

**TECHNICAL**  
**Community of Practice**



**GLOBAL**  
**SHELTER CLUSTER**

Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements

**TECHNICAL**  
**Sub-Community of Practice**  
**Construction Good Practices / Build Back Better / Permanent**  
**Durable Shelter & Housing**



**GLOBAL  
SHELTER CLUSTER**

Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements

**TECHNICAL  
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# The Barriers to Success in International Development and Humanitarian Construction Projects

**CONSTRUCTION GOOD PRACTICES  
BUILD BACK BETTER & PERMANENT  
DURABLE SHELTER & HOUSING  
(CGP-BBB-PDSH) Technical Sub-CoP**

**1st webinar – 23 October 2025  
13.00-14.30 (CEST)**

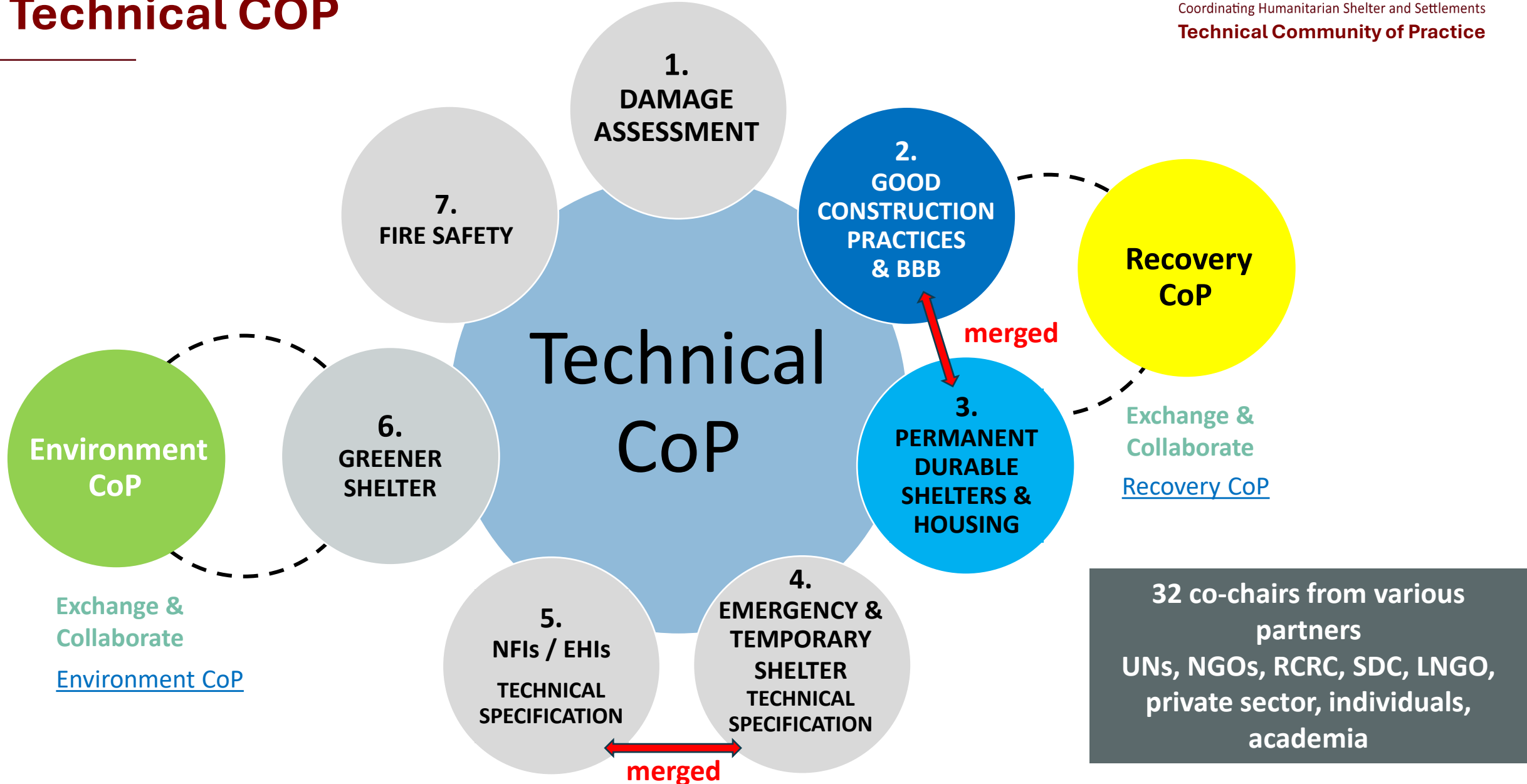
# HOUSE KEEPING

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- Uses the Q&A chat to share questions adding to whom it is addressed (*not the usual chat*)
- Use the **usual chat** to share **reflections, comments** or **relevant resources** and **links**
- Please keep your microphone muted when not speaking
- Please turn on your camera when you speak, if your connection allows
- Be mindful of time and keep your contribution concise

Please note the meeting is being recorded to be shared on GSC Technical CoP webpage

# Introduction: Technical COP



# Agenda

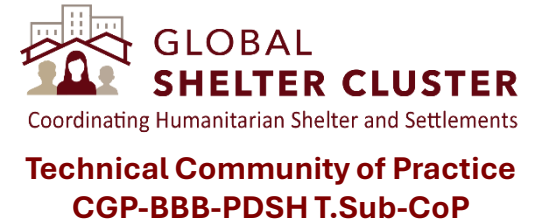
Description	Speakers	Duration
Welcome and introduction	Pascal Panosetti - GSC / IFRC, Technical CoP moderator	5 min
CGP-BBB-PDSH T.S-CoP Term of Reference (To	Liz Palmer Save the Children International Global Construction Lead & CGP-BBB-PDSH T.S-CoP chair	5 min
PhD Presentation: The Barriers to Success of International Development Construction Projects	Richard Dewhurst LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY London <i>Researcher &amp; civil engineer</i>	20 min
Technical barriers to success: A structural engineering consultant's perspective on shelter designs	Sebastian Kaminski ARUP UK London <i>Chartered Structural Engineer</i>	15 min
Recommender for Equitable Aid in Post-Conflict Housing	Sujoy Chaudhury Centre For Sustainable Solutions - India <i>Chief Functionary</i>	15 min
Exchange with Participants - Q. & A.	Plenary	25 min
Next Steps, Reminder & Conclusion	Pascal Panosetti, GSC / IFRC, Technical CoP moderator	5 min

# **Construction Good Practices Build Back Better Permanent Durable Shelter & Housing T.Sub-CoP ToR**

[TOR Construction Good Practice - BBB - PS SubWG](#)

# CGP-BBB-PDSH T.Sub-CoP ToR

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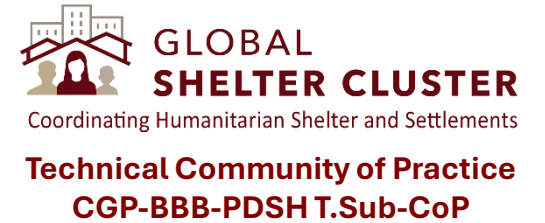
## BACKGROUND

- The **Construction Good Practice, Build Back Better & Permanent and Durable Shelter/Housing (CGP-BBB-PDSH) Sub-Technical Community of Practice** a **voluntary community** focused on technical aspects of shelter and settlements programming, with emphasis on construction practices
- **Open to all individuals**, regardless of agency or organizational affiliation.
- The group's strength comes from **active member participation**.
- Members contribute **knowledge and experience** from relevant roles and subject areas within the T.S-CoP

[TOR Construction Good Practice - BBB - PS SubWG](#)

# CGP-BBB-PDSH T.Sub-CoP ToR

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## BACKGROUND

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[TOR Construction Good Practice - BBB - PS SubWG](#)

