



## RECOVERY SHELTER GUIDELINES – SHELTER OPTIONS

### 1. Emergency Shelter Upgrade/Replacement (ESR)

timeframe 6 months to 1 year

#### Description

Emergency Shelter Upgrade/Replacement (ESR) programs aim to respond to the immediate emergency need to ensure that those still living in tents and makeshift shelters can live with health and dignity whilst better solutions are found. ESR programs should not be seen as a substitute for higher quality temporary or permanent shelter solutions but rather as enhancement and/or replacement of existing emergency shelter. ESR programs in higher risk areas must include risk mitigating measures such as preparedness and evacuation plans.

#### Content/Detail of program in the Philippines context

An ESR program often consists of the provision of building materials, NFIs and tools to replace the ones which have reached the end of their life span. This program should be supported with technical assistance, cash, vouchers and other types of shelter modalities. An ESR program might also include extending the current shelter or changing its configuration to make it more resistant, i.e.: lifting it up off the ground.

The temporary nature of this program means that materials should be durable enough to be reused in another way, sold or relocated.

#### Targeting households

- whose house has been destroyed or is beyond repair and living in an emergency or makeshift shelter,
- who are in need of immediate shelter assistance,
- who are living in a high risk area and choosing to stay,
- who might not have clear long-term tenure over their land,
- who have not managed to progress far along the pathway to recovery on their own.

#### Specific principles

- AS PER KEY PRINCIPLES AND PARAMETERS ON PAGE 2; and
  - Aims at enhancing or replacing tents and makeshift shelters,
  - Designed to last 6 months to 1 year,
  - Designed to be reusable, resalable or relocatable,
  - Must include preparedness and evacuation plans.

#### Specific Parameters

- Should consider CCCM standards for site planning: health, protection and WASH,
- Ensure access to WASH and cooking facilities though they may not be directly provided,
- Should include a soft component of training on safe construction, contextualised to the future upgrade of the shelter.

#### Strengths

- Immediate shelter solution for vulnerable households in need of immediate assistance,
- Can be built beside existing house in current location.

#### Challenges

- Family remains in an emergency shelter instead transitioning along the pathway to recovery to permanent durable housing,
- Less resistant to future typhoon seasons than a temporary or permanent shelter solution.

#### Examples/Case Study:

1: Post Disaster Shelter: 10 designs (IFRC 2013), case studies: Burkina Faso 2009 Emergency 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 programs 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 programs.
- **Protection:** Programs 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 programs and through adjustment of programs 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 programs 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 program, and where possible and appropriate shelter program should be supported by livelihood activities.

## Key Parameters

**Safe:** all programs 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 programs should ensure the adequacy of their shelters.

- **Space:** As per Sphere standards 3.5m<sup>2</sup> per person, 18m<sup>2</sup>/HH undercover space and 45m<sup>2</sup> settlement area.
- **Durability:** For the period of intended use, min 2yrs for temporary and 9yrs for permanent.
- **Drainage:** Fall of 100mm over first meter from house and pathway for water to drain away.
- **Ventilation:** Min1m<sup>2</sup> opening in two walls of the structure, Min 1/2m<sup>2</sup> 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 programs 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 programs 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.
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## 2. Temporary Shelter (TS) Size 3.5m<sup>2</sup> per person, min 18m<sup>2</sup> for family of 5 [Budget<sup>1</sup> 30,000-45,000PHP]

### Description

Temporary shelter programs 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 programs in higher risk areas must include risk mitigating measures such as preparedness and evacuation plans.

### Content/Detail of program in the Philippines context

TS programs may at times be permitted through negotiation of 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 TS are built on land without clear land tenure it is critical that assistance programs include a clear long term strategy for when temporary tenure will run out, and ensure that the landowner is notified and included in negotiations.

TS 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”. TS program can be provided using a broad range of modalities, such as materials, labour, cash, and others, and the implementation process may be direct or indirect.

### Targeting households

- Whose house has been destroyed or is beyond repair,
- Are living in a high risk area,
- Are being relocated to a lower risk area on a temporary site whilst permanent site is identified,
- Are living in an unsatisfactory situation and need interim solution before the access to durable solution is available.

