Help for homes & Shelter Cluster Fiji

How to engage in massive Government cash/voucher based response

Overview

- **Category 5 Severe Tropical Cyclone Winston**, the most severe ever recorded in the South Pacific, hit Fiji on **20 and 21 February.**
- 44 people have been confirmed dead.
- **62,000 people were evacuated** in close to 900 evacuation centres.
- **Nearly 350,000 people are living in the cyclone's path** were affected.
- **More than 31,200 houses** damaged or destroyed
- The government declared a **State of Natural Disaster for 30 days** and officially requested international assistance.

TIMELINE

27 February
Government of Fiji (GoF) activate Shelter Cluster Fiji (SCF)

28 February
SCF co-lead coordinator deployed by IFRC with team members phasing in.

3 March Flash Appeal released, covering 21 February to 21 May period and requesting US$38.6m for 350,000 people affected overall including $5.3 million for the SCF for a target of 112,800 people

21 May End of Flash Appeal, SCF funded **only at 20,1%** through Central Emergency Response Funds

14 August
Release of the BBS framework including the 7 BBS key messages

13 September
Release of the BBS tips booklet and updated technical guidelines for Fiji.

March | April | May | June | July | August

20/21 February, 2016
TC Winston impact on Fiji & declaration of State of Natural Disaster

21 March
SCF Humanitarian Action Plan, with 3 shelter objectives

9 April
Launch of GoF Help for Homes Initiative, $70m FJD voucher initiative for affected households to access free shelter & construction material

19 April
End of State of Natural Disaster

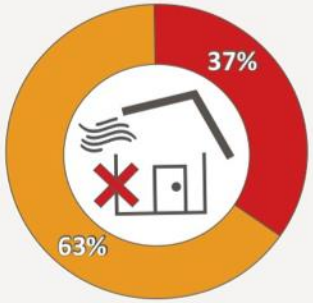
10 to 12 May
SCF "Training of Trainers" pilot Build Back Safer (BBS) technical training workshop

8 July
SCF Lessons Learned workshop

28 July
National Disaster Management Office Lessons Learned workshop

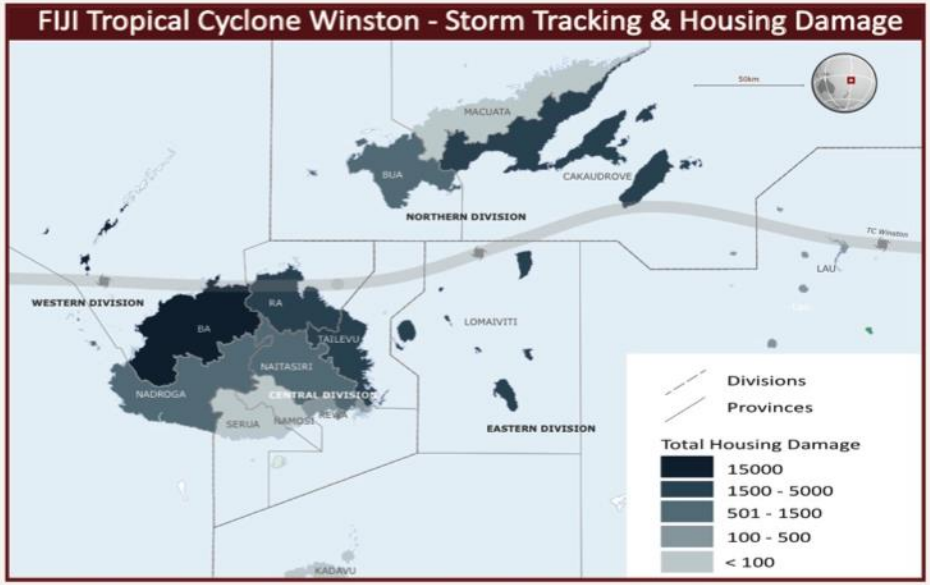
14 September
Deactivation of the IFRC co-lead coordination team supporting the emergency response to TC Winston. SCF moving forward with IFRC & Habitat for Humanity Fiji as co-leads for preparedness

IMPACT



more than
31,200 houses
damaged or destroyed
19,700 (63%) damaged
11,500 (37%) destroyed

In the most affected islands, such as **Koro, 100% of houses were damaged or destroyed** (Source: PDNA)



Goal

The goal of the Shelter Cluster is to support owner-driven recovery by investing in disaster preparedness and risk reduction while prioritising the most vulnerable people, families and communities.