# CGP-BBB-PDSH T.Sub-CoP ToR



Technical Community of Practice  
CGP-BBB-PDSH T.Sub-CoP

## COMMITTEE'S MEMBERS

PDSH - PERMANENT DURABLE SHELTER & HOUSING merged with CGP/BBB				Position / Function
Mathieu	Gamba	chair PDSH	Independant	Civil Engineer
Sebastian	Kaminski	co-chair PDSH	Arup	Associate Structural Engineer
Alberto	Preato	co-chair PDSH	Archimedia Trust - IIHA	Director (AMT) - Research Fellow (IIHA)
Phyllis	Tsang	co-chair PDSH	Every Shelter	Shelter Design and Innovation Lead
Suyog	Giri	co-chair PDSH	Crouch Waterfall and Partners	Structural Engineer
CGP/BBB - CONSTRUCTION GOOD PRACTICES / BUILD BACK BETTER merged w/PDSH				Position / Function
Elizabeth	Palmer	chair CGP	Save the Children	Global Construction Lead - Architect
Richard	Dewhurst	co-chair CGP	Loughborough University	Researcher - civil engineer
Shane	Copp	co-chair CGP	Independant	Researcher
Chiara	Jasna Vaccaro	co-chair CGP	UNOPS	Shelter Expert - Architect
Olivier	Moles	co-chair BBB	CRAterre	Head of Habitat program
Pierre	Payat	co-chair BBB	Build Change	Civil Engineer
Suyog	Giri	co-chair BBB	Crouch Waterfall and Partners	Structural Engineer
Matthew	Penellum	co-chair BBB	AECOM	Structural Engineer
Pascal	Panosetti	co-chair support	IFRC/GSC	GFP for Technical Coordination - Architect

# CGP-BBB-PDSH T.Sub-CoP ToR

## BACKGROUND

### Combined mandates

Construction Good Practice Standards WG



the Building Back Better (Safer) WG



Permanent Shelter WG



**Critical role to** promote durable, resilient, safe, cost-effective, and contextually appropriate solutions

# CGP-BBB-PDSH T.Sub-CoP ToR

## OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE



**Facilitate collaboration and knowledge-sharing among shelter practitioners:**

Global network, Technical discussions, and supporting the co-development of improved construction practices.

**Support knowledge management** by capturing and sharing lessons learned, project experiences, practical tools and innovations

**Support the development of a shared resource library** and improve/ensure accessibility to vetted/approved construction-related guidance, standards and other key materials.

**Facilitate shared learning**

**Identify common challenges** in construction quality, resilience, inclusion, shelter activities implementation and effectiveness

**Support validation, and dissemination of best practices and standards** that support safer, more resilient, and more inclusive shelter construction and operations, aligned with the 'build back better' agenda.

# CGP-BBB-PDSH T.Sub-CoP ToR

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## PARTICIPATION AND MEMBERSHIP & RESPONSIBILITIES

### 1. Active Member Participation

- Contribute to thematic presentations within sub-groups.
- Share experiences and resources (*e.g., tools, documents, designs*).
- Engage actively in meetings, webinars, and discussions.

### 2. Committee Chair & Co-chair Responsibilities

- Lead monthly meetings to define topics, ToR, and workplans.
- Facilitate and co-organize meetings and webinars.
- Review, validate, and endorse shared resources.

### Join the Technical CoP :

- Create a GSC account on [www.sheltercluster.org](http://www.sheltercluster.org) webpage
- Click 'Follow' on the left-hand side of the [Technical Community of Practice](#) webpage
- Click 'Follow' on the left-hand side of the [Technical Toolkit](#) webpage to receive resources updates

# CGP-BBB-PDSH T.Sub-CoP ToR

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## FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

- **Monthly meetings with the Technical CoP co-chairs of the Construction Good Practice & Build Back Better** to brainstorm, define topics to propose to the broader community and prepare and conduct the regular quarterly general meetings.
- **Regular quarterly general meetings** with the broader **Construction Good Practice & Build Back Better** Technical CoP members are proposed to share and exchange information and experiences. Based on membership interest and engagement, other activities and events, such as webinars, working groups, etc. would be scheduled as needed.
- **Technical CoP quarterly meetings** with the other Technical CoP thematic sub-group co-chairs, organized by the GSC Technical CoP moderator, held to exchange updates on progress, workplans, sub-topics that may interconnect with other themes, and other relevant information

# CGP-BBB-PDSH T.Sub-CoP ToR

## COMMITTEE MEMBERS

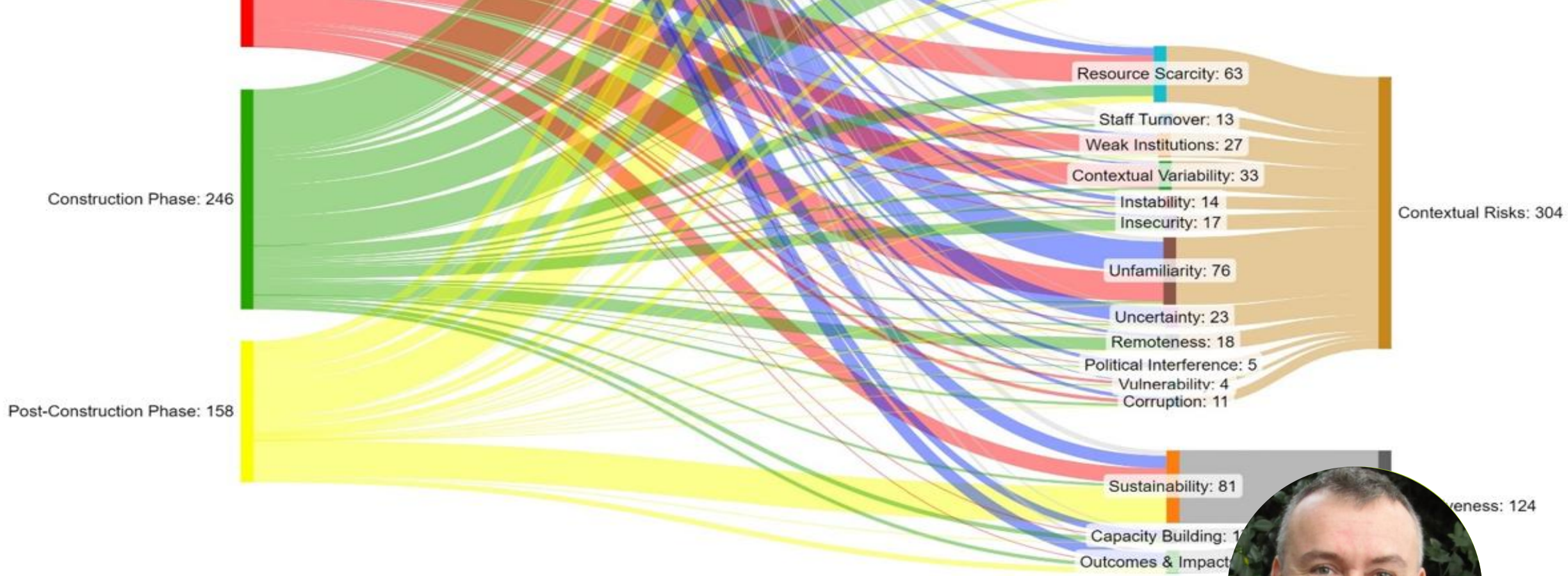
PDSH - PERMANENT DURABLE SHELTER & HOUSING merged with				Position / Function
Mathieu	Gamba	chair PDSH	Independant	civil engineer with long field experience in e/t-shelters
Sebastian	Kaminski	co-chair PDSH	Arup	Associate Structural Engineer
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Pascal	Panosetti	co-chair support	IFRC/GSC	GFP for Technical Coordination - Architect

# THANK YOU

***Liz Palmer***

*Save the Children International*

[liz.palmer@savethechildren.org](mailto:liz.palmer@savethechildren.org)