### Specific principles

- AS PER KEY PRINCIPLES AND PARAMETERS ON PAGE 4; and
  - TS is a temporary solution which should not exclude households to receive future permanent assistance.
  - TS structure and materials should be designed to be reusable, resalable or relocatable.
  - In high risk area, must include preparedness training and evacuation plan.
  - Participation, training and maintenance are all as key processes to be considered in the design and implementation.
  - Where land tenure has yet to be secured, it is frequently possible to negotiate permission to build TS on private or state owned land while repair and reconstruction are ongoing, or whilst relocation to more durable solutions is achieved.

### Specific Parameters

- TS should meet Sphere Standards of 3.5m<sup>2</sup> per person (minimum of 18m<sup>2</sup> for a family of 5).
- TS relocation site should meet Sphere Standards for site planning 45m<sup>2</sup> per person on site. Amenities out site temporary relocation site such as churches, schools, etc, should be considered during temporary site development.
- Locate as close as possible to original site to ensure easy access to livelihoods, schools, and community and government facilities.
- Ensure access to WASH and cooking facilities though they may not be directly provided.
- Designed to provide safe, adequate and appropriate shelter solution until the permanent house is ready.
- Avoid constructing TS on the footprint of future permanent housing as this may slow down recovery.
- 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 8 Build Back Safer Key Messages.

### Strengths

- Flexible solution where long-term land tenure has not been secured.
- Materials, structure and/or tools can be reused, relocated or sold.
- More durable than an emergency shelter.
- Can be built beside existing house whilst repairs are ongoing.

### Challenges

- Less durable than a core or permanent house.
- Families could be left without a long term shelter solution once the temporary land tenure expires and other solutions are not available.
- Household can be ‘stuck’ in a less durable shelter solution.

### Examples/Case Study:

Post Disaster Shelter: 10 designs (IFRC 2013), case studies: Haiti 2010 T-shelter, Philippines 2011 Transitional-shelter.  
<http://www.sheltercasestudies.org/files/tshelter-8designs/10designs2013/2013-10-28....pdf>

<sup>1</sup> All budget proposal include material and labour and excludes transportation costs which may vary greatly from an areas to another.



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- **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 programs.
- **Protection:** Programs 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 programs and through adjustment of programs 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 programs 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 program, and where possible and appropriate shelter program should be supported by livelihood activities.

## Key Parameters

**Safe:** all programs should include and model the 8 key shelter cluster DRR messages.

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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 programs should ensure the adequacy of their shelters.

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- **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 programs 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 programs 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.
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### 3. Sharing Programs (SP)

timeframe up to 2 years tapered

#### Description

Sharing Programs 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.

#### Content/Detail of program in the Philippines context

SP 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. SP 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 households

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

#### Specific principles

- AS PER KEY PRINCIPLES AND PARAMETERS ON PAGE 6; and
  - Temporary solution which should not exclude households to receive future permanent assistance.
  - Needs of both the host family and the family being hosted need to be considered both jointly and separately.
  - 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.
  - 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

- Commonly includes NFI's, conditional or unconditional cash/voucher support, repairs or house extension.
- May include upgrading of WASH, cooking or sleeping facilities.
- Meet Sphere Minimum Standards of 3.5m<sup>2</sup> per person (minimum of 18m<sup>2</sup> for a family of 5).
- Consider adding resource planning and development needs such as water and community infrastructure as part of hosting programmes periphery supports.
- Assistance program timeframe should last approximately 2 years and should be tapered.

#### Strengths

- HLP issues are minimised in the short-term.
- Existing capacities in the community are capitalised on.
- Helps support the existing support network.

#### Challenges

- Standardised solutions may not adequately address the needs of both households, and tailored solutions will most likely be needed.
- Protection issues need to be considered especially in regard to newly widowed women and children.
- SP should be combined with additional support for the return to original site or relocation.

#### 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.pdf>



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- **Protection:** Programs must ensure that human rights are respected.
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## 4. Rental Support (RS)

timeframe 2 years tapered

### Description

Rental support programs provide temporary support to households choosing to live in a rental property or rented land. These programs may also support landlords to recover their property and open it to the rental market. RS programs are temporary assistance programs, 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.

