

RECOVERY SHELTER GUIDELINES

The aim of this document is to review the Operational Priorities imbedded in the SC Initial Strategy for Mangkhut (Ompong) typhoon response (20 September 2018) and propose a revised document relevant to the changing needs of the affected population and to the current cluster members' shelter interventions, as they move towards the recovery phase. The development of this document has been driven by a consultative process with shelter cluster members, the Shelter Cluster' Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) and key agencies working in both rural and urban contexts.

Overarching Aim

The aim of shelter assistance programmes is to ensure that families have adequate appropriate and safe shelter supporting them to transition along the pathway to permanent durable housing, prioritizing the needs of the most vulnerable, ensuring participation, freedom of choice, and access to basic services to ensure a life of dignity.

Underlying principles

THE RIGHTS BASED APPROACH

All households have a right to adequate appropriate and safe shelter.

All households have a right to access housing options that best suit their needs and desires.

DO NO HARM

PERMANENT HOUSING: Prior to Mangkhut (Ompong), many families' houses were inadequately designed and constructed to address risk, particularly in high risk areas. The provision of recovery shelter assistance should address these risks, through risk mitigating designs, improving existing construction or relocating in lower risk areas.

TEMPORARY SHELTER assistance should be provided in a way that assists families to transition smoothly to safe, appropriate, adequate, permanent shelter situation. Any temporary assistance in high risk areas should include clear strategies for dealing with immediate risk through integrated disaster risk reduction principles and ensuring transition to safer durable solutions.

Pre-Disaster Tenure Context

In designing shelter programmes to assist the affected population it is important to consider the range of circumstances in which people lived prior to the disaster and are therefore likely to return to.

In the context of the Philippines tenure arrangements vary greatly. Owing to a complicated and lengthy legal process involved in securing tenure a dynamic informal land market exists and this should be taken into consideration from the outset. Tenure arrangements may apply quite separately to the building in which people live and to the land upon which it is located in a broad range of combinations. Families may own their house and/or land or otherwise rent it or simply share with another family to who they may or may not be related.

Shelter assistance programmes should provide assistance packages that allow for a wider range of ownership and tenure status and where possible, assisting families to have more secure land tenure.

REDUCING DISRUPTION AND ENSURING TRANSITION

For any one family the journey of recovery may involve multiple stages requiring differing assistance support options at each stage. Every effort should be made to keep these steps to a minimal and to ensure that all contributions build towards a permanent solution, improving security of tenure and/or the rights to house land and property. In temporary locations these contributions should be **reusable, resalable or relocatable** whilst in permanent locations they should be **upgradable or extendable**.

	Illegal	Informal	Formal
Sharing	More Vulnerable Least likely to be assisted		
Renting			
Owning			Least Vulnerable Easiest to assist

Note: The tenancy status may be different for a family's housing situation and for the land on which they stand.

Principles: All shelter recovery programmes should be designed to support

Coordination: With local government, coordinating agencies, and other actors to avoid overlapping, gaps and ensure efficiency.

Transition: Ensuring a smooth transition to safe secure housing, avoiding households becoming “stuck” on their pathway to recovery.

Self-recovery: Supporting the self-recovery efforts of the affected population, using enhancing existing, skills, and capacities.

Build back Safer: Ensuring that families and communities are supported to design, construct and maintain their shelter and settlements in ways that reduce their vulnerability to future hazards.

Participation: Encouraging participation at all stages including assessments, procurement, design, construction, monitoring and evaluation.

Engagement: Shelter assistance solutions should be negotiated with local government, addressing specific vulnerabilities, hazards, local policies and capacities, actively engaging affected communities in the discussion of their future.

Accountability & Transparency particularly to affected population should be mainstreamed in all shelter programmes.

Protection: Programmes must ensure that human rights are respected.

Gender & Diversity: Women, men, girls and boys of different ages and backgrounds have distinct needs and capacities and it is vital that shelter programmes incorporate them into the design and implementation of projects.

Vulnerability: The most vulnerable members of society, through prioritisation of assistance programmes and through adjustment of programmes to the specific needs of vulnerable groups.

HLP: Housing, land and property (HLP) rights including the right to an adequate house, protection from eviction (security of tenure) and other HLP rights should be respected and supported. Shelter programmes should include assistance for vulnerable families to improve their HLP status and should not discriminate on the basis of tenure.

Livelihoods: Ensuring that livelihoods are protected in all shelter programmes, and, where possible and appropriate, shelter programmes should be supported by livelihood activities.

Specific needs of differing target groups of the affected populations, recognising that the needs of renters, sharers, home owners, and those facing relocation all vary and will require differing approaches. It is not expected that all agencies will address all target groups but rather programmes are clear about who they target to ensure appropriate assistance is provided.

Parameters

SAFE: all programmes should include and model the 8 key shelter cluster DRR messages.

1. **Foundation:** That hold the building up, down and from toppling over, resistant against pests and rot.
2. **Tie-down:** from the bottom up: ensuring continuous tie-down though all elements of the construction from the earth to the top of the building.
3. **Bracing:** In both directions in each plane of the building, from strong point to strong point, designed to act in both tension and compression.
4. **Strong joints:** that resist being pulled apart or crushed under tension or compression
5. **Roofing:** Wind resistant shape, of adequate strength and fastenings.
6. **Site:** Built in a location or manner that is site specific for the risks.
7. **Shape:** Simple strong geometrical shapes will better resist earthquakes and typhoons.
8. **Preparedness:** That communities and families are prepared for future hazards.

ADEQUATE: All programmes should ensure the adequacy of their shelters.

- o **Space:** As per Sphere standards 3.5m² per person or min18m²/HH undercover space and **TBC** settlement area.
- o **Durability:** For the period of intended use, min 2yrs for temporary assistance, and at least 9yrs for permanent assistance.
- o **Drainage:** Fall of **TBC** over first meter from house and pathway for water to drain away.
- o **Ventilation:** Min **TBC** opening in two walls of the structure, MIN **TBC** ventilation to all rooms.
- o **Ceiling height:** Min floor to ceiling height at the lowest point of the walls of **TBC**.
- o **Privacy:** The design should allow addition of at least one internal division to ensure privacy.
- o **Security:** Should be securable to ensure personal safety and safety of goods.
- o **Accessibility:** Address the needs of those with reduced mobility.

APPROPRIATE: All programmes should be designed to be appropriate to the affected community.

- o **Culturally:** Respect expression of cultural identity and ways of life using locally available material, design and technologies.
- o **Local context:** Addressing the particular needs of communities such as urban versus rural context.
- o **Environmentally:** Minimise adverse impact to and from the local and natural environment, enhancing the environment where possible.
- o **Climatically:** Enhance human thermal comfort by reducing radiation and increasing air flow. Allow for protection from tropical rains and strong winds.