# PhD Presentation: The Barriers to Success of International Development Construction Projects

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY - UK

**Richard Dewhurst**  
*Researcher & civil engineer*  
[R.Dewhurst@lboro.ac.uk](mailto:R.Dewhurst@lboro.ac.uk)



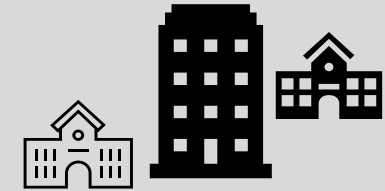
# Scope of the Research

## International Development (ID)

wide spectrum






small NGO-led initiatives



large-scale Development Bank projects

**Research Focus:** Positioned at development end of the humanitarian–development spectrum

Small to medium-sized development NGO projects

-  limited funding
-  weak institutional capacity
-  lack construction expertise

Planning and sustainability  
become more possible beyond the  
immediate humanitarian phase

# Research Focus and Participants

## Purpose

Identify barriers to success of International Development construction projects and propose practical solutions

## Approach

Two participant groups:

- Implementers - designers, consultants, contractors, procurement & logistics professionals, independent experts
- Funders and donor representatives

## Method

- 90+ hours of key informant interviews
- Explored barriers across the project life cycle
- Developed a revised project lifecycle model

## Validation

Model reviewed by funders and implementor groups to capture their priorities, constraints & feedback to refine proposals

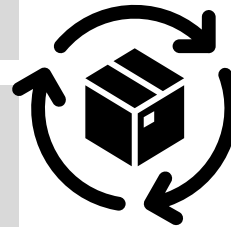
# Implementer Findings



Analysis focused on the **project lifecycle** to locate key barriers  
Four main themes emerged:

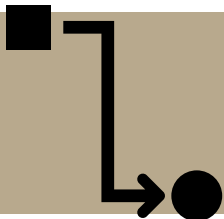
**Abilities** - stakeholders' competencies across technical, construction, and project management domains

**Constraints** - project limitations such as time, funding and data availability



**Contextual risks** - external risks arising from international settings, LMIC conditions, and ID project typologies

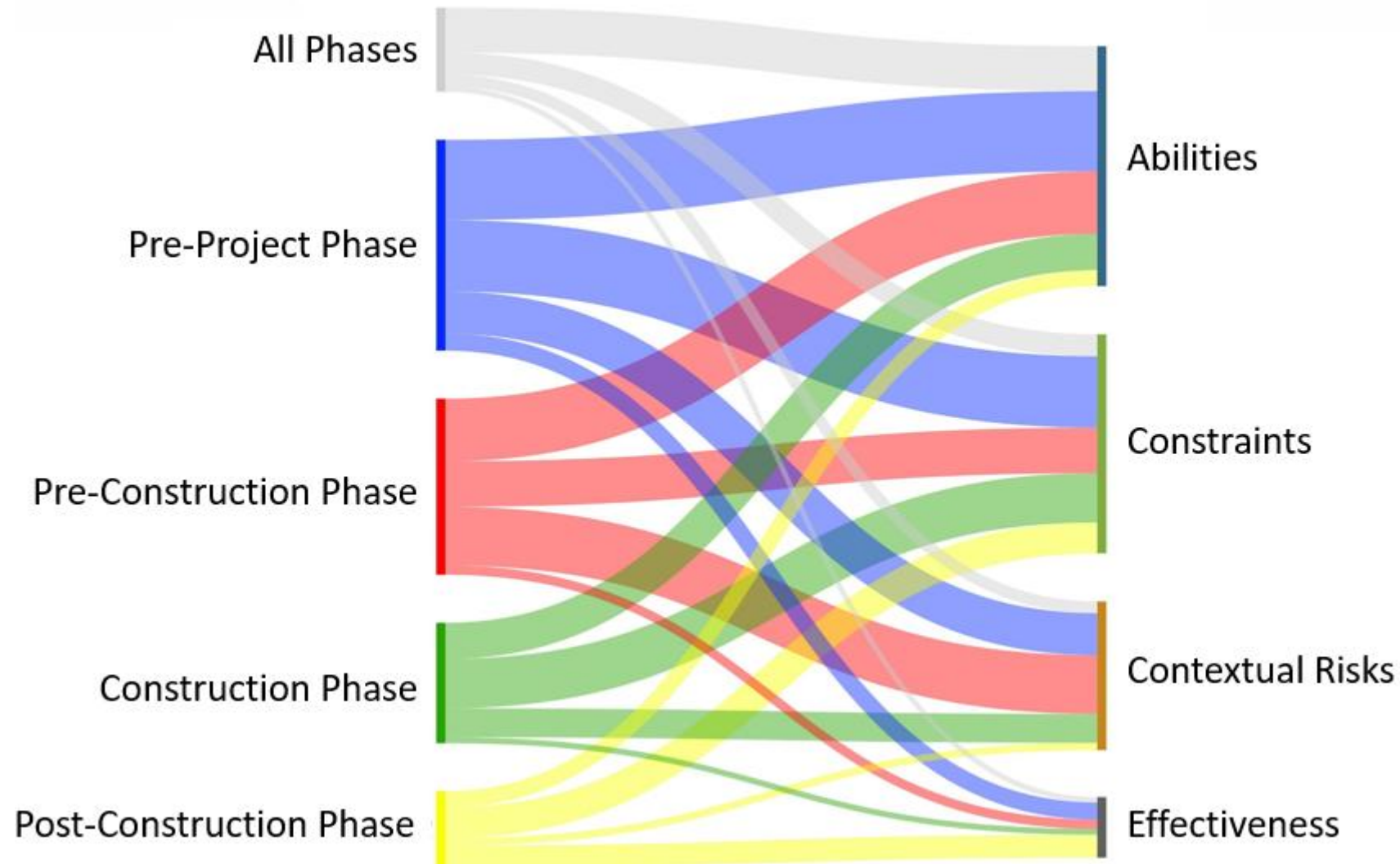
**Project effectiveness** - achieving goals through sustainability, capacity building, and lasting impacts.



Striking pattern: **Most barriers stem from the early, front-end stages.**

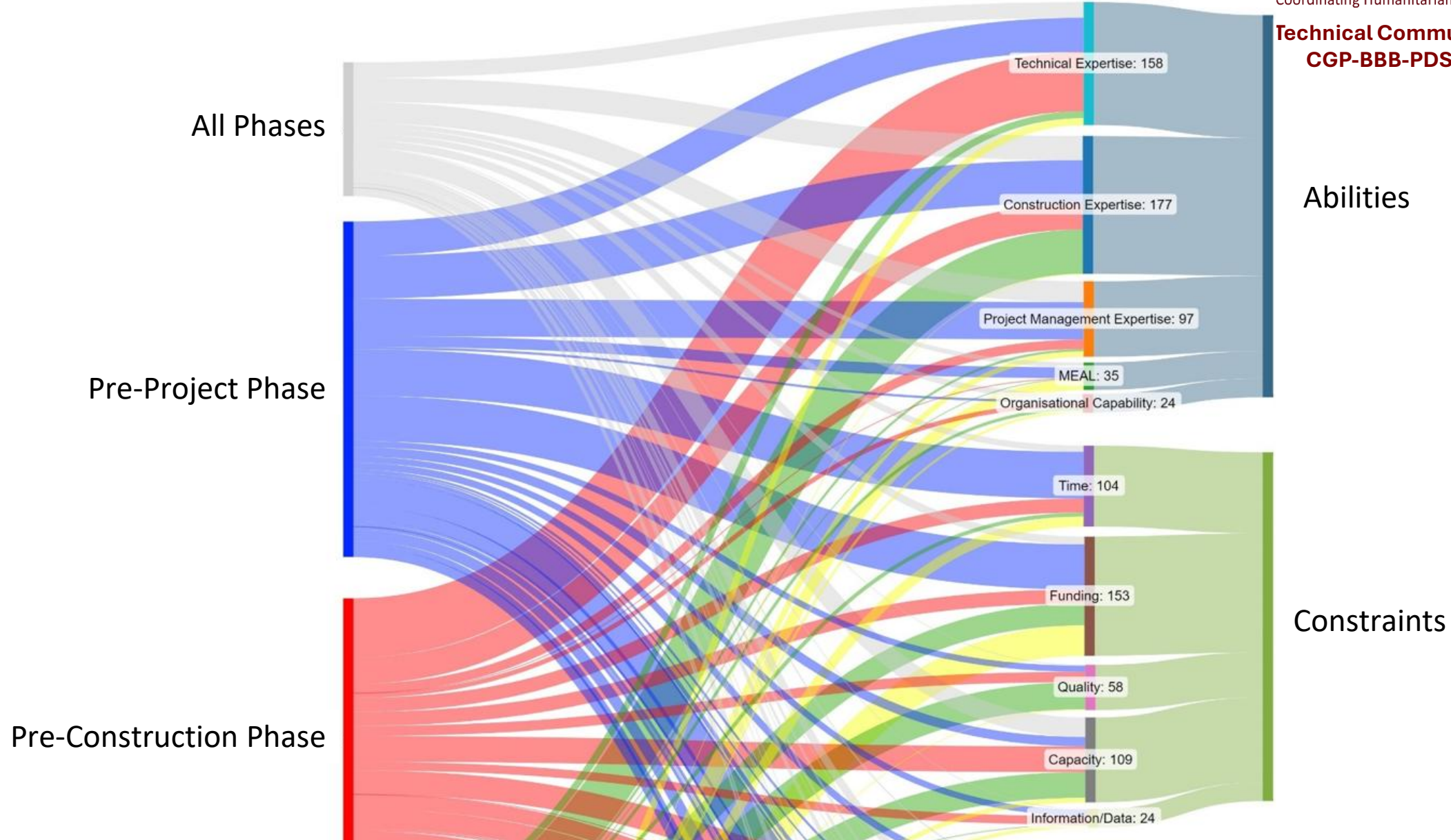
Root cause: **Front end is rarely funded, yet this is when critical decisions are made**