### Content/Detail of program in the Philippines context

RS programs 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 program.

The assistance package for RS programs 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 program could include cash grant and vouchers to tenant and/or landlords, but could also include Repair & Retrofit programs. In a rural context, households are more likely to be renting land rather than just a property. RS program 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 program could include a tenant driven reconstruction program as a modality in exchange of 2-5years free or subsidised rent, this would allow renters to receive support to rebuild their damage house, which the landlord would benefit from, in exchange of a reduced rental income.

RS programs need to consider the range of circumstances in which tenants and landlords may find themselves, and tailor assistance programs to the needs, context and capacity. These programs 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 programs is to provide safe, adequate, appropriate rental accommodations for the affected population.

### Targeting 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 AND PARAMETERS ON PAGE 8; and
  - RS programs as a stand-alone assistance and when considered a temporary solution should not exclude households from receiving future permanent assistance.
  - Understand the formal and informal renting market, to limit impact of inflation.
  - RS programs can be combined with other assistance program (i.e. livelihood program, 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

- Ensure rental unit 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 program to relocation, choice.
- Flexible program appropriate for households from urban and rural areas, easily combined with to livelihood support.
- Adaptable to different needs, capacity and level of damage.

### Challenges

- Challenge to ensure Sphere Standards are met.
- 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 program.
- 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 Program, Port au Prince, Haiti.

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



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## 5. Bunkhouse Program (BH)

timeframe 2 years

### Description

Bunkhouse, also called collective temporary shelter programs, should be designed to ensure safe, adequate and appropriate temporary shelter assistance as a bridging solutions for families choosing to move out of high risk areas whilst awaiting permanent relocation assistance. BH programs may include upgrading existing bunkhouses or the construction of new bunkhouses. The congested nature of BH programs will require increased ongoing WASH and social assistance programs.

### Content/Detail of program in the Philippines context

BH programs are temporary shelter assistance carried out by the Government of the Philippines, some humanitarian agencies following Typhoon Yolanda have also built and upgraded BH. One of the key objectives of BH programs is to decongest evacuation centres and tent cities by providing a temporary solution until a more durable one can be put into place. The ownership of bunkhouses remains with LGU, or the landowner, depending on and temporary land use agreement reached at the start. (For further information on BH contact the CCCM cluster).

### Targeting households

- facing longer displacement and are unable to return to place of origin.
- who are potentially facing further relocation and/or are living in high risk areas.

### Specific principles

- AS PER KEY PRINCIPLES AND PARAMETERS ON PAGE 10; and
  - The Philippines' Constitution, the Urban Development Housing Act (1992), UN Guiding Principles on IDPs, the Philippines' Commission of Human Rights advisory, must be considered before the construction BH.
  - BH is a temporary solutions that aims at reducing multiple displacement, plan for more durable options should be initiated as soon as possible.
  - Comply with minimum CCCM, Protection and Temporary Shelter standards ensuring protection, site planning, safety, adequacy, appropriateness and access to water, sanitation and hygiene services.
  - Temporary solution which should not exclude households to receive future permanent assistance.

### Specific Parameters

#### Shelter:

- Comply with temporary shelter parameters: minimum of 18m<sup>2</sup> unit for family of five, with walls sufficiently thick for privacy, with robust locks on doors and windows, secure foundations, and adequate ventilations.
- The finishing should be safe and child-friendly.
- Disability access in at least one row of the bunkhouse site must be ensured.
- Adequate spacing between units to mitigate fire hazards is recommended to be a distance of twice the height of the building.

#### WASH:

- Adequate WASH facilities: Latrines (1:20), bathing cubicles (1:80), washing area (laundry), tap (1:250), pumps (1:200), water storage (7.5-15l/person/day)
- Access to water on site, alternatives such as trucking for drinking water should only be considered as emergency measure.
- WASH committees should be established in all sites to ensure operation and maintenance of facilities and site cleanliness.
- Solid waste management – establish removal schedule with LGUs.