ACCESS: All shelter programmes should ensure access to the facilities required to carry on daily life.

- o **Cooking:** Ensure access to culturally appropriate food storage, preparation and cooking facilities.
- o **WASH facilities:** Ensure access to appropriate water & sanitation incorporating hygiene promotion.
- o **Livelihoods:** Ensure ongoing access to existing livelihoods and where possible support the repair of damaged livelihoods as well as creating new livelihood opportunities.
- o **Community facilities:** Ensure access to communal facilities such as health care facilities, schools, government offices and public transport.

RECOVERY SHELTER ASSISTANCE OPTIONS

Temporary Shelter Assistance: 2 years

① Temporary Shelter (TS)

Budget¹ TBC

Temporary shelter programmes aim to provide safe adequate, appropriate shelter for households whose permanent housing solution is not yet resolved. To ensure a smooth transition on to permanent solutions, TS are designed to be relocatable, resalable, or reusable, they include risk reducing measures as per the clusters the 8 Build Back Safer Key Messages and ensure access to WASH and cooking facilities though they may not necessarily provide them directly. TS programmes in higher risk areas must include risk mitigating measures such as preparedness and evacuation plans.

② Sharing Programme (SP)

Sharing Programmes are designed to support families choosing to be hosted by another household as a temporary solution, as well as addressing the separate needs of the hosting family. SP may provide support to existing sharing arrangements or encourage new sharing arrangements as a temporary option. This may include financial, physical or social assistance including repairs and house extensions. SP should remain flexible to address the differing needs and capacities of the hosted and hosting families, whilst respecting the existing, potentially informal, arrangement and ensuring all involved can live in safety and dignity.

③ Rental Support (RS)

Rental support programmes provide temporary support to households choosing to live in a rental property or rented land. These programmes may also support landlords to recover their property and open it to the rental market. RS programmes are temporary assistance programmes, which can support existing rental arrangements or promote rental solutions as an alternative shelter solution. These may include financial, physical or social support separately or jointly to renters and to landlords.

Permanent Shelter Assistance – 9+ years

④ Repair and Retrofit (R&R)

Budget | Minor Repairs TBC | Major repairs TBC

Repair and Retrofit programmes aim to assist households to repair and improve structural resilience of houses to future hazards. R&R programmes are divided in Minor and Major depending on the scale of the damage and need of repair, and they may include a combination of cash, material and technical assistance whilst targeting, informal or formal landlords, renters and home owners. Retrofit specifically aims at structurally strengthening existing buildings to withstand future disasters, whereas repairs aims at fixing the damage. In the recovery phase, all repair programmes should include retrofitting.

⑤ Core House (CH)

Budget TBC

Core House programmes aim to provide households with the core of their future house: one safe room, or the frame of a permanent house with a safe room to inhabit. CH programmes are targeted at households located on permanent sites with security of tenure and the capacity to extend and upgrade in the future. They may include a combination of implementation modalities (direct, indirect, cash, contractor, government or partnership) using materials, cash, labour and technical support as assistance type. CH programmes should meet all key shelter principles, parameters and minimum standards.

⑥ Permanent House (PH)

Budget TBC

Permanent housing programmes aim to provide households with a complete house that could still be extended and upgraded in the future. Permanent house programmes should be targeted at families who do not face further relocation and may not have the capacity to self-recover, they include at least one bedroom, one living space, dedicated WASH and cooking and ensure access to appropriate livelihoods and other social services.

¹ All budget proposal includes material and labour and excludes transportation costs which may vary greatly from one area to another.

① Temporary Shelter (TS) | Recovery Shelter Assistance Options

Size: 3.5m² per person, min 18m² for family of 5 **Budget:** 30,000 - 60,000PHP

Description

Temporary shelter programmes aim to provide safe adequate shelter for households whose permanent housing solution is not yet resolved. To ensure a smooth transition on to permanent solutions, temporary shelters are designed to be relocatable, resalable, or reusable, they include risk reducing measures as per the clusters the 8 key messages for building back safer and ensure access to WASH and cooking facilities though they may not necessarily provide them. Temporary shelter assistance in higher risk areas must include risk mitigating measures such as preparedness and evacuation plans.

Content/Detail of programme in the Philippines context

This shelter option may at times be permitted through negotiation on land where permanent construction may not otherwise be allowed, making this form of shelter more flexible than other solutions such as core house and hence sometimes the only available choice for displaced families.

Where temporary shelters are built on land without clear land tenure it is critical that assistance programmes include a clear long-term strategy for when temporary tenure will run out, and ensures that the landowner is notified and included in negotiations.

Temporary shelter is not recommended for situations where no other further assistance is likely to be provided, or when length of likely displacement is unknown as families can easily become “stuck”.

Temporary shelter programme can be provided using a broad range of modalities, such as materials, labour, cash, etc. The implementation process may be direct or indirect.

Targeting | for families who(se):

- House has been destroyed or is beyond repair.
- Are living in a high-risk area.
- Are being relocated to a lower risk area.
- Are living in an unsatisfactory situation and need interim solution before the access to durable solution is available.

Specific Principles | As per Key Principles on page 2

- Designed for the structure and materials to be reusable, resalable or relocatable.
- In high risk area, must include preparedness training and evacuation plan.
- Designed to provide a family with somewhere safe secure and comfortable to live until their permanent house is ready.
- Participation as a key process to the design and implementation of temporary shelter programmes and should include training and support maintenance.
- Often possible to negotiate permission for temporary shelters to be built on private or state-owned land while repair, reconstruction or relocation to new premises occurs.

Specific Parameters | As per Key Parameters on page 2

- Meet Sphere Minimum Standards of 3.5m² per person (minimum of 18m² for a family of 5). Annex 2 - Sphere
- Ensure access to WASH and cooking facilities though they may not be directly provided. These facilities should be culturally appropriate.
- Avoid constructing temporary shelters on the footprint of future permanent housing as this may slow down recovery.
- Locate as close as possible to original site to ensure easy access to livelihoods, schools, and community and government facilities. If undertaken for communities displaced far from original land, then consideration is given to access to water, sanitation, education, livelihoods, government and community services.
- May not require permanent foundations but will require adequate bracing and tie down.
- Should include a soft component of training and awareness raising on safe construction and context using the BBS 8 Key Messages.

