Smooth Transition of Shelter Recovery that are Safe, Adequate, Dignified and People-Centred

Summary Report to the Indonesian Shelter Week
Lombok, Indonesia, 19 – 23 August 2019

KEMENTERIAN SOSIAL
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Hosted by the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs

With support from the
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Global Shelter Cluster
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

IFRC

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides a summary of events - minutes or key points - of sessions across the Indonesian Shelter Week 2019, held in Lombok Indonesia, from Monday 19 to Friday 23 August.

The Shelter Week was composed of four primary events, namely, the inaugural National Indonesian Shelter and Settlements Workshop from 19 – 20 August, the Global Shelter Cluster – Asia Pacific Shelter Meeting on 21 August, followed by the annual Asia Pacific Shelter Practitioners Forum on 22 August, and completed with a field visit to disaster affected areas of Lombok on the 23 August.

This report will be divided into four parts, corresponding consecutively with the four events of the week. The report will present the agendas for each of the events, followed by the minutes of each of the sessions or activities held for that event. Each event summary will be finalised highlighting key points, outcomes and recommendations of sessions and each event overall.

This report is to encourage currency of dialogue amongst Asia Pacific Shelter Clusters, to facilitate a community of practice of ongoing actions, communication and resource / ideas sharing.

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INTRODUCTION

In late August of 2019, the second Asia Pacific Regional Shelter workshops and forum, this year called "Shelter Week" was hosted in Lombok by Indonesia's Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos) as lead of the National Protection and Displacement Cluster under which the Shelter Sub-Cluster sits, with support from IFRC as lead of the Global Shelter Cluster in Natural disasters, and the Asia Pacific Shelter Forum.

The Shelter Week events were held at the Hotel Lombok Raya in Lombok's capital city of Mataram (Kota Mataram) on the Indonesian island of Lombok, in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara of which Mataram is the provincial capital.

On behalf of the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs, the Global Shelter Cluster and the Asia Pacific Shelter Forum members, we thank all participants, facilitators and organisers who took part in this years' Indonesian Shelter Week.

For any further information, please contact Indonesian National Shelter Sub Cluster team:

Shelter Sub Cluster	
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Please also closely monitor the shelter cluster website and Indonesian national sub shelter cluster website for information on the Shelter Week and for new announcements and information regarding the Shelter Sub Cluster in Indonesia at https://www.sheltercluster.org/ and http://bit.ly/sheltersubklasternasional

SHELTER WEEK

The intent of the 2019 Shelter Week events, with the addition of the inaugural National Shelter and Settlements Workshop followed by the Asia Pacific Shelter Practitioners Meeting and Forum, was to offer Indonesia's own shelter sub-cluster and shelter specialists an opportunity to develop relationships with the Asia Pacific sector with access to new and innovative techniques, resources and knowledge share more broadly across the region and sector.

Shelter Week ran from Monday 19 to Friday 23 August.

The ***National Shelter and Settlements Workshop*** commenced the first event of the week; a two-day workshop running from Monday 19 to Tuesday 20 August. With the earthquakes and tsunami which occurred in 2018 in West Nusa Tenggara and Central Sulawesi provinces, Indonesia resulted in the largest ever activation of the new national shelter sub-cluster by the Ministry of Social Affairs with coordination support from IFRC. One year on from the twin disasters, the Ministry hosted the two-day National Shelter Sub-Cluster Workshop to discuss challenges and opportunities, strategy, shelter programmes and initiatives within Indonesia. Sessional topics and discussions were focused mainly toward agencies and government in Indonesia to review shelter work over the last year and look at policy moving forward.

Indonesia's National Workshop was followed by the ***Regional Meeting of the Global Shelter Cluster*** on Wednesday 21 August, providing an opportunity for regional shelter cluster stakeholders to contribute to Global Shelter Cluster Working Group initiatives and to share practices on shelter cluster coordination.

The Asia-Pacific Shelter Practitioners Forum, held on Thursday 22 August, brought together shelter practitioners from the region, and/or working in the region, to share ideas and lessons learned on humanitarian shelter and settlement initiatives and programs. The Forum aimed to build a stronger community of shelter practice across the region. At the end of the last Asia Shelter Forum in Bangkok in 2018 it was agreed that the next meeting be organized for 2019 and be open to practitioners from the Pacific and Australia. It was also agreed that the forum should rotate around countries in the region to improve access for more local practitioners. The Indonesia Shelter Sub-Cluster offered to host this event for 2019, with discussions that Nepal will host the Forum in 2020.

The Shelter Week closed on Friday 23 August with a final event of a ***field trip to Lombok's earthquake affected areas*** and shelter recovery programs that are at different stages of completion, one year on from the series of earthquakes in 2018. This provided participants first-hand understanding of the progress and challenges in post-disaster recovery and reconstruction in urban areas.

Shelter Week Market Place

Additional to the Shelter Week events, a ***Shelter Week Market Place*** was set up in the Shelter Week event foyer. Nine (9) agencies set up an exhibition and/or display to showcase topics or issues in Shelter and Settlements that they are passionate about or projects they are involved in. The Market Place was an opportunity to allow participant individuals and agencies to share ideas, brainstorm, or discuss the work going on in Shelter. Market Place stalls were set up each day for participants to approach and discuss projects throughout the week. A summary table of the stalls is listed below, with a key contact against each agency/representative stall for further information and networking.

Participants of the Shelter Week Market Place are:

YAYASAN ARKOM

Yayasan Arkom promoted their disaster response project in West Nusa Tenggara & Central Sulawesi. They provided an organizational pamphlet about Yayasan Arkom including Profile, for viewing or takeaway. They also displayed one of their miniature temporary shelter prototypes

For more information contact: Tiyas on 085732059693

REDUCING RISKS OF ASBESTOS

Asbestos Risk Reduction specialists supported by IFRC provide orientation and education materials to participants on the dangers of asbestos and how to reduce the risks in disaster-prone areas.

This included practical examples on how to secure asbestos material, providing information about the spread of materials containing asbestos in West Nusa Tenggara & Central Sulawesi, and introducing the use of safety equipment (PPE) in the case handling asbestos material. A banner about the danger of asbestos was displayed, as well as all the various equipment, including protective personal equipment, required in handling asbestos cases. A pamphlet on asbestos was also available.

For more information call: Darisman on 0812717122

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS)

CRS promoted their programs, especially about their cash transfer program.

They displayed a banner about CRS' programs, and other CRS projects, and showcased one of their miniature temporary shelter prototypes

For more information call: Taufik on 081213223553

HABITAT FOR HUMANITY INDONESIA (HfH)

HfH promoted their achievements on both their regular projects & DRR projects

HfH displayed a banner on HfH DRR program & regular programs, and some pamphlets on their projects

For more information call: Herbert on 085840037539

IFRC SHELTER CLUSTER

IFRC/Shelter displayed the products and program achievements of their DRR program in Lombok & Central Sulawesi. This included:

- The Central Sulawesi Governor Decree related to Standards for Temporary Shelters,
- The 7 principles of (re)Building Safe Houses, and;
- Information Management Products (i.e. maps, charts, infographics)

This information on product and program achievements in West Nusa Tenggara and Central Sulawesi were displayed in the form of banners, including a banner about the Shelter Sub Cluster in Indonesia itself.

For more information call: Anto on 08552106610

YAKKUM EMERGENCY UNIT (YEU)

YEU promoted its DRR program in Lombok & Central Sulawesi, especially in focus of people with disability.

YEU displayed a banner on YEU's DRR program, products that are disabled-friendly and produced from recycled materials, and handed out Pamphlets on YEUs projects

For more information call: Susi on 087838583247

KUN HUMANITY/ INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CORPS (IMC)

KUN Humanity and IMC promoted their special / custom products which is the T-Shelter made from bamboo. They provided information on their project to construct bamboo shelters, including designs for people with disability.

KUN and IMC displayed two miniature shelters made from bamboo, one including a disability-safe shelter, as well as handed out a small book publication on KUN/IMC Temporary Bamboo shelters. A TV screen ran a video of the KUN/IMC bamboo projects. Pamphlets on the organization including profile, mission etc, were also available

For more information call: Yogi on 081319345506

PREDIKT (Preparedness for Disaster Toolkit)

PREDIKT promoted their products focusing on disaster mitigation education for children in the form of board games.

Predikt presented a display of DRR Boardgame for children, in Bahasa Indonesia and English, a giant (human size) snakes and ladders DRR game for children/adults, handed out DRR colouring sheets for children (and participants), and provided a pamphlet on PREDIKT, the organization.

For more information call: Anto on 08552106610

Day 1

National Shelter and Settlements Workshop

Speech by Director General of Social Security and Protection - MOSA

In opening the National Shelter and Settlements Workshop and overall Shelter Week, the Director General of Social Security and Protection, Bapak Harry Hikmat provided a short background on Indonesia's position in shelter:

At the global level, IFRC and UNHCR together are Global Shelter Cluster (GSC) coordinators, where IFRC is the Shelter Cluster coordinator in disaster situations triggered by natural phenomena while UNHCR is the Shelter Cluster coordinator in conflict situations. In the past year, IFRC with the Ministry of Social Affairs has provided support to coordinate disaster management in the Shelter sector in several areas affected by large-scale disasters, including in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), Central Sulawesi, and the Sunda Strait region, where there are two teams coordinating support for post-disaster handling in the NTB and Central Sulawesi regions and a team at the National level in Jakarta.

Figure 1. Speech from the Director General

The Director General then expressed his hopes on what would happen during the National Workshop:

The following are the four things to be achieved from the National Workshop on Shelter and Settlement activities:

1. Sub-cluster Shelter Work Plan 2019-2022.
2. Sharing Experiences and Preparing Strategies about Shelters.
3. Increase the capacity and capability of the Shelter community in Indonesia.
4. Formation of Shelter Practitioners Forum in Indonesia.

And further what the outcomes of the Workshop would be:

1. Draft Work Plan Document for Shelter Sub-Cluster for the next 3 years, as a contribution to the medium term planning of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. Shelter Strategy Documents in Indonesia for Humanitarian and Government Institutions approved by the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs
3. Collection of learning documents from experience and research from members of the Sub-Cluster Shelter and related stakeholders, along with recommendations / inputs for improving the quality of future Shelter interventions. This is not only on the technical and social aspects, but also includes legal / policy instruments that can oversee the implementation / preparation of interventions for humanitarian agencies and the government.
4. Formation of the 'Strategic Advisory Group (SAG)' at the national level. This includes the existence of terms of reference that cover the breadth of roles and responsibilities of SAG members.
5. Establishing a Shelter practitioner / observer forum in Indonesia

After subsequently providing an overview on the diverse inclusion and involvement of participants in the Workshop and overall Shelter Week, and summary on what kind of sessions the participants were to expect across the week, the Director General finalized his welcome and opening to participants:

To the members participating, we congratulate you on the activities of the National Shelter and Settlement Workshop; Asia Pacific Regional Cluster Shelter Global Meeting; and the Asia Pacific Regional Shelter Forum, which hopefully can benefit us all.

