?
- Developing research in conflict & displacement
- Supporting the integration of local DRR practices
- Integrating geoscience and community hazard knowledge

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Self-Recovery Protocol

Informing Choice for Safer Building: A Protocol for Developing & Disseminating Shelter and Settlement related Information, Education, Communication (IEC) Resources

https://www.sheltercluster.org/promoting-safer-building-working-group/protocol-informing-choice-better-shelter

Step 0: **Forming the Working Group**

Step 1: **Understanding the Context** (KAP analysis, building practices, construction failure mechanisms, coping strategies, available materials, etc.)

Step 2: Define IEC **Preliminary Objectives**

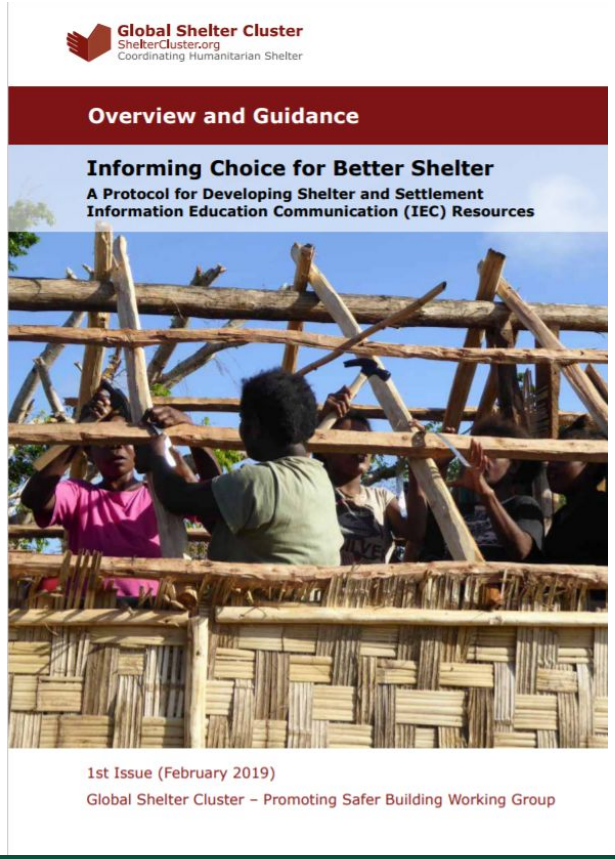
Step 3: Identifying **Stakeholders & Audiences**

Step 4: **Engagement pathways analysis** (communication media analysis)

Step 5: **Develop Detailed Messaging** for Audience/ Stakeholders and Engagement Pathways

Step 6: Define **Roll-Out Strategy** and **confirm IEC objectives**

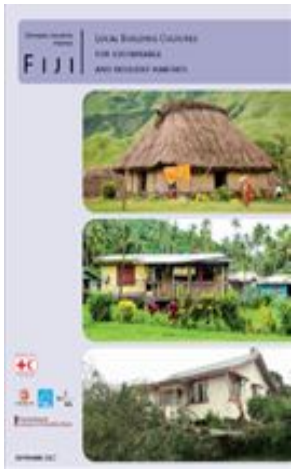
Step 7: Define **Monitoring, Revision and Evaluation Framework**