Objectives

- **Objective 1: Emergency Shelter**
  - **Provision of emergency shelter items and NFIs such tents**, tarpaulins, shelter kits, kitchen sets and solar lights, supported by appropriate IEC material.

- **Objective 2: Support to self-recovery**
  - Support the most vulnerable households through **the early stage of owner-driven recovery** with items such as CGI, fixing kits, toolkits, core shelter or their cash/voucher equivalent, along with appropriate training and IEC material.

- **Objective 3: Technical support**
  - Provide **education information and communication on safer construction principles**, and community-based hazard awareness, preparedness and DRR, during all phases of the response.
  - Provide **technical training on building back safer houses** for skilled/semi-skilled carpenters during all phases of the response.

Help for Homes

- HfH initiative will provide **financial assistance for homeowners to rebuild their homes themselves** by giving them access to building materials.
- **$70 million FJD** available for this initiative
- **Target -** affected Fijians households earning less than $50,000 FJD a year
- **pre-paid electronic card** will be provided with a set amount on it and a pin number **to purchase the building materials from selected hardware outlets** (can be purchased at different hardware stores)
- **3 packages**
  - F$ 1,500 for partial roofing damage
  - F$ 3,000 for serious roofing damage
  - F$ 7,000 for almost and completely destroyed
  - F$ 1,500 for informal settlers

Shelter Cluster & Help for Homes

- **IEC material to households**

✓ Build Back Safer poster in A2 formats at **distribution points & in flyer/booklet** distributed by Ministry of information

✓ **Build Back Safer tips booklet developed for the second round** of $20 million FJD. First printing target 35,000 copies by Fiji Red Cross, Habitat for Humanity and private sector (hardware stores)

- **Coordination Support** Between **relevant HfH ministries and the Shelter Cluster NGOs and partners** to ensure a coordinated approach and encourage information flow.

- **A three day "Training the Trainers" pilot BBS technical training** program was run by Shelter Cluster and Habitat for Humanity Fiji, to be replicated in most of the affected communities.
- **At least 2,300 semi-skilled builders/skilled carpenters** will access Build Back Safer technical training, through construction of **300 transitional and core shelters**