Panel Discussion: Shelter and settlements, People-centred Recovery

Panellists:

- *Dr. Harry Hikmat, Director General of Social Security and Protection – MOSA*
- *Ela Serdaroglu, Shelter Cluster Co-coordinator - IFRC*
- *Ir. Medi Herlianto, CES, MM, Director of Emergency Repair – NDMA*

Moderator:

- *Wahyu Widayanto, Coordinator of the Shelter Sub Cluster Support Team – IFRC*

Figure 2. Panellists on People-centred recovery session

World Humanitarian Day 2019: Women in Humanitarianism

Speaker 1: Risya Kori (United Nations Populations Fund, UNFPA)
Speaker 2: Arifin Muhammad Hadi (Indonesian Red Cross, PMI)
Speaker 3: Ni Masjitoh Tri Siswandewi (Ministry of Social Affairs)

In commemoration of World Humanitarian Day, on Tuesday 20 August, the National Shelter and Settlements Workshop dedicated a session during the workshop on World Humanitarian Day, and particularly the 2019 theme on Women in Humanitarianism.

Ms. Kori from UNFPA presented on: ***Women's Voices in Gender based violence in crisis situations,*** and Bapak Arifin of the Indonesian Red Cross, presented on the Indonesian Red Cross findings regarding Gender Based Violence in Central Sulawesi and Nusa Tenggara Barat responses.

Women's Voices in Gender based violence in crisis situations presentation and discussion highlighted key findings on a Gender based violence (GBV) assessment conducted in Post-Disaster Central Sulawesi.

The assessment was conducted over a 3-month period between November 2018 and January 2019, across 8 different evacuation/refugee camps, and interviewing (via various methods of interviews, focus groups etc) 304 respondents (225 female, 79 male). 182 of the respondents were adults (164 female and 18 male), and the remaining 122 were teenagers (61 female and 61 male teenagers). The intent of the assessment was to obtain a picture on the conditions, needs and vulnerabilities of women, girls and disability groups to gender based violence in post disaster humanitarian situations, such as the refugee situation of Palu and Central Sulawesi.

Key findings of the assessment were extensive across issues of:

- the level of safety of the camps
- high risk of women experiencing gender based violence (in multiple forms)
- Domestic violence
- Forced marriage (particularly of underage children), (and for various reasons)
- Female genital mutilation

Figure 3. Panelists of the World Humanitarian Day 2019 session

Following these presentations, participants were able to discuss various women's issues with the key presenters.

For more information on these presentations, a copy of the PowerPoint presentations are available on the Indonesian Sub-Cluster website: (http://bit.ly/sheltersubklasternasional)

Key Issues at National Level (Breakout sessions)

The Workshop commenced its topical sessions focusing on selected key issues at national level. Three sessions ran simultaneously across three breakout rooms, followed by a further three after the first round. Participants selected which session of the three per round they were most interested in to attend.

Below are key notes/minutes taken from each key issue session:

Post-disaster Shelter Intervention Options

Lead Facilitators *: Yogi Mahendra (International Medical Corp - IMC)*
Facilitator *: Arwin Soelaksono (IFRC)*

Figure 4. Arwin Soelaksono presenting the experience from Central Sulawesi response

The aim of the session was for participants to gain a better understanding of the dynamics involved in Shelter interventions, and in turn, as a collective use the knowledge of participants present in the session to identify recommendations, or new methods and formulas of implementation for future use.

The session discussed shelter intervention options from a technical aspect, as well as a process. IMC and IFRC Shelter projects in Central Sulawesi were used to provide context. The group was divided into 3 smaller groups, each with a key question for discussion and later a collective presentation. These questions and key discussion points are summarised below:

1. *To what extent are vulnerable groups a primary consideration in the choice of shelter program intervention options implemented by organisations and governments?*
   Vulnerable groups are often part of the emergency response and rehabilitation process/periods, including requirements of donor agencies. Hence there needs to be regulation of vulnerable groups' inclusion, if not prioritised right from the start in determining the options of assistance they need. However, it was noted that it is necessary to redefine the categories of vulnerable groups, not just to be divided into categories of age and gender, especially in the applicable laws and regulations.

2. *How can regulations help the process of accelerating the fulfilment of residential needs and serve as a corridor and guide to field implementation?*
   There needs to be socialization of the regulations that will be carried out; they must become clear guidelines and rules for government agencies and NGO's to intervene in the field; and that it is a bottom-up regulatory process that involves the community; a lead agency to coordinate this would be good. Further, given the large number of regulations, it was important they are harmonised from the level of the Law to the Regional Regulations, specifically for shelters in normal and disaster conditions where there are currently no existing specific rules.

3. *To what extent are the community / survivors involved in the process of determining shelter options?*

While it was agreed that community participation is very important in determining shelter options, it is dependent on the different approach of each institution providing assistance. Hence, stronger regulations are required to enable the community role to be fulfilled. There was a strong agreement that barracks were not a shelter optio**n.Building Back Safer**

Lead Facilitator : Hapsoro (Habitat for Humanity)
Facilitators : Herbert (Habitat for Humanity) and Ridzki (Build Change)

Figure 5. Participants of the Building Back Safer session doing focus group discussion

After a short elaboration on the meaning, history and workshops conducted on Build Back Safer, or BBS, the lead facilitator highlighted that one of the key projects of BBS is Key Messaging. Hence, with a diverse participant attendance, in background and experience, the session facilitators utilized the knowledge in the room to identify ways on HOW they could better communicate and disseminate BBS Key Messages in a way that would be better understood and accepted by the public and or target communities.

The participants were divided into three groups, each of which was provided a different case study with the task of creating a Key Message that suitably reflects the case.

Group 1 represented World Vision Indonesia (WVI) in a Case study on the Baduy tribe of Java, with a key message (among others), directed at traditional leaders:

Provide distance between houses, so that in the event of a fire, it does not spread easily

Group 2 represented by Imam from LPBI NU, during a Tsunami Case study, determined what area key messages needed to be developed; such as in: Mitigation in humans (Early warning) , the building (comfort, strength, safety and dignity), and Community capacity, among others.

Group 3 represented by Salim from Islamic Relief, during the Lombok Earthquake Case Study. With intent to disseminate by various methods including social media, education pathways and development of a disaster resilient village, one of the primary key messages determined, among others, was:

Adjust the frame structure of the house to the burden that will be borne by the house

Shelter, WASH and CCCM

Lead Facilitator : Lina Sofiana (UNICEF)
Facilitator : Donny Irawan (IOM)

The facilitators of this session highlighted and brainstormed the key needs and themes required between Shelter, WASH and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), with recognition that they all must work in collaboration to be effective. From the discussion the Key Outcome or Action was to take key discussion points and advocate them at a national level.

In summary, the key themes of discussing shelter included, but was not limited to the importance of:
Intervention Shelter is best; communal shelter is the last choice. This also means that minimum service standards in shelter matters require coordination of all parties: PUPR, DHO, PLN, DINSOS, etc, including the ideal scenario that government create a disaster safe house policy. This would also ensure monitoring and evaluation standards and procedures are strengthened. This is important to ensure shelter interventions must be disability-friendly, adapted to the local context and prioritise community participation

Figure 6. Lina (UNICEF) and Donny (IOM) facilitating the session on Shelter, CCCM, and WASH

Then, with Shelter coinciding with CCCM, it is important to do so in strengthening capacity, focusing on localization, and ensuring that the physical (re-)building is done in collaboration with community – i.e. physical building vs. social recovery.

The key themes discussion WASH followed all the key and extensive overlapping requirements of determining and coordinating:

Wash management (technical) (including waste management), Coordination, clean water quality standards including standards for WASH facilities and infrastructure, distribution. water sources, behaviour (which needs to promote areas related to Environmental Health including Waste Management), an Exit strategy, Contingency plans for each village.

Cash based programming in Shelter

Lead Facilitator : Syahri Ramadhan (CRS)
Facilitator : Sulis (World Vision Indonesia)

While the facilitators noted that there are many forms of interventions in assisting communities affected by disasters – Cash or voucher based assistance, HELP, etc - the aim of this session was for participants to better understand and identify both good practices and the challenges (including fears associated to) non-cash assistance) in shelter and settlements situations.

Figure 7. Syahri Ramadhan (CRS) presenting in the cash based programming session

Importantly, it was noted that whatever method is used, it needs to be one where disaster impacted communities can buy what they need that preserves their dignity. The benefits of Non-Cash based assistance is that it is based on understanding (analysing) what the community needs, which can be basic or multi-functional, and flexible offering communities an level of unconditional to conditional/limitations as to what they purchase.

The challenges of this, however, is that when beneficiaries do not follow the requirements that must be met, they miss out on receiving the help of labour-intensive programs. Hence, before deciding on non-cash based assistance, humanitarian workers must ensure it is suitable, in context of the community, including how and where it is accessible.

The session involved group sessions, where each group was provided a case study of assisting a disaster impacted community to build temporary shelter (huntara) through a non-cash assistance modality or other type of modality like cash transfer. The community was also, however, being offered government cash transfer program. Each group however, was appointed a certain position as follows: 1. The group that intervenes with providing/offering the community with non cash assistance intervention; 2. A group that has not intervened with non-cash assistance, and 3. An International group.
In outcome, the groups had a very extensive discussion and were able to identify and differentiate what the limitations, risks and or benefits are across parties (beneficiaries, donors, projects etc) and methodologies.

Reducing Risks on Asbestos

Lead Facilitator : Darisman (IFRC)
Facilitator : DR. Ana Suraya (Asbestos-medical expert)

After a very informative and sobering presentation by Asbestos medical expert, DR. Ana Suraya on the health risks of asbestos, the session focused on discussing the risk of asbestos hazards in disasters, with intent to utilise discussion outcomes to assist in the development of Guidelines on Asbestos for use by Humanitarian Organisations.

Ana described that asbestos is largely not immediately diagnosed, yet for those that work or live close to asbestos materials/areas, the changes that illnesses we suffer are asbestos related are very high. Lung-related diseases (pneumonia, lung cancer, etc.) rank in the top 3 of the diseases in Indonesia with a strong possibility that it is asbestos related. While there is little research on this, this can be assumed, because asbestos is everywhere in Indonesia and people lack sufficient information about the dangers of using asbestos. While asbestos is included in regulations in Indonesia, it is significantly insufficient.

The session followed with a group discussion on review of the draft guidelines on asbestos that in outcome determined the following key points for humanitarian organisations to enforce:

- prohibit sending staff / volunteers to locations that have asbestos risk without being equipped with adequate personal protective equipment
- Ensure that every new building that is built / leased at work / office does not use asbestos-containing materials, such as asbestos roofs, insulation and others.
- Check each building to be rented / whether it has used asbestos-containing material.
- Guidance for volunteers in exposure to asbestos
- Guidance for the community in expose to asbestos

Figure 8. An example of warning poster regarding asbestos risks

Concluding remarks noted that a lot of work is required to socialise information on asbestos to the public. Next steps for the asbestos team is to Finalise the Draft Guidelines on Asbestos in Indonesia.

Housing, Land and Property Rights

Lead Facilitator : Idha Kurniasih (Ministry of Social Affairs)
Facilitator : Wahyu Widayanto (IFRC)

This presentation focused on better understanding housing, land and property rights in Indonesia, in the situation of a disaster.