# Implementer Findings

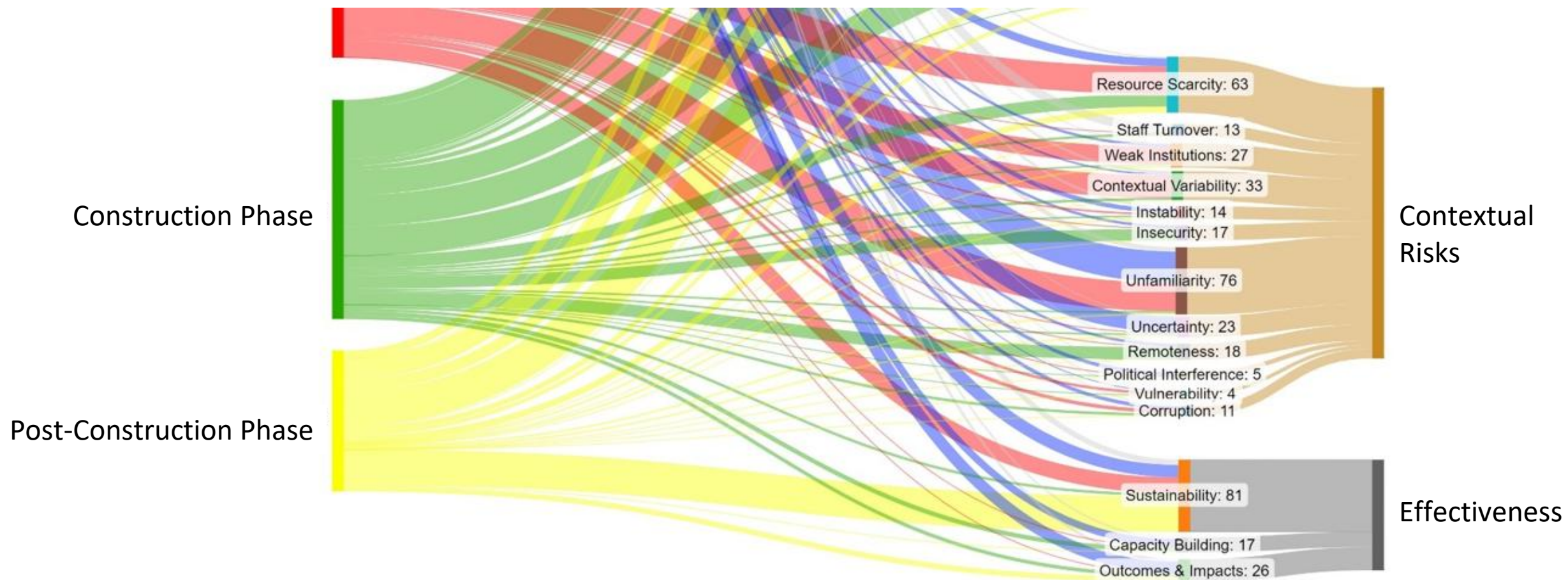


# Implementer Findings in More Detail

**Technical Community of Practice  
CGP-BBB-PDSH T.Sub-CoP**



# Implementer Findings in More Detail



# Why the Front-End Matters

**Front End Work** sets the **scope, design, and delivery strategy.**

Yet, decisions are often made with **limited expertise** and **incomplete data.**

Construction Projects are **high risk and high cost** but treated as **supporting components.**

**Rethink the  
approach**

**Early investment** in technical and management expertise.

# The Unfunded Front End

**Front End Work** often done by **bid teams**, not project delivery teams.

Bid teams operate on limited time and resources, as work is often unpaid and competitive.

Front End

Planning

Execution

Completion

Leads to

Underestimated risks and no contingency.

Inaccurate scopes, timelines, and budgets.

Lack of **technical input** and realistic resource planning.



Result

Projects start on **weak, optimistic foundations**.

# Programme vs Project Lifecycle

In ID contexts, **early project stages** are often handled at the programme level.

**PROGRAMME LIFECYCLE**

**PROJECT LIFECYCLE**

This causes **conflation and blurring** between the programme and project lifecycles.

**Discontinuity** between proposal and delivery phases

**Different teams** handle each stage - knowledge is lost in transition

**Fragmentation and weak ownership** across the lifecycle

# The Problem:

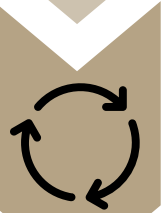
## Over-Promising and Under-Delivering



Implementing organisations face pressure to **win funding and contracts** in a competitive environment



This drives **over-promising** during bidding and **under-delivery** during execution.