Strengths

- Flexible solution where long-term land tenure has not been secured
- materials and tools can be reused in the construction of a permanent household
- more durable than an emergency shelter
- can be built beside existing house

Weaknesses

- Less durable than a permanent house
- families could be left without a shelter solution in the long-term once the temporary land tenure expires and other solutions are not available

Examples/Case Study:

Post Disaster Shelter: 10 designs (IFRC 2013), case studies: Haiti 2010 T-shelter, Philippines 2011 Transitional-shelter

Key Principles: All shelter recovery programmes should be designed to support

- **Coordination:** With local government, coordinating agencies, and other actors to avoid overlapping, gaps and ensure efficiency.
- **Transition:** All shelter assistance provided should assist families to transition to safe secure housing, ensuring they do not become “stuck” on the path to recovery.
- **Self-recovery:** Supporting the self-recovery efforts of the affected population, utilising and enhancing existing, skills, resources and capacities.
- **Build back Safer:** Ensuring that families and communities are supported to design, construct and maintain their shelter and settlements in ways that reduce their vulnerability to future hazards.
- **Participation:** Encouraging participation at all stages of shelter programmes, including assessments, procurement, design, construction, monitoring and evaluation.
- **Engagement:** Shelter assistance solutions should be negotiated with local government, addressing specific vulnerabilities, hazards, local policies and capacities, actively engaging affected communities in the discussion of their future.
- **Accountability & Transparency** particularly to affected population should be mainstreamed in all shelter programmes.
- **Protection:** Programmes must ensure that human rights are respected.
- **Gender & Diversity:** Women, men, girls and boys of different ages and backgrounds have distinct needs and capacities and it is vital that shelter programmes incorporate them into the design and implementation of projects.
- **Vulnerability:** The most vulnerable members of society, through prioritisation of assistance programmes and through adjustment of programmes to the specific needs of vulnerable groups.
- **HLP:** Housing, land and property (HLP) rights including the right to an adequate house, protection from eviction (security of tenure) and other HLP rights should be respected and supported. Shelter programmes should include assistance for vulnerable families to improve their HLP status and should not discriminate on the basis of tenure.
- **Livelihoods:** Ensuring that livelihoods are protected in all shelter programmes, and, where possible and appropriate, shelter programmes should be supported by livelihood activities.
- **Specific needs of differing target groups** of the affected populations, recognising that the needs of renters, sharers, home owners, and those facing relocation all vary and will require differing approaches. It is not expected that all agencies will address all target groups but rather programmes are clear about who they target to ensure appropriate assistance is provided.

Key Parameters

SAFE: All programmes should include and model the 8 key shelter cluster DRR messages.

1. **Foundation** that hold the building up, down and from toppling over, resistant against pests and rot.
2. **Tie-down** from the bottom up: ensuring continuous tie-down through all elements of the construction from the earth to the top of the building.
3. **Bracing** in both directions in each plane of the building, from strong point to strong point, designed to act in both tension and compression.
4. **Strong joints** that resist being pulled apart or crushed under tension or compression.
5. **Roofing:** wind resistant shape, of adequate strength and fastenings.
6. **Shape:** simple strong geometrical shapes will better resist earthquakes and typhoons.
7. **Site:** build in a location or manner that is safe from floods, tidal surge, landslide and other hazards.
8. **Preparedness** so that communities and families are prepared for future hazards.

ADEQUATE: All programmes should ensure the adequacy of resultant shelters.

- **Space:** As per Sphere standards 3.5m² per person, 18m² undercover space and 45m² settlement area.
- **Durability:** For the period of intended use, minimum 2 years for temporary and 15 years for permanent.
- **Drainage:** Fall of 100mm over first meter from house and pathway for water to drain away.
- **Ventilation:** Minimum 1m² opening in two walls of the structure, Minimum 1/2m² ventilation to all rooms.
- **Ceiling height:** Min floor to ceiling height at the lowest point of the walls of 2.1m (7ft).
- **Privacy:** The design should allow addition of at least one internal division to ensure privacy.
- **Security:** Should be securable to ensure personal safety and safety of goods.
- **Accessibility:** Address the needs of those with reduced mobility.

APPROPRIATE: All programmes should be designed to be appropriate to the affected community.

- **Culturally:** Respect expression of cultural identity and ways of life using locally available material, design and technologies.
- **Local context:** Addressing the particular needs of communities such as urban versus rural context.
- **Environmentally:** Minimise adverse impact to and from the local and natural environment, enhancing the environment where possible.
- **Climatically:** Enhance human thermal comfort by reducing radiation and increasing air flow. Allow for protection from tropical rains and strong winds

ACCESS: All shelter programmes should ensure access to the facilities required to carry on daily life.

- **Cooking:** Ensure access to culturally appropriate food storage, preparation and cooking facilities.
- **WASH facilities:** Ensure access to appropriate water & sanitation incorporating hygiene promotion.
- **Livelihoods:** Ensure ongoing access to existing livelihoods and where possible support the repair of damaged livelihoods as well as creating new livelihood opportunities.
- **Community facilities:** Ensure access to communal facilities such as health care facilities, schools, government offices and public transport.

② Sharing Programme (SP) | Recovery Shelter Assistance Options

Timeframe: 2 years tapered

Description

Sharing programmes are designed to support families choosing to be hosted by another household as their temporary shelter solution, whilst also addressing the separate needs of the host family. Sharing programmes may support existing hosting arrangements or encourage new hosting arrangements as a temporary shelter option, they may include financial or social assistance and or physical upgrades. Sharing programmes must be flexible to address the very differing needs and capacities within existing households so as to ensure all involved can live in safety and dignity.

Content/Detail of programme in the Philippines context

Sharing programmes should be designed to address the separate, though interlinked needs of both the family being hosted and the family that is hosting them. Support needs will vary greatly from family to family and hence require a flexible and contextualised approach. Sharing programmes build on existing capacities and avoid many of the complexities of Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights, although exploitation must be avoided at all times.

Targeting | for families or individuals who:

- Who have been displaced and are living with a host family.
- Are hosting another family or would like to host another family if assistance were to become available.
- Are living in an unsatisfactory situation or unsafe location and would prefer to relocate to live with another family.

Specific Principles | As per Key Principles on page 2

- Needs of both the host family and the family being hosted need to be considered both jointly and separately.
- Programmes require a high degree of flexibility to be effective at meeting what may be vastly differing needs.
- To provide support which is harmonised with the spontaneous sharing system common in the Philippines.
- Protection issues need to be considered especially in regard to newly widowed women and children or those in need of medical or psycho social support and the risk of exploitation needs to be considered at all times.
- Both the hosting communities and the source communities should be consulted in programme design and beneficiary selection.
- Include assistance for the eventual return to original site or for relocation where possible, i.e.: recommend support networks which can assist with the transition.
- May require communication support regarding entitlements at original site.
- Strong understanding on community structures and trust system to ensure protection.