Figure 9. Group discussion on housing, land and property rights

The session opened discussion with participants that identified the following recommendations:

- It must become a shared responsibility for humanitarian actors to be able to focus on filling the gap – where lack of rights of individuals / communities that are impacted by disaster - which is then followed by advocacy in the long term
- Develop criteria not only based on administration, but communicated with legitimacy and strengthened by letter from the Head of the Villages
- Shelter assessment approaches based on "damage loss" needs to be included in assessment on identified gaps in HLP rights
- To provide a model where legal land loans are available for a certain periods of time, to which the land owner is entitled to various material/s
- Changing the mindset from "business as usual" to a disaster approach where there is a discretion in terms of administrative status (land titles, KTP, etc)
- Advocate for all hard copy contracts, agreements and rights in housing, land and property are backed up (with other copies made, saved electronically etc.). Also, all detail should be included.
- For those who do not have the legality of land but have a certificate of use rights known to the local government, it can be recommended to get help (temporary to permanent shelter)

- Use alternative certificates certifying the recipient of inheritance rights to land
- For survivors who do not have land legality, the government is recommended to provide assistance (temporary to permanent shelter) on government-owned land

Actions that came out of this session included:

- Formulate input on what might be done by government and non-government institutions in HLP
- Prepare an advocacy plan for vulnerable groups (i.e. that have no land legality)
- Identify actors that are active in issues of HLP
- Compile and advocate alternative solutions

Day 2

Official Opening Ceremony

Day 2 of the National Workshop commenced with a number of key speakers from respective agencies representing the Shelter sector.

Welcome Address by IFRC's Global Shelter Cluster

Speaker: Ela Serdaroglu (Global Shelter Cluster Coordinator)

As Global Shelter Cluster (GSC) Coordinator, Ela welcomed all national participants to the inaugural Indonesian National shelter and settlements workshop, and subsequent events, highlighting the importance of Asia Pacific and Global networks and knowledge-share in shelter.

Figure 10. Global Shelter Cluster Coordinator delivered the welcome address

Report by Director General of Social Security and Social Protection

Speaker: Dr. Harry Hikmat, Director General of Social Security and Protection – MOSA

The Director General share the workshop report outlining the workshop's goals and objectives as well as reporting that there are more than 170 people participating in the workshop, including 50 international participants coming from more than 15 countries.

Figure 11. The DG of MOSA reporting on the Indonesia Shelter Week

Opening Remarks from Head of BNPB

Speaker: Lt. Gen Doni Monardo, Head of BNPB

Mr. Doni Monardo, Head of BNPB since January 2019, opened his speech emphasizing the importance that in any disaster with massive impacts, there are conditions that must be put in place before the community is able to move into recovery phase and resettle into permanent housing:

The psychological condition of the community which is free from fear, sadness and traumatic, so that the process of data collection, planning and dialogue with the community runs well. Preparation of human resources, funding and materials to build permanent housing takes time…to provide opportunities for the Government and related parties to prepare permanent housing and prepare a recovery plan that is better and more comprehensive.

Permanent housing that are not managed well are counterproductive and slow down the process of restoring communities affected by disasters so that arrangements and standards need to be shared

Data collection and assessment for recovery purposes but carried out during a panic (emergency) tend to be biased (case, NTB earthquake) and produce an anomaly.

Lesson Learn from the practice of collecting data on stimulant assistance recipients in NTB which was conducted during panic, so many cases of stimulant assistance were not on target.
Permanent housing must fulfil its minimum functions in:

- *Providing protection (from the environment), then the settlement approach becomes a platform → emergency response, recovery, and disaster risk reduction*
- *Fulfilment of security (from crime).*

Figure 12. Head of BNPB delivered the opening remarks

The Head of BNPB went on to explain the principles of permanent housing:

Dignity - Placing survivors as individuals or groups of individuals with dignity, (having rights) not as objects that only receive assistance;
Flexible - Enable the public to choose a range of solution options for the problems they experience. Because there is no one solution (one single solution) that can apply to all problems;
The community is placed as a subject

Meet the criteria and minimum standards (Performance Standard)

These principles are set in a Decree of the Deputy for Emergency Management to ensure they are adhered to, and consider the situation and conditions of Indonesia as a varied dynamic and situation-based country. Bapak Doni provided a current example of the emergency response strategy in NTB, stating that it is:

"…different from other regions where NTB directly enters the permanent housing development phase and not through temporary housing phase first

After elaborating on how the response and recovery was conducted for NTB in developing permanent housing, in consideration of the Decree and principles, the Head of BNPB closed his speech congratulating all a part of the events within Shelter Week.

Keynote Speech by Ministry of Social Affairs

Speaker: Dr. Harry Hikmat, Director General of Social Security and Protection – MOSA

On behalf of the Indonesian Minister of Social Affairs (MOSA), the Director General of Social Security and Protection opened the inaugural Indonesian Shelter Week of 2019, with a Welcome Speech on the first day of the National Shelter and Settlements Workshop.

Figure 13. Keynote speech by the Minister of Social Affairs, represented by the DG of MOSA

The Welcome Speech reflected on some key events, including commemorating the one year anniversary of the earthquake in Lombok, and actions carried out by MOSA, and it's partners in the last year:

We need to remember that in the past year, the Ministry of Social Affairs has coordinated disaster management efforts in the shelter sector in several areas affected by large-scale disasters, including in the provinces of West Nusa Tenggara, Central Sulawesi, and in the coastal areas of the Sunda Strait.

In this regard, the Ministry of Social Affairs has carried out several achievements as sub-cluster coordinator, based on the data that we have collected, including, coordinated more than 260 humanitarian agencies that deliver humanitarian response in the shelter sector in the three disaster events, established a coordination mechanism and shelter sub-cluster support teams at the national

level and in Palu and Lombok, and also launched the Humanitarian Shelter Guidelines to serve as a reference for humanitarian actors in Indonesia.

The interventions on shelter that have been implemented by non-governmental organizations in Indonesia are estimated at more than 400 billion rupiah, which provides benefits to more than 190,000 disaster-affected people.

The speech also included the importance and duty of MOSA and humanitarian agencies on how Shelter must conduct itself in it's Shelter activities:

Through this workshop, the Ministry of Social Affairs expects humanitarian agencies to use the principles in promoting People-Centred Recovery to Transition that are Safe, Adequate, and Dignified. This is in line with the approach taken by the Ministry of Social Affairs in the context of Disaster Management, which is promoting community-based approach.

The speech furthermore noted Shelter Week coinciding with World Humanitarian Day and recognition of its 2019 theme, on Women in Humanitarianism:

Furthermore, on this occasion, we would like to extend in commemorating the World Humanitarian Day which is celebrated every August 19th. The Ministry of Social Affairs has consistently been the leading agency in the commemoration of World Humanitarian Day for the past 3 years. This year's theme is Women in Humanitarian, in order to recognize the lasting contribution for women to make the world a better place. Women's humanitarian workers have unmatched uniqueness, which adds to the momentum of strength, perseverance, and resilience of a woman's figure. Our highest appreciation is given to women humanitarian workers who serve in the frontline in times of crisis.

This year's campaign on Women's Humanitarian Fighters also supports the recognition that women have the right to be part as the main actors in humanitarian response in every crisis and where their rights are protected under international humanitarian law.

The Ministers Speech urged institutions to continue learning and improving on it's shelter practices:

We look forward for all Institutions to continue to strengthen and enhance the shelter programs that are people-centred and prioritize inclusive participation and humanitarian standards that apply at the national level and can contribute to global level standards. To achieve this, there is still a lot of homework to do urgently, such as:
Establish standards related to humanitarian shelters
Strengthen partnerships between Ministries and Institutions and with private sector and non-government actors

Document best practices and lessons learned from experiences that have been undertaken to improve the quality of services in the shelter sector in the future
Promote cooperation and collaboration with all humanitarian actors, including with the media and universities/ research institutions.

The Speech was finalized with an acknowledgement of all the hard work and commitment to the sector and MOSA for now and in the future:

Lastly, we extend our highest appreciation for the commitment of support that has been given by the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to the Indonesian government, especially in supporting the Shelter Sub-Cluster coordinated by the Ministry of Social Affairs.
We are hopeful that these activities can be carried out well and run with positive energy and for all participants obtain valuable lessons that can be implemented in the future.

Photo Session

Figure 14. Group photo of Indonesia Shelter Week participants

Launch of Asbestos Guideline and Key Messages

As a result of the Lombok and Central Sulawesi earthquakes, the hazard of asbestos has become a heightened issue of focus in Indonesia's response, and recovery of to the disasters – both as significant risk to the affected communities, as well as the humanitarian and emergency workers assisting communities. Hence, the issue of asbestos became a focal and recurring theme of discussion and learning throughout Shelter Week, with a dramatic launch on Day 1 of the National Shelter and Settlements Workshop.

Indonesia's Shelter Sub-cluster asbestos team introduced the hazardous material in a skit or play immediately after the photo session, with someone dumping broken up 'asbestos' materials on the carpet of the main workshop ballroom – representing how exposed asbestos is in disaster and post-disaster events. The skit followed an emergency worker passing by and realizing the pile of rubble was asbestos and called out: "Asbestos, asbestos, there's asbestos here! Danger!" With sirens blaring, and a team of 'asbestos responders' arriving on the scene to assess and handle the situation, by cordoning off the area with clear signage of the danger, and then undergoing a process of removing the dangerous material.
The team were suited up in protective clothing and masks to ensure minimal to no exposure to asbestos, particularly inhalation.

Figure 15. Awareness session regarding asbestos

The skit drew a large crowd of Workshop participants and painted a very clear and sobering picture of the issues of asbestos and what both communities and emergency workers alike are faced with in dealing with this issue.

The skit also included a narrator throughout the play, explaining that:

> "Asbestos is a contradictory and dangerous material that can cause a variety of deadly diseases. In 2004, the World Health Organisation (WHO) noted that more than 125 million people in the world had been exposed to asbestos and causes death to 107,000 people annually. Asbestos fibres are invisible to the eye, and with the asbestos roof, particles become released into the air and are easily inhaled into the human respiratory system".

This key information was also supported by key messages, both listed by the narrator, and available for viewing in the form of several pull up banners positioned around the Shelter Week presentation rooms across the week.

More information on asbestos can be found of the Shelter Sub-cluster website: (http://bit.ly/sheltersubklasternasional)

Figure 16. IEC material regarding asbestos risks

Sessions relating to Shelter's Cross Cutting Issues

Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanisms

Lead Facilitator : Donny Irawan (IOM)
Facilitator : Dear Sinandang (HFI)

The session commenced with Ms. Tetrie from the Ministry of Social Affairs providing an account of the emergency response journey in Central Sulawesi, and the challenges related to the compilation of coordinating. Mr. Ridwan Mumu (Head of the Social Services of Central Sulawesi Province) talked about how he came to know and understand the Protection and Refugee/Evacuation Cluster (otherwise known as Perlindungan dan Pengungsian Cluster, or PP Cluster) in Indonesia and the difficulties of talking about new compilations of the national cluster system.

