



DURABLE SHELTER & RECOVERY SOLUTIONS Session

Overview of presentation

Structure:






- Assumptions: MENTI
- Considerations for Building back better/safer and sustainable shelter solutions
 - **Integrated approaches**/thinking
 - **HDP nexus thinking**
 - **long-term (Solutions) thinking** – using “shelter” as an entry point for cross-sectoral collaboration (inc. HLP rights; community engagement & local authorities (“localization”); options for incremental growth; ...)
- Recent global guidance and recommendations

- Your Questions

REMEMBER OUR SESSION IN MARCH

5. Are you (or anyone from your team) involved in Durable Solutions Working Groups (DSWG) or have you been consulted by the “agency person” who is contributing to the DSWG?

[More Details](#)

 Yes, both	3
 No, not at all	8
 I have been consulted	2
 I am participating in discussions...	0
 Other	1





Interactive Intervention: Assumptions... (Mentimeter)

VOTE... TRUE OR FALSE FOR YOUR CONTEXT

Menti Meter :

www.menti.com

4886 0497



1. When aiming for «Building back better» (Safer/Smarter...) or Durable Shelter Solutions, MANY actors interpret “better” or “durable” as a question of structural safety.
2. When shelter programmes disproportionately prioritize structural safety, they potentially miss or exacerbate risks which are more relevant to affected men, women, girls and boys, such as losing access to livelihoods, social exclusion or exploitation
3. Measures of success of shelter programmes often continue to remain focused on the quality of buildings, rather than the quality of lives (LONG-TERM SOLUTIONS).



Key considerations for longer-term shelter programming

KEY FACTS (ANNUAL REPORT 2023)

Globally:

92M | **32M** | **20M**
PEOPLE IN NEED* | PEOPLE TARGETED* | PEOPLE SUPPORTED*

92 – 20 = 72 M not reached...

Our main concern in times of reduced humanitarian funding must be:

**HOW TO ADVANCE AND SUPPORT SELF-RECOVERY AND
HELP PEOPLE TO FIND THEIR OWN SOLUTIONS***

* which are maybe not even among those “official three solutions”

UNHCR estimates that 70 per cent of those affected by internal displacement are situated outside camp environments and are living primarily in urban areas.

SELF-RECOVERY ...

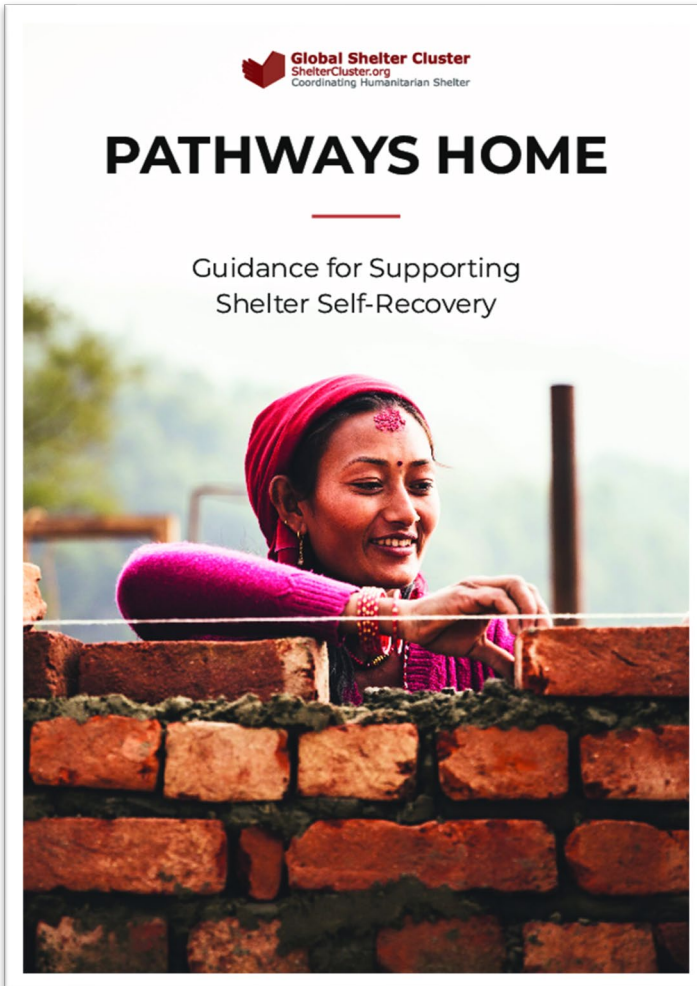
“At the heart of supporting self-recovery is the recognition of the agency of people”