#### Protection:

- At least 1 CFS and 1 WFS should be established at the same time as the site become active.
- Establish welfare desk.
- If no electricity on site, alternatives such as solar lamps should be provided, solutions to be found for public areas.
- Ensure presence of police and WCPD on site,

#### Services:

- Ensure access to health services, whether off site or through mobile clinics' scheduled visits.
- Ensure access to education facilities, whether off site or onsite. If the BH is located further than walking distance from school of origin, establish Temporary Learning Spaces and ensure continuous maintenance and scheduled activities.

#### Livelihood

- As soon as possible, livelihood support programs should be carried out on site.

### Examples/Report

CCCM Philippines, Assessment Report, February 2014

[http://cccmphilippines.iom.int/sites/default/files/documents/Bunkhouse%20Assessment%20Report%20Final%20Ver3\\_7%20Feb%202014.pdf](http://cccmphilippines.iom.int/sites/default/files/documents/Bunkhouse%20Assessment%20Report%20Final%20Ver3_7%20Feb%202014.pdf)



## Key Principles: *All shelter recovery programs 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 programs.
- **Protection:** Programs 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 programs and through adjustment of programs 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 programs 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 program, and where possible and appropriate shelter program should be supported by livelihood activities.

## Key Parameters

**Safe:** all programs 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 programs should ensure the adequacy of their shelters.

- **Space:** As per Sphere standards 3.5m<sup>2</sup> per person, 18m<sup>2</sup>/HH undercover space and 45m<sup>2</sup> settlement area.
- **Durability:** For the period of intended use, min 2yrs for temporary and 9yrs for permanent.
- **Drainage:** Fall of 100mm over first meter from house and pathway for water to drain away.
- **Ventilation:** Min 1m<sup>2</sup> opening in two walls of the structure, Min 1/2m<sup>2</sup> 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 programs 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 programs 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. Repair and Retrofit (R&R) [Budget Minor Repair:10,000-18,000PHP Major Repairs 20,000-40,000PHP]

### Description

Repair and Retrofit programs aim to assist households to repair and improve structural resilience of houses to future hazards. R&R programs 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 programs should include retrofitting.

### Content/Detail of program in the Philippines context

R&R aims at recovering and structurally improving the existing stock of houses and properties whilst respecting the cultural and vernacular typology of houses locally designed and built.

Additionally, 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 program. When dealing with complex permanent construction issues, R&R programs need to consider a range of technical support to ensure safety, appropriateness and adequacy of the assistance.

As part of DRR processes preparing communities for future hazards, retrofitting should be included in all R&R programs, aiming not only at repairing damages but also structurally improving buildings so they can withstand future typhoons and earthquakes.

### Targeting households

- Whose house has been partially damaged and can be repaired.
- Whose 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.
- Households have started to repair and/or self-recover but needs further assistance, particularly to Build Back Safer.
- Households have not managed to progress far along the path to reconstruction and preparedness on their own.
- R&R program should be targeted to the needs, capacity and damage.

### Specific principles

- AS PER KEY PRINCIPLES AND PARAMETERS ON PAGE 12; and
  - R&R is a permanent program allowing household to recover, and should consider future upgrade and/or extension.
  - R&R programs 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 programs, structurally improving buildings from foundation up to roof top, complying with the 8 Build Back Better Key messages.
  - Household should have recognised form of tenure over their land (informal or formal). Refer to HLP Annex
  - 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.

### Specific Parameters

- Should aim at reaching Sphere Standard through assistance package.
- Ensure access to WASH and cooking facilities though they may not be directly provided.
- For Major Repairs should refer to National Building Code, National Structural Code and BP220 Socialized Housing Code.
- R&R programs generally do not require any Building Permit unless repairing beyond the footprint of the building and extending. It is recommended to consult Municipal Engineer for all construction and repair programs for approval.
- Should include design information and options for future upgrade or extension.
- Should include safe design, strong foundations, strong roof, and strong joints as per the 8 Build Back Safer Key Messages.
- Should include a soft component of training on safe repairs contextualised to the future upgrade of the shelter.

### Strengths

- Aims at recovering and structurally improving the existing stock of houses respecting the cultural design and existing typology.
- Adaptable and flexible to different needs and damage.

