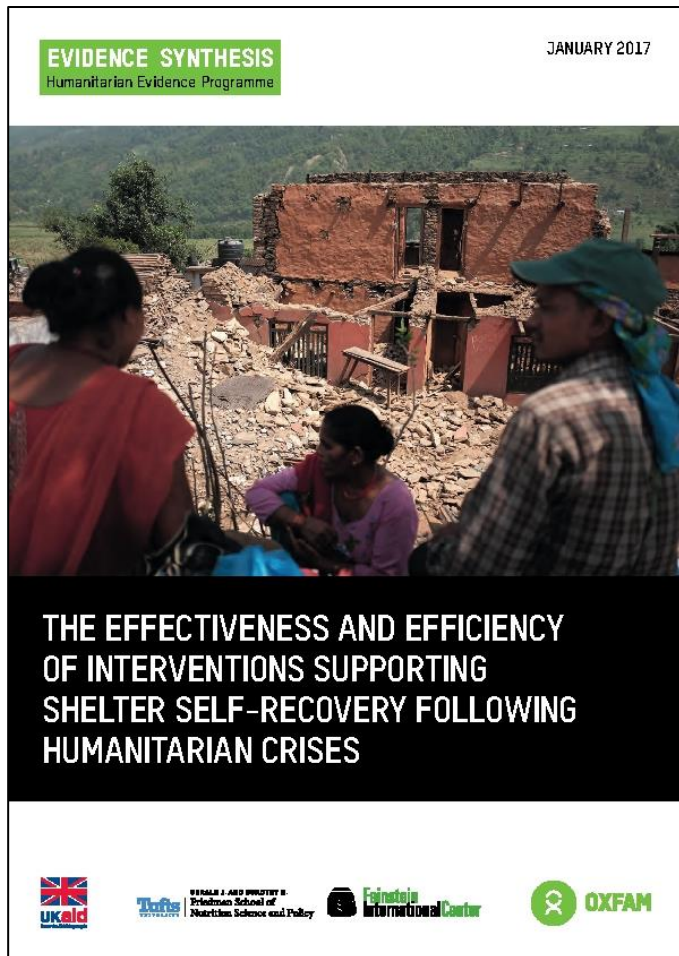


Supporting shelter self-recovery: Lessons from typhoon Haiyan

Victoria Maynard, Elizabeth Parker
Promoting Safer Building, 17th May 2016



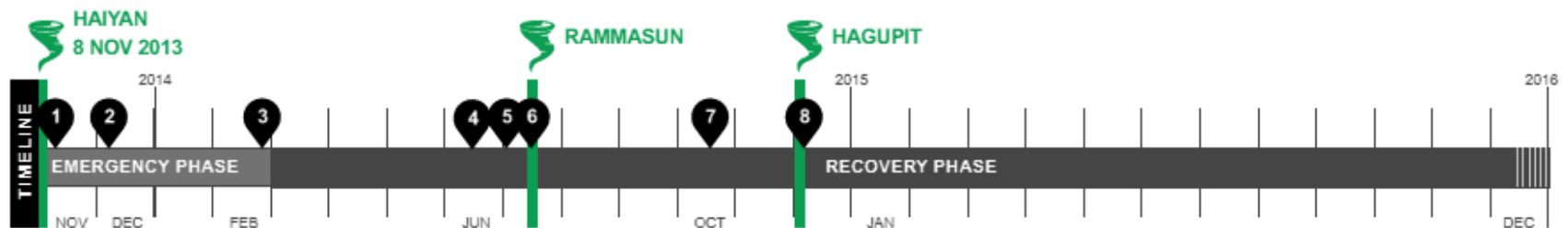
Supporting shelter self-recovery



- Proposed a **definition** of supporting shelter self-recovery
- Identified **4,500+ documents**
- Synthesised findings from **11 studies**
 - in 9 countries
 - natural and conflict/complex
- Timeline:
 - Searches: Nov 15 to Feb 16
 - Analysis: March – May 2016
 - Publication: Jan 2017