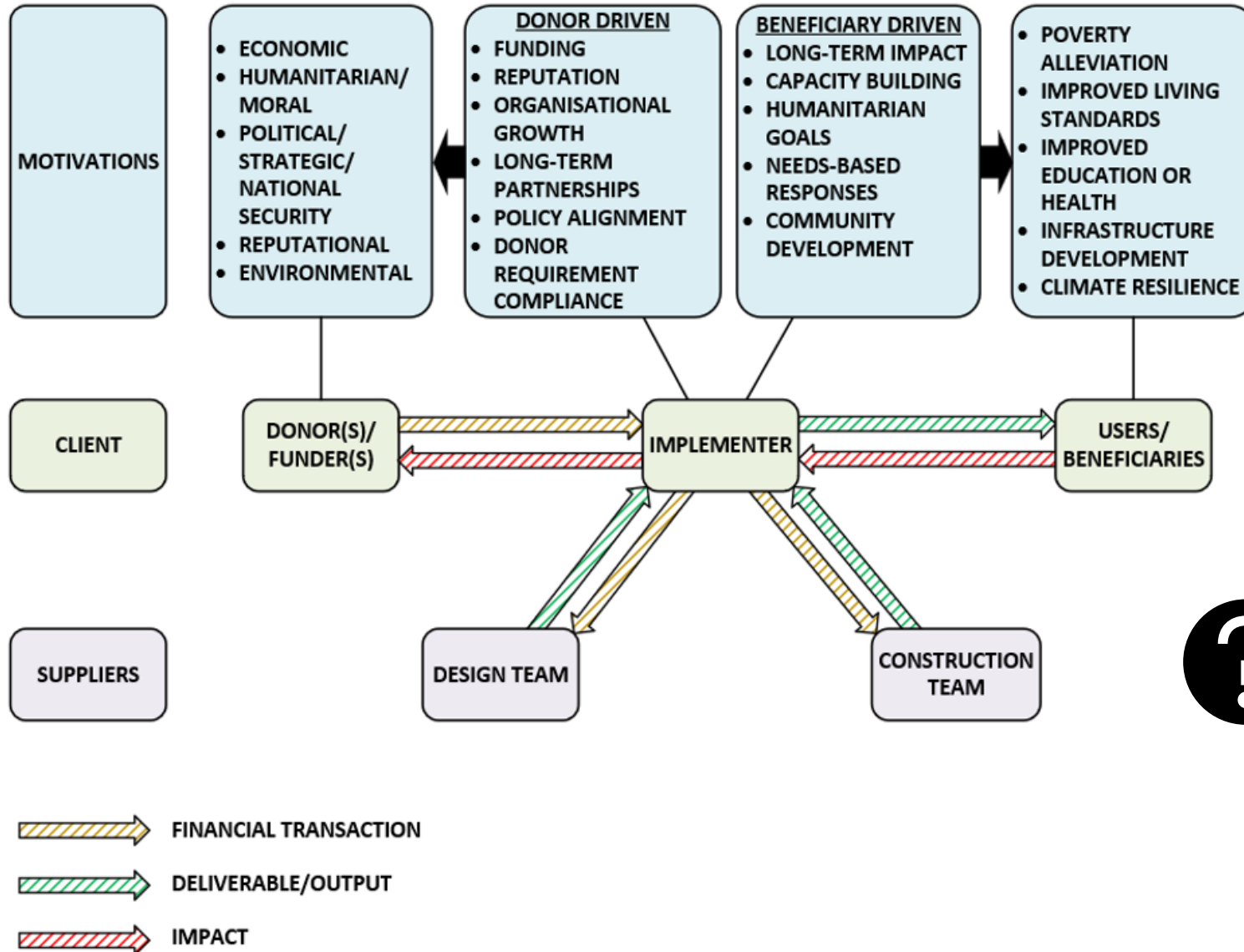


Unrealistic proposals and compressed timelines damage credibility and project success.



Strengthening planning, realism, and accountability at the bid stage is essential.

# Fragmented Client and Split Motivations



- The “client” is effectively a **composite**: donor + implementer + beneficiary.
- Each actor has different priorities and success criteria.
- Implementers’ motivations are split between donor-driven and beneficiary-driven.



Leads to **uncertainty** Who is the client?

Creates **tension** in design, quality, and decision-making.

# Construction's Hidden Role

In most development programmes

Construction is treated as a **supporting function, not a primary objective.**

As a result

- Construction becomes **hidden** within larger programme reporting frameworks.
- Construction is **undervalued** despite being **high risk and high cost.**

Programme evaluations assess the **overall impact, not why construction projects succeed or fail.**

**Consequence:** Systemic problems persist, as lessons specific to construction are never properly identified or acted upon.

# Lack of Representation in Leadership



- Construction and construction project management functions are **underrepresented** in senior leadership roles.



- Decisions are made without sufficient technical, construction and project management insight, weakening project outcomes.



- Organisations need mechanisms to ensure **construction expertise informs strategy and decision-making.**

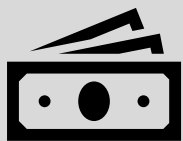
# The Proposed Life Cycle Model

Proposes an alternative **Hybrid Lifecycle** approach

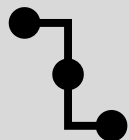
- Rapid early-stage data gathering.
- Integration of **end-user, procurement, technical, construction, and project management expertise.**

Proposes a **two-stage funding model**

1. **Front-End Funding** for detailed planning, feasibility, and design.
2. **Implementation Funding** for delivery and oversight.



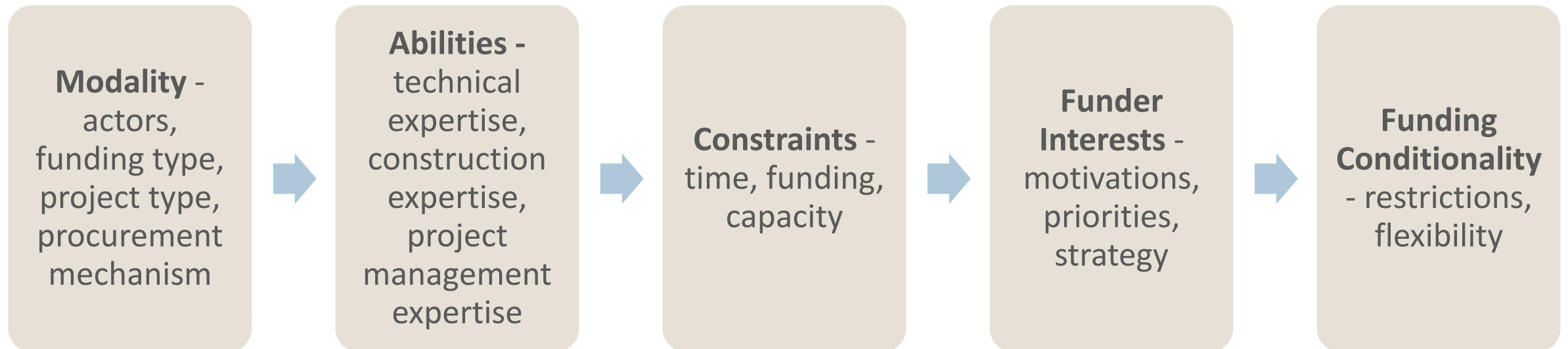
Encourages donors to **invest in early project phases** as an **essential and legitimate** project cost and a necessary part of the process to deliver **improved outputs and outcomes.**



**Bridges the gap** between programme goals and practical project delivery.

# Funders' Perspectives

Parallel study with **funders** identified five key themes of barriers to project success and alternative lifecycle approach adoption:



Highlights a shared issue of the **lack of construction and project management expertise** within donor institutions.

Results in a dynamic of **mutual inexperience**.

# Implications of the Research



- Provides greater clarity on the **unique characteristics of ID construction projects**.
- Highlights the **disconnect** between programme management and on-the-ground delivery.
- Recognises the need for improved planning, coordination, and capacity to deliver stronger outcomes.
- Reinforces that **construction performance is a critical determinant of programme success**, not just a support function.
- Provides the **documented evidence** for Donors and Implementers of the risks of current practices and the **need for change**.

# Recommendations:

## Funding & Capacity

1

### Develop New Funding Mechanisms

- Allocate funds for both planning and post-construction operational phases.
- Promote **partnerships** between donors and implementers to build trust and alignment.

2

### Increase Construction Capacity

- Establish training and certification schemes for ID construction.
- Foster collaboration between experienced professionals and less-resourced teams.

## Management & Representation

3

### Strengthen Project Management Capacity

- Recruit experienced project managers from the commercial sector.
- Offer tailored training for ID-specific challenges.
- Embed best practices, e.g. risk management, stakeholder engagement, scheduling, etc.

4

### Increase Representation in Leadership

- Advocate for construction professionals in senior decision-making roles.
- Recognise the role of construction and project management in achieving success.

# Recommendations:

## Practical Steps & Resource Use

5

### Address Practical Expertise Gaps

- Value technical, managerial, and operational skills equally.
- Integrate practical construction expertise and knowledge into project design and decisions.

6

### Strengthen the Project Sponsor Role

- Ensure continuity between programme and project teams.
- Maintain oversight and alignment with broader development goals.

7

### Optimise Resource Utilisation

- Focus limited technical resources at strategic stages of greatest impact - planning, design, and critical implementation phases.

# THANK YOU

***Richard Dewhurst***

*Loughborough University*

[R.Dewhurst@lboro.ac.uk](mailto:R.Dewhurst@lboro.ac.uk)

**Link and QR to the thesis:**

<https://doi.org/10.26174/thesis.lboro.29356805>





# Technical barriers to success: A structural engineering consultant's perspective on shelter designs

**Sebastian Kaminski**  
Chartered Structural Engineer  
[Sebastian.Kaminski@arup.com](mailto:Sebastian.Kaminski@arup.com)

ARUP – UK, London

# Technical barriers to success

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1. What are we doing well?
2. Where could we improve?