### Challenges

- Ensuring Build Back Safer and structural improvement can be challenging.
- Meeting minimum standards may not always be possible.
- Challenge of tailoring to specific damage and needs.

### Examples/Case Study:

- Shelter Project 2010 – A.26 – Philippines – 2010 – Typhoon Megi

<http://sheltercasestudies.org/shelterprojects2010/A26-Philippines-2010.pdf>

- Shelter Project 2011 2012 – A.25, A.26 & A.27 – Philippines – 2012 – Cyclone Washi (Sendong)

<http://sheltercasestudies.org/shelterprojects2011-2012/A25-A27-Philippines-2011.pdf>



## Key Principles: *All shelter recovery programs 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 programs.
- **Protection:** Programs 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 programs and through adjustment of programs 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 programs 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 program, and where possible and appropriate shelter program should be supported by livelihood activities.

## Key Parameters

**Safe:** all programs 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 programs should ensure the adequacy of their shelters.

- **Space:** As per Sphere standards 3.5m<sup>2</sup> per person, 18m<sup>2</sup>/HH undercover space and 45m<sup>2</sup> settlement area.
- **Durability:** For the period of intended use, min 2yrs for temporary and 9yrs for permanent.
- **Drainage:** Fall of 100mm over first meter from house and pathway for water to drain away.
- **Ventilation:** Min1m<sup>2</sup> opening in two walls of the structure, Min 1/2m<sup>2</sup> 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 programs 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 programs 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.

## 7. Core House (CH) timeframe 9 years Min Size 18m<sup>2</sup> [Budget 60,000-110,000PHP (excluding WASH)]

### Description

Core House programs 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 programs 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 programs should meet all key shelter principles, parameters and minimum standards.

### Content/Detail of program in context

CH programs focus on constructing a part of what will become a complete permanent house. This may be in the form of either one safe room, a small but habitable section of a future house designed to be expanded upon at a later date; or it could be the frame and foundations of a permanent house including several rooms, with temporary cladding which is designed to be replaced and upgraded as time and funds permit. CH programs 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 households

- Whose house has been destroyed or is beyond repair.
- Who have recognised form of tenure, either informal or formal. Refer to HLP Annex.
- Who are likely to have the means and ability in the future to upgrade or extend.

### Specific principles

- AS PER KEY PRINCIPLES AND PARAMETERS ON PAGE 14; and
  - CH is a permanent program allowing household to recover, and should consider future upgrade and/or extension.
  - Participation in the design and implementation process, including training on maintenance and upgrade.
  - When building in high risk area, design should address the risk.
  - Careful selection of materials, through controlled supply chain to ensure durability of materials and shelter assistance.

### Specific Parameters

- Must meet Sphere Minimum Standards of 3.5m<sup>2</sup> per person (minimum of 18m<sup>2</sup> 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.
- Where appropriate, acquire Building Permit consent and conform to National Building Codes, National Structural Code and BP220 Socialized Housing Code. When acquiring Building Permit consent does not apply, CH programs should still use National Codes as reference. Refer to Building Permit Annex, and consult Municipal Engineer.
- Should include design information and options for future upgrade or extension.
- Should include a soft component of training on safe construction contextualising the future upgrade of the shelter. Refer to 8 Build Back Safer Key Messages.

### Strengths

- Promotes self-recovery over time

### Challenges

- 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 programs 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 programs.
- **Protection:** Programs 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 programs and through adjustment of programs 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 programs 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 program, and where possible and appropriate shelter program should be supported by livelihood activities.

## Key Parameters

**Safe:** all programs 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 programs should ensure the adequacy of their shelters.

- **Space:** As per Sphere standards 3.5m<sup>2</sup> per person, 18m<sup>2</sup>/HH undercover space and 45m<sup>2</sup> settlement area.
- **Durability:** For the period of intended use, min 2yrs for temporary and 9yrs for permanent.
- **Drainage:** Fall of 100mm over first meter from house and pathway for water to drain away.
- **Ventilation:** Min 1m<sup>2</sup> opening in two walls of the structure, Min 1/2m<sup>2</sup> 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 programs 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 programs 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.