Specific Parameters | As per Key Parameters on page 2

- Commonly includes NFI's, conditional or unconditional cash/voucher support, or house extension.
- May include upgrading of WASH, cooking or sleeping facilities.
- Meet Sphere Minimum Standards of 3.5m² per person (minimum of 18m² for a family of 5). *Annex 2 Sphere Standards*
- Consider adding resource planning and development needs, such as water and community infrastructure, as part of hosting programme periphery support.
- Tapered

Strengths

- HLP issues are minimised in the short-term
- existing capacities in the community are capitalised on

Weaknesses

- Standardised solutions may not adequately address the needs of all families and tailored solutions will most likely be needed.
- Protection issues need to be considered especially in regard to newly widowed women and children
- sharing programmes should be combined with additional support for the return to original site or relocation. Less durable than a permanent house
- families could be left without a shelter solution in the long-term once the temporary land tenure expires and other solutions are not available

Examples/Case Study:

1. Shelter projects 2010, p.25 (IFRC, UN-HABITAT & UNHCR 2012)
<http://www.sheltercasestudies.org/shelterprojects2010/ShelterProjects2010-lores.pdf>
2. Shelter projects 2010: Russia, Ingushetia - 1999 - Conflict - People displaced
<http://sheltercasestudies.org/shelterprojects2008/ref/B8-Ingushetia.p>

Key Principles: All shelter recovery programmes should be designed to support

- **Coordination:** With local government, coordinating agencies, and other actors to avoid overlapping, gaps and ensure efficiency.
- **Transition:** All shelter assistance provided should assist families to transition to safe secure housing, ensuring they do not become “stuck” on the path to recovery.
- **Self-recovery:** Supporting the self-recovery efforts of the affected population, utilising and enhancing existing, skills, resources and capacities.
- **Build back Safer:** Ensuring that families and communities are supported to design, construct and maintain their shelter and settlements in ways that reduce their vulnerability to future hazards.
- **Participation:** Encouraging participation at all stages of shelter programmes, including assessments, procurement, design, construction, monitoring and evaluation.
- **Engagement:** Shelter assistance solutions should be negotiated with local government, addressing specific vulnerabilities, hazards, local policies and capacities, actively engaging affected communities in the discussion of their future.
- **Accountability & Transparency** particularly to affected population should be mainstreamed in all shelter programmes.
- **Protection:** Programmes must ensure that human rights are respected.
- **Gender & Diversity:** Women, men, girls and boys of different ages and backgrounds have distinct needs and capacities and it is vital that shelter programmes incorporate them into the design and implementation of projects.
- **Vulnerability:** The most vulnerable members of society, through prioritisation of assistance programmes and through adjustment of programmes to the specific needs of vulnerable groups.
- **HLP:** Housing, land and property (HLP) rights including the right to an adequate house, protection from eviction (security of tenure) and other HLP rights should be respected and supported. Shelter programmes should include assistance for vulnerable families to improve their HLP status and should not discriminate on the basis of tenure.
- **Livelihoods:** Ensuring that livelihoods are protected in all shelter programmes, and, where possible and appropriate, shelter programmes should be supported by livelihood activities.
- **Specific needs of differing target groups** of the affected populations, recognising that the needs of renters, sharers, home owners, and those facing relocation all vary and will require differing approaches. It is not expected that all agencies will address all target groups but rather programmes are clear about who they target to ensure appropriate assistance is provided.

Key Parameters

SAFE: All programmes should include and model the 8 key shelter cluster DRR messages.

1. **Foundation** that hold the building up, down and from toppling over, resistant against pests and rot.
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5. **Roofing:** wind resistant shape, of adequate strength and fastenings.
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8. **Preparedness** so that communities and families are prepared for future hazards.

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- **Privacy:** The design should allow addition of at least one internal division to ensure privacy.
- **Security:** Should be securable to ensure personal safety and safety of goods.
- **Accessibility:** Address the needs of those with reduced mobility.

APPROPRIATE: All programmes should be designed to be appropriate to the affected community.

- **Culturally:** Respect expression of cultural identity and ways of life using locally available material, design and technologies.
- **Local context:** Addressing the particular needs of communities such as urban versus rural context.
- **Environmentally:** Minimise adverse impact to and from the local and natural environment, enhancing the environment where possible.
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ACCESS: All shelter programmes should ensure access to the facilities required to carry on daily life.

- **Cooking:** Ensure access to culturally appropriate food storage, preparation and cooking facilities.
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- **Community facilities:** Ensure access to communal facilities such as health care facilities, schools, government offices and public transport.

③ Rental Support (RP) | Recovery Shelter Assistance Options

Timeframe: 2 years tapered

Description

Rental support programmes provide temporary support to households choosing to live in a rental property or rented land as a temporary or permanent solution. These programmes may also support landlords to recover their property and open it to the rental market. Rental programmes can support existing rental arrangements or promote rental solutions as an alternative shelter solution. These may include financial, physical or social support separately or jointly to renters and to landlords.

Content/Detail of programme in the Philippines context

RS programmes indirectly contributes to private sector construction industry and rental market through the rehabilitation of affected neighbourhoods. An understanding of the rental market, informal and formal is recommended to develop an appropriate RS assistance programme.

The assistance package for RS programmes may differ depending on the geographical location. In urban context the assistance may be directly aimed at tenant or landlords renting/owning a property, such a programme could include cash grant and vouchers to tenant and/or landlords, but could also include Repair & Retrofit programmes. In a rural context, households are more likely to be renting land rather than just a property. RS programme in rural area could be combined with livelihood support as most households renting land often use the land for their livelihood as well as to build their house. In some case a RS programme could include a tenant driven reconstruction programme as a modality in exchange of 2-5years free rent, this would allow renters to receive support to rebuild their damage house, which the landlord would benefit from in exchange of a reduced rent.

RS programmes need to consider the range of circumstances in which tenants and landlords may find themselves, and tailor assistance programmes to the needs, context and capacity. These programmes could be used as a measure to provide accommodation for households potentially facing relocation, or as a temporary shelter solution, it could also act as a stimulus for a safer rental housing market. Ultimately, the objective of RS programmes is to provide safe, adequate, appropriate rental accommodations for the affected population.

Targeting | for tenants and landlords:

- Tenants/renters before and after the Typhoon Yolanda.
- Households living in an unsatisfactory situation: without tenure security, or potentially facing relocation, and are in need interim solution whilst durable solution are found.
- Households in need of a temporary accommodation whilst fixing their damaged house.
- Landlords who have lost their tenants because their rented property is damaged, and they are unable to repair.
- Landlords needing support where tenants are unable to pay their rent because they have lost their house and livelihood
- Landlords who could convert their property into rental units.

Specific Principles | As per Key Principles on page 2

- Understand the formal and informal renting market, limiting impact of inflation.
- RS programmes can be combined with other assistance programme (i.e. livelihood programme, R&R, CH, and PH).
- Security of tenure should be ensured by a valid, written agreement which includes reasonable notice period and obligation on both parties, between landowner and tenant, exploitation should be avoided at all times.