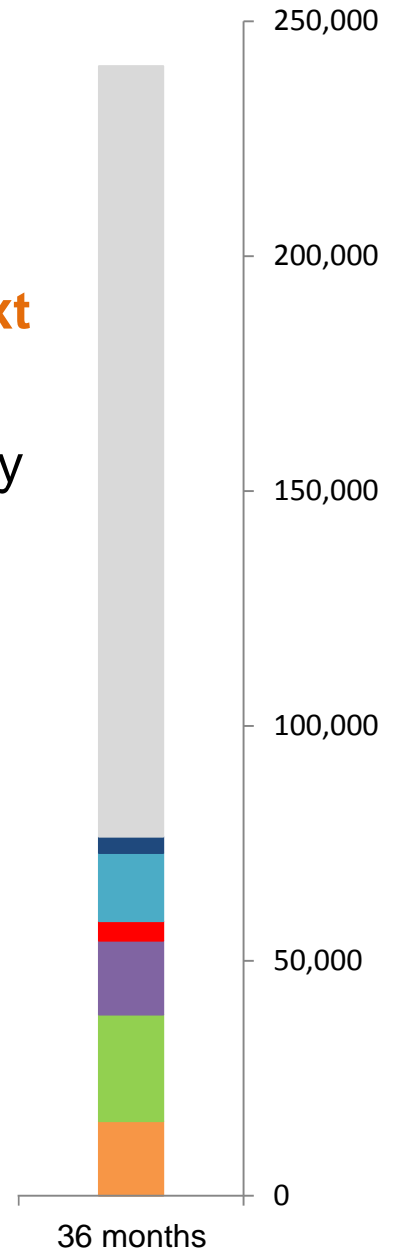
Super typhoon Haiyan

- Shelter Cluster strategy included: “**support for household self-recovery** through incremental housing solutions using consultative, participatory processes” for 500,000 households
- By Nov 2014 (12 months): **43** organisations had provided support for “Repairs & Retrofit” while **22** organisations planned to.
- By May 2016 (36 months) most programmes were completed or nearing completion and **several had published evaluations.**