## 8. Permanent House (PH)

[Budget 120,000-250,000 PHP (including WASH)]

### Description

Permanent housing programs aim to provide households with a complete house that could still be extended and upgraded in the future. Permanent house programs 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.

### Content/Detail of program in the Philippines context

The permanent nature of PH programs 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 households

- Whose house has been destroyed or is beyond repair.
- Who have recognised form of tenure, either informal or formal. Refer to HLP Annex.
- Who have not managed to progress far along the path to reconstruction on their own.

### Specific principles

- AS PER KEY PRINCIPLES AND PARAMETERS ON PAGE 2; and
  - PH is a permanent program allowing household to fully recover.
  - Participation in the design and implementation process, including training on maintenance and upgrade.
  - When building in high risk area, design should address the risk.
  - Careful selection of materials, through controlled supply chain to ensure durability of materials and shelter assistance.

### Specific Parameters

- Must exceed Sphere Minimum Standards of 3.5m<sup>2</sup> per person (minimum of 18m<sup>2</sup> for a family of 5).
- Must provide direct access to WASH and cooking facilities.
- Where appropriate, acquire Building Permit consent and conform to National Building Codes, National Structural Code and BP220 Socialized Housing Code. When acquiring Building Permit consent does not apply, CH programs should still use National Codes as reference. Refer to Building Permit Annex, and consult Municipal Engineer.
- Should include design information and options for future upgrade or extension.
- Should include a soft component of training on safe construction contextualising the future upgrade of the shelter. Refer to 8 Build Back Safer Key Messages.

### Strengths

- This is the most durable shelter solution.

### Challenges

- 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 programs 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 programs.
- **Protection:** Programs 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 programs and through adjustment of programs 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 programs 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 program, and where possible and appropriate shelter program should be supported by livelihood activities.

## Key Parameters

**Safe:** all programs should include and model the 8 key shelter cluster DRR messages.

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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 programs should ensure the adequacy of their shelters.

- **Space:** As per Sphere standards 3.5m<sup>2</sup> per person, 18m<sup>2</sup>/HH undercover space and 45m<sup>2</sup> settlement area.
- **Durability:** For the period of intended use, min 2yrs for temporary and 9yrs for permanent.
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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 programs 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.
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**Access:** All shelter programs 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.



## 9. Settlement Planning (SP)

### Description

Settlement Planning programs should address the holistic design and development of both new and existing settlements, (villages, towns, cities, and their neighbourhoods), considering not only houses on individual sites, but also the infrastructure and services which surround and support them such as networks, (roads, public transport, sewage systems, electricity supply) and community facilities (community centres, health care centres, schools, market places, places of worship, parks and playgrounds). In an emergency/recovery response, settlement planning programs should deal with a wide range of issues including land tenure, housing, basic services, infrastructure, livelihoods, community consultation and governance. This process provides the opportunity to improve coordination between stakeholders and to create links to the long term by contributing to a strategy for reconstruction and development.

### When is settlement planning useful?

A settlement planning program is likely to be most useful in the recovery phase of a response, at which point durable mid to long-term shelters are being constructed. However, it is worth noting that sufficient time should be allowed in the pre-planning phase (2-3 months or longer might be necessary) in order to gather the information required for the design of a settlement program. This information includes detailed maps (including risk maps), aerial photographs, cadastral information, information on local planning and development laws and guidelines such as existing master plans intended to guide development in the area, and demographic data, some of which may already be gathered in emergency response assessments.

### Aims of settlement planning programs

Settlement planning programs aim to ensure that people in both urban and rural communities have access to all of the basic services and infrastructure needed to support their daily lives and livelihoods, by carefully considering the incorporation and integration of these elements into the recovery program at the beginning of the design process. Sound settlement planning maximises the potential positives such as housing being located near good public transportation links, health and educational facilities and livelihood opportunities, while mitigating the potential negative effects such as the sewer or stormwater system of one community flooding the adjacent community downstream, by considering linkages between neighbouring communities.

