



# 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.](#)



## Intermediate result/intermediate outcome 1

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)\*

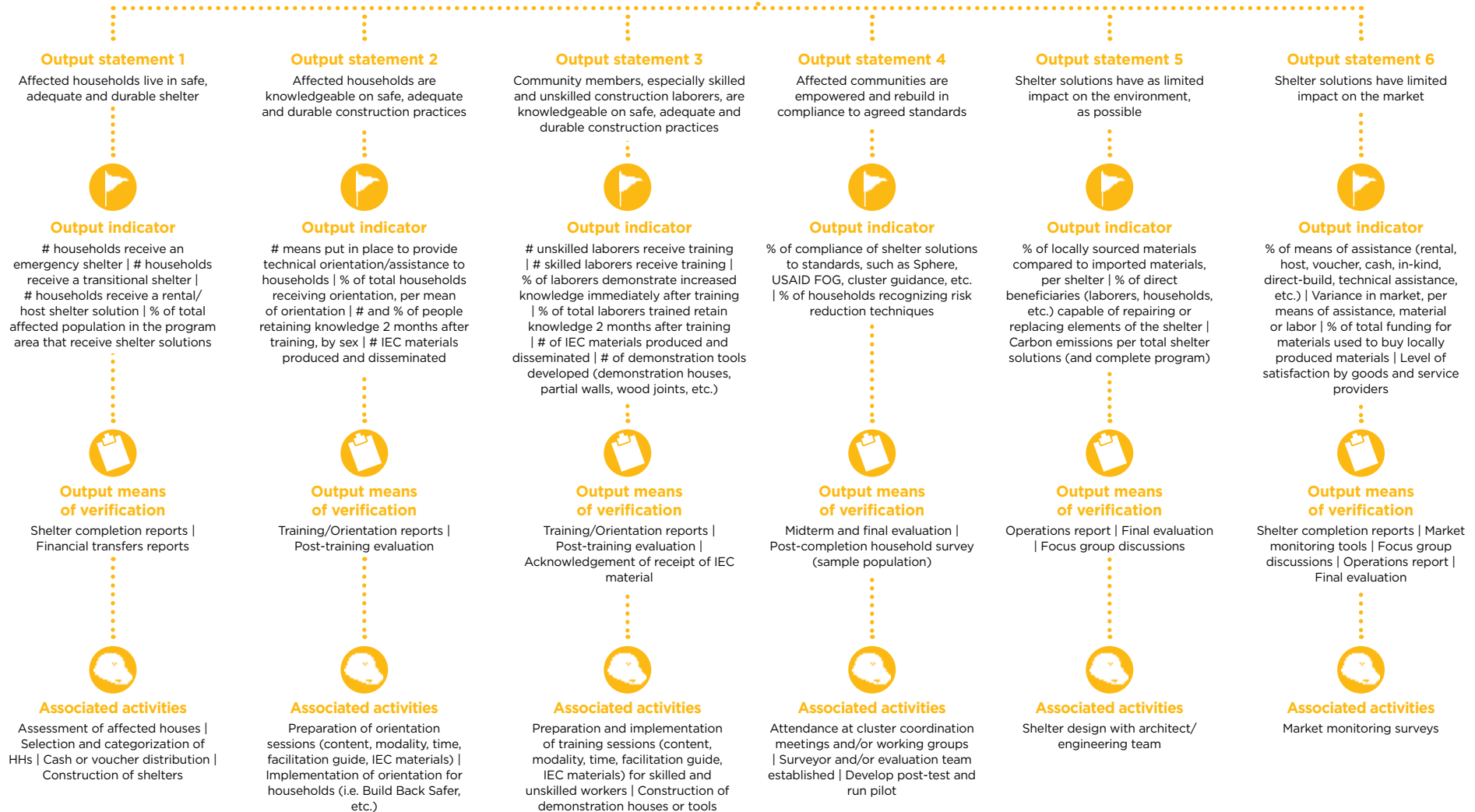
\* These numbers refer to the projects that the IRs/IOs were derived from. The projects are referenced in the Annex.

### 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

### IR/IO means of verification

Project report | Midterm and final evaluation



## Intermediate result/intermediate outcome 2

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

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