THESE TIPS WILL MAKE YOUR HOUSE STRONGER

NA VEIKA ME TAURIVAKI OQO ENA TAQOMAKA NA NOMU VALE KEI NA NOMU MATAVUVALE ENA GAUNA NI CAGILABA

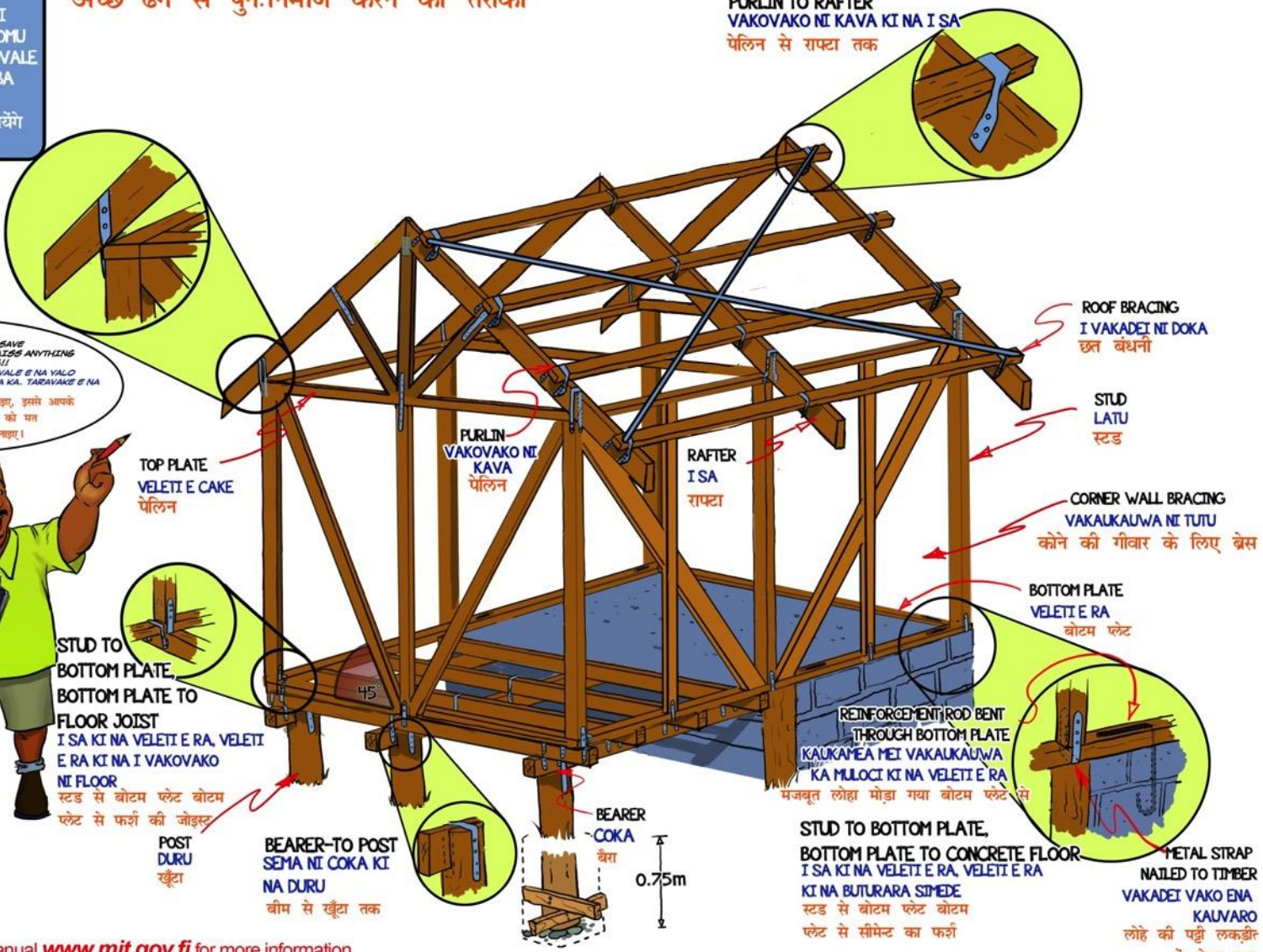
ये टिप्स् आपके घर और परिवार को तुफान से बचायेंगे