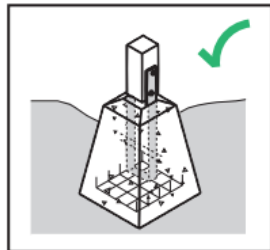
# What are we doing well technically?

- Simple enough to understand, without losing accuracy or nuance.
- Messaging generally follows the “state-of-the-art”.

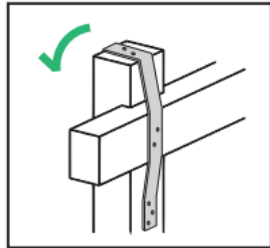
## 8 BUILD BACK SAFER KEY MESSAGES V1.1

Yolanda showed us that the way we build houses needs to be stronger. These are 8 key messages on how to repair your house and build back safer. ✓

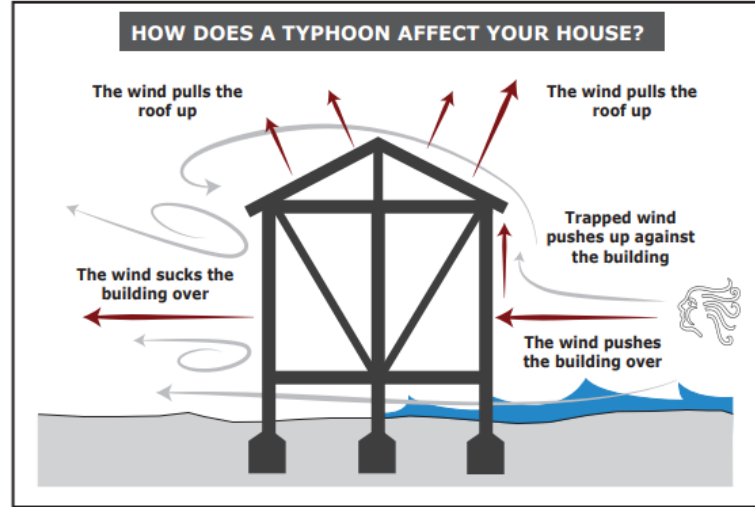
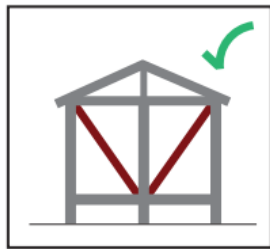
### 1 BUILD ON STRONG FOUNDATIONS



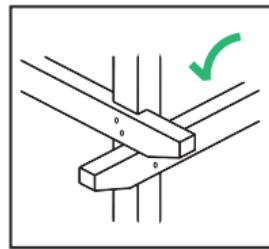
### 2 TIE-DOWN FROM BOTTOM UP



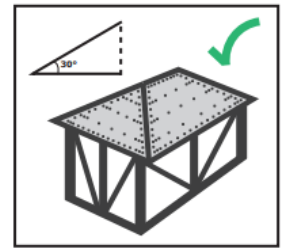
### 3 BRACE AGAINST THE STORM



### 4 USE STRONG JOINTS



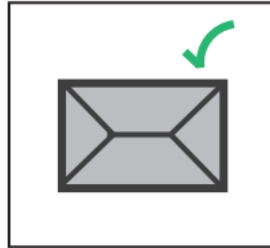
### 5 A GOOD HOUSE NEEDS A GOOD ROOF



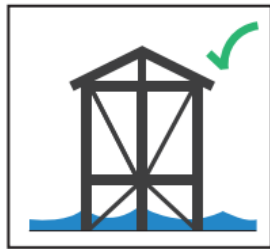
### 8 BE PREPARED



### 7 A SIMPLE SHAPE WILL KEEP YOU SAFE



### 6 SITE YOUR HOUSE SAFELY



# What are we doing well technically?

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- Strong focus on self-build, using local materials, and with construction systems that are easy to build by semi- and un-skilled labour.



# Where could we improve structurally?

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1. Durability
2. Seismic behaviour
3. Community knowledge and vernacular architecture
4. Alien materials and technologies



# 1) Durability

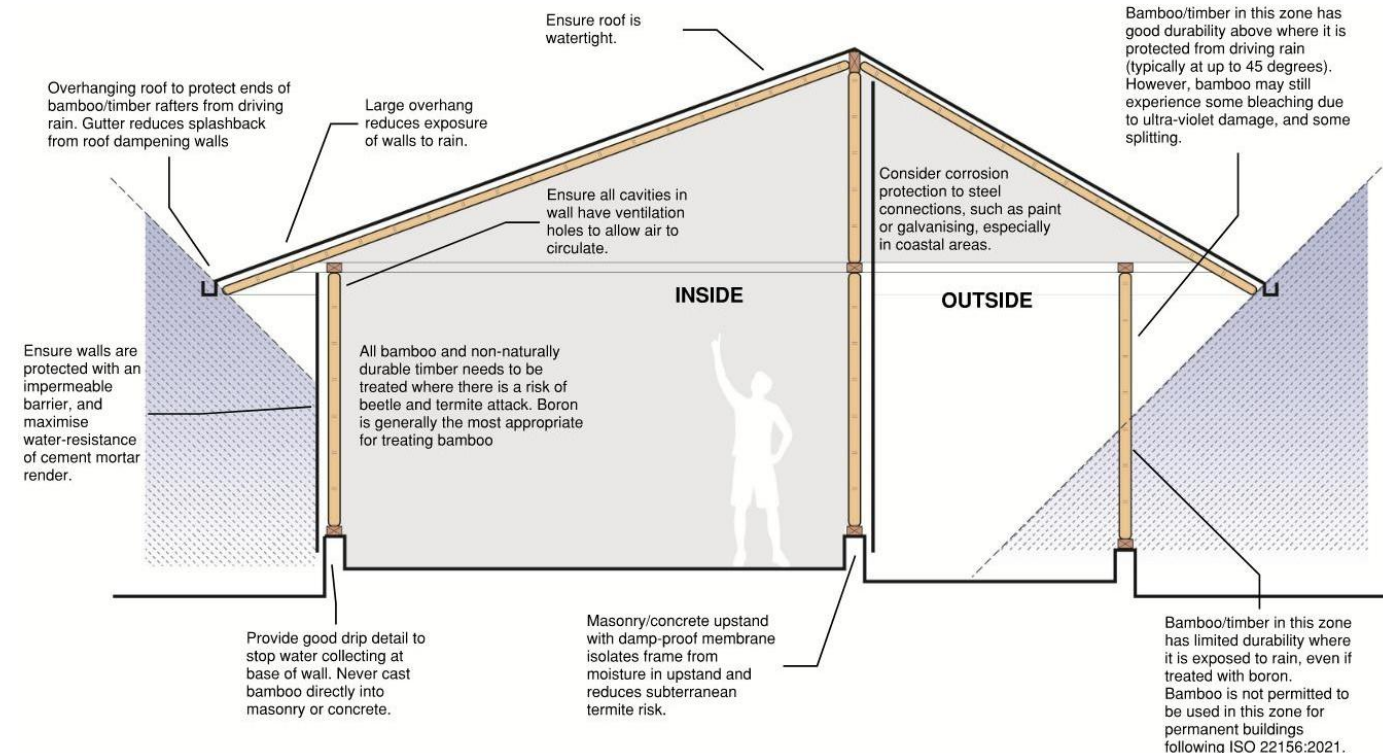
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- Since degradation often takes years to manifest itself, designers rarely see the impacts of design decisions made.
- “Instagrammable” high-end bio-based projects often give a false impression of good practice.
- Misconceptions regarding durability of bio-based construction materials are common, even in apparently reliable literature, in particular for timber and bamboo:
  - Natural durability.
  - Over-reliance on treatment.
  - Exposure to driving rain.
- Low-durability of reinforced concrete.



# 1) Durability

- Opportunity: **Simple design changes can often significantly improve the durability of a shelter, at little to no cost.**
- E.g. design below: exposing bamboo was unnecessary, but limited the life to 10-15 years – could have been 50 years + for free.