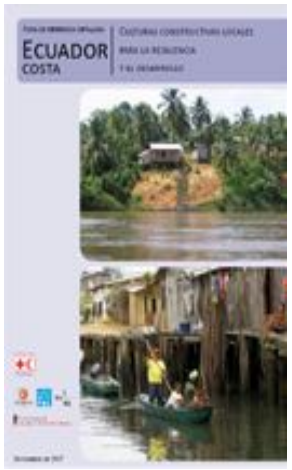


The tools already developed to understand local building sector

1. SHELTER RESPONSE PROFILES

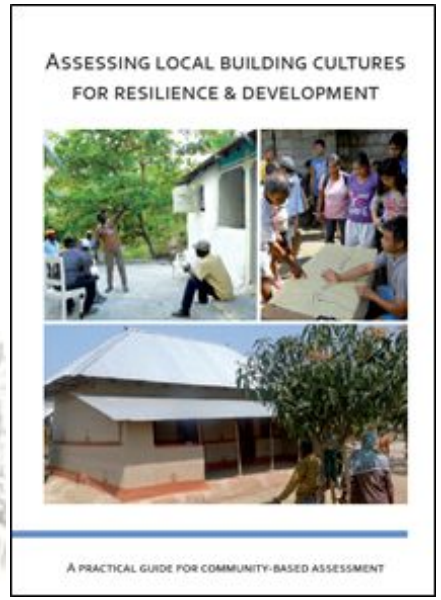
https://www.sheltercluster.org/promoting-safer-building-working-group/library/shelter-response-profiles





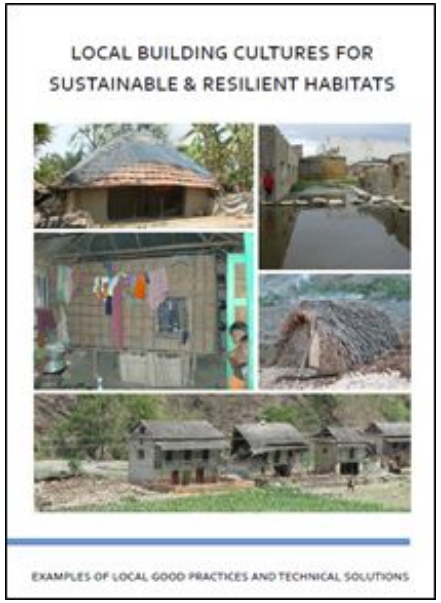
2. METHODOLOGICAL GUIDES FOR THE ANALYSIS / DIAGNOSIS / ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL BUILDING CULTURES

https://craterre.hypotheses.org/999



3. CATALOGUES OF EXAMPLES OF LOCAL GOOD PRACTICES AND TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS

https://craterre.hypotheses.org/1774



Promoting Safer Building Working Group

Seminars and workshops

Workshops:

- **Context analysis**
- **Shelter and Health**
- **Geoscience**
- **Implementation**

To come:

- **M&E and indicators**
  - **… to be defined according to the sector's need**
  - **… to be defined according to the sector's need**

GCRF Global Research Translations Award

A research project on Shelter Self-Recovery

The aim of this project is to co-develop best-practice programming guidance for the support of self-recovery that places the priorities and agency of individuals, families and communities at the centre.

From September 2019 to September* 2021

- Activities update:
  - WS1: Testing the Self-Recovery Protocol in Malawi
  - WS2: Shelter self-recovery guidance
  - WS3: Wider impacts of shelter - health update

UPDATE ON

Testing the Self-Recovery Protocol in Malawi

(GCRF research project)

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7th October 2020 GSC Meeting

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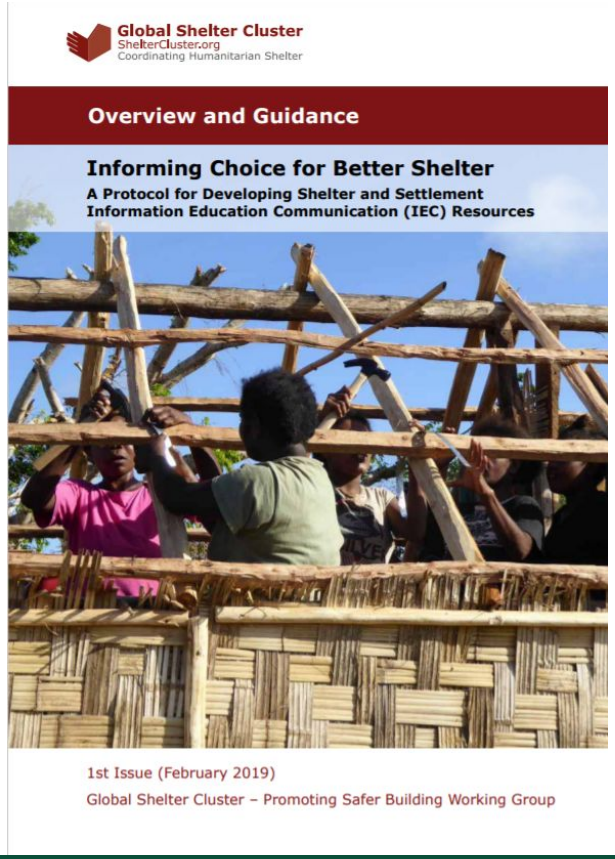