Figure 17. Session on inter-cluster coordination mechanism

The discussion flowed with questions and answers from the participants, including the BNPB Refugee Handling Directorate who shared their experiences. The Indonesian central government provides assistance to regional governments who are sector coordinators. The following are the key points from the discussion:

- Interpersonal skills are key in coordinating: openness, participation, willingness to allocate more time and money to coordinate. In addition, technical ability to provide media as a communication channel for coordination.
- Policy updates at the national level: BNPB is currently conducting a national cluster review, and the President has instructed 7 ministries to set the agenda for the preparation of the Disaster Management Bill
- The BNPB Refugee Management Directorate has begun to initiate multi-stakeholder partnerships in handling refugees by forming relevant forums.
- Contingency plans do not cover new types of threats, namely liquefaction, and have not yet been approved by local governments so that a compilation of disasters occurs at least once that looks back on what has been written in the contingency plan
- PP cluster is the inspiration to run a Logistics Cluster and possibly other clusters.

Key points from this session are as follows:

1. Strengthening local government in making and activating contingency plans
2. Increasing the capacity of regional governments to coordinate across sectors
3. Strengthening the position of the BNPB as a cross-sectoral coordination (facilitating coordination by lifting a 1-door 1-coordination mechanism)
4. Intensive involvement of business institutions in coordination
5. Strengthen community institutions as well as local actors
6. The coordination learning that has been carried out in the PP Klasnas can also be distributed to logistical and other clusters that have not been active.
7. Inclusive of cross cutting issues such as protection from hazardous materials and violence against child samples by creating a safe and comfortable romance room program.

Advocacy road map

Lead Facilitator : Wahyu Widayanto (IFRC)
Facilitator : Hendri (IFRC)

This session was introduced explaining how advocacy is used as part of the Shelter strategy, that is, that advocacy does not need to be undertaken by the individual or agency alone, but needs to be done in a collaborative action across various channels and levels to ensure it spreads across and filters down to the right audiences.

Figure 18. Identifying the most appropriate advocacy strategy

The issue of Asbestos was used as one example, to which the Shelter Cluster has strategized three channels to which it advocates on the issue; 1. Through the Ministry of Social Affairs, 2, through the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) and 3, the Ministry of Health with support from World Health Organisation (WHO. Through these channels, advocacy includes ensuring that issues of asbestos are endorsed and published within appropriate policy and state documentation.

Looking at the importance of inter-cluster coordination in advocacy, the session followed on with a discussion on WASH and Shelter cluster and what channels the sectors could approach or engage to advocate on good inter-cluster practice in WASH and Shelter standards (Policy), capacity building, development of guidelines and, coordination. This discussion further identified that it was important to consider what phase of the event the advocacy was pertinent to, i.e. relief, recovery and or rehabilitation/reconstruction.

The session concluded with a final discussion on advocacy on a current shelter hot topic of Housing Land and Property (HLP) issues. The discussion focused on the challenges related to HLP. This included such problems as land documentation/certificates were missing, land boundaries disappear after a disaster, property ownership does not count, the community lives on state land (TBGR, Menkumham, Forestry), among others. The group therefore, discussed methods on how to advocate what needs to be done to resolve the issues. Some of the solutions offered, but not limited to, included:

1. Conduct an approach and data collection based on the head of the family, to use as a comparison with the population admin data
2. Take a persuasive approach to related parties to ensure there is an agreement on the rights of use during and after a disaster
3. Freeze validity of certificates and identity documents, by advocating with local government and the land agency

Protection and participation of Vulnerable groups

Lead Facilitator : Priliantina Bebasari (Save the Children)
Facilitator : Nelly Sembiring (WVI)

This session opened the floor to rigorous discussion on vulnerable groups, in aim of better identifying how to protect such groups and promote their participation in Shelter.

Figure 19. Save the Children and World Vision are facilitating session on vulnerable groups

Some important issues arose from the discussion, as highlighted below:

- The definition of vulnerability is not an individual or a group of people. Vulnerability is a social / economic / cultural / environmental condition of a community that places one or several individuals or groups of people in a disadvantaged or dangerous position. Vulnerability is a situation. When we talk about vulnerability, we talk about discrimination, marginalization, subordination and unequal power relations. Physical / mental / sexual violence and restrictions on access to basic needs are only symptoms of the root of the problem. Therefore, this situation should be the target of the shelter program with the aim of creating an environment that allows everyone to get recovery and a better life.
- That each person does not only have one identity, but a mixture of various identities.
- Issues related to the protection and participation of vulnerable groups also emerged in other sessions during the event, both break-out and plenary sessions. This shows that the issues of protection and participation of vulnerable groups are not stand-alone issues and must be mainstreamed at each stage of the shelter program.

Recommendations that emerged from the participants for the shelter sub-cluster were:

- Ensure disaggregated data especially age and gender / sex, followed by selection based on other important matters.
- Harmonization of regulations between shelter and other government programs, for example giving birth certificates to all children, empowering women
- Better coordination with other sub-clusters, for example with child protection clusters and prevention of gender based violence, so that beneficiaries feel safe in the shelter
- Synergy with other programs, for example livelihood, health, education
- Selection of shelter locations close to educational facilities and women's safe spaces
- Providing multifunctional non-cash assistance
- Carry out innovations in accordance with existing resources or potential. Included in this is related to the flexibility of the requirements to be a beneficiary
- Building community capacity on what to do during a disaster is also important
- Program monitoring and evaluation not only on buildings but also on quality
- The design of the home should not only pay attention to physical health but also mental

A key outcome and next steps for this session included:

Advocating the above key points at the national level, and consideration for input into Shelter Sub-Cluster Work Plans

Sub-Cluster Shelter Action Plan 2019-2022

The session on the Sub-cluster Shelter Action Plan 2019-2022 was a plenary of guests answering questions from participants, receiving input from participants as well as considerations from the facilitator. The facilitators commenced the session by presenting on the Sub-Cluster Shelter Action Plan for Indonesia, followed by plenary discussions.

Lead Facilitator : Wahyu Widayanto (IFRC)
Facilitator : Idha Kurniasih (Ministry of Social Affairs)

Some key responses on the various topics discussed by the plenary are listed below:

Ibu Tetri of Ministry of Social Affairs response to the issue of vulnerable groups:

The issue of vulnerable groups needs to be dealt with sensitively, based on an understanding of the 'vulnerability' and how it is perceived by the 'vulnerable' person/s. This is because if they were overtly invited to be involved in coordinating shelter response/relive, they may deny they even have a vulnerability.

Pak Iyan of Ministry of Social Affairs response to the issue of Asbestos:

In accordance with previous policies. Especially for ASBESTOS, it should be linked to disaster victims only. If it is discussed widely, this will overlap or get hidden by broader policies later.

Pak Ridwan Mumu of Central Sulawesi provincial government of Social Affairs on issues of Asbestos, non-cash assistance, temporary shelter development, CCCM, and psychosocial:

- *Asbestos - In Central Sulawesi there are indeed some who use Asbestos but not many (Very few). Thank God this is the case, so we are very appreciative of the Shelter Cluster who initiated composing a Decree on Asbestos and thank God this letter has been submitted to the Provincial Secretary.*
- *Non-cash assistance - has been running smoothly and the distribution process always involves the District level Social Affairs through existing LWGs.*
- *Temporary Shelter development - We hope that NGOs can help and make barriers (Asmara housing) to the survivors' camps.*
- *CCCM - The coordination process in the camp is quite good and runs smoothly. A key element of forming the structure of the camp involved the community itself. But we still hope that IOM can return to Central Sulawesi to help other camps.*
- *Psychosocial programs - We also expect support for psycho-social programs.*

Suratman of UNICEF on Vulnerable groups:

Suratman posed a question to the forum - Do other groups get understand their local context? While many cases are found in the field of problems regarding the difficulty of getting access to shelter, such as the elderly and disabled people.

For discussion materials, and ensuring understanding, it is hoped that materials are developed in languages appropriate to their audience, not only English.

SAG Meeting

Given the number of agencies attending Indonesia's 2019 Shelter Week, it was an opportune time and event for including Indonesia's routine Sub-Cluster Shelter Action Group Meeting into the schedule.

Other than the International Federation for Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos), agency representatives included:

Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Habitat for Humanity (HfH), Save the Children, PKPU Indonesia, Rumah Zakat, Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC), Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI), Adventist Development & Relief Agency (ADRA), Build Change

Concluding Remarks

As an inaugural workshop for national shelter practitioners across Indonesia and invited international guests, the 2019 Indonesian National Shelter and Settlements Workshop was a success. It raised many issues across shelter, particularly pertinent to practitioner experiences in the recent Lombok and Central Sulawesi disasters in 2018, that were provided a forum for the first time to discuss across a broad audience of national, regional and local government, non government, not for profit agencies, educational, private enterprise and so on.

It facilitated significant knowledge share and lessons learnt, and importantly an introduction into the wider practices of shelter across the Asia Pacific and globally, including where shelter sits on the global cluster system, in comparison to Indonesia's national cluster system.

The Director General of Social Affairs expressed his hopes at the beginning of the Workshop that the forum would facilitate a number of outcomes:

1. *Sub-cluster Shelter Work Plan 2019-2022.*
2. *Sharing Experiences and Preparing Strategies about Shelters.*
3. *Increase the capacity and capability of the Shelter community in Indonesia.*
4. *Formation of Shelter Practitioners Forum in Indonesia.*

As a collective, Indonesia's national shelter practitioners now have the networks, contacts, knowledge share and motivation to work towards achieving these outcomes, that in hope can be presented and discussed on progress and achievements at the 2020 National Shelter and Settlements Workshop in Indonesia.

Figure 20. Lead sessions present their concluding remarks from each session

Day 3

Global Shelter Cluster – Asia Pacific Meeting

The Workshop Agenda is available in the Report Appendix A

Global Shelter Cluster Introduction

To open the Global Shelter Cluster – Asia Pacific Meeting for 2019, ROLE, Ela Serdaroglu and ROLE, Tom Bamforth used the session as an opportunity to explain to its diverse audience of shelter practitioners and better understand the Global Shelter Cluster coordination mechanisms, its functions and the way it operates.

Figure 21. The Global Shelter Cluster team presented Cluster Update

This includes its structure to support country level clusters that are activated in their respective countries; whether in emergency response or initiating preparedness activities. In addition, the GSC introductory session was to additionally provide information on the tools and focal points that are readily available at times of assistance when required, in a given topic/field.

Global Shelter Cluster Working Group Updates

The Global shelter cluster working groups perform particular tasks on certain topics to address shelter interventions in areas of disaster response, recovery or preparedness. The life of the Working Groups are time-bound, with clear executable deliverables to address particular identified needs. Upon completion of its deliverables, the Working Group is de-activated. There are eleven (11) currently functional working groups:

(1) Construction standards, (2) GBV in shelter programming, (3) Inclusion of persons with disabilities in shelter programming, (4) NFI practices, (5) Promoting safer building, (6) Settlements approaches in urban areas, (7) Shelter and cash, (8) Shelter projects, (9) Shelter vulnerability classification, (10) The state of humanitarian shelter and settlements, and; (11) Strategy 2018-2022.