## 2) Seismic behaviour

---

- Since earthquakes are rare events, designers rarely see the impacts of design decisions made.
- Poor durability significantly reduces seismic behaviour.
- Misconceptions regarding seismic behaviour of bio-based construction materials, in particular timber and bamboo.
- Insufficient attention paid to non-structural masonry infill walls.



## 2) Seismic behaviour

---

- Opportunity: **Simple design changes can often significantly improve the seismic resilience of a shelter, at little to no cost.**
- E.g. improved durability, remove reinforcement from unnecessary locations (e.g. ground floor slabs) and instead place at key locations in walls, lighter roofs and floors, bracing at key locations, etc.



### 3) Community knowledge and vernacular architecture

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- Traditional community resilience is good where disastrous events are constant and frequent.
- Local communities generally have an excellent understanding of how to use familiar materials appropriately.
- Vernacular architecture deals very well with *frequent*, but not necessarily rare, events.



### 3) Community knowledge and vernacular architecture

---

- Where natural disasters are infrequent or change....



### 3) Community knowledge and vernacular architecture

---

- ... or other effects have disrupted a community...



### 3) Community knowledge and vernacular architecture

---

- ... or where new materials or technologies are brought in.



### 3) Community knowledge and vernacular architecture

---

- Opportunities:
  - Community knowledge is invaluable for local materials and frequent risks.
  - Communities may not be as aware of the risks of rarer natural disasters (e.g. earthquakes).
  - If displaced to a new area, communities may not be aware of other hazards.
  - Communities may not be aware of issues with alien technologies.



# 4) Alien materials and technologies

- Alien materials and technologies often have significant structural, seismic, durability and fire issues (in addition to their cultural inappropriateness).
- Unfortunately, often promoted in the media and by high-profile organisations.



# Suggestions from a structural engineer

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- Involve structural and seismic engineering early on in the design.
- Simple design changes can often significantly improve the seismic resilience and durability of a shelter, at little to no cost.
- Learn from vernacular architecture, however don't assume that it automatically deals with rarer or changing hazards.
- Avoid alien materials and technologies.



# THANK YOU

***Seb Kaminski***

*Structural and seismic engineer, Arup, London*

[Sebastian.kaminski@arup.com](mailto:Sebastian.kaminski@arup.com)



# Recommender for Equitable Aid in Post-Conflict Housing

CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS - INDIA



**Sujoy Chaudhury**

Chief Functionary

[sujoy.chaudhury@gmail.com](mailto:sujoy.chaudhury@gmail.com)



# Highlights of project “ASHRAYA”.

Formed the recovery part of a large humanitarian program. First houses delivered 8 months after the event. **1500** houses constructed across **3 coastal districts** along with **3** Rural Building Materials & Services Banks. [ **BMSB**]

## Design considerations & solutions:

Design attributes.	Design Solutions:
Cyclone and flood resilience.	<b>Reinforced core house</b> on raised plinth. Laterite stone foundation, interlocking stabilized compressed earth blocks and ferrocement roofing channels. External access to flat roof.
Construction time.	Short. Prefabricated roofing units and hydraulic machine produced interlocking stabilized compressed earth blocks, through <b>3 Rural Building Material &amp; Services Banks</b> .
Cost rationalization	Equivalent to prevalent, size and cost per unit of housing provided by the Government of India to low-income families.
Employment and income generation	Locally sourced construction, production and transportation workers. Soil and laterite stone quarry owners.

***ASSUMPTION: The alien building system would be preferred over traditional systems for resilience, and people would over time expand their dwelling units around the core. The Building Material and Services Banks would continue to provide alternative construction technology, products and services. [ Technology Promotion]***

# Highlights of project "ASHRAYA" [1999-2002].



# Project "ASHRAYA" in 2016.





# Highlights of project “Model Villages in the Indian Sundarbans”.

As part of a large development program, in which beneficiaries were severely impacted by a tropical storm and tidal surge included flooding. **200** houses were reconstructed for the “poorest of the poor” across 8 villages.

## Design considerations & solutions:

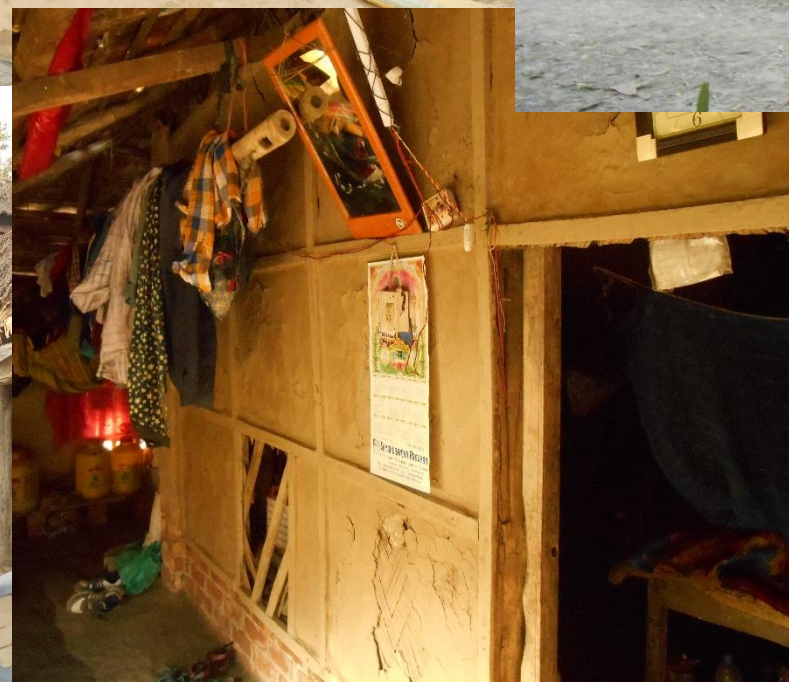
Design attributes.	Design Solutions:
Cyclone and flood resilience.	<b>Reinforced core house</b> on raised plinth and brick masonry up to sill level. Traditional construction materials and vernacular architecture. Wattle and daub walls above sill. Expanded core on all four sides with a lean to and wattle and daub walls. Two-tiered gabled roof with thatch and fired country tiles on wooden rafters.
Construction time.	Short. Locally sourced construction materials and workers. House owners enabled to move in within 30 days. Completion within 45 days.
Cost rationalization	Equivalent to prevalent size and cost per unit of housing provided by the Government of India/ West Bengal to low-income families.
Employment and income generation	Locally sourced construction materials and workforce. Supervision by village volunteers.

**ASSUMPTION:** *The traditional construction and vernacular architecture would be socially acceptable, and new owners will not be discriminated within their communities. The owner would build around the core to accommodate additional needs.*

# *Highlights of Housing project in the Indian Sundarbans [2007-2008].*



# Highlights of Housing project in the Indian Sundarbans [2021].





# Highlights of project “Social infrastructure in the Indian Sundarbans”.



As part of several humanitarian and development projects, social infrastructure [ Early childhood care and education centers, primary schools, multipurpose community shelters, community training centers and rural hospitals etc.] in multiple locations.

## Design considerations & solutions:

Design attributes.	Design Solutions:
Cyclone and flood resilience.	Low carbon constructions with local fired bricks, rat-trap bond masonry, T-beams and filler Slabs, corbels and arches, exposed masonry,, rendered floor on vernacular framework. Low maintenance.
Construction time.	Short. Locally sourced construction materials and workers.
Cost rationalization	Costing using prevalent approved rates of the Government of West Bengal, corrected for the location.
Employment and income generation.	Locally sourced construction materials and workforce. Supervision by village volunteers. Cadre of Master Trainers.