Tips to Build Back Safer

Na veika me taurivaki e na kena tara vou tale vakamatau e dua na vale

अच्छे ढंग से पुनःनिर्माण करने का तरीका

Shelter Cluster Fiji
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter



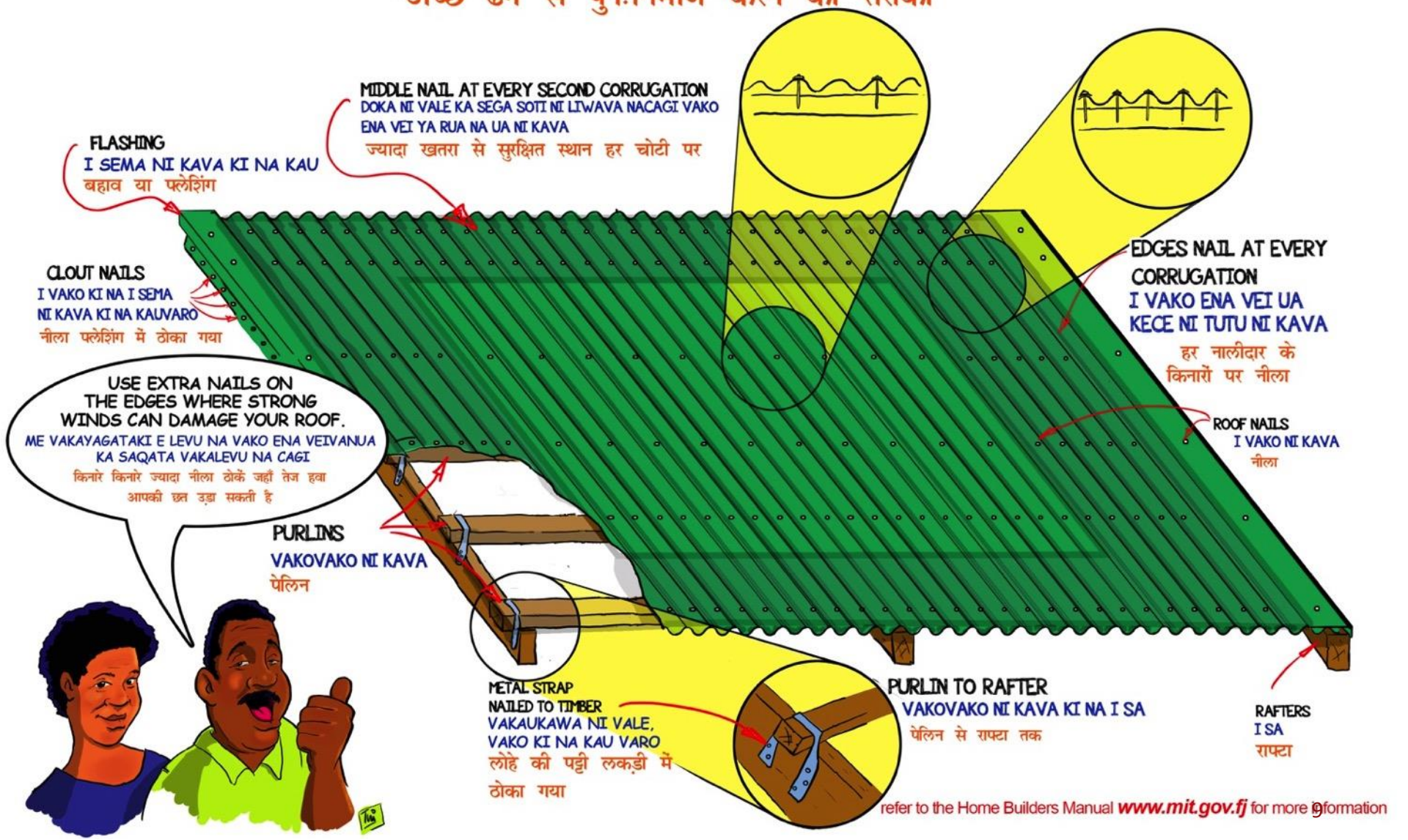
refer to the Home Builders Manual **www.mit.gov.fj** for more information

Tips to Build Back Safer

Shelter Cluster Fiji
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

NA VEIKA ME TAURIVAKI ENA KENA TARA VOU TALE E DUA NA VALE

अच्छे ढंग से पुनःनिर्माण करने का तरीका



refer to the Home Builders Manual **www.mit.gov.fj** for more information

COPING WITH CYCLONES & OTHER NATURAL RISKS

FIJI

BASELINE DATA ON LOCAL BUILDING CULTURE

THE TRADITIONAL HOUSING WAY

1 STEEPLY PITCHED, FOUR SIDED -HIP-ROOFS

Traditional *bure* house with steeply pitched and hip roof

2 NARROW EAVES TO AVOID ROOF TEARING

Eaves are narrow in traditional *bure* houses in order to minimise roof tearing caused by winds