### Relevant types of settlement planning

Settlement planning programs work at a number of scales:

- The immediate area around a building: including access (paths, stairs, ramps etc); allowing adequate space around the building for future expansion, cooking and sanitation facilities and recreation space, suitable distances from neighbouring buildings and infrastructure necessary for privacy and hygiene, drainage of surface water and grey water from the site and provision for connection to utilities such as water, electricity, gas and telecommunications.
- The site, or neighbourhood: routes across the area for pedestrians, small vehicles and emergency access (fire, ambulance, police); adequate space for community facilities such as community centres, health care centres, schools, market places, places of worship, parks and playgrounds; drainage of surface water and sewage; the siting of infrastructure (water, electricity, gas and telecommunications networks); the layout of the buildings, open spaces and infrastructure.
- Links to the wider area: transport networks and drainage are two key pieces of infrastructure linking individual sites to a much wider scale. People are likely to need to travel beyond their immediate neighbourhood to work or access services; drainage through a neighbourhood or across a site forms part of a wider network of hills and valleys extending across an entire landscape, so any work to clear drainage channels in a particular neighbourhood should take into consideration what is happening upstream and what may happen downstream as a result of this work.

### Settlement planning can be done independently of a humanitarian shelter (or other) program

Ideally the settlement planning process is carried out before the individual components (shelter, WaSH, community infrastructure etc) are implemented, allowing time to carefully integrate the programmatic and technical requirements of each component into the overall plan.

### Resettlement

In a humanitarian context, 'resettlement' often refers to the relocation of families from their original site to a new site, typically in order to move them from an area of high risk to a lower-risk area. Some challenges associated with resettlement programs include dislocation from livelihood opportunities and basic services. If resettlement is deemed necessary, it is recommended to resettle families as close as possible to their original sites allowing them to achieve a durable housing solution, while maintaining their established links to the local community and local services.

### Targeting groups of households

- By its nature, settlement planning works with groups of people, multiple households, and community groups.

### Specific Parameters and guidance

*NB In a humanitarian context, including within SPHERE, the word 'settlement' is often used in an abstract sense referring to the type of dwelling that someone lives in, albeit temporarily (eg. Individual house, apartment, evacuation centre) and their tenure situation (tenant, owner, leaseholder etc).*

- Site and neighbourhood planning: SPHERE guidance on settlement planning refers mainly to the physical planning of temporary settlements, or camps. It nevertheless offers a useful checklist of things to consider in any settlement planning program, p.254 SPHERE Handbook.
- Specific parameters for each of the programmes integrated into the settlement planning (eg shelter, WaSH, livelihoods) should be carried out in accordance with relevant National Standards and standards for Humanitarian Response and cultural norms.

### Examples/Case Study:

The IFRC Post Disaster Settlement guidelines deal with the process of developing a new settlement:

[http://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/71111/PostDisaster\\_Settlement\\_Guidelines.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/71111/PostDisaster_Settlement_Guidelines.pdf)

### Content/Detail of Settlement Planning and Development in the Philippines context

There are three main scenarios in which settlement planning is relevant in the Philippines response:

1. Upgrade of existing settlements (or a neighbourhood within that settlement). This might typically involve an agency, or group of agencies undertaking an 'integrated neighbourhood approach' – addressing shelter, WaSH, livelihoods, access to services such as education and health, and protection altogether. It often involves the development of a community action plan together with the local community.
2. Creation of a new permanent settlement on a greenfield site. This has come to be referred to as 'resettlement' in the Philippines context.
3. Creation of a new temporary settlement on a greenfield site. This has come to be referred to as 'relocation' in the Philippines context.

Relevant legislation: National Building Codes, National Structural Code and BP220 Socialized Housing Code.

Strengths	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving or creating settlements as a long term and sustainable contribution, ensuring safer, appropriate and adequate access to basic services and infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Politics: There is a need for clear decision making from local and national government agencies to guide any settlement planning programs.</li> <li>• Capacity of responding agencies: Humanitarian agencies are not likely to have the resources or capacity to work at a large scale, covering the entire settlement and delivering key infrastructure projects.</li> </ul>

### Key Principles: *All programs 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:** programs 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 programs.
- **Protection:** Programs 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 programmes incorporate them into the design and implementation of projects.
- **Vulnerability:** The most vulnerable members of society, through prioritisation of assistance programs and through adjustment of programs 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. Programs 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 programs, and ideally are supported by those programs.