Asia Pacific Country Shelter Cluster Key Updates/Initiatives:

Bangladesh:

the presentation showcased overall achievements, lessons and good practices of work done in Shelter Cluster Bangladesh.

Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar

The presentation elaborated on the ongoing emergency response and recovery initiatives in Cox's Bazar, in Bangladesh from emergency shelter response through to recovery. With first hand experience in Cox's Bazar, the presentation also delivered several updates on the shelter situation in the refugee camp.

Figure 22. Presentation regarding situation in Cox's Bazaar

Nepal

CRS Nepal highlighted recovery initiatives by government and humanitarian agencies in the reconstruction of homes after the 2015 earthquake in Nepal.

Indonesia

Shelter Cluster Indonesia presented on the overall coordination structure with the government – Ministry of Social Affairs – and its operating mechanism, especially in focus on the ongoing disaster operations in Lombok and Central Sulawesi.

Update on new Sphere Standards 2018

What is new in Sphere 2018 version

Co-Authors of the Shelter and Settlement chapter of the Sphere revision 2018 Seki Hirano (CRS) and Ela Serdaroglu (GSC) opened the session by sharing an video about the revisions, followed by sharing with the participants the main changes in the chapter. The chapter and its changes have been framed in a way to reflect how practitioners conceptualise shelter and how the challenges the sector has had to deal with has shifted in the last years. The primary points of these changes include:

- Simplified structure of 7 standards, no sub-sections
- All NFI standards from 2011 integrated into single Household items standard
- New Security of tenure standard

    - Previously presented as actions and guidance notes in 2011
- Reflects increased importance of shelter solutions outside camps

Key messages were:

- Shelter needs to change over time and is a process
- Options, Options, Options; which assistance / implementation option(s) are appropriate depends on the context (see Appendix 4 and 5 on page 282 to exhaust your options)
- Shelter programming does not only concern protection from the elements (See What shelter provides, page 241).
- Overarching considerations essential to any shelter and settlement programme and beyond:
    - Security of Tenure
    - Technical Assistance
    - Environmental Sustainability

GSC Working Group Consultation – by Break out groups

This year, the Shelter Projects Working Group and Settlement approaches in Urban Areas Working Group was discussed. Participants were divided into two groups based on their area of interest between the 2 Working groups. Working Group Chair Alberto Picciolo of IOM facilitated the Shelter Projects Working Group session, and Working Group Chair, Seki Hirano of CRS facilitated the Settlement approaches in Urban Areas Working Group session.

1. Shelter Projects Working Group:

Shelter Projects is a compilation of case studies that are context driven with learnings from past experiences and are evidence based. The shelter Project Working Group has compiled over 250 case studies in 80 countries through contributions by shelter agencies based on their practices.

The main objective of the Shelter Projects Working Group session was to raise awareness on the Shelter Projects publication (www.shelterprojects.org) – a compilation of over 250 case studies and overviews of shelter responses to natural disasters and conflict – and use the case studies as active learning tools by collectively reviewing examples relevant for the region. The longer-term objective of this initiative is to learn from past experiences and improve future shelter and settlement responses to crises.

Figure 23. Shelter Projects presentation

The session was introduced by a plenary presentation to set the scene, followed by breakout groups on four different case studies on programmes implemented in the following responses in the region: Nepal, Bangladesh, Indonesia, and the Philippines. Participants discussed the key strengths, weaknesses, wider impacts and lessons learned from projects in these countries, as well as gave feedback on the case study structure and format. The four projects were then presented to the larger audience to highlight what participants learnt from each. Lastly, a short survey was conducted on the publication, collecting inputs from 42 participants.

The case studies that were reviewed during the session include:

A.13 Philippines / SP 2015-2016. Cash-based, community-led programme.
A.15 Bangladesh / SP 2017-2018. Shelter upgrade for refugee settlement.
A.17 Nepal / SP 2017-2018. Housing recovery coordination and transition from cluster.
B.6 Indonesia / SP 2008. Cash and transitional shelter after the Yogyakarta earthquake.

It was also highlighted that a short global online survey was also conducted on the Shelter Projects Publication, with the following results:

The survey collected inputs from 42 participants. Most survey respondents (76%) were already aware of the publication, with 33 per cent reporting having used it in the past. The most reported uses were the following: as reference to inform shelter programming (25), as lessons learned to inform sector strategies (20) and for training/capacity-building purposes (13). Of all the respondents, 93 per cent consider Shelter Projects as a valuable resource, while 63 per cent also think it could be improved, and provided suggestions to do so. Of the different components of the publication, respondents felt that the website was the most useful, followed by the individual case studies. Finally, 19 participants mentioned they wished to contribute case studies for the following edition.

The following link is a resource compilation of 31 case studies from ASEAN countries:
http://shelterprojects.org/shelterprojects-compilations/Shelter-Projects-ASEAN-Booklet.pdf

This is available online together with other thematic and regional compilations
at http://shelterprojects.org/shelterprojects-compilations.html

2. Settlement approaches in Urban Areas Working Group:

The Working Group Chair commenced the session with a presentation on what an area / settlement based approach is and the activities of the Urban settlement Working Group. The facilitator shared experiences from OFDA who supported CRS and Plan's Tacloban urban recovery response where a heavily affected area was identified and the response offered 7 shelter options.

These shelter options included rental assistance, T-shelter, Shelter kit, relocation, and land rent assistance, among others. Each household was involved in the decisions on which method was most suitable for them and their community. The whole affected community was considered; not only households who needed a T-shelter and had land available in a safe location. Also augmented within the shelter options was the inclusion of livelihoods, protection, and DRR components, making this a multi-sectorial project. This case study followed on with a discussion with participants on other working examples of similar approaches in the Asia Pacific region.

Figure 24. Presentation regarding area based approach

The participants broke out into smaller groups (6 -8 people) with at least one person in each group with 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 or restrictions?

The combined groups, representing Indonesia, Philippines, Greece(Athens), Bangladesh, Rohingya, and Timor Leste, discussed outcomes, to which the combined groups agreed, that 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 sectorally 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 happens if some families do not wish to move to the specific relocation site? If government offers no other option, and humanitarian agencies are not allowed to offer other shelter options other than 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.

Plenary discussion on Working group session findings and way forward for Asia Pacific

The basic objective of both of the Working Groups was to share initiatives, practices and allow for collective discussions to occur at the global level and determine if such practices and initiatives were relevant to the country context of those participants present. It also provided an opportunity for participants to return home and apply these initiatives and practices, if applicable.

Out of the eleven (11) Working Groups that are currently operating at the global level, only two (2) were discussed, as only two Chairs were present at the Forum.

A general discussion on the two working groups, Shelter Projects and Settlement approaches in Urban areas was conducted between participants and the Working Group Chairs.

Meeting Key Outcomes and recommendations

- Through sharing key achievements, best practices and lessons, participants gained significant learnings from one country to another in shelter response
- Practitioners are better aware of the shelter tools that are available
- Shelter Practitioners are better informed of the global shelter clusters practices and initiatives.
- Learnings from the global initiatives and practices are captured by the country clusters as examples for its use as appropriate.

Recommendations:

- Continue with an annual Shelter Workshop/Meeting, a different country each year within the Asia Pacific region.
- Involve more shelter practitioners from around the Asia Pacific region
- Maintain a database of shelter experts
- Maintain a contact list
- Form a Working Group at the Asia Pacific region upon identification of needs on certain topics (CASH, HLP, Disaster law, urban issues, etc.)
- Include and be included in other sectoral meetings/workshops such as WASH, Protection, CCCM, etc.
- Create an information platform where all shelter-related initiatives are shared, what is happening and where: meetings, workshops, trainings, shelter deployments, etc.
- Look into donor fatigue, funds drying out – what are the alternatives?
- Create a basket funds from agencies for immediate response
- Develop peer to peer support, cross country exchanges
- Promote localisation nationalisation; promote and involve local actors
- Conduct further research on the vulnerability of disaster responders, to determine who looks after them?
- Look into branding by agencies. Determine necessity of this in shelter projects to preserve integrity of assisted community

Day 4

Asia Pacific Shelter Practitioners Forum 2019

The Forum Agenda is available in the Report Appendix A

Popular Topics chosen for presentation by Asia Pacific Shelter community

Flexible cash-based shelter programming

Lead Facilitator: Adhong Ramadhan (CRS - Indonesia)

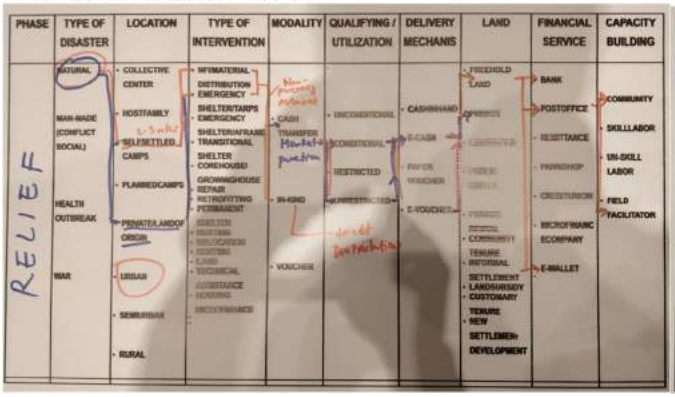
The session discussed a joint advocacy paper composed by the WASH and Shelter cluster on "increasing sectoral cash transfer & market based programming" on: policy, piloting, advocacy, and capacity building, that reflected very positive outcomes from donors on using Cash or Voucher based implementation/approaches. The facilitator noted that there is even a Cash Working Group at the Global Shelter Cluster (GSC) level.

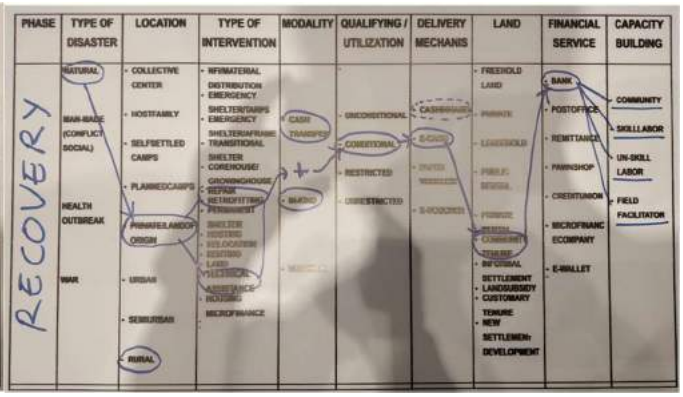
While cash has been proven to be a success across the number of beneficiaries it has assisted, including in shelter intervention, it was noted that Cash is not a single solution for the success of a shelter program. It is difficult to control how people use the money and agencies can only advise / suggest on how to use the cash. Therefore, conditions should be in place as follows:

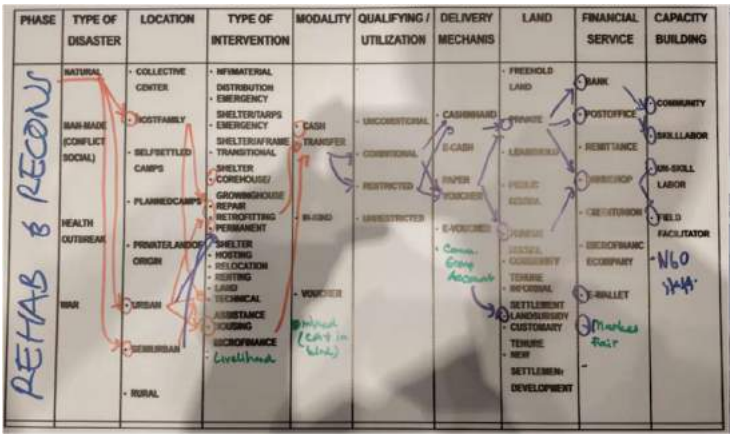
The selection of financial services, which depends on the experience of the organization (banks, post-offices, cash in hand on distribution etc).