3 BUILT ON A MOUND OR ON STILTS TO HELP DRAINAGE AND PREVENT FLOODING

Traditional *bure* house built on a mound

4 HOUSES SURROUNDED BY VEGETATION TO REDUCE WIND IMPACTS

This house's surroundings are full of trees which will mitigate wind effects

5 ROUNDED CORNERS FOR IMPROVED AERODYNAMICS

Rounded corners are found in either traditional and new built houses. This house is built with CI sheets

6 LARGE HARDWOOD POSTS BURIED DEEPLY IN THE GROUND

Interior of *bure* house with wooden structure

IMPROVING + RESILIENCE

LEARNING FROM HISTORY

Shelter Cluster Fiji
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

CRAterre · Communauté Université Grenoble Alpes · International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

3. LOCAL HABITAT

3.1. LAND TENURE

Fiji is divided into provinces which consist of several tikina (districts). Each tikina is made of several kele or villages.
More than 80 percent of the land is registered by the land owning unit (mataqali / clan) of indigenous Fijians while the others include State hold, freehold land and leases.
In the past decades, an important migration from rural to urban areas has been registered, leading to several squatter settlements located in risk prone areas. Settlement refers to place of residence on lease, owned land, or at will apart from villages.

3.2. LOCAL HOUSING & CONSTRUCTION TYPES

Existing housing can be subdivided according to various quality and materials used.
Low-cost and/or owner-built houses can be classified into one of the three categories: traditional, transitional or formal housing.

Traditional housing:
lightweight flexible construction and A-shape hipped roof for better wind resistance

Transitional wooden housing:
partial damage after 2016 cyclone Winston

Formal low-cost housing:
cement block masonry with anchoring for roof structure

Transitional CI sheet housing:
elevation on stilts for better protection from floods

Remarks on the three construction types:

- According to recent census, only a very limited portion of the population is actually living in traditional housing, so-called *bure*. Most of the families live in "temporary" (lean-to, vale vakavale) and "permanent" (bungalows, vale tudei) dwellings.
- Building materials for the transitional and formal types must be imported in significant quantities from outside the country and then shipped from distribution points. This increases the overall cost and can result in long waiting periods before a house can be assembled. This situation is further exacerbated in the aftermath of a disaster increasing recovery time and costs.
- Generally, traditional and transitional houses have external kitchens in a detached small building and pit-toilet located outside.
- Kitchens and additional buildings, which are usually much less sturdily built than the homes, are frequently almost totally wiped out during cyclones and earthquakes. Flying debris from the structures (occasionally even the entire units become airborne) often causes sever damage to houses that might otherwise have weathered the storm.

A LITTLE MONEY GOES A LONG WAY TO MAKING YOUR HOUSE CYCLONE RESISTANT

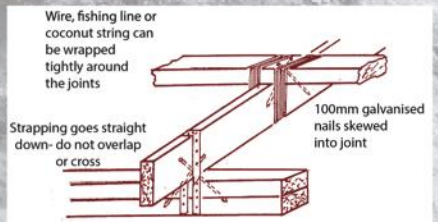
Making your house more cyclone resistant need not take a lot of money. But it will take plenty of planning and work.
Here are some of the ways you can start to strengthen your home with small amounts of money to buy key materials

1. Strapping and wrapping:

1. Strapping nailed with clouts
2. Wrapping tightly with flexible wire
3. Reinforcing with fishing line
4. Wrapping with coconut string or similar
5. Nailing a block of wood

Joints can be strengthened by longer nails, using square twist nails, and skewing them at an angle.

BUT EVERY JOINT NEEDS MORE THAN NAILS



2. Shutters:

Make shutters for every window. These can be made using either timber or CGI. Keep the cyclone on the outside of your house.

3. Brace your roof, walls and stumps:

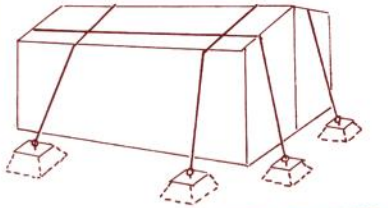
Diagonal bracing from the top to the bottom of each of your wall and roof panels increases the strength of your house to resist collapse.