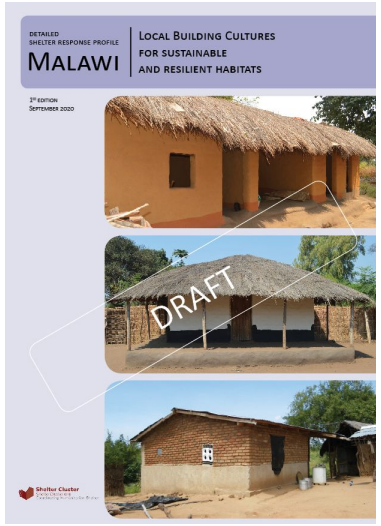
Testing the Self-Recovery Protocol in Malawi (GCRF research project)

Step 1 – Activity 1

Shelter response profile

Working with TWG

Work in progress SRP Malawi: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1T-6RcLZmRt4x0Pucan3j6t9L0DHan33I?usp=sharing



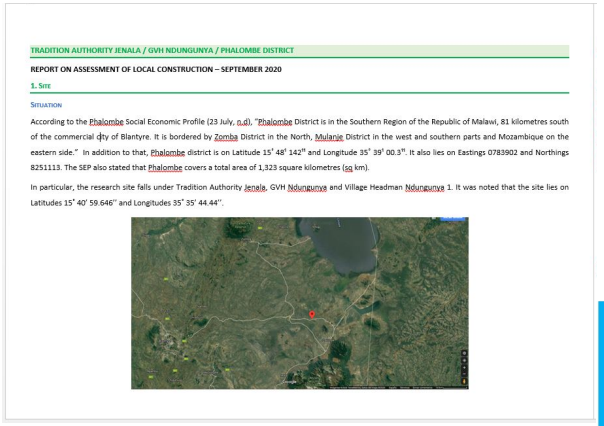
Houses constructed using adobe bricks, render and earth mortar like this one (Chisoka, Rumphi District) responded well to the important floods in 2015 (CRS, 2020) as the design developed over centuries provides protection from the elements. Other than some minor repairs, some of these houses were in good condition and allowed the families to return to their homes once the floods had subsided. © Jon Twingi

Verandas and large roof overhangs between the interior earth wall and the exterior avoid the risk that changes in humidity associated with rain will swell the soil under the walls. House in Simwaka, Nkhotakota. © Jon Twingi

House in Mpale, Mangochi (top). House in Dzipusile, Ntcheu (bottom). These two houses have a contact surface between the wall and the roof structure which is minimised using only some bricks to sustain the framework. This permits ventilation, but also allows for a better visual detection of termites paths and thus a better control of their attacks. © Jon Twingi

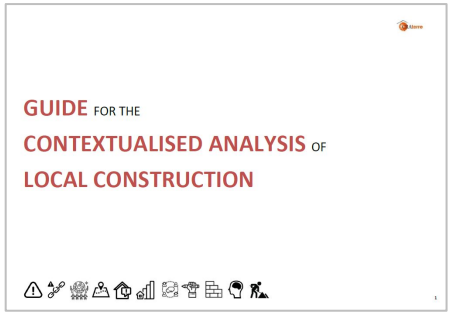
Step 1 – Activity 2

Contextualised analysis of local construction (scale of the locality/territory – 2nd stage)



Working with CADECOM and CRS Malawi

Work in progress methodology: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1isbTApyNF835LCQJhlRdm4bbv2jVx-S4?usp=sharing