Specific Parameters | As per Key Parameters on page 2

- Ensure rental units are safe, adequate and appropriate, and ensure minimum access to basic facilities (cooking, WASH)
- Adapt rental unit to comply with Sphere Standards, using National Building Code as reference.

Strengths

- Alternative shelter assistance programme to relocation, choice
- Flexible programme appropriate for households from urban and rural areas, easily combined with to livelihood support
- Adaptable to different needs, capacity and level of damage

Weaknesses

- Challenge to ensure Sphere Standards, and National Building Code are meet
- Households might not express interest in RS either because they have never rented before or they might be worried they will be taken out of other permanent assistance programme
- Could inflate the rental market if not implemented appropriately

Examples/Case Study:

Shelter Projects 2011-2012, A.10 & A.11 Haiti – 2010 Earthquake, Rental Support Programme, Port au Prince, Haiti.

<http://sheltercasestudies.org/shelterprojects2011-2012/A10-A13-Haiti-2010.pdf>

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- **Self-recovery:** Supporting the self-recovery efforts of the affected population, utilising and enhancing existing, skills, resources and capacities.
- **Build back Safer:** Ensuring that families and communities are supported to design, construct and maintain their shelter and settlements in ways that reduce their vulnerability to future hazards.
- **Participation:** Encouraging participation at all stages of shelter programmes, including assessments, procurement, design, construction, monitoring and evaluation.
- **Engagement:** Shelter assistance solutions should be negotiated with local government, addressing specific vulnerabilities, hazards, local policies and capacities, actively engaging affected communities in the discussion of their future.
- **Accountability & Transparency** particularly to affected population should be mainstreamed in all shelter programmes.
- **Protection:** Programmes must ensure that human rights are respected.
- **Gender & Diversity:** Women, men, girls and boys of different ages and backgrounds have distinct needs and capacities and it is vital that shelter programmes incorporate them into the design and implementation of projects.
- **Vulnerability:** The most vulnerable members of society, through prioritisation of assistance programmes and through adjustment of programmes to the specific needs of vulnerable groups.
- **HLP:** Housing, land and property (HLP) rights including the right to an adequate house, protection from eviction (security of tenure) and other HLP rights should be respected and supported. Shelter programmes should include assistance for vulnerable families to improve their HLP status and should not discriminate on the basis of tenure.
- **Livelihoods:** Ensuring that livelihoods are protected in all shelter programmes, and, where possible and appropriate, shelter programmes should be supported by livelihood activities.
- **Specific needs of differing target groups** of the affected populations, recognising that the needs of renters, sharers, home owners, and those facing relocation all vary and will require differing approaches. It is not expected that all agencies will address all target groups but rather programmes are clear about who they target to ensure appropriate assistance is provided.

Key Parameters

SAFE: All programmes should include and model the 8 key shelter cluster DRR messages.

1. **Foundation** that hold the building up, down and from toppling over, resistant against pests and rot.
2. **Tie-down** from the bottom up: ensuring continuous tie-down through all elements of the construction from the earth to the top of the building.
3. **Bracing** in both directions in each plane of the building, from strong point to strong point, designed to act in both tension and compression.
4. **Strong joints** that resist being pulled apart or crushed under tension or compression.
5. **Roofing:** wind resistant shape, of adequate strength and fastenings.
6. **Shape:** simple strong geometrical shapes will better resist earthquakes and typhoons.
7. **Site:** build in a location or manner that is safe from floods, tidal surge, landslide and other hazards.
8. **Preparedness** so that communities and families are prepared for future hazards.

ADEQUATE: All programmes should ensure the adequacy of resultant shelters.

- **Space:** As per Sphere standards 3.5m² per person, 18m² undercover space and 45m² settlement area.
- **Durability:** For the period of intended use, minimum 2 years for temporary and 15 years for permanent.
- **Drainage:** Fall of 100mm over first meter from house and pathway for water to drain away.
- **Ventilation:** Minimum 1m² opening in two walls of the structure, Minimum 1/2m² ventilation to all rooms.
- **Ceiling height:** Min floor to ceiling height at the lowest point of the walls of 2.1m (7ft).
- **Privacy:** The design should allow addition of at least one internal division to ensure privacy.
- **Security:** Should be securable to ensure personal safety and safety of goods.
- **Accessibility:** Address the needs of those with reduced mobility.

APPROPRIATE: All programmes should be designed to be appropriate to the affected community.

- **Culturally:** Respect expression of cultural identity and ways of life using locally available material, design and technologies.
- **Local context:** Addressing the particular needs of communities such as urban versus rural context.
- **Environmentally:** Minimise adverse impact to and from the local and natural environment, enhancing the environment where possible.
- **Climatically:** Enhance human thermal comfort by reducing radiation and increasing air flow. Allow for protection from tropical rains and strong winds

ACCESS: All shelter programmes should ensure access to the facilities required to carry on daily life.

- **Cooking:** Ensure access to culturally appropriate food storage, preparation and cooking facilities.
- **WASH facilities:** Ensure access to appropriate water & sanitation incorporating hygiene promotion.
- **Livelihoods:** Ensure ongoing access to existing livelihoods and where possible support the repair of damaged livelihoods as well as creating new livelihood opportunities.
- **Community facilities:** Ensure access to communal facilities such as health care facilities, schools, government offices and public transport.

④ REPAIR AND RETROFIT (R&R) | Recovery Shelter Assistance Options

Minor Repair: 12,500 - 25,000PHP **Major Repairs:** 25,000 - 50,000PHP

Description

Repair and Retrofit programmes aim to assist households to repair and improve structural resilience of houses to future hazards. R&R programmes are divided in Minor and Major depending on the scale of the damage and need, and they may include a combination of cash, material and technical assistance whilst targeting, informal or formal landlords, renters and home owners. Retrofit specifically aims at structurally strengthening existing buildings to withstand future disasters, whereas repairs aim at fixing the damage. In the recovery phase, all repair programmes should include retrofitting.

Content/Detail of programme in the Philippines context

Where no other land is available such as in the dense urban areas of Tacloban city, assisting families to stabilise, repair and retrofit remnant buildings may in some cases be the most effective shelter assistance programme. Due to dealing with complex permanent construction issues, R&R programmes need to consider a range of technical support to ensure safety and adequacy of the assistance.

As part of the DRR process of preparing communities for future hazards, retrofitting should be included in all repair programmes, where the aim is not only to repair the damage but also to improve it structurally to be able to withstand future typhoons and earthquakes.

Targeting | for families whose:

- House has been partially damaged and can be repaired.
- House is vulnerable to future hazard.
- Consider socio-economic and cultural factors as potentially forms of vulnerabilities, which might not be visible during structural damage assessment of houses.
- Household has started to repair and/or self-recover but needs further assistance, particularly to build back safer.
- Have not managed to progress far along the path to reconstruction and preparedness on their own.
- R&R programme can vary in size and assistance depending on the needs, R&R should be tailored to the damage of the house. (i.e. if only the roof is partially damaged, a minor repair will be suitable).