Supporting self-recovery

- ... requires a shift in mindset from ‘product’ to ‘process’;
- ... create an enabling environment! (HLP; access to livelihoods; services; participation; ...)
- ...is based on a broad and holistic context analysis;
- ...needs facilitation and accompaniment to remove barriers to resources, fill gaps in capacity and foster an enabling environment;
- ...requires a process of community mobilisation and engagement.

The guidance also exists on Arabic! Please check:

[FINAL Pathways Home THE FAST TRACK ENG.pdf \(sheltercluster.s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com\)](https://sheltercluster.s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/FINAL_Pathways_Home_THE_FAST_TRACK_ENG.pdf)



Some relevant global frameworks...



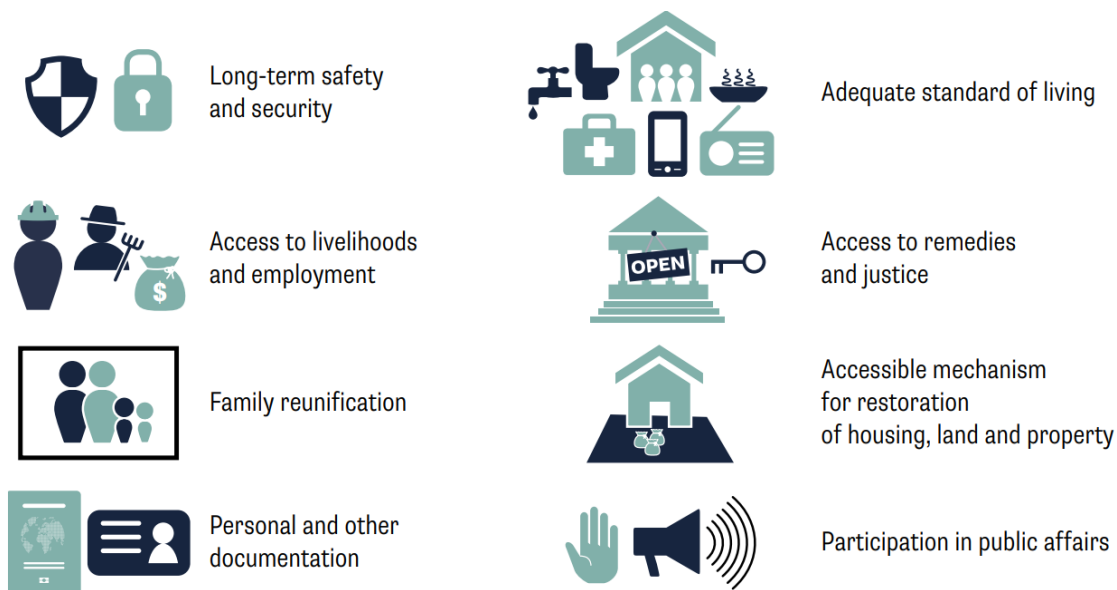
**GLOBAL
SHELTER CLUSTER**

Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements

GSC MEETING 2024

IASC FRAMEWORK ON DURABLE SOLUTIONS FOR INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT (2010)

- 8 INDICATORS



- 5 CHARACTERISTICS OF A SUSTAINABLE PROCESS...

...towards durable solutions for IDPs: voluntary choice, participation, access to humanitarian and development actors, access to effective monitoring mechanisms, and involvement in peace processes

- “3 PATHWAYS” *

- Sustainable reintegration at the place of origin (“**return**”);
- Sustainable local integration in areas where IDPs take refuge (“**local integration**”);
- Sustainable integration in another part of the country (“**settlement elsewhere in the country**”).