- In relief: the intervention using cash in hand and financial service providers such as banks and post office
- In recovery: Repair/retrofitting is the preferable intervention with combination of in-kind and cash transfer
- In Rehabilitation Reconstruction there is potential on linking to livelihood program.

The session including group work, where each group was appointed an emergency phase – Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, and had to complete a matrix on the 'type' of intervention most suitable across that phase. The results are as follows:







Transitioning from emergency to permanent shelter

Lead Facilitator: *Gregg McDonald (Habitat for Humanity)*
Facilitator: *Minar Thapa (HRRP / CRS - Nepal)*

CRS Nepal presented on two key issues questioning why agencies do permanent housing in an emergency? And, what is preventing agencies from building more durable housing earlier (pre-disaster event)? This is not a new challenge. It has been discussed in many different forums over the years and seems to be one of the 'intractable' issues in the aid sector, and not just shelter.

Figure 25. Transitioning to permanent housing

Challenges noted from the above questions included:

- It is driven by donor/agency money – either they have it or do not. Mandates may restrict the type of support, where it must be emergency shelter support (not building back permanent housing, whether inhabitants are ready to do so or not).
- Project cycle for agencies takes time (as does logistics) - Both self imposed and imposed from external stakeholders (e.g. government). However, a significant challenge is that speed is lauded, while taking time is criticised by many commentators, even though as a sector we do understand through experience that time is

needed to develop capacity, facilitate consultation and accommodate adjustments. All of which may result in better recovery processes and results. For humanitarian agencies, delays incur costs and raise donor concerns about a perceived lack of progress.

- Agencies are often risk adverse
- Conflict situations do not allow for agencies to be pro-active in building durable housing in a landscape that is impermanent. There was an admission from agencies that more durable support can and should be provided earlier but changes in messaging internally and externally to donors needed to take place.

The session opened for discussion, with participants and facilitators alike proposing a paradigm shift that moves beyond the constraints of accountability:
Shelter needs change over time; it is a process, and we need to quicken the pace with possibilities to skip different early shelter options and provide more durability earlier at the outset of our programmes. All agencies understand transition and need of long term investment and strategy, but are not doing it due to external pressures and not communicating internally well enough to get the right programming and investment.
Why do we need to build the perfect solution to 2%, instead of providing good enough information to the 98% to allow for people to move on more quickly

Localisation and Nationalisation of Response

Lead Facilitator : Idha Kurniasih (Ministry of Social Affairs / Kemensos)
Facilitator : Wahyu Widayanto (IFRC)

This session involved 5 pre-selected countries to present on localization implementations; namely, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Nepal, the Philippines and the Pacific region. Given the presentation heavy approach to the session, it was the intention of all facilitators to advocate for an Open Space session later in the afternoon, to open discussion based on presentations and better understanding of localization issues across the five countries. For questions posed at the Open Space, participants were asked to note down their comments or questions. (see Open Space section of this report). Each countries presentation is summarized below. Full presentations can be accessed on the Shelter Sub-cluster website, (http://bit.ly/sheltersubklasternasional)

Indonesia by IFRC shelter sub cluster support team: elaborated on Indonesia's 8 national cluster system; and how it differentiates to the international clusters. Shelter as a sub-cluster falls under the National Cluster on Displacement and Protection, which is led by Indonesia's Ministry of Social Affairs. The sub-cluster has already produced a Standard on Shelter and Settlements, and its strategy is focused on the local context.

Indonesia by IFRC: Indonesian Red Cross provided a case study on the emergency response of Red Cross families, highlighting IFRC's support and advocate for localization, including the development of a road map for localization with specific targets. That is, where domestic actors have the primary role and international actors need legal facilities to assist locally. An example was provided of a disaster event where IFRC deployed national staffs over than international staffs because it was identified that to engage with the affected communities, it required persons that could speak the local language and understand local context. Walk the talk to implement local regulation and identify local regulation.

Bangladesh by CRS and Caritas Bangladesh: focused on the Rohingya people in Bangladesh, explaining the issues of prioritizing leadership of government officials in emergency relief operations, and humanitarian funding cannot be implemented until it obtains government approval. Hence, CRS and Caritas explained their efforts to prioritise local NGOs, including local Caritas in piloting shelters to be approved by local NDMOs. Shelter should take local culture and local materials. The focus is to involve the community as workers, and source equipment and materials like bamboo to build shelter locally and draw and design shelters adjusted with local context.

Pacific by IFRC: While the Pacific has a regional cluster structure, the complexity of the region, with its 25 thousand islands, poses issues across localization. While the governments have developed into more competent

and technical positions, and a bottom up process/strategy has been developed, the response may not reach people in need.
It was highlighted that the Pacific should be reminded on the lesson learnt of having routine disasters such as earthquake, tsunami, and typhoon.

-

Philippines by CRS: In response to the super Haiyan typhoon, CRS implemented a project for the Anibong community in an approach where CRS acknowledges, leverages, and builds local leadership based on agreed principles. It partnered with CBOs, and local government units, national level and private sectors. CRS used a participatory approach from needs assessment, beneficiary selection, project design and project implementation. After 5 years of the program running, CRS maintain good relationships with local partners.

Aside this, CRS noted the challenges it faced to upkeep localization methodology. This included local partners' capacity is low (most of them are fishermen), lack of sufficient funding for capacity building, access constraint to donor's funding, lack of understanding in making a good proposal by the local partners, among other challenges.

Figure 26. Representative from the Philippines (CRS)

Figure 27. Representative from Nepal (CRS)

Nepal by CRS: elaborated on Nepal's changes in government that is supportive of localization as a result of various changes in government. Nepal CRS' approach in doing localization is to target vulnerable households, program design and implementation with involvement of local government and community reconstruction committee, partnership with local government and organisations, socio-technical assistance, advocacy (Re-survey, retrofitting), and using a beneficiaries feedback mechanism (BFM). They also involve local NGOs that are operating in target areas, where the capacity of these NGOs can be developed over a long term period.

Due to the popularity and wide based discussion across country case studies, this topic continued for further discussion and panel Q&A at an Open Space session.

Addressing house and land, security and tenure

Lead Facilitator : Pauline Caspellan (IFRC)
Facilitator : Federica Lisa (IFRC)

"Tenure" does not only refer to ownership but also other kinds of property rights like rental, cultivation, informal rights, etc.

In humanitarian shelter programming, the minimum standard is that of "secure enough tenure", where we aim to provide the highest level of tenure security that is possible within the operation and beneficiary's context. When it comes to relocation, it is important that shelter beneficiaries have clear rights on the shelter and relocation site, and that they are made aware of these rights beforehand so that they can make an informed decision on whether they will move or not.

Design stage is clearly crucial in effectively integrating HLP in shelter programming to ensure durable shelter solutions. Eligibility criteria should be flexible enough to include tenure insecure. Shelter assistance packages should also be fit for purpose, depending on the tenure types involved. Rental assistance has the most flexibility so far.

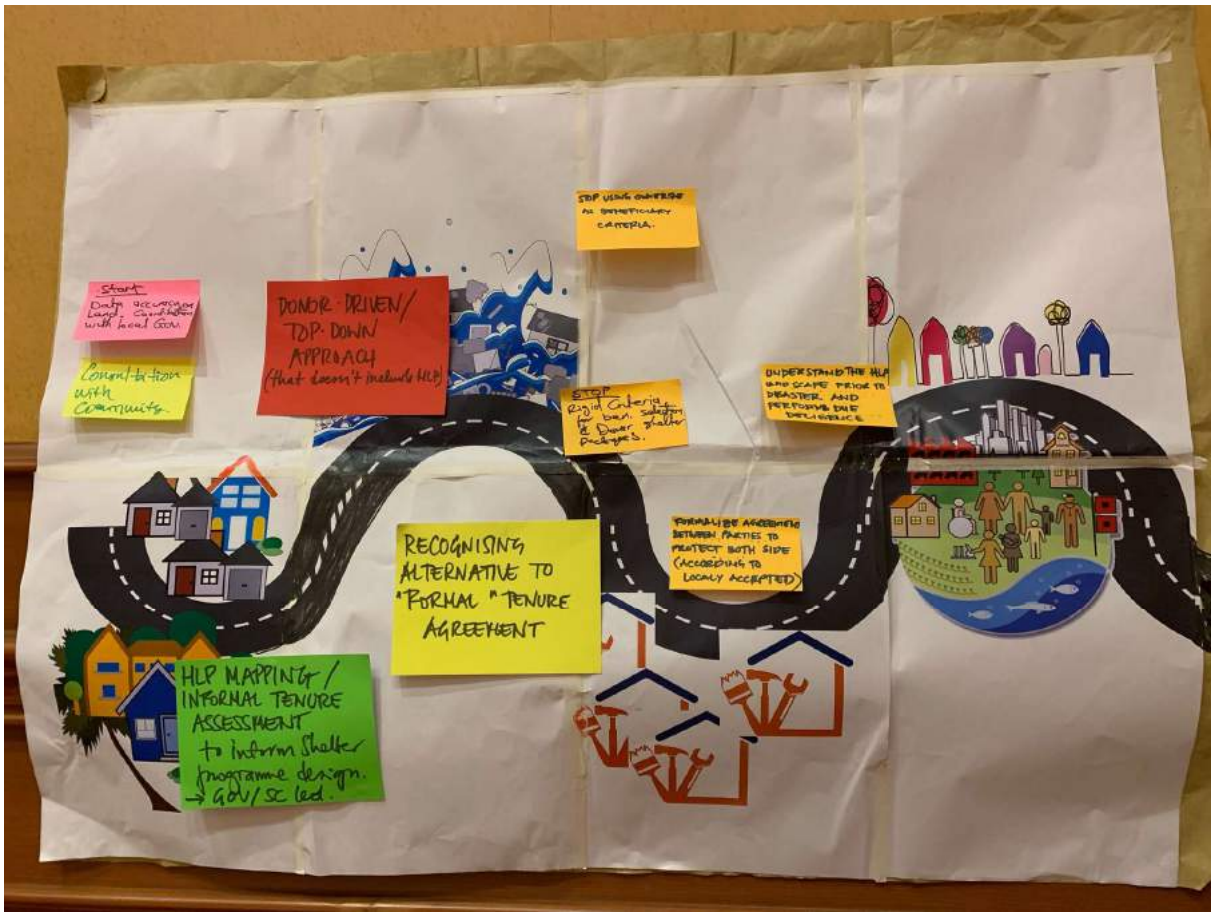


Figure 28. HLP mapping exercise

The session held a group exercise requesting participants to map when tenure activities should "Start", "Stop" and or "Continue" across the Design, Implementation and Monitoring phase. Participants dot pointed their discussions across Design and Implementation, as follows:

Design Phase:

START

- Start to build / strengthen capacity in accurate data gathering on land tenure
- Start HLP mapping to help shelter actors understand general tenure profile of affected area. Focus on informal tenure assessments as this would help identify the most vulnerable groups in need of shelter.