Specific Principles | As per Key Principles on page 2

- R&R programmes should be tailored to the level of damage, needs, and capacity of the household and depend on type of house (timber, timber and masonry, masonry). When providing only materials, ensure that beneficiaries have the financial capacity to employ trained labour or have the direct physical capacity to carry out the repairs themselves.
- Retrofit should be included in all repair programmes and should be a structural improvement of a building from foundation up to roof top, complying with the 8 Key messages on BBS.
- Household should have recognised form of tenure (informal or formal) over their land, see the Land and Shelter Checklist for guidance as to what due diligence requirements should be – *details TBC by HLP advisor*
- Technical training and technical assistance is recommended throughout the damage assessment phase identifying the appropriate R&R package, as well as during the repair process.
- Designed to allow future upgrade or expansion

Specific Parameters | As per Key Parameters on page 2

- Ensure access to WASH and cooking facilities though they may not be directly provided.
- For Major Repairs should use as reference National Building Standards and BP20 Socialized Housing Code.
- Should agree at LGU on Building Permits for major repairs, especially in the urban context.
- Should include design information and options for future upgrade or extension.
- Should include safe design, strong foundations, strong roof, tie down, strong joints as per the 8 Key messages on BBS.
- Should include a soft component of training on Safe Reconstruction contextualised to the future upgrade of the shelter.

Strength

- TBC

Weakness

- TBC

Examples/Case Study:

TBC

Key Principles: All shelter recovery programmes should be designed to support

- **Coordination:** With local government, coordinating agencies, and other actors to avoid overlapping, gaps and ensure efficiency.
- **Transition:** All shelter assistance provided should assist families to transition to safe secure housing, ensuring they do not become “stuck” on the path to recovery.
- **Self-recovery:** Supporting the self-recovery efforts of the affected population, utilising and enhancing existing, skills, resources and capacities.
- **Build back Safer:** Ensuring that families and communities are supported to design, construct and maintain their shelter and settlements in ways that reduce their vulnerability to future hazards.
- **Participation:** Encouraging participation at all stages of shelter programmes, including assessments, procurement, design, construction, monitoring and evaluation.
- **Engagement:** Shelter assistance solutions should be negotiated with local government, addressing specific vulnerabilities, hazards, local policies and capacities, actively engaging affected communities in the discussion of their future.
- **Accountability & Transparency** particularly to affected population should be mainstreamed in all shelter programmes.
- **Protection:** Programmes must ensure that human rights are respected.
- **Gender & Diversity:** Women, men, girls and boys of different ages and backgrounds have distinct needs and capacities and it is vital that shelter programmes incorporate them into the design and implementation of projects.
- **Vulnerability:** The most vulnerable members of society, through prioritisation of assistance programmes and through adjustment of programmes to the specific needs of vulnerable groups.
- **HLP:** Housing, land and property (HLP) rights including the right to an adequate house, protection from eviction (security of tenure) and other HLP rights should be respected and supported. Shelter programmes should include assistance for vulnerable families to improve their HLP status and should not discriminate on the basis of tenure.
- **Livelihoods:** Ensuring that livelihoods are protected in all shelter programmes, and, where possible and appropriate, shelter programmes should be supported by livelihood activities.
- **Specific needs of differing target groups** of the affected populations, recognising that the needs of renters, sharers, home owners, and those facing relocation all vary and will require differing approaches. It is not expected that all agencies will address all target groups but rather programmes are clear about who they target to ensure appropriate assistance is provided.

Key Parameters

SAFE: All programmes should include and model the 8 key shelter cluster DRR messages.

1. **Foundation** that hold the building up, down and from toppling over, resistant against pests and rot.
2. **Tie-down** from the bottom up: ensuring continuous tie-down through all elements of the construction from the earth to the top of the building.
3. **Bracing** in both directions in each plane of the building, from strong point to strong point, designed to act in both tension and compression.
4. **Strong joints** that resist being pulled apart or crushed under tension or compression.
5. **Roofing:** wind resistant shape, of adequate strength and fastenings.
6. **Shape:** simple strong geometrical shapes will better resist earthquakes and typhoons.
7. **Site:** build in a location or manner that is safe from floods, tidal surge, landslide and other hazards.
8. **Preparedness** so that communities and families are prepared for future hazards.

ADEQUATE: All programmes should ensure the adequacy of resultant shelters.

- **Space:** As per Sphere standards 3.5m² per person, 18m² undercover space and 45m² settlement area.
- **Durability:** For the period of intended use, minimum 2 years for temporary and 15 years for permanent.
- **Drainage:** Fall of 100mm over first meter from house and pathway for water to drain away.
- **Ventilation:** Minimum 1m² opening in two walls of the structure, Minimum 1/2m² ventilation to all rooms.
- **Ceiling height:** Min floor to ceiling height at the lowest point of the walls of 2.1m (7ft).
- **Privacy:** The design should allow addition of at least one internal division to ensure privacy.
- **Security:** Should be securable to ensure personal safety and safety of goods.
- **Accessibility:** Address the needs of those with reduced mobility.

APPROPRIATE: All programmes should be designed to be appropriate to the affected community.

- **Culturally:** Respect expression of cultural identity and ways of life using locally available material, design and technologies.
- **Local context:** Addressing the particular needs of communities such as urban versus rural context.
- **Environmentally:** Minimise adverse impact to and from the local and natural environment, enhancing the environment where possible.
- **Climatically:** Enhance human thermal comfort by reducing radiation and increasing air flow. Allow for protection from tropical rains and strong winds

ACCESS: All shelter programmes should ensure access to the facilities required to carry on daily life.

- **Cooking:** Ensure access to culturally appropriate food storage, preparation and cooking facilities.
- **WASH facilities:** Ensure access to appropriate water & sanitation incorporating hygiene promotion.
- **Livelihoods:** Ensure ongoing access to existing livelihoods and where possible support the repair of damaged livelihoods as well as creating new livelihood opportunities.
- **Community facilities:** Ensure access to communal facilities such as health care facilities, schools, government offices and public transport.

⑤ Core House (CH) | Recovery Shelter Assistance Options

Minimum Size: 18m2 **Budget:** 65,000 -140,000PHP (including materials, labour and WASH)

Description

Core housing programmes aim to provide households with the core of their future house. They target households located on their permanent site with the capacity to extend and upgrade their home in the future. Core housing programmes should meet all key shelter principles and parameters ensuring access to WASH and cooking facilities, though they may not directly provide them.