* BUT OF COURSE, PEOPLE FIND MANY MORE “**SOLUTIONS**”

SG'S ACTION AGENDA ON INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT (2022)

THREE INTERLINKED GOALS



GUIDING CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE ACTION AGENDA



IDPs are citizens and residents of their country, and States have the primary responsibility to protect their rights and respond to their needs. **Sovereignty comes with responsibility**, and States should put in place and implement relevant laws and policy frameworks to address IDPs' rights and outline how displacement will be addressed as a whole-of-government priority.



Action to address internal displacement must recognize the **rights and agency of IDPs and host communities** and ensure their **active and informed participation** in decision-making. Approaches should be guided by the knowledge of local communities and address the specific needs of people of different ages, genders, abilities and diversities, including by promoting gender equality and the best interests of the child.



Addressing internal displacement is critical for delivering on the promise to **Leave No One Behind** in achieving the SDGs and for attaining lasting **peace and prosperity**. In view of this, action on internal displacement must be embraced as cross-cutting and part of humanitarian, development, peacebuilding, human rights, climate change action and disaster risk reduction efforts, ensuring a coherent and continuous response.



Action on internal displacement must be part of a **whole-of-displacement approach** that also considers the rights and needs of individuals who fled across international borders, individuals who returned after cross-border displacement and host communities.



IDPs are increasingly settling in **urban areas**. Response strategies must take into account the urban ecosystem and engage city Governments while also responding to the specific needs of individuals displaced from and to rural areas. Local authorities should be recognized as core partners in all settings.



A **whole-of-society approach**, including strong involvement of civil society, national human rights institutions and the private sector, is critical to ensuring action is locally owned and informed and that it draws on the full spectrum of available capacities.



Action should be based on high-quality and trusted **data and analysis**. Increased efforts are needed to ensure the right data is gathered, and that it is collected, managed and used responsibly and in an inclusive and collaborative manner.

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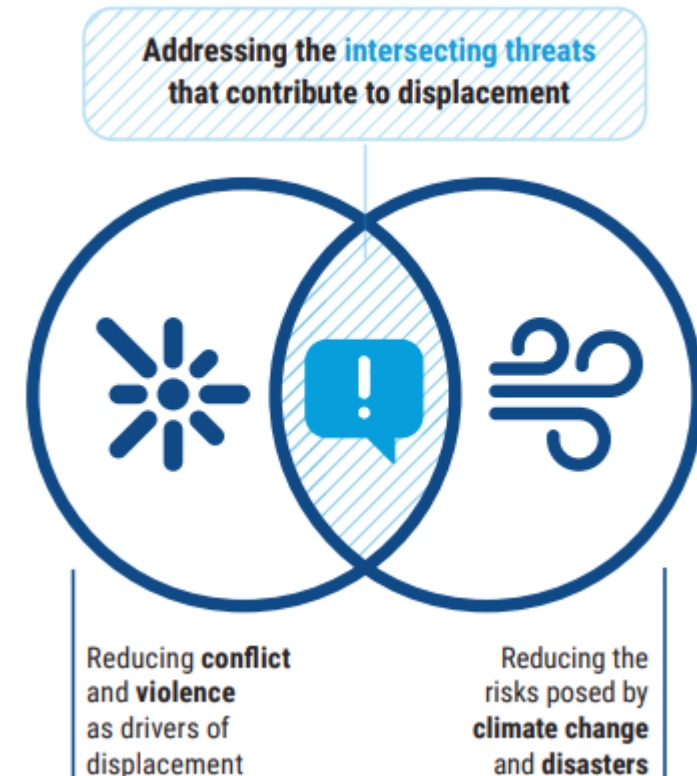
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ACTION AGENDA

Across all actors, we need perseverance in prevention, knowing that its results are often less visible and tangible but no less important. We must, in particular, **prioritize prevention and preparedness earlier and more predictably**, including by using data and information to take anticipatory action and by making **prevention a priority** even as a crisis is unfolding. We must also recognize that internal displacement is often the result of threats and vulnerabilities that intersect and overlap, which exacerbates displacement risks and requires careful attention from prevention through to solutions.

As part of the substantial expansion of adaptation and resilience, we must collectively work to **improve preparedness and early action for disasters and climate-related crises** to reduce displacement risks and their impacts, including by building on existing partnerships.