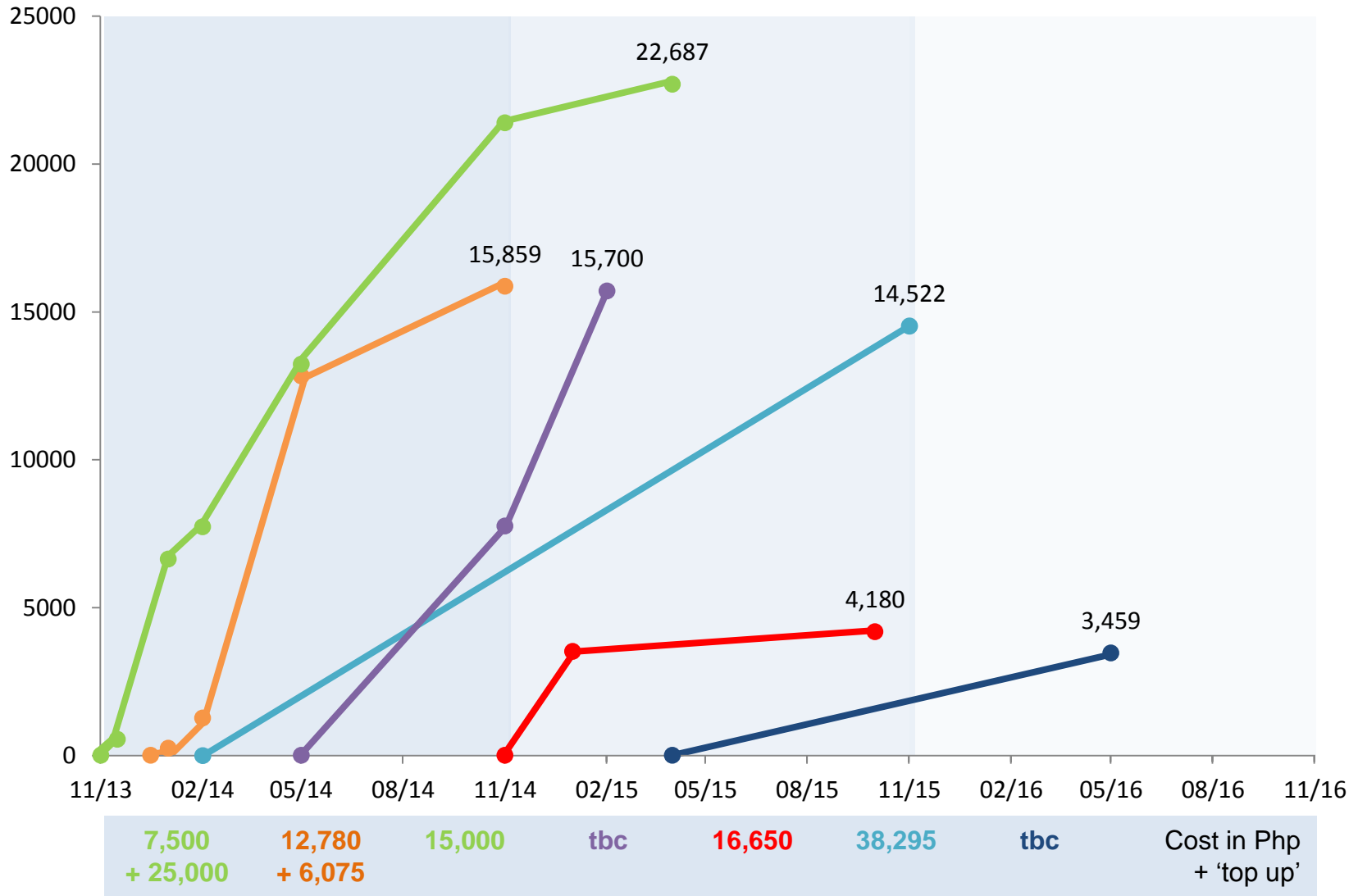


Supporting shelter self-recovery: Lessons from typhoon Haiyan

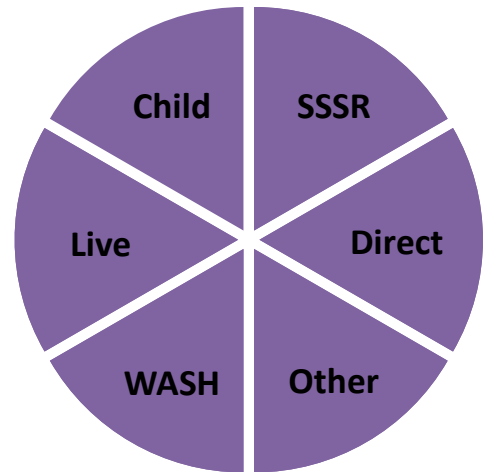
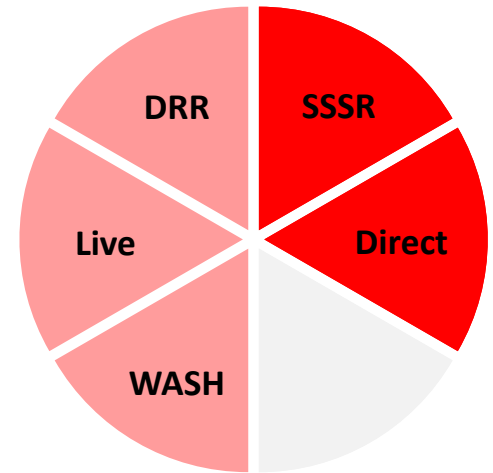
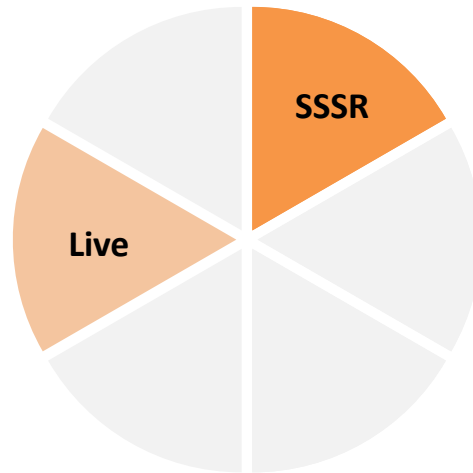
- An opportunity to synthesise lessons from **different programmes operating in a similar context**
- Identified **6 programmes for inclusion** (approximately 75,000 HH or 1/3 of HH assisted by SC agencies)
- **Topics** for investigation...
 - Interventions
 - Contribution of households
 - Programme factors
 - Context factors
 - Outputs
 - Outcomes