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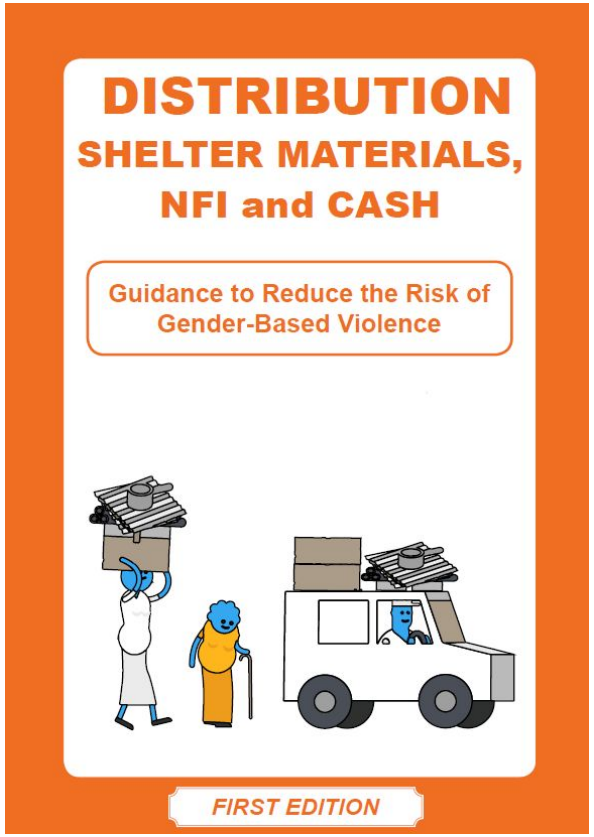
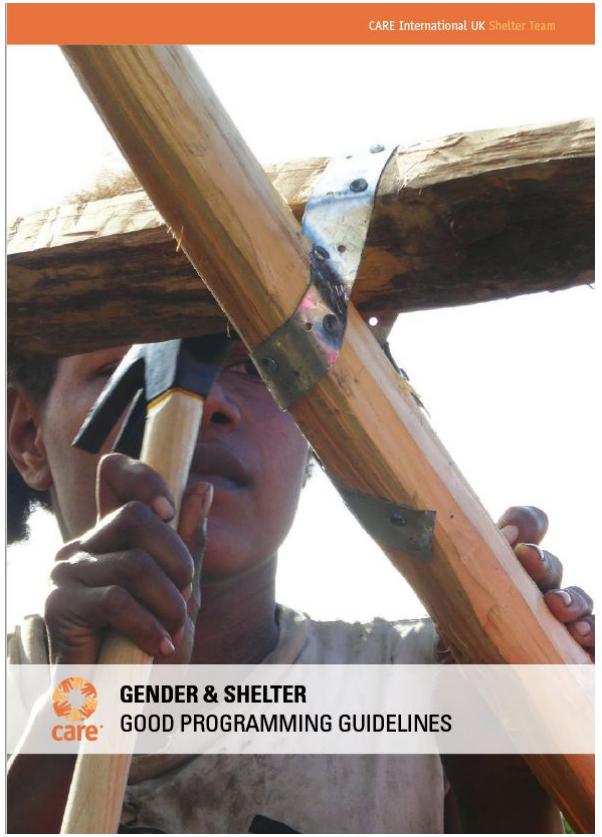
Testing the Self-Recovery Protocol in Malawi (GCRF research project)

Plan for the next months

- Do another pre-pilot assessment with CRS/CADECOM to test changes done in the tools
- Finalize the tools based on the experience and feedback of the pre-testing
- Do a TWIG meeting in Malawi to update partners and identify potential interest piloting the final tools in other areas of the country
- Pre-test the next steps of the Protocol and than pilot with other partners
- Continue developing templates and tools to support partners to roll-out the full Protocol, having in mind differences between remote or in-country support
- Coordinate with other GSC WG (EIC compendium and disability inclusion)

Shelter Self-Recovery Guidance
(GCRF Research Project)





Shelter Self-Recovery Programming Guidance

Coming soon…

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Shelter Self-Recovery Guidance

- Introduction
- Part I: Self-Recovery Explained
- Part II: Self-recovery Programmes
- Part III: Information gaps

Goal:

- Translation of research into something practical to support shelter self-recovery programming.

