



# SETTLEMENTS' APPROACH

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# Indonesia Country Consultation

Lombok, Indonesia  
August 2019



**USWG**

Urban  
Settlements  
Working Group



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

## Area / Settlement Based Approach Guidelines

### Urban Settlement (US) WG

Asia Pacific Regional consultation

21<sup>st</sup> Aug 2019

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#### **1. Event details / Participants**

Asia Pacific Regional Shelter cluster meeting was organised by the Global shelter cluster in conjunction with a national Shelter conference and followed by a regional Shelter forum all hosted in Lombok, Indonesia. 170 participants attended from a broad spectrum of shelter practitioners, Government of Indonesia, Ministry of Social Affairs, National and district level Shelter cluster support team (IFRC), National Indonesia NGO representatives, and regional NGO representatives.

The Urban Settlement (US) WG, was offered a 2h break out slot to carry out a consultation on the guidelines as per Annex A; Agenda.

#### **2. Consultation proceedings**

10mins plenary presentation was made to the participants sharing what and Area / settlement Based approach is and the activities of the Urban settlement working group. See ppt attached. The participants selected their preferred session to attend, and around 40 people participated. Within the break out group session the facilitator explained what an ABA is and asked participants whether they have had similar experiences, initially there were a few hands raised and the participants requested an live example so that they can relate to it better. Facilitator shared experiences from OFDA supported CRS and Plan's Tacloban, urban recovery response where an heavily affected area was identified and the response offered 7 shelter options (rental assistance, T-shelter, Shelter kit, relocation, land rent assistance ect.....) to each household for the HH to choose. This was explained in a manner where the whole affected community was considered, eg. Not only households who needed a T-shelter and had land available in a safe location. Also augmented to the shelter options was the inclusion of livelihoods, protection, DRR components of the project which made it Multi-sectorial. This example from the region made the new Terminology clear to all the participants minds and many more participants offered their experiences related to this approach.

The participants broke out into smaller groups (6 -8 people) with at least one person in the group who had experience of this approach to share experiences and learn from each other. Two questions where proposed;

- Is this approach a viable response approach?

- If Yes, when and where
- If no why and what are the challenges, restrictions?

**Combined outcomes;** (Indonesia, Philippines, Greece(Athens), Bangladesh, Rohingya, Timor Est)

The combined groups agreed, that Yes the Area based Approach is a viable option for emergency and recovery.

**Benefits include;**

- This approach promotes the approach to gather all players expertise.
- This approach promotes National NGO and civil societies involvement
- Opportunity to use markets based approaches

**But Only IF,.....**

- There is budget to offer a holistic package and consider all the populations (difficult if donors offer funds only for a specific sector, there is a need to advocate with donors).
- There is appropriate time
- There is commitment for more extensive coordination with government, landowners.....
- There is a community-based approach where the communities voices are the starting point of programme decisions.

**Easier if**

- One agency is operating in an area.

**Challenges;**

- In the shelter and settlement sector if the government policy of no-build zones are ambiguous it makes it hard for shelter assistance to be effective
- If the families are not in the registration system, of their family status changes the shelter appropriate assistance can not be offered.
- Working in informal settlements offers challenges in legally supporting families
- Certain categories of families become excluded if Shelter assistance is only based on damaged houses.

**Summary;**

Yes, the Area based Approach is a viable option for emergency and recovery, with a lot of benefits to the approach and with many context conditions which would make the approach viable. In addition working multi sectorially and with multiple stakeholders offers the ability to support the whole affected populations and has greater opportunity to find solutions.

If government policy says shelter assistance is not to be offered in the no-build zone and the options offered by the government is for families to move to the government relocation sites. What if some families do not wish to move to the specific relocation site? If government offers not other option, and humanitarian agencies are not allowed to offer other shelter options then by working multi-sectorially with livelihoods, DRR and legal support there might be a solution which will help the family arrive to their preferred shelter solution.