Speed, cost, coverage



Integration



Agency contribution

Material	Financial	Technical
Materials + tools + fixings	None	BBB briefings: communities BBB posters
Materials + tools + fixings	Cash grant: 3,000 + 5,000 'top-up'	BBB briefings: communities House-to-house monitoring Leaflets on construction safety
CGI sheets	Cash grant: 10,000	BBB training: trainers BBB posters
CGI sheets	Cash grant: 10-30,000 (2 tranches)	BBB training: beneficiaries House-to-house monitoring
CGI sheets + toilet bowl	Cash grant shelter: 20-50,000 (2 or 3 tranches) Cash grant toilet: 1-10,000 toilet (1 tranche)	BBB + HP training: beneficiaries House-to-house monitoring
Materials + tools + fixings	None	BBB training: communities BBB training: carpenters BBB training: trainers

Household contribution

1

FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION

- Providing cash to pay for unskilled or skilled labour
- Providing cash to pay for additional materials

- Transporting the materials home from the distribution

2

TIME CONTRIBUTION

- Providing their own labour
- Supervising construction and monitoring progress
- Time spent in trainings

3

RESOURCE CONTRIBUTION

- Providing a storage place for materials during distribution and construction
- Salvaging materials from destroyed or damaged houses

Time contributions also equated to a reduction in income generating opportunities

Household contribution

Recommendations

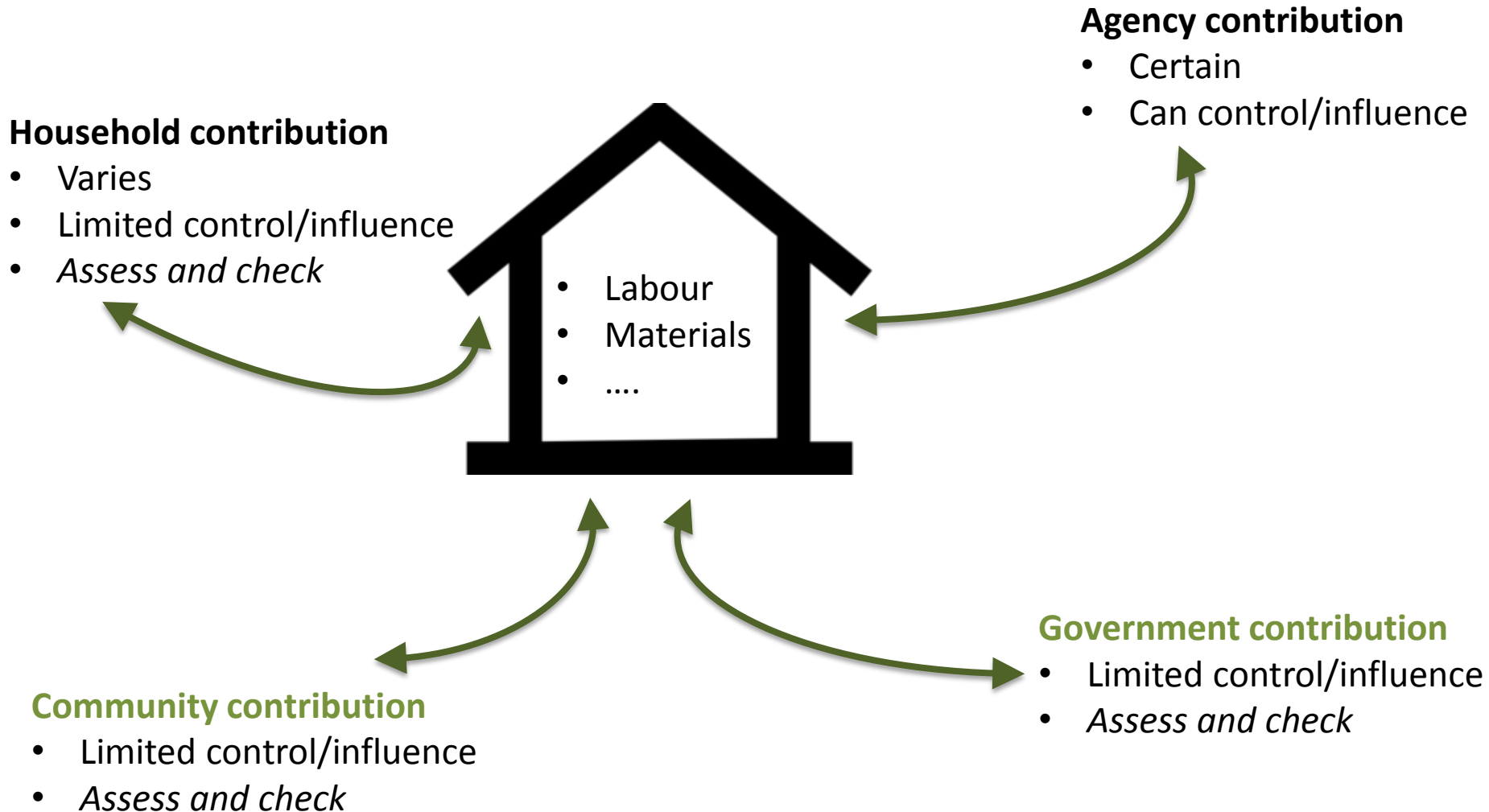
At the outset, as part of project planning...