Content/Detail of programme in the Philippines context

CH programmes focus on constructing a part of what will become a complete permanent house. This may be in the form of either a small but habitable section of a future house, that has been designed to be expanded upon at a later date, or the frame and foundations of a permanent house with only temporary claddings for walls, roofs ceilings or floors, that are designed to be upgraded as time and funds permit. CH programmes aim to provide a seed or starting point from which families can go on to recover on their own.

The permanent nature of CH means they require recognised long-term land tenure (either informal or formal) and need to be engineered to be free from future risk and strong enough to be expanded upon.

Targeting | for families whose:

- house has been destroyed or is beyond repair.
- have recognised form of tenure (either informal or formal). *(details TBC by HLP advisor)*
- are likely to have the means and ability in the future to upgrade or extend.

Specific Principles | As per Key Principles on page 2

- For families with a recognised form of tenure (either informal or formal). *(details TBC by HLP advisor)*
- Designed to be upgraded or expanded and should include training on safer house construction and maintenance.
- Participation in the design and implementation process.
- Disaster mitigation.
- Construction materials of a high quality should be used.

Specific Parameters

- Must meet Sphere Minimum Standards of 3.5m2 per person (minimum of 18m2 for a family of 5).
- Must ensure access to WASH and cooking facilities though they may not be directly provided but must be culturally appropriate.
- Must be built to conform to National Building Codes and include structural drawings, and may also be required to include mechanical and electrical drawings. Building Permit will be required (Municipal Engineer from Planning office).
- Should include design information and options for future upgrade or extension.
- Should include a soft component of training on Safe Construction / Reconstruction contextualised to the future upgrade of the house. (Expanded and contextualised 8 cluster DRR messages)

Strength

- Promotes self-recovery over time

Weakness

- Requires secure land tenure before construction can begin
- Absence of documentation can lead to considerable delays

Examples/Case Study:

Post Disaster Shelter: 10 designs (IFRC 2013), case studies: Bangladesh 2007 core shelter, Sri Lanka 2007 core shelter

<http://www.sheltercasestudies.org/files/tshelter-8designs/10designs2013/2013-10-28-Post-disaster-shelter-ten-designs-IFRC-lores.pdf>

Key Principles: All shelter recovery programmes should be designed to support

- **Coordination:** With local government, coordinating agencies, and other actors to avoid overlapping, gaps and ensure efficiency.
- **Transition:** All shelter assistance provided should assist families to transition to safe secure housing, ensuring they do not become “stuck” on the path to recovery.
- **Self-recovery:** Supporting the self-recovery efforts of the affected population, utilising and enhancing existing, skills, resources and capacities.
- **Build back Safer:** Ensuring that families and communities are supported to design, construct and maintain their shelter and settlements in ways that reduce their vulnerability to future hazards.
- **Participation:** Encouraging participation at all stages of shelter programmes, including assessments, procurement, design, construction, monitoring and evaluation.
- **Engagement:** Shelter assistance solutions should be negotiated with local government, addressing specific vulnerabilities, hazards, local policies and capacities, actively engaging affected communities in the discussion of their future.
- **Accountability & Transparency** particularly to affected population should be mainstreamed in all shelter programmes.
- **Protection:** Programmes must ensure that human rights are respected.
- **Gender & Diversity:** Women, men, girls and boys of different ages and backgrounds have distinct needs and capacities and it is vital that shelter programmes incorporate them into the design and implementation of projects.
- **Vulnerability:** The most vulnerable members of society, through prioritisation of assistance programmes and through adjustment of programmes to the specific needs of vulnerable groups.
- **HLP:** Housing, land and property (HLP) rights including the right to an adequate house, protection from eviction (security of tenure) and other HLP rights should be respected and supported. Shelter programmes should include assistance for vulnerable families to improve their HLP status and should not discriminate on the basis of tenure.
- **Livelihoods:** Ensuring that livelihoods are protected in all shelter programmes, and, where possible and appropriate, shelter programmes should be supported by livelihood activities.
- **Specific needs of differing target groups** of the affected populations, recognising that the needs of renters, sharers, home owners, and those facing relocation all vary and will require differing approaches. It is not expected that all agencies will address all target groups but rather programmes are clear about who they target to ensure appropriate assistance is provided.

Key Parameters

SAFE: All programmes should include and model the 8 key shelter cluster DRR messages.

1. **Foundation** that hold the building up, down and from toppling over, resistant against pests and rot.
2. **Tie-down** from the bottom up: ensuring continuous tie-down through all elements of the construction from the earth to the top of the building.
3. **Bracing** in both directions in each plane of the building, from strong point to strong point, designed to act in both tension and compression.
4. **Strong joints** that resist being pulled apart or crushed under tension or compression.
5. **Roofing:** wind resistant shape, of adequate strength and fastenings.
6. **Shape:** simple strong geometrical shapes will better resist earthquakes and typhoons.
7. **Site:** build in a location or manner that is safe from floods, tidal surge, landslide and other hazards.
8. **Preparedness** so that communities and families are prepared for future hazards.

ADEQUATE: All programmes should ensure the adequacy of resultant shelters.

- **Space:** As per Sphere standards 3.5m² per person, 18m² undercover space and 45m² settlement area.
- **Durability:** For the period of intended use, minimum 2 years for temporary and 15 years for permanent.
- **Drainage:** Fall of 100mm over first meter from house and pathway for water to drain away.
- **Ventilation:** Minimum 1m² opening in two walls of the structure, Minimum 1/2m² ventilation to all rooms.
- **Ceiling height:** Min floor to ceiling height at the lowest point of the walls of 2.1m (7ft).
- **Privacy:** The design should allow addition of at least one internal division to ensure privacy.
- **Security:** Should be securable to ensure personal safety and safety of goods.
- **Accessibility:** Address the needs of those with reduced mobility.

APPROPRIATE: All programmes should be designed to be appropriate to the affected community.

- **Culturally:** Respect expression of cultural identity and ways of life using locally available material, design and technologies.
- **Local context:** Addressing the particular needs of communities such as urban versus rural context.
- **Environmentally:** Minimise adverse impact to and from the local and natural environment, enhancing the environment where possible.
- **Climatically:** Enhance human thermal comfort by reducing radiation and increasing air flow. Allow for protection from tropical rains and strong winds

ACCESS: All shelter programmes should ensure access to the facilities required to carry on daily life.

- **Cooking:** Ensure access to culturally appropriate food storage, preparation and cooking facilities.
- **WASH facilities:** Ensure access to appropriate water & sanitation incorporating hygiene promotion.
- **Livelihoods:** Ensure ongoing access to existing livelihoods and where possible support the repair of damaged livelihoods as well as creating new livelihood opportunities.
- **Community facilities:** Ensure access to communal facilities such as health care facilities, schools, government offices and public transport.