4. Replace roofing nails with cyclone screws:

This can be done bit by bit as you can afford it. Start around the edges as this is where the roof can start to lift. Screw every ridge.

5. Pour concrete anchors with exposed rings or hooks

These can be used to tie ropes over your house. Make sure the concrete is wider at the bottom than at the top.



6. Build your toilet properly

Many toilets are the first structures to get blown away. Repairs can be expensive, not to mention the inconvenience of having no toilet.

refer to the Home Builders Manual www.mit.gov.fj for more information

Shelter Cluster Fiji
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Australia Aid

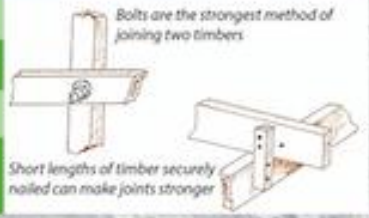
Partager

WHEN NAILS ARE NOT ENOUGH

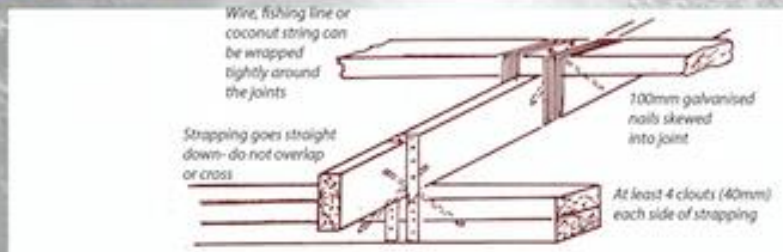
All the materials that make up a house have to be strongly joined to each other, and then the whole house has to be firmly anchored to the ground.

When a house is subjected to the force of a cyclone, nails are not strong enough to hold it together. Where materials are joined together, those joins must be reinforced with one or more of the following:

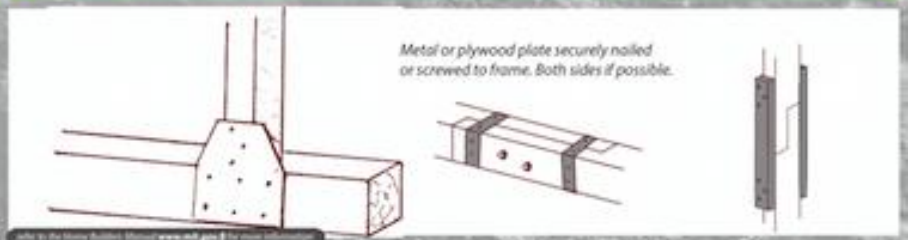
- longer nails strengthen joints, especially if they are twisted and skewed. ✓
- Screws hold stronger than nails ✓✓
- and coachbolts are stronger than screws ✓✓✓
- joints that are drilled and bolted are the strongest. ✓✓✓✓



All the above methods of fixing a joint are made stronger by the use of strapping, wire, fishing line or wooden blocks.



Where two or more lengths of timber meet, as in roof trusses, the joints can be further reinforced by metal or plywood plates that are screwed or nailed over the joint.