- Realistically assess and quantify (e.g. hours/cost) the anticipated household contribution required.
- Assess the ability of households to contribute
- Effectively communicate anticipated contribution required to households
- Develop strategies to support the most poor/vulnerable who are less able to contribute, or to support more households if context changes (e.g. inflation).

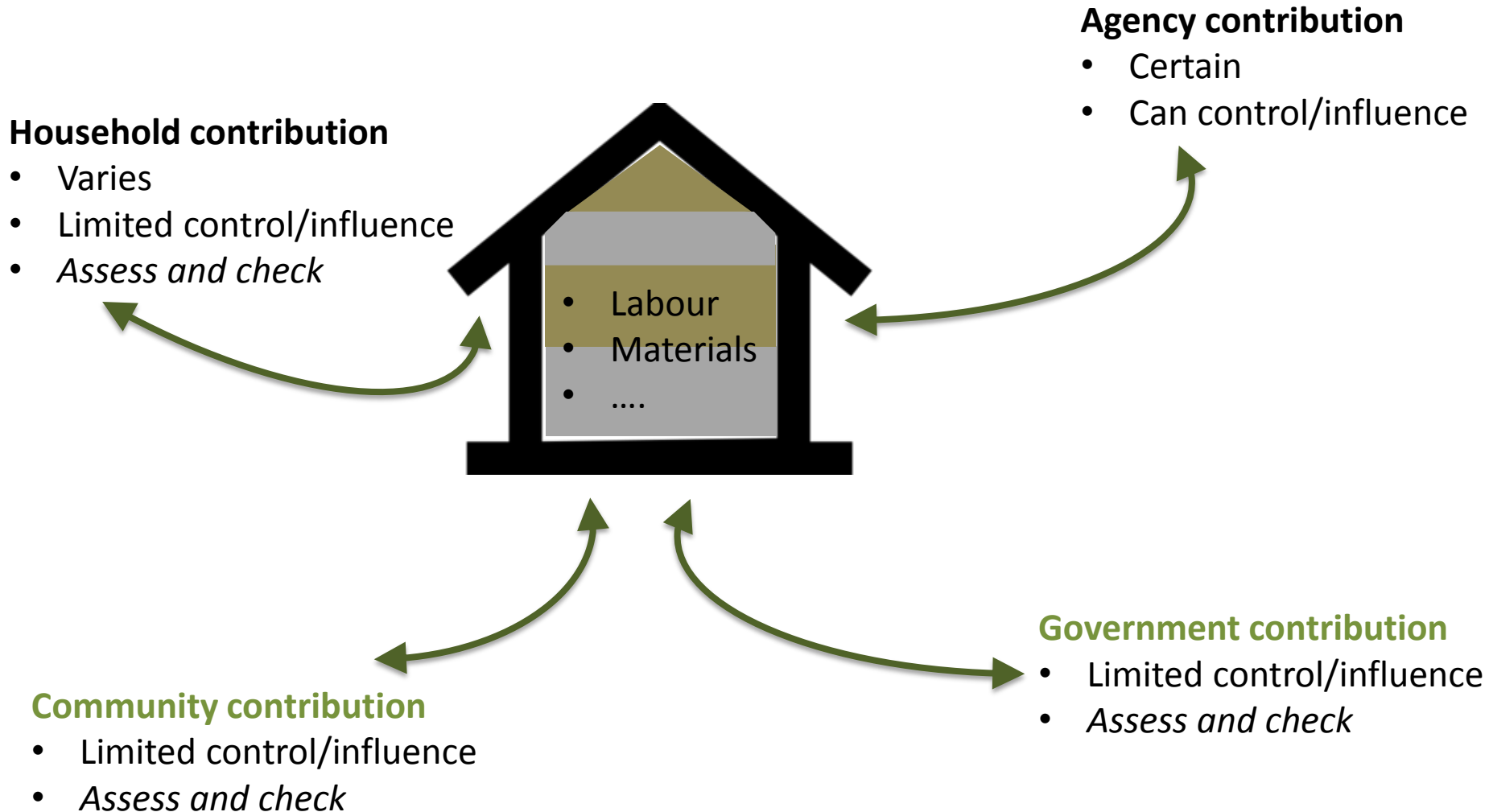
During project implementation....