STOP

- Stop being (too) donor driven / using top-down approach in designing shelter assistance packages. Should note that donors' shelter programs typically do not consider HLP rights, leaving tenure insecure behind.
- Stop using rigid eligibility criteria for shelter assistance based solely on "ownership". Recognize the alternatives to "formal" / registered / written tenure agreements.

Implementation Phase

START

- Consider deploying HLP advisers as part of shelter team for emergency phase (not only during recovery).

CONTINUE

- Continue formalizing agreements between landowner and shelter beneficiary to protect both parties' property rights
- Continue recognizing traditional / locally accepted evidence of tenure

The session identified actions prior to the next shelter forum:

- Establishing a list of additional references about HLP and organizations / practitioners that can provide HLP assistance (e.g. law firms, NGOs working on land tenure issues)
- Discuss how to operationalize HLP mapping available at the GSC website.

Retrofitting, bracing and physically reducing risk

Lead Facilitator : Gregg McDonald (Habitat for Humanity)
Facilitator : Liva Shrestha (Build Change – Nepal) and Rio Augusta (American Red Cross)

This session focused on two key areas: Risk Reduction and Needs supply

Build Change Nepal presented on the former topic of Risk Reduction using the Gorkha earthquake as a base for her argument. In Nepal, the need for retrofitting is high, the dominant typology is traditional houses (there are no curriculum for this type of house), and hence sourcing an engineer, as well as foreign building material is difficult. There are misconceptions (even among engineers) that retrofitting is technically very difficult and not implementable. This seems to be especially so in the case of vernacular buildings in different countries.
Key stakeholders, including Government and NGOs are still unclear on provisions of retrofitting and are not prioritising it. 'Retrofitting' is still confused with "repairing", hence people still prefer new construction, because to 'retrofit' does not make them feel that they have a new house. Build Change Nepal promoted the need for Retrofit Guidelines, as one solution to enhance demand-driven approaches. The difference between Retrofit and Repair was explained as follows:
Repair = only repairing the structure (cosmetic)
Retrofitting = strengthening the structure

American Red Cross presented on the demand driven approach and AmCross's Earthquake Readiness Project in Sukabumi and Banyuwangi in Java, Indonesia (commencing September 2019). It was noted that awareness rising is not enough, and to understand how to develop a demand-driven market, the project will focus on behaviour change and partnerships, in a multi-aspect approach, and working with Build Change to transfer the knowledge. Uncertain events like Earthquakes tend to have the affect on people to believe to a degree in fatalism and similar attitudes. There is a belief that nothing can be done, which often deters people from taking preventive actions. Recognizing such individual and sociocultural factors is important in the process of engaging individuals and communities not only in raising awareness and knowledge of risks and mitigation options but also shifting attitudes and behaviours to take a longer term view.

Most current retrofitting programmes appear to be supply driven rather than demand driven as households are heavily dependent on grants or financial incentives in order to complete them. There is limited willingness to invest further in their house as the house is not a source of income and seen as an expenditure.

A key learning was that retrofitting was seen as not providing value for money, not a new perception but something actors need to work to overcome. Retrofitting needs to be seen as much a behavioural change issue as a technical one although technical policy adjustments are required. We need to lead and guide the discussion around this.

Guide on the distribution of NFI, shelter materials and cash, and reducing risk of GBV

Facilitator/s : Alberto Piccioli (IOM)

Distributions of non-food items and shelter materials represent around 80 per cent of global Shelter-NFI delivery, and are implemented across widely differing contexts. Well-planned and managed distributions can safeguard the health, dignity and safety of crisis-affected people, while poorly-managed distributions can undermine these. Thousands of agency staff, volunteers and daily workers engage in distributions teams, often being in direct contact with affected populations. With this in mind, the GBV risk reduction in shelter programming Working Group of the Global Shelter Cluster, co-led by IOM and CARE, developed tools and compiled resources on how to plan and conduct good NFI distributions. During the session, the tools were presented and a short video was shown (these and more are available on http://www.sheltercluster.org/gbv). Following the presentation, participants were assigned a section of the Distribution Booklet and a feedback form to compile their comments and suggestions on how to improve the document.

Open spaces

At the beginning of the forum, participants were invited to nominate topics that they believed would be interesting areas of discussion. Participants added their suggested topic on one of the several template cards on the "Open Space" wall at the Shelter Week foyer. All other participants were invited to review the nominated topics and add a big tick to the topic they were interested in taking place. After lunch, all proposed Open space topics were assessed on popularity, and the 4 most popular topics were allocated an Open Space to present in the afternoon.

Open Space nominations were very popular with over 10 topics proffered onto the Open Space Wall.

Final and most popular topics chosen are summarised below:

Figure 29. Participants selecting open space sessions

Open Space session – Localisation and Nationalisation of Response

Facilitator/s: Idha Kurniasih (MOSA) and Wahyu Widiyanto (IFRC)

Following a session earlier in the day on Localisation and Nationalisation of Response where five countries across the Asia-Pacific presented on localization issues in their local shelter context, an open space session on the topic provided an extended opportunity for participants and facilitators/presenters alike, to carry on the robust discussions. The questions collected from the earlier session were used to carry out a majority vote with participants on important topics on localization. Three issues selected included:
1. Cash, 2. Coordination, and; 3. Standards (Guidelines)

The participants were split into three groups accordingly and discussed within each group the challenges and available resources they had in relation to Cash, Coordination and Standards in the focus of shelter localization.

In summary of each of the group discussions:
Group 1 discussing Cash, or funding resource mobilization for localization, identified that both capacity building and or in localization should be done before any disaster. Donors needed to understand the importance of capacity building and focus their money on local actors, which could then be implemented in forms like the PEER project that emphasizes staff and operational capacities on the local front. Discussions also identified resources to advocate and or negotiate such an approach, that included public sectors – Corporate Social Responsibility (CRS), multiple partnership (intelligent disaster, multi-disaster), and Proposal Writing – NGO and government (consortium) – approach financial institution (like World Bank)

Group 2 discussing Coordination in localization identified the challenges (yet necessitates) of building trust to develop long term relationships in preparedness and focus on continuous capacity building. Challenges in Inter-operability of different systems was also identified, highlighting the need to ensure simulations and exercises maintained knowledge and currency. Finally, it was noted the need to operationalize a pre-disaster agreement or contingency plan to aid good coordination at local levels.

Group 3 discussing Standards (such as Guidelines) noted that developing such standards required consideration of cultural, religious beliefs, geographical contexts, and hence, local government needs to have individual guidelines, to ensure community best practice, locally available materials, and use of local techniques. This means that preparedness before disaster should be different at every local level according to local context, but needs the involvement of national institutions to assist and work in technical research to ensure the best kind of resources are being used (have resources from historical time to present).

Open space session – *The other 98%*

Facilitators: Dave Hodgkin, Fabian Prideaux, Mark Deasey (Humanitarian Benchmark Consulting, HBC)

The 98 percent (%) figure refers specifically to permanent reconstruction programs. That is, that only around 2% on average of all those who suffer loss or severe damage to their homes in a major disaster have a satisfactory home permanently built or rebuilt under the large-scale government (and NGO and World Bank) programs, even though these get a very large share of policy and planning focus, and have a very high unit cost per beneficiary.

This is in contrast to the percentage who receive emergency shelter assistance - can be a majority of affected households - or even transitional shelter assistance - lower than for emergency shelter, but still a significant chunk of the population. National governments in particular strongly emphasise permanent rebuild, and often to a particular national standard; but consistently don't meet any but a fraction of the target, and what they do meet, tends to come late.

The point of the 'Other 98%' Open Space session was to suggest that shelter partners need to shift focus away from engaging in the high-profile, high-cost projects, and look at improving the ways in which the large majority finally do get homes rebuilt. This means recognition of the fact of self-recovery, which begins very soon after the onset of any sudden disaster. The facilitators also raised that many donors are keen to look at alternatives for permanent rebuilding. At a much lower unit cost per affected household, shelter partners could achieve much greater impact. This poses questions on how to incorporate Build Back Safer principles into what people are spontaneously doing.

Facilitator Dave Hodgkin gave an example from Bangladesh, when he and colleagues happened to walk through a disaster affected community where reconstruction was just starting; not formally meeting with community or formally consulting, but just walking around and commenting on where people had used good practice, and where changes were needed. They happened to go back a year later, and found that nearly all housing in both villages, including neighbouring villages had been rebuilt to good practice standards. When they asked the community how this had happened, it was just from them overhearing what Dave and his colleagues had discussed in the visit the year earlier, and which they put into practice; and also that it had a 'contagion' effect on neighbouring communities.

The following pints below summarise a group discussion on IEC materials, advocacy to donors, and the full range of ways in which to influence policy shifts in this field:

- Standard recovery; permanent reconstruction programs cover only 22% (+/-) of all affected households
- Funding limitations – full rebuild is expensive; donors don't prioritise
- How to better serve the 98% by supporting BBS in spontaneous recovery. Much lower costs per household
- How to reach the 98%? What are the channels for messaging; IEC, etc?
- Need to recognize and support different approaches, not be uniform
    - Vernacular housing can incorporate BBS but
    - Don't oppose owners desires for modernization
- Don't compound vulnerability; don't make unreached households more exposed to the next disaster
- The present model is still product driven. How do we shift our mentality and partners' mentality to "process" of shelter recovery to reach 10,000 households, not 100?

Open space session: Information, Communication and Education (IEC) materials in shelter and settlements – a compendium

Facilitator: Alberto Piccioli (IOM)

The session aimed to discuss and brainstorm around the idea of developing a compendium of existing Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials following a selection and peer review process by a working group of shelter experts and non-shelter specialists. The idea is to assess and compile what already exists, create a digital platform / library and make templates available to the humanitarian shelter and settlements

community, and beyond. The project will build on existing initiatives and groups, such as the Shelter Cluster IEC library and the Promoting Safer Building Working Group.