⑥ Permanent House (PH) | Recovery Shelter Assistance Options

Budget: 140,000 - 250,000PHP (including WASH)

Description

Permanent housing programmes aim to provide households with a complete house that could still be extended and upgraded in the future. Permanent house programmes should be targeted at families who do not face further relocation and may not have the capacity to self-recover, they include at least one bedroom, one living space, dedicated WASH and cooking, and ensure access to appropriate livelihoods and other social services.

PH construction must comply with National Regulatory Framework such as building permits and the National Building Codes.

Content/Detail of programme in the Philippines context

The permanent nature of PH programmes means that target beneficiaries require recognised form of tenure (either informal or formal) and the houses need to be engineered in order to mitigate future risk and to be strong enough to be expanded upon.

Targeting | for families whose:

- house has been destroyed or is beyond repair.
- have recognised form of tenure (either informal or formal). *(details TBC by HLP advisor)*
- have not managed to progress far along the path to reconstruction on their own.

Specific Principles | As per Key Principles on page 2

- For families with a recognised form of tenure (either informal or formal). *(details TBC by HLP advisor)*
- Designed to be upgraded or expanded and should include training on safer house construction and maintenance.
- Participation in the design and implementation process.
- Disaster mitigation.
- Construction materials of a high quality should be used.

Specific Parameters

- Must meet Sphere Minimum Standards of 3.5m² per person (minimum of 18m² for a family of 5).
- Must ensure direct access to WASH and cooking facilities.
- Must be built to conform to National Building Codes and include structural drawings, mechanical and electrical drawings. Building Permit will be required (Municipal Engineer from Planning office).
- Should include design information and options for future upgrade or extension.
- Should include a soft component of training on Safe Construction / Reconstruction contextualised to the future upgrade of the house. (Expanded and contextualised 8 cluster DRR messages)

Strength

- This is the most durable shelter solution

Weakness

- Requires secure land tenure before construction can begin
- Absence of documentation can lead to considerable delays

Examples/Case Study:

Shelter projects 2010: Sri Lanka – 2009 – Conflict returns

<http://www.sheltercasestudies.org/shelterprojects2010/A28-SriLanka-2009.pdf>

Key Principles: *All shelter recovery programmes should be designed to support*

- **Coordination:** With local government, coordinating agencies, and other actors to avoid overlapping, gaps and ensure efficiency.
- **Transition:** All shelter assistance provided should assist families to transition to safe secure housing, ensuring they do not become “stuck” on the path to recovery.
- **Self-recovery:** Supporting the self-recovery efforts of the affected population, utilising and enhancing existing, skills, resources and capacities.
- **Build back Safer:** Ensuring that families and communities are supported to design, construct and maintain their shelter and settlements in ways that reduce their vulnerability to future hazards.
- **Participation:** Encouraging participation at all stages of shelter programmes, including assessments, procurement, design, construction, monitoring and evaluation.
- **Engagement:** Shelter assistance solutions should be negotiated with local government, addressing specific vulnerabilities, hazards, local policies and capacities, actively engaging affected communities in the discussion of their future.
- **Accountability & Transparency** particularly to affected population should be mainstreamed in all shelter programmes.
- **Protection:** Programmes must ensure that human rights are respected.
- **Gender & Diversity:** Women, men, girls and boys of different ages and backgrounds have distinct needs and capacities and it is vital that shelter programmes incorporate them into the design and implementation of projects.
- **Vulnerability:** The most vulnerable members of society, through prioritisation of assistance programmes and through adjustment of programmes to the specific needs of vulnerable groups.
- **HLP:** Housing, land and property (HLP) rights including the right to an adequate house, protection from eviction (security of tenure) and other HLP rights should be respected and supported. Shelter programmes should include assistance for vulnerable families to improve their HLP status and should not discriminate on the basis of tenure.
- **Livelihoods:** Ensuring that livelihoods are protected in all shelter programmes, and, where possible and appropriate, shelter programmes should be supported by livelihood activities.
- **Specific needs of differing target groups** of the affected populations, recognising that the needs of renters, sharers, home owners, and those facing relocation all vary and will require differing approaches. It is not expected that all agencies will address all target groups but rather programmes are clear about who they target to ensure appropriate assistance is provided.

Key Parameters

SAFE: *All programmes should include and model the 8 key shelter cluster DRR messages.*

1. **Foundation** that hold the building up, down and from toppling over, resistant against pests and rot.
2. **Tie-down** from the bottom up: ensuring continuous tie-down through all elements of the construction from the earth to the top of the building.
3. **Bracing** in both directions in each plane of the building, from strong point to strong point, designed to act in both tension and compression.
4. **Strong joints** that resist being pulled apart or crushed under tension or compression.
5. **Roofing:** wind resistant shape, of adequate strength and fastenings.
6. **Shape:** simple strong geometrical shapes will better resist earthquakes and typhoons.
7. **Site:** build in a location or manner that is safe from floods, tidal surge, landslide and other hazards.
8. **Preparedness** so that communities and families are prepared for future hazards.

ADEQUATE: *All programmes should ensure the adequacy of resultant shelters.*

- **Space:** As per Sphere standards 3.5m² per person, 18m² undercover space and 45m² settlement area.
- **Durability:** For the period of intended use, minimum 2 years for temporary and 15 years for permanent.
- **Drainage:** Fall of 100mm over first meter from house and pathway for water to drain away.
- **Ventilation:** Minimum 1m² opening in two walls of the structure, Minimum 1/2m² ventilation to all rooms.
- **Ceiling height:** Min floor to ceiling height at the lowest point of the walls of 2.1m (7ft).
- **Privacy:** The design should allow addition of at least one internal division to ensure privacy.
- **Security:** Should be securable to ensure personal safety and safety of goods.
- **Accessibility:** Address the needs of those with reduced mobility.

APPROPRIATE: *All programmes should be designed to be appropriate to the affected community.*

- **Culturally:** Respect expression of cultural identity and ways of life using locally available material, design and technologies.
- **Local context:** Addressing the particular needs of communities such as urban versus rural context.
- **Environmentally:** Minimise adverse impact to and from the local and natural environment, enhancing the environment where possible.
- **Climatically:** Enhance human thermal comfort by reducing radiation and increasing air flow. Allow for protection from tropical rains and strong winds

ACCESS: *All shelter programmes should ensure access to the facilities required to carry on daily life.*

- **Cooking:** Ensure access to culturally appropriate food storage, preparation and cooking facilities.
- **WASH facilities:** Ensure access to appropriate water & sanitation incorporating hygiene promotion.
- **Livelihoods:** Ensure ongoing access to existing livelihoods and where possible support the repair of damaged livelihoods as well as creating new livelihood opportunities.
- **Community facilities:** Ensure access to communal facilities such as health care facilities, schools, government offices and public transport

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