Audience:

- Programme managers, shelter staff, shelter coordinators, people asking "what is shelter self-recovery and why should I take this approach?

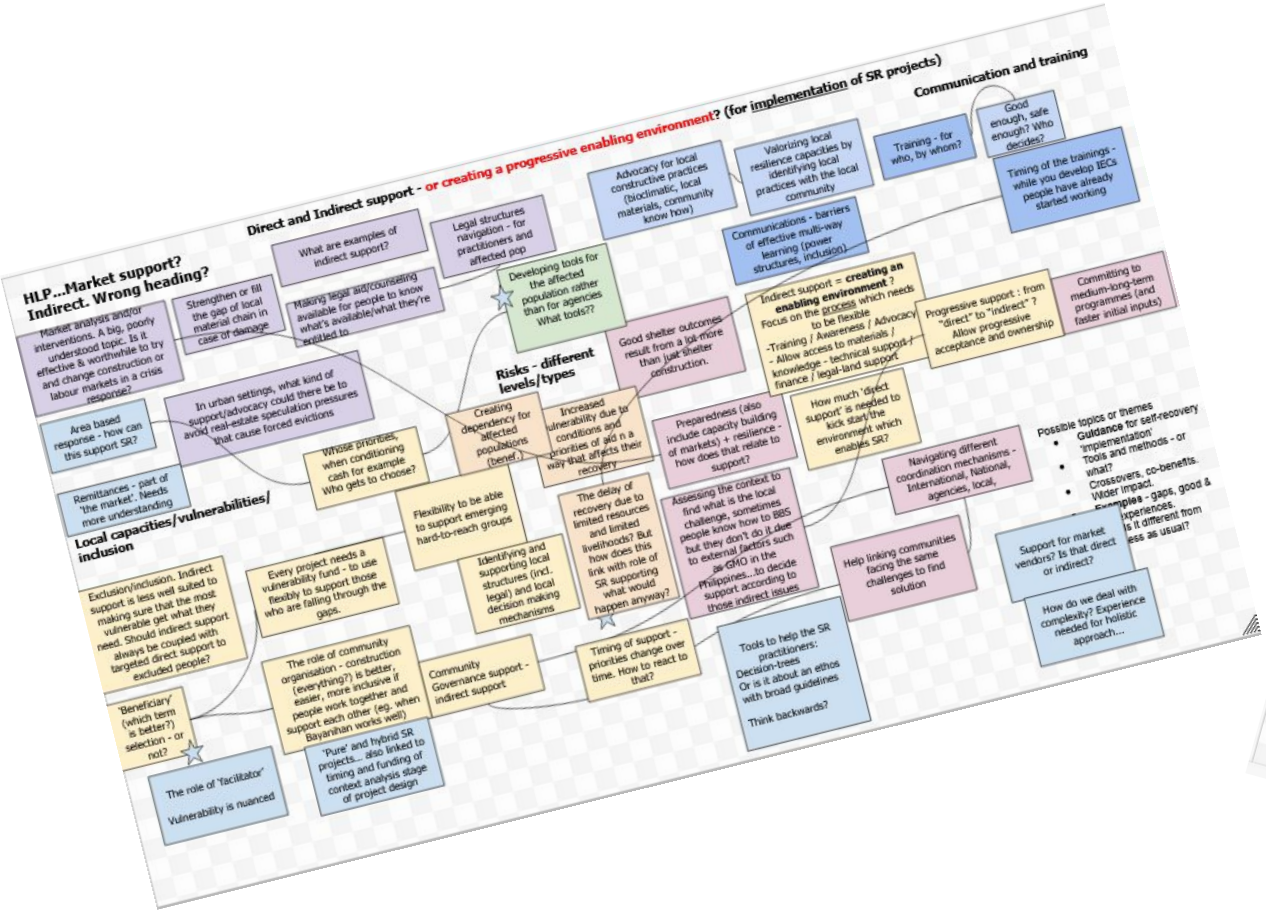
For more information: Beth Simons, CARE International UK, simons@careinternational.org