- Establish a monitoring system (formal or informal) to keep under review all the assumptions you made in the initial assessments
- Further develop and roll out strategies from the project planning stage as required

Overview of contributions



Overview of contributions



Programme factors

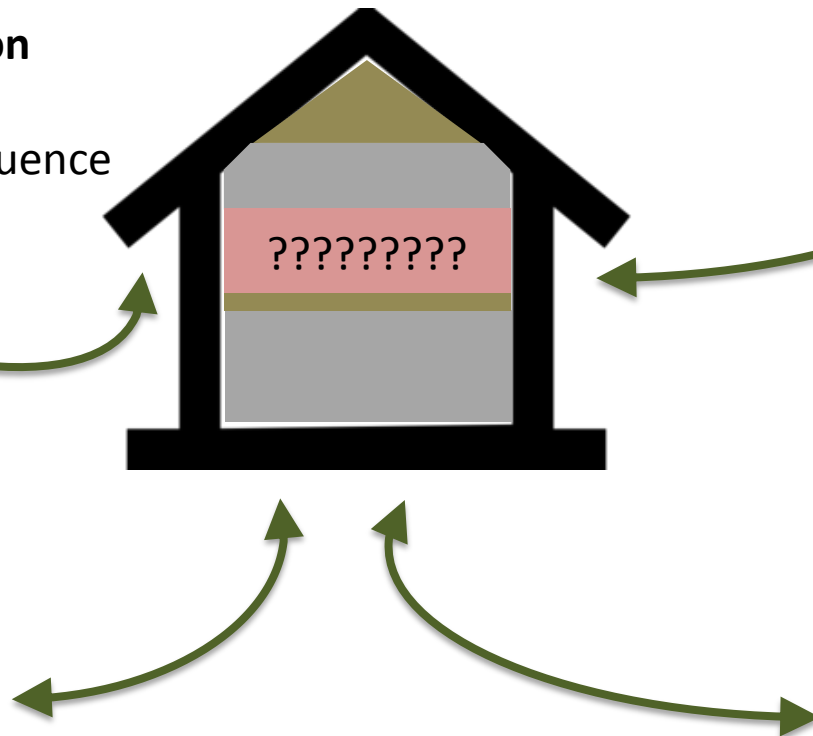
Households esp. poor and vulnerable

Household contribution

- Varies
- Limited control/influence
- *Assess and check*

Agency contribution

- Certain
- Can control/influence



Community contribution


- Limited control/influence
- *Assess and check*

Government contribution

- Limited control/influence
- *Assess and check*

Programme factors

Factor	Risk...
Undertaking adequate initial assessments and regular monitoring	
Developing a clear and simple plan that is understood by all stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of construction
Designing a programme that meets the changing needs of households and responds to the context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay project • Require additional staff time
Developing clear and simple beneficiary selection criteria and a transparent selection process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase conflict in communities
Supporting coordinated community involvement and adequate two-way communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household drop-out rate
Delivering adequate financial, technical and material assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