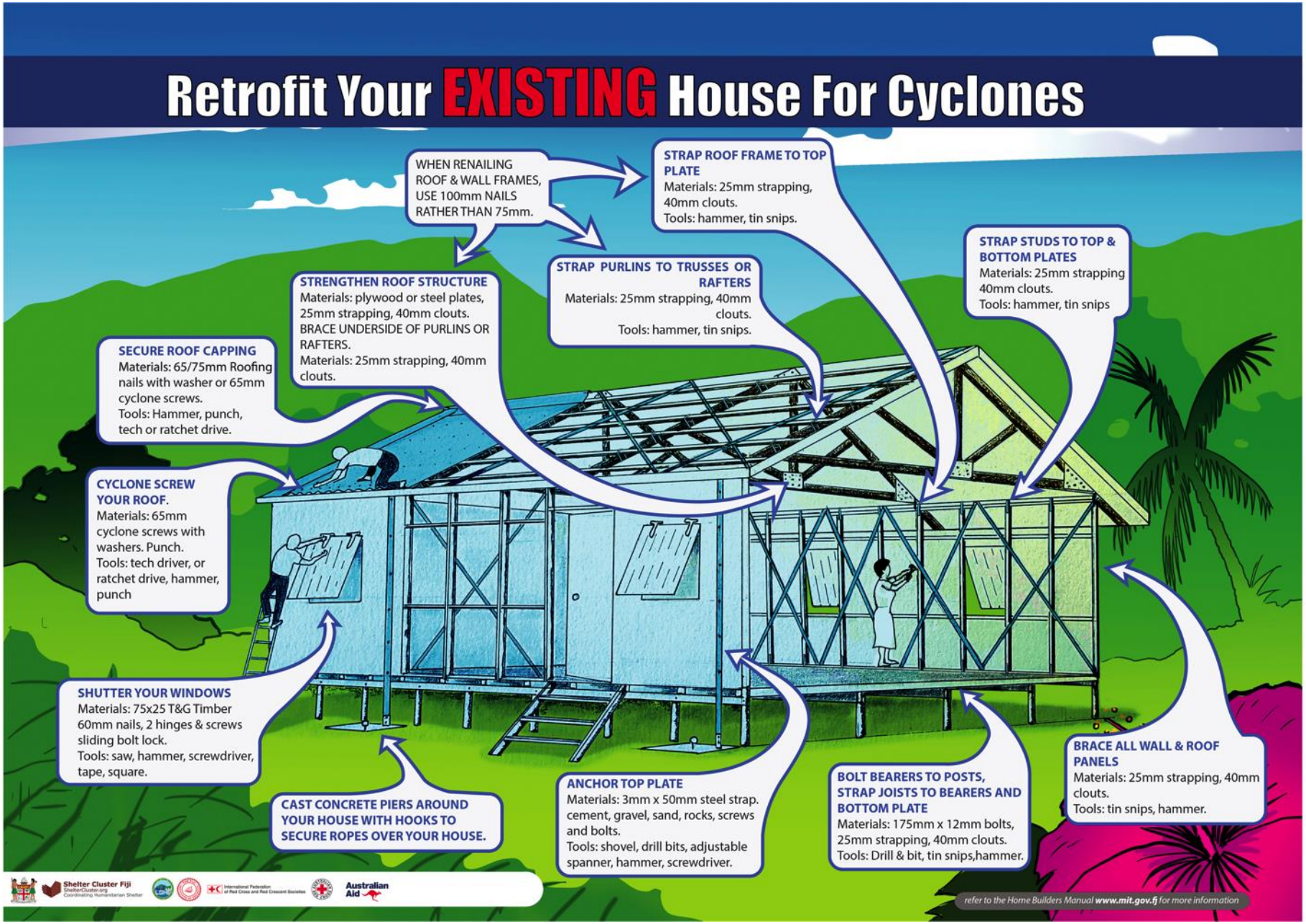
refer to the Home Builders Manual www.mit.gov.fj for more information

Shelter Cluster Fiji
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Australia Aid

Retrofit Your EXISTING House For Cyclones




Help for Homes
Tips to Build Back Safer
How to make your house more resilient to natural disaster

Shelter Cluster & Response

- **58 organizations & agencies have attended Shelter Cluster Fiji (SCF) meetings** for the TC Winston response (Source: SCF meeting attendance/contact list)

- **30 organizations & agencies have been contributing to the shelter response** through **the Government of Fiji & 17 partners** (Source: SCF 3Ws)

Response – material support	Total nb HouseHolds supported	GoF	Partners
Objective 1 Emergency Shelter	36,609	12,607	24,002
		35%	65%
Objective 2 Support to Self Recovery	28,376	24,505	3,871
		86%	14%