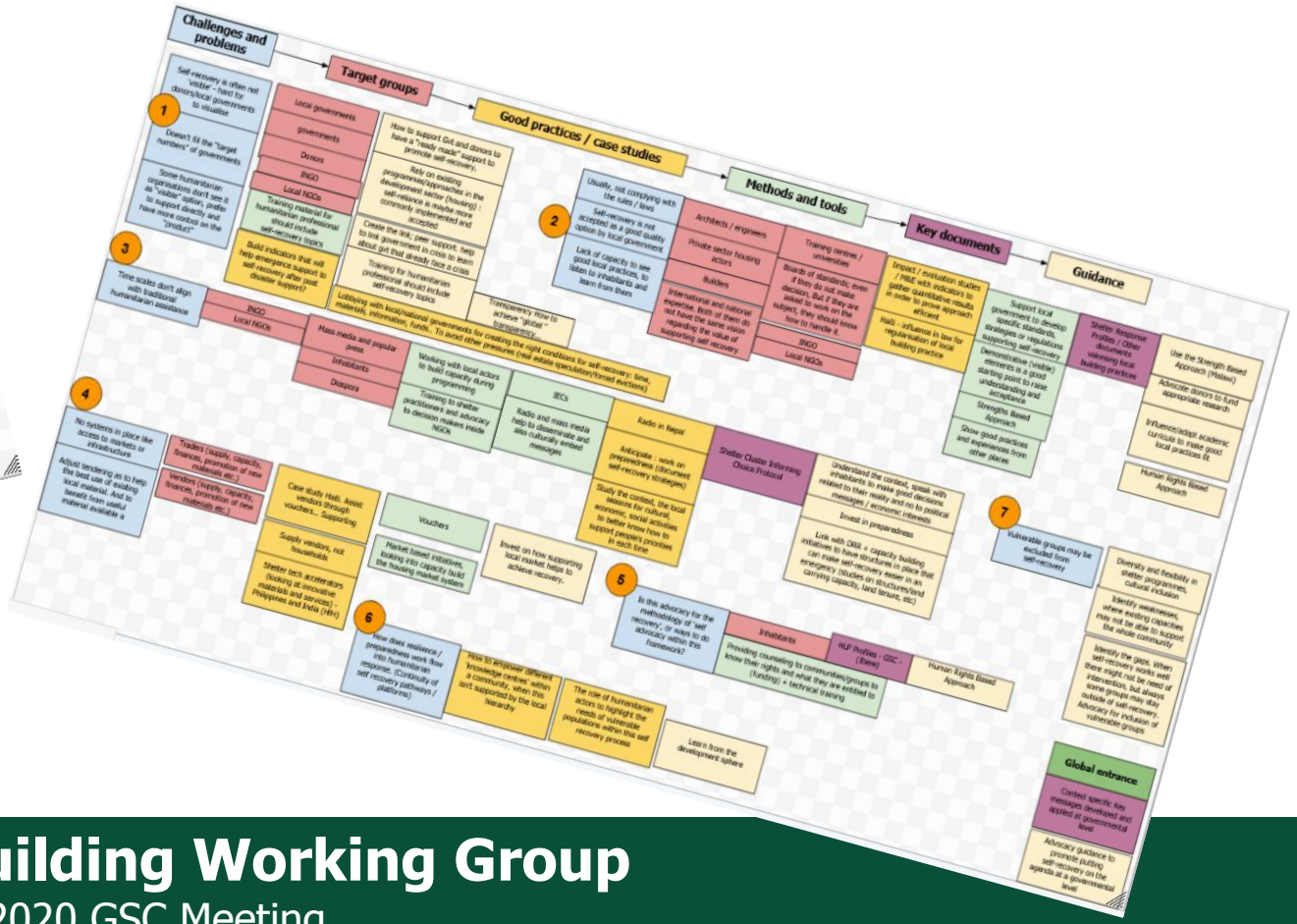
WORKSHOP 2 – Shelter and Health

1. An 'Environmental Health' inter-cluster Working Group should be formed, including Health, Shelter and WaSH experts.
2. The Shelter Sector, working in collaboration with other humanitarian and development actors and academics, should develop evidence of the beneficial impacts of improved shelter on mental and physical health. This report identifies a non-exhaustive list of further research that can inform practice.
3. A priority list of health-related standards and/or indicators should be developed, along with the means to allow it to be context-specific.
4. Context analyses should incorporate prevailing health risks and their relationship to housing, including community perceptions, plans and priorities.
5. The Shelter and Settlements Sector should use the current public interest in global health generated by COVID-19 to reinforce an understanding of the impacts of living conditions on mental and physical health.