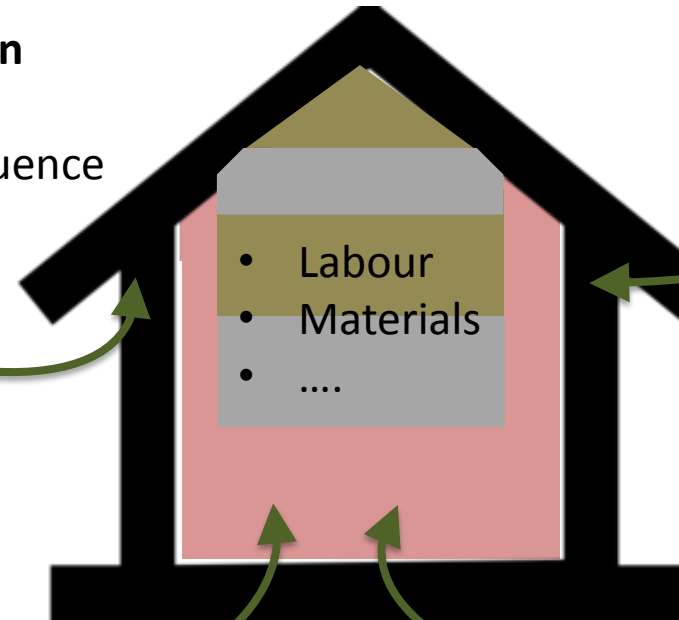
- Description/details
 - Likelihood
 - Impact
 - Risk Rating
 - Assumptions
 - Actions
 - Who is responsible
- 

Context factors

Changing contexts

Household contribution

- Varies
- Limited control/influence
- *Assess and check*



Agency contribution

- Certain
- Can control/influence

Community contribution

- Limited control/influence
- *Assess and check*

Government contribution

- Limited control/influence
- *Assess and check*

Context factors

Factor....	Risk...
The level of economic recovery and rate of inflation	
The level of instability and armed conflict	
The level of certainty over government policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of construction
The experience and capacity of the implementing agency and partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay project • Require additional staff time
The nature and strength of pre-existing relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase conflict in communities •
The level of corruption or fraud	
The availability of skilled and unskilled labour	
The accuracy of land ownership records and the availability of suitable land	
The accessibility or remoteness of households	

- Description/details
 - Likelihood
 - Impact
 - Risk Rating
 - Assumptions
 - Actions
 - Who is responsible



Completion rate

- Two programmes – house-to-house monitoring + phased cash
 - **507 HH dropped out** after first tranche (out of 14,522 HH) - ‘totally damaged’ or ‘major damage’ categories
 - 62% shelters classified as “good”, 33% “fair”, **4% “poor”, 1% “very poor”**
- A year after distributions started:
 - **40% of shelters completed**, 9% ongoing, 51% not started
 - Some repairs temporary, some damaged by subsequent typhoons
- The one year evaluation report gave a **52% completion rate**, while a [survey around 2 years after]... shows 92% (beneficiary perception)

'Safety'

- 62% shelters **classified** as “good”, 33% “fair”, 4% “poor”, 1% “very poor”
- ‘94% of roofs **assessed** as weak’
- ‘**evidence** of the use of desirable building techniques was minimal’
- 73% of HH **perceived** their shelters as safe, adequate and durable
- Two-thirds of households (67%) **feel** they are fully prepared to deal with the adverse effects of a future typhoon or major disaster
- Households reported ‘**feeling safer** and more comfortable’
- Most survey respondents ‘reported **feeling safer** and more secure, at least in part because of the project’
- Large or small? Weatherproof or safe? Urban or rural?

Knowledge of safer construction

Technical assistance provided

Knowledge retained and applied

BBB training: beneficiaries
House-to-house monitoring

67% of households were aware of 9+ of the 12 key messages in the SST training... 94% of households 'felt they had improved their knowledge as a result of the SST training'

BBB + HP training: beneficiaries
House-to-house monitoring

87% of survey respondents retained knowledge of 5+ of the 8 key messages in the BBS training

BBB briefings: communities
House-to-house monitoring
Leaflets on construction safety

73-84% of households surveyed had learned the four main safer construction messages while 65-72% felt that they had applied them in practice

BBB training: communities
BBB training: carpenters
BBB training: trainers

'nearly three-quarters of surveyed shelter beneficiaries having completed training reported knowledge on shelter repairs that would mitigate the risk or impact of future typhoons, and of those with that knowledge, approximately half said they already enacted certain measures in their repairs'

BBB training: trainers
BBB posters

'94% of roofs assessed as weak or very weak... 80% of walls still needed bracing and 80% of columns required treatment'

BBB briefings: communities
BBB posters

'evidence of the use of desirable building techniques was minimal'

Next steps...

Draft report by 9th June
Working group review 12-26 June

Finalise report
Present @ Promoting Safer Building 14th July

Dissemination from September 2017...
promotingsaferbuilding.org/projects/lesson-from-haiyan



Thank you!