# Shelter

Following a disaster event, shelter is often the most visibly damaged community asset, so building disaster-resilient shelter is extremely important. Multi-hazard contexts, climate change and urbanization present challenges to building resilient shelter and require careful understanding of local contexts with input from communities. Utilizing input from communities, through the use of DRR tools such as hazard and vulnerability assessments specifically designed for shelter construction, places a priority of directly involving communities in a reconstruction process. Although planning and construction of resilient structures is critical during any shelter activities, this section focus on post-disaster reconstruction, which offers an opportunity to (re)build shelter to a better standard to resist future disasters, and allows for assessing and gaining a better understanding of overall disaster resilience.



Photo courtesy of CRS

## "Building Back Better": A resilience approach to shelter

In the Philippines after typhoon Haiyan in 2013, affected families, local authorities and CRS worked together to find solutions that reduced disaster risks. The program reached more than 3,000 families in Tacloban City with transitional shelter. A menu of options was jointly defined, with seven shelter alternatives to help those in build and no-build zones, ranging from cash and rentals to direct-build solutions. Families could access the assistance upon attendance at orientations in shelter, WASH and land tenure. Built shelter units were sized or customized according to household needs while complying with Sphere standards. Relocation sites were designed according to Sphere standards, and approved by the municipal government. These sites included playgrounds, drainage and retaining walls as feasible. The shelters' structure used coco lumber and bamboo mats for walls, both of which are locally available materials, and easily maintained or repaired by users in case of post-completion damage. Skilled and unskilled labor was engaged, the latter receiving hands-on orientation during construction. The positive empowerment of families and local government fueled a greater understanding of resilience for all.

IR/IO 1: Households live in safe, adequate and durable shelter solutions, built by qualified labor, through sustainable market-based options that have limited impact on the environment. IR/IO 2: Settlements withstand recurrent hazards by undertaking preventive and mitigation measures.



Households live in safe, adequate and durable shelter, built by qualified labor, through sustainable market-based options that have limited impact on the environment (3, 20)\*



#### **IR/IO indicator**

Number of targeted households receiving shelter | Number of targeted households receiving orientation on safe, adequate and durable shelter | Number of community members receiving training on risk reduction measures for shelter | Percentage of shelter solutions that incorporate risk reduction measures | Number of environmentally friendly options selected to achieve shelter solutions | Percentage of shelter assistance injected into local economy with positive impact



and final evaluation

Output statement 1 C

Affected households live in safe, adequate and durable shelter know



Output indicator

# households receive an emergency shelter | # households receive a transitional shelter | # households receive a rental/ host shelter solution | % of total affected population in the program area that receive shelter solutions



Associated activities

Assessment of affected houses | Selection and categorization of HHs | Cash or voucher distribution | Construction of shelters

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# Output statement 2

Affected households are knowledgeable on safe, adequate and durable construction practices



#### **Output indicator**

# means put in place to provide technical orientation/assistance to households | % of total households receiving orientation, per mean of orientation | # and % of people retaining knowledge 2 months after training, by sex | # IEC materials produced and disseminated

> Output means of verification

Training/Orientation reports | Post-training evaluation



Preparation of orientation sessions (content, modality, time, facilitation guide, IEC materials) | Implementation of orientation for households (i.e. Build Back Safer, etc.)

#### Output statement 3

Community members, especially skilled and unskilled construction laborers, are knowledgeable on safe, adequate and durable construction practices



#### Output indicator

# unskilled laborers receive training | # skilled laborers receive training % of laborers demonstrate increased knowledge immediately after training |% of total laborers trained retain knowledge 2 months after training |# of IEC materials produced and disseminated | # of demonstration tools developed (demonstration houses, partial walls, wood joints, etc.)



of verification Training/Orientation reports | Post-training evaluation | Acknowledgement of receipt of IEC

material

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# Associated activities

Preparation and implementation of training sessions (content, modality, time, facilitation guide, IEC materials) for skilled and unskilled workers | Construction of demonstration houses or tools





#### Output indicator

% of compliance of shelter solutions to standards, such as Sphere, USAID FOG, cluster guidance, etc. |% of households recognizing risk reduction techniques



Output means of verification

Midterm and final evaluation | Post-completion household survey (sample population)



# Associated activities

Attendance at cluster coordination meetings and/or working groups | Surveyor and/or evaluation team established | Develop post-test and run pilot

### Output statement 5

Shelter solutions have as limited impact on the environment, as possible



#### Output indicator % of locally sourced materials

compared to imported materials, per shelter | % of direct beneficiaries (laborers, households, etc.) capable of repairing or replacing elements of the shelter | Carbon emissions per total shelter solutions (and complete program)



#### Output means of verification

Operations report | Final evaluation | Focus group discussions



Associated activities Shelter design with architect/ engineering team

# Output statement 6

Shelter solutions have limited impact on the market



# Output indicator

% of means of assistance (rental, host, voucher, cash, in-kind, direct-build, technical assistance, etc.) | Variance in market, per means of assistance, material or labor | % of total funding for materials used to buy locally produced materials | Level of satisfaction by goods and service providers

# Output means

Shelter completion reports | Market monitoring tools | Focus group discussions | Operations report | Final evaluation





 These numbers refer to the projects that the IRs/ IOs were derived from. The projects are referenced in the Annex.

# Intermediate result/intermediate outcome 2

Settlements withstand recurrent hazards by undertaking preventive and mitigation measures (3, 20)\*



**IR/IO** indicator

Number of preventive and mitigation measures/structures implemented



#### **Output statement 1**

Small preventive and mitigation measures/structures are implemented



**Output indicator** 

# mitigation measures/structures taken/ built | % of total population benefiting from the mitigation measures/structures



Construction completion reports | Focus group discussions | Key informant interviews



Associated activities Identification of feasible measures/ structures: drainage, declogging, small retention walls, etc. Coordination meetings and/or

approval by local authorities

# Associated activities

**Output statement 2** 

Medium and large preventive and

mitigation measures/structures are implemented

**Output indicator** 

# mitigation measures/structures

taken/built | % of total population

benefiting from the mitigation measures/structures

**Output means** 

of verification

Construction completion reports |

Focus group discussions |

Key informant interviews

Identification of feasible measures/ structures: medium or large retention walls, dredging, dikes, etc. | Coordination meetings and/ or approval by local authorities | Bidding process | Execution of construction work

\*These numbers refer to the projects that the IRs/IOs were derived from. The projects are referenced in the Annex.

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