Workshop report: *Towards Healthier Homes in Humanitarian Settings*

WORKSHOP 3 – Implementation Guidance Workshop





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Community-led implementation

Challenges

- **Risks of identifying community as a whole** - individual recovery can differ from community recovery.
- Organisation of the community is central to their capacity to recover. Humanitarians can risk **exacerbating existing power dynamics** due to multiple conflicting agendas. May further **marginalise under-represented groups** if only speaking to community leaders.
- **Urban areas can be more challenging** than rural. People can belong to various different networks and groups.
- Common perception is that responses are **too time-restricted** to do community participation.

Guidance/Mitigation

- Recognise people have **different recovery trajectories**.
- Use **Conflict Sensitivity/Capacity mapping** tools.
- Build on community participation tools like **PASSA.**
- Learn from the **development sector** and adapt their good practice to humanitarian settings.
- Timing restrictions can be mitigated by working with **local partners.**
- Agencies should **define what type of response it is** e.g. acute, recurring, local, international and allocate time scales in order to incorporate community engagement.

Programme Development and Monitoring

Challenges

- More resources for **ongoing monitoring** to understand changing capacities, priorities and plans.
- **Flexible programming** - donors and organisational approaches.
- **Multi-disciplinary teams** - communications specialists, engineers, architects, legal experts, scientists - when appropriate.

Guidance / Mitigation

- Identify potential **community-led monitoring** processes early. Use existing social networks but take care to not reinforce exclusionary cultural norms.
- Be braver to **advocate** with donors for flexibility and talk about what needs to change in programmes.
- Include **community development teams**. A change of mentality within organisations when **hiring** staff and **recognising the value** of different skill sets.

*Programme proposals and approach should reflect our role as a **facilitator** rather than a provider.*

*What can we learn from **cash** programming (facilitation) and **development** actors (long-term view)?*

Direct and Indirect Support

Challenges

- How to enable direct and indirect support to **flex over time**, allowing **progressive 'ownership'** of the SR process?
- We need to understand more about local capacities in order to get inclusion right. **Vulnerability is nuanced**; SR might increase vulnerability for some.
- SR has started before we get there...how can **training and communication** support catch up?
- How to plan **timely training** that tackles what is '**good enough**', '**safe enough**'? Who decides?

Guidance

- Can we re-conceptualise direct/indirect support as 'creating a **progressive enabling environment** for SR' ? Our role is to be a **facilitator**
- SR programmes need **flexibility** to be able to support emerging hard-to-reach/vulnerable groups.
- Recognise **wider impacts** and **co-benefits** of SR **home-making processes**
- Identify and **support local structures** and support networks and **local decision making mechanisms**

Self recovery advocacy

Challenges

- Need to achieve a common understanding about the **value of the approach** and how it may be valued by stakeholders that promote it
  - Quantitative vs Qualitative
  - Visible vs impact
- Fulfill existing **standard vs** achieving **what people can afford**
- Project **time** vs Self-recovery time
- **Existing local capacity**: Self recovery will rely on local market vs local market cannot achieve quantitative result of project

Guidance

- **Develop evidence** of the approach benefit
  - Regarding the agenda of various partners
  - How to achieve transparency
  - Include the approach in the trainings for the humanitarian sector
- **Make the existing evolve**: How to impact, local & international standard / Academics / etc...
- **Nexus**. Involving local actors from the sector and that may work on preparedness after us.
- How to **make the best use of the existing** local market. Commit non local actor with what is beyond local capacities.
- …

Open discussion

- **Do you have anything to add about development of self-recovery guidance?**
- **What do you need to operationalise self-recovery in your organisation?**
- **Future directions of the working group 2020-21**