***ASSUMPTION: The structures will be socially acceptable and integrated within community and local government systems. Little or no maintenance will be required, ensuring their use and upkeep. Serve as community landmarks.***

# Highlights of Social Infrastructures in the Indian Sundarbans [2025].



# Highlights of Social Infrastructures in the Indian Sundarbans [2025].



# Summary:

Attributes:	Case Study #	Performance	Comments
<b>Multi hazard resilience</b> [ cyclones & flooding]	# 1	Good	Demonstrated resilience through exposure to multiple events spanning 25 years.
	# 2	Good	Demonstrated resilience through exposure to multiple events spanning 18 years. Some repairs
	# 3	Excellent	Demonstrated resilience through exposure to multiple events spanning 17 years.
<b>Overall System Performance</b> [Technology]	# 1	Satisfactory	Problems with roofing system.
	# 2	Excellent	Customizable, addresses multiple space requirements- food stock, livestock, sanitation, ventilation, etc.
	# 3	Excellent	Compact and almost fail proof.
<b>Cost rationalization.</b>	# 1	Poor	High management and oversight costs.
	# 2	Excellent	Low management and oversight costs.
	# 3	Good	Some oversight & training costs.
<b>Core project assumption/s.</b>	# 1	Poor	Resilient yet alien in the landscape.
	# 2	Excellent	Resilient and blends in the landscape.
	# 3	Excellent	Structures have continued to perform without maintenance, integrated with conventional systems.
<b>Social acceptance.</b>	# 1	Poor	Outside the vernacular, roofing performance and ultimate closure of the BMSBs.
	# 2	Excellent	Natural progression in consonance with others in the community.
	# 3	Excellent	Iconography neutral yet identified as community landmarks.

# THANK YOU

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# PLENARY DISCUSSION Q&A

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**NEXT STEPS**  
**REMINDER**  
**CONCLUSION**

# NEXT STEPS

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- **Next webinar in December 2025 or January 2026**
  - Collect member's interest to present and selection related to the sub-topics priorities
- **Resources / GSC Technical Toolkit**
  - Collect tools and resources from CGP-BBB-PDSH T.S-CoP the members
  - Publish the curated resources on the Technical Toolkit

If interested to present or share tools, please send an email to [pascal.panosetti@ifrc.org](mailto:pascal.panosetti@ifrc.org)

# CGP-BBB-PDSH T.S-CoP important links

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## Technical CoP and Technical Toolkit on the GSC website

- Technical Community of Practice

- [Construction Good Practices / Build Back Better \(BBB\) - T.Sub-CoP | Shelter Cluster](#)
- [Durable Permanent Shelter & Housing - T.Sub-CoP | Shelter Cluster](#)

- Technical Toolkit

- [Construction Good Practices / Build Back Better \(BBB\) / Permanent Durable Shelter & Housing Resources](#)

- [ToR Damage Assessment Technical Sub-CoP - V1](#)

# Technical CoP registration

**BEST OPTION :**  
**by creating a GSC**  
**account**

- Subscribe to the Technical CoP to receive **automatic** notifications, when new **Documents, Discussions, Events and News** are published.



[Technical CoP webpage](#)

**without and account**  
**not recommended !!**

You can also follow also of the [Technical Toolkit](#) > Click 'Follow' on the left-hand side of the page

In group Global Shelter Cluster

## Technical Community of Practice

Subscribe to **notifications** about this community of practice by creating an account or logging in (recommended).

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Panosetti Pascal

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# Technical CoP page (webinars/comm.)

## Technical Community of Practice

[Technical CoP webpage](#)

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- Events (5)
- News (10)
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### DAMAGE ASSESSMENT - T.SUB-COP

#### PARENT PAGE

- [Webinars Technical CoP](#)

All recorded meetings and webinars concerning **Damage Assessment** will be published on this page including the HNPW 2025 session : Striking the right balance: Rapid vs. Detailed Damage Assessments for Effective Shelter Programming.

*Note: viewing the recording on YouTube allows you to select the chapters of the session.*

**All resources** concerning this theme can be found on the [Technical Toolkit](#) page on the left menu.

#### Damage Assessment Technical Sub-CoP committee :

Pascal Panosetti - IFRC/GSC - [pascal.panosetti@ifrc.org](mailto:pascal.panosetti@ifrc.org) - chair

Regina Wenk - SDC/SHA, Shelter Expert Group - [regina.wenk@aarau.ch](mailto:regina.wenk@aarau.ch) - co-chair

Arnold Njogu - UNDP - [arnold.njogu@undp.org](mailto:arnold.njogu@undp.org) - co-chair

Mamuney Legesse Nigusse - IOM Ethiopia - [mnigusse@iom.int](mailto:mnigusse@iom.int) - co-chair

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#### MEETINGS +

- Webinars Technical CoP
  - o **Damage Assessment - T.Sub-CoP**
  - o Emergency and Temporary Shelter Technical Specifications - T.Sub-CoP
  - o NFIs / EHIs technical specifications - T.Sub-CoP
  - o Durable Permanent Shelter & Housing - T.Sub-CoP
  - o Construction Good Practices / Build Back Better (BBB) - T.Sub-CoP
  - o Greener Shelter - T.Sub-CoP
  - o Fire Safety - T.Sub-CoP
  - o Hosting Assistance - T.Sub-CoP


#### TECHNICAL TOOLKIT +

- Technical Toolkit



**HNPW 2025\_SESSION REPORT\_ STRIKING THE RIGHT BALANCE\_ RAPID VS. DETAILED DAMAGE ASSESSMENTS\_GSC**

25 Mar 2025 · English · Shelter Cluster



**HNPW 2025 SESSION PRESENTATION : STRIKING THE RIGHT BALANCE: RAPID VS. DETAILED DAMAGE ASSESSMENTS FOR**

25 Mar 2025 · English · Shelter Cluster

# Technical Toolkit (resources)



In region Resources and in group Resources

## Technical Toolkit [Technical Toolkit webpage](#)

### Follow this toolkit

Dashboard

Documents (3)

### TECHNICAL THEMES +

- **Damage Assessment Resources**
- Emergency and Temporary Shelter Technical Specification Resources
- Durable Permanent Shelter & Housing (Sustainable Solutions) Resources
- Construction Good Practices / Build Back Better (BBB) Resources
- NFI/EHI Technical Specification Resources
- Greener Shelter Resources
- Fire Safety Resources
- Settlement Planning Resources

### ADDITIONAL RESOURCES +


- IEC Compendium
- Technical Resources curated
- Flood technical resources


### DAMAGE ASSESSMENT RESOURCES

Documents related to damage assessment

Showing 1–10 of 10 documents.

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 **EVALUATION DÉTAILLÉE DES DOMMAGES HAÏTI 2020 - MANUEL DE TERRAIN**  
Resources  
1 Aug 2025 · French · Shelter Cluster and Miyamoto International  
Technical Support and Design  
Assessment, Monitoring, and Evaluati... Technical Guidance

 **HOUSEHOLD AND BUILDING DAMAGE ASSESSMENT (HBDA) OVERVIEW - 2025**  
27 Jun 2025 · English · Shelter Cluster UNDP  
Technical Support and Design  
Assessment, Monitoring, and Evaluati... Technical Guidance

 **QUESTIONNAIRE HOUSING BUILDING DAMAGE ASSESSMENT (HBDA) - UNDP - VANUATU EARTHQUAKE 2024**  
1 Jun 2024 · English · Shelter Cluster UNDP  
Technical Support and Design  
Assessment, Monitoring, and Evaluati... Curated

 **RDNA STATE QUESTIONS\_UKRAINE CABINET OF MINISTERS - 2024**  
Bangladesh Flash Flood 2022  
1 May 2024 · English · Shelter Cluster  
Technical Support and Design  
Assessment, Monitoring, and Evaluati... Shelter Programming

 **REMOTE SENSING STRUCTURAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT TO DETERMINE PROBABLE SHELTER NEEDS IN THE GAZA STRIP - 2024**  
Palestine  
7 Mar 2024 · English · Shelter Cluster and Miyamoto International  
Information Management Technical Support and Design

 **★ SHELTER DAMAGE AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FLASH FLOOD 2022**  
Bangladesh Flash Flood 2022  
15 Sep 2022 · English · Shelter Cluster  
Technical Support and Design

Technical  
Sub-Community of Practice  
Construction Good Practices  
Build Back Better / Permanent  
Durable Shelter & Housing

THANK YOU



GLOBAL  
SHELTER CLUSTER

Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements

Technical Community of Practice