PREVENTING FUTURE DISPLACEMENT CRISES



INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE TO INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT (2024)

«More broadly, humanitarians are still struggling to actually respond to the fairly basic demands IDPs themselves are consistently making of them. Across the case studies, and especially in protracted settings, **IDPs are desperate for long-term, predictable support to the efforts they are already making to build a future for themselves in displacement and beyond, especially around restarting their own livelihoods and accessing education.**»

IDP voices – their needs, aspirations and capacities – should be at the heart of a revamped humanitarian system that puts people at the centre through supporting **long-term, holistic programming approaches from the early stages** of displacement.

IASC Guidance Note : Advancing the HDP nexus approach through IASC global clusters (2023)

...the 'nexus' refers to a **whole-of-system approach**, a policy and an operational imperative in which humanitarian, development and peace actors take account of each other's actions and collaborate to be efficient and effective, **because their activities have an impact on each other**, and each actor is affected by the broader context in which peace, development and humanitarian action interacts.

- Joint analysis or sharing of **analysis of root causes and damage assessments**, among others, to obtain a **shared understanding** of need, risk and vulnerability;
- Articulation of '**collective outcomes**' or HDP priority areas based on the areas of greatest need, risk and vulnerability;
- Joined-up planning and programming in support of these collective outcomes or priorities;
- Flexible, multi-year and unearmarked financing that is aligned or harmonized around these collective outcomes or priorities; and
- Evidence-based **advocacy** to support HDPN programming.



**GLOBAL SHELTER
CLUSTER
2024 STRATEGY –
Considerations on
Recovery and long-
term solutions**

GLOBAL SHELTER CLUSTER STRATEGY



In the GSC strategy (2024-2028; to be finalized & endorsed) there are several strategic priorities on «ways forward» and «longer-term thinking»

- Planning and advocating for recovery and durable shelter solutions from the start
 - Promoting integrated approaches during preparedness and responses
 - Delivering safe, secure, accessible and protective living conditions
 - Improving environmental impact
-
- “Localisation” and “Improving and adapting coordination and widening collaborations” are specifically named as enablers

LEARNING FROM COUNTRY CLUSTERS

COUNTRY EXPERIENCE CAMEROON: Please share your experience on obstacles you might face in your country for advancing Durable Shelter and Recovery Solutions (e.g. when you try to work cross-sectoral; unclear responsibilities for area-based coordination or when working with local authorities; ...) – and how you manage to still advance in this direction?

COUNTRY EXPERIENCE UKRAINE: Please introduce how you strengthen linkages with other actors to advance from “shelter” to “sustainable housing solutions for displaced people

COUNTRY EXPERIENCE BANGLADESH: Please share how you work with the government to scale up solutions and advance recovery and disaster management at large scale?

COUNTRY EXPERIENCE AFGHANISTAN: Please share how you – and other actors in the country – advance durable solutions in a context where “localization” and “hand over to de facto authorities” might be difficult

AND NOW OVER TO YOU.....

KEY CONSIDERATIONS - OVERVIEW

- Cross-sectoral, participatory / inclusive **assessments** (location; socio-economic-environmental & political dimensions for (sustainable) shelters and settlements; cross-sectoral; with interdisciplinary stakeholders;...) – including participatory processes) – using shelter (and settlements) = **Living environment as entry point for improving the outcomes for other sectors** = Advocate on the “wider impact of Shelter” on other outcomes);

- **People in the center** – engagement with affected people but also exchange of experiences with local actors and diverse people; think about awareness raising and behavior changes (where needed) but also the opportunities for creating an environment that supports people for self-reliance/self-recovery/autonomous and dignified lives; **Accountability and Transparency** towards affected people but also other stakeholders;

“Integrating diverse perspectives and ensuring inclusivity will lead to more effective and sustainable humanitarian actions”

- Main responsibilities for IDPs is with Government authorities (strengthen collaboration and see how it is possible to link response to local long-term priorities; ...); collaboration and joint prioritization (synergies) with other actors (HDP);

– **Cross-sectoral solutions:** consider “shelter” as a multi-faceted and holistic discipline that needs integrated solutions; specifically in urban areas; area-based approaches; HLP rights; Nature-based solutions; environmental considerations; Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) approaches, Considerations of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment...)

Anyone would like to add or would like
further information?

THANK YOU

AND PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE TO REACH OUT!



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