**What is the difference within the Humanitarian Project Cycle**

## 1. Needs assessment and Analysis

### Key difference;

- Assessments need to be culturally focused / sensitive – one point of view might be totally unacceptable to another group.
- Micro level assessments needed to understand the geographical particularities
- multi sectoral coordination and assessment is required
- Heavily reliant on community participation

### Advice;

- Ensure to include vulnerable groups feedback
- Consider housing typologies, available material and construction techniques
- Consider human resources required

## 2. Implementations and monitoring

### Key difference;

- More effort in coordination required
- Need for coordination between agencies with different mandates and sectors
- New tools for coordination and monitoring is needed, the current system is set-up in the opposite way.
- Community participation approach
- Based on local regulations
- Complaints and feedback mechanism is essential and current system needs to be adapted to include multiple sectors and multiple stakeholders – discussion on who each actor is accountable to will need to be discussed.

## 3. Strategic Planning

### Key difference;

- Being people centred needs an integrated approach
- Must consider then the effort to raise the capacity, decision making level of the affected people.
- Must advocate to many stakeholders (UN, donors, Gov, NGO's)
- Listen to the community and really consider the local context
- The exit strategy will be different, eventually taking a back seat to the local structure.
- Allow flexibility for innovative solutions, thematic approach can be developed.

## 4. Coordination and information management

### Key difference;

- Validation of data
- INGO, NGO's local government and central government must have an institutional level coordination information sharing – common
- Cross sectorial coordination at all levels

- Uploading data into national data deposit, regular update of combined data set.

## 5. Collaboration and Partnership

- Collaborate with Media and journalists, merchants and private sector
- Local/ national architects
- Universities (international, local and national)
- Public donations – Alumni of universities
- International orgs and local partners
- Association of national NGO's
- Student organisations

## 6. Resource Mobilisation

### Key difference;

- Holistic resource planning is needed, from preparedness, response, recovery to development
- Collaborate with the local and national government to ensure plans are aligned to theirs and communities priorities
- Explore funding opportunities from multiple sources, donors, local government budget, private sector etc....

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## Annex A Agenda

### Asia-Pacific Regional Shelter Cluster Workshop

**Objectives:** The Regional Shelter Cluster Workshop aims for shelter cluster stakeholders in Asia-Pacific to share practice on shelter coordination and to contribute to Global Shelter Cluster Working Group initiatives.

**Audience:** Government representatives, international and national humanitarian NGOs, UN Agencies, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, donors and representatives of agencies and institutions involved in humanitarian shelter in the Asia-Pacific region.

**Venue:** Lombok, Indonesia.

**Date:** 21 August 2019

#### AGENDA

8h30-9h00	<b>Welcome coffee</b>
9h00 – 9h10	<b>Welcome address from Indonesian Government representative</b>
9h10 – 9h40	<b>Global Shelter Cluster Update:</b>  Brief update on the GSC Strategy, GSC services and existing Working Groups and CoPs initiatives.
9h40 – 10h45	<b>Asia-Pacific country shelter clusters and other shelter sector coordination mechanisms key updates/initiatives:</b>  Asia: Indonesia; Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Mongolia; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Philippines; Vietnam Pacific: Fiji; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Vanuatu
10h45 - 11h00	<b>Coffee break</b>
11h00 – 12h30	<b>Asia-Pacific country shelter clusters and other shelter sector coordination mechanisms key updates/initiatives (continuation):</b>  Asia: Indonesia; Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Mongolia; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Philippines; Vietnam Pacific: Fiji; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Vanuatu
12h30 – 13h30	<b>Lunch</b>
13h30 – 15h30	<b>GSC Working Groups consultation/workshops</b>  Shelter Projects; Settlements Approaches in Urban Areas; Others.
15h30 – 15h45	<b>Coffee break</b>
15h45 – 17h15	<b>GSC Working Groups consultation/workshops (continuation)</b>  Shelter Projects; Settlements Approaches in Urban Areas; Others.
17h15 – 17h30	<b>Evaluation and closing remarks</b>