Key insights from the discussion were:

- Defining the **different audiences** of the materials when assessing them; as different audiences will require different messaging.
- The success/failure of the materials should be assessed based on the **uptake/impact of the messaging** included for the intended target audience, not only on the material itself.
- The compendium will not focus on guidance on the process of developing (new) contextualized IEC materials, but can consider assessing such **process as a metric** for the analysis of existing ones. The risk is that, otherwise, the review will focus predominantly on the IEC as a product.
- The group agreed that presenting the **strength and weaknesses** of existing IEC materials could be useful. Not producing a catalogue of "good" IEC to be copy-pasted, which would imply a high risk.
- Clear guidelines and criteria for the **selection process** of the existing materials will need to be defined.
- Materials need to be classified based on country/response, as each will be **context-specific**.
- **Dissemination** / communication of these materials is also another essential component to assess.
- **Digital over printed format** is highly recommended for uptake of the compendium/library.
- **Marketing companies, communication specialists** and other non-shelter professionals should be brought on board early in the process. Shelter experts do not necessarily have the capacity to assess the different communication channels and design effective communication strategies. Marketing professionals can also help in the process of developing the compendium.
- The **time and style** used in IEC also influences the effectiveness of the messaging. While assessing existing materials, the year these were developed should be considered, as styles and marketing techniques change over time.
- Need to consider how **people with disabilities** (particularly sensory: hearing, visual impairment, or mental disability) can access these communication materials.
- It was raised that only in a few responses the shelter community has been able to actually measure some impact and adoption of the messaging (e.g. impact study after typhoon Haiyan), and that in most cases feedback is limited to post-distribution monitoring exercises conducted soon after the response. So, **measuring impact remains challenging**.

By the next Asia-Pacific Shelter Forum, a draft version of the IEC compendium should be available for review and feedback. Prior to that, existing IEC materials will be gathered from practitioners and a working group formed, which may include participants from this session and other forum participants.

World Café

The World Café invited facilitators of sessions across the Forum to stick up any posters, drawings, summaries, key findings or outcomes and the like onto the wall with all participants assembled, as part of finalizing the Forum Day. Facilitators were then stationed at their poster and participants were free to approach facilitators to elaborate on their sessions and or wall display in a short summary.

Asia pacific Shelter Forum what next?

This session posed a number of questions to the forum participants, to brainstorm ideas on how to carry Shelter Week learnings, ideas and currency of knowledge of the Shelter sector forward. The session facilitator divided the participants into 6 groups and appointed a facilitator for each. Each group was directed to discuss the following questions, with responses summarized below:

What's next from this forum?

- Action plans from each session were unclear and more time was needed for this. It was suggested to divide this activity between global and regional levels
- Determine how to make continuous training on coordination within the agencies?
- Determine how to activate the working groups in Indonesia. For example the cash working group at the national level could be linked to the corresponding global TWG.
- Using lessons learnt and good practice from the forum to encourage Indonesia's Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos) to take on actions like improving systems and practices in Indonesia like developing regulations, guidelines etc.
- Collate and report sessions and any ongoing actions
- Keep momentum going and use a platform to keep people engaged
- Provide to participants update on upcoming events across the region that would be of interest; at the global level as well.

Should we hold another one next year and if so where?

- Yes, in Nepal
- It was noted that Nepal seems to be the obvious choice!
- This will coincide with the 5th year anniversary of the 2020 World Reconstruction Conference (WRC5), to be held in Nepal.

Do we want to connect to other initiatives like shelterforum.info, Asia-Pacific Housing Forum?

- Yes, very important to get cross-sectional and institutional insight, and to widen the networks related to and or compliment the shelter sector.
- Definitely, we should link to the UK shelter forum, perhaps use their platform but make a separate page/link.
- Yes to connect to and run in conjunction with the next Asia Pacific Housing Forum in 2021

How do we want to keep communicating (LinkedIn, WhatsApp, Facebook, Yammer or email group?)

Mediums or forums to keep communicating included:

- Asia Pacific Housing Forum
- SCC annual meetings and SCC trainings
- Shelter technical trainings and other trainings like PASSA
- Thematic group discussions such as CASH, NFI, HLP, etc, that relate to shelter, and;
- Cross-sectoral forums participation such as health WASH, protection, education etc

In discussing how could the shelter group stay connected to organise members' attendance to keep abreast of any upcoming events, the following was proposed:

- Create a WhatsApp group to share information, updates, links to information on what else is happening where in shelter (meetings, forums, trainings, workshops). Note, it was recognised that 'someone' would need to manage this Takes time that no one really seems to have.
- Link into a network that already exists rather than creating something new that requires significant resources.
- Create a contact list
- Appoint a dedicated Secretariat for the Asia Pacific region

Discussions on what kind of contacts or resource personnel would be useful within the shelter group to access important current information in the shelter field, relevant to shelter practices or cross cutting issues of shelter. Groups listed the following:

- Database of expertise, such as specialists on Cash, HLP, emergency responders, trainers, technical experts, etc, with email addresses, phone numbers, social media contacts.

Anything to improve for next time? (Such as more Open Space, Pecha kucha, formal presentations)

- More case studies from different countries on the different topics (e.g. Cash)
- Need to continue the cash/voucher type discussions as they relate to achieving shelter outcomes. Shelter is unique and impacts many sectors, hence we need cash people (and OCHA) to understand unconditional cash does not necessarily translate to an appropriate shelter outcome
- Consider inviting more participants from the private sector for next year's forum
- Shelter practitioners need to get a voice in other forums like health, WASH, protection, education etc so we should invite them here, to future forums

Shall we nominate a group who can commit to carry this forward

- Yes it would be good to get global and regional agencies with a programming focus on shelter/housing/construction and infrastructure to come together virtually or in person to keep the momentum going.
- Further;
    - Volunteers?
    - CRS Nepal
    - Save the Children
    - HRRP (Nepal)
    - Habitat for Humanity
    - IFRC
    - IOM

Field Visit to earthquake affected areas of Lombok

Overview of Field Visit

The field visit occurred on the final day of Shelter Week, Friday 23 August. The event involved visitations to three (3) earthquake-affected villages in Lombok to observe and discuss progress and challenges in post-disaster (shelter) recovery and reconstruction in urban areas.

In response to the Lombok earthquakes, the Indonesian central government (the Government of Indonesia) via the PUPR / Ministry of Public Works and Social Housing offered to rebuild houses as permanent structures based on a choice of 5 base designs/types, known as "instant houses", or *Rumah Instan*. These are known as RISHA, RIKO, RIKA, RISBA and RCI that vary between the size, shape and or material used. The three villages visited as part of the field trip all chose either the RISHA or RIKO structures, in their community consultations. RISHA is Rumah Instan Sederhana Sehat, or Healthy Simple Instant House, and RIKA is Rumah Instan Konvensional, or Conventional Instant House.

On 13 April 2019, the Central government and PUPR handed over responsibility of handling the disaster relief and recovery to NTB Provincial government. IN response to this, the NTB Governor formed the Activity Assistance Team (TPK) with the task of accelerating the construction of permanent housing in NTB. The TPK came from Muhammadiyah University in Mataram and also included several bureaucrats at NTB Provincial level. The NTB provincial department of housing and settlement offered communities add 12 extra building designs to the original 5, offering communities that had yet to determine their housing design up to 17 different designs to choose from. This response is known as the REKOMPAK project, an abbreviation for "Community based rehabilitation and reconstruction and settlement" is a collaborative project between the Ministry of Public Works and the World Bank.

Through this Rekompak project, for households and communities to be eligible to benefit from the program, the distribution of funds for housing construction must be in accordance with the 5 designs offered by the government. The affected community had to collaborate and choose which design – one design per village – they wanted. While the Lombok earthquake occurred over one year ago (August 2018), rebuilding across these three villages are not yet completed. Each village has varied numbers of rebuilt houses fully complete and habitable, to almost complete, half complete, or still at the foundations stage of construction. Delays are a result of long bureaucratic processes, and waiting on availability of funding to come through, seemingly sections/bits at a time.

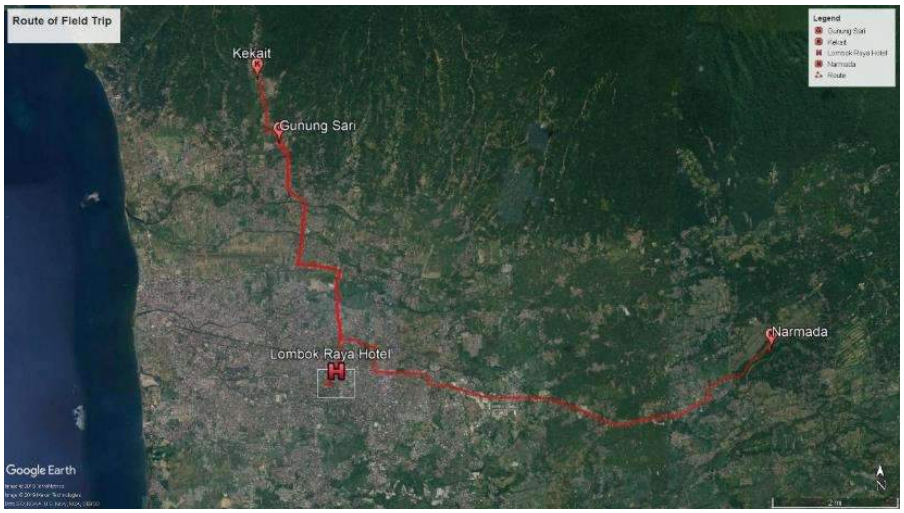


Figure 30. Routes of the field tripThe three villages visited are listed below, along with a short summary on the current progress of their recovery:

Location 1: DUSUN MEDAS BARAT, GUNGUNGSARI VILLAGE, WEST LOMBOK

- Total number of households in the Village - 465
- Total number assisted (from light, moderate to heavy damage) – 445
- Livelihoods of the population: 1) Farmers, 2) Traders 3) Market labourers
- Percentage of population still using asbestos – 2 %

Gunungsari Village – Photos taken by IFRC Shelter photographer and Shelter Week participants

Location 2: KEKAIT DUSUN, KEKAIT VILLAGE, WEST LOMBOK

- Total number of households in the village – 4,400
- Total number assisted (from minor, moderate to severely damaged) - 2,250.
- At present the number of beneficiaries currently in the process of rebuilding affected houses is 1,230
- The livelihoods of the average person in the village are farmers
- This village has been provided collective temporary housing provided by one of the State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN)

Kekait Village – Photos taken by IFRC Shelter photographer and Shelter Week participants

Location 3: BATU KANTAR DUSUN, NARMADA VILLAGE, CENTRAL LOMBOK

- Total number of households in the village – 498
- Total number assisted (from light, moderate to severe damage) – 498
  Some residents took the initiative to rebuild their houses independently, without any support, but otherwise, government has supported the rebuilding process, coordinated by Indonesian Military in partnership with local police force.
- The average villager makes his/her livelihood from farming, art, or as cattle/stock breeders

Narmada Village - Photos taken by IFRC Shelter photographer and Shelter Week participants

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Shelter Week final Agendas

National Shelter and Settlements Workshop

Start	End	Day 1 Monday (19/8)		
08.30	09.00	Registration		
09.00	09.30	Speech by Director General of Social Security and Protection - MOSA		
09.30	10.00	Panel Discussion: ***Shelter and settlements, People-centred Recovery***		
10.00	10.30			
10.30	11.00			
11.00	11.30	World Humanitarian Day 2019 Women in Humanitarianism		
11.30	12.00			
12.00	12.30	Lunch		
12.30	13.00			
13.00	13.30	Key Issues at National Level Options in Humanitarian Shelter Programs	Key Issues at National Level ***Building Back Safer***	Key Issues at National Level Shelter, WASH, and CCCM
13.30	14.00			
14.00	14.30			
14.30	15.00	Coffee Break		
15.00	15.30	Key Issues at National Level Cash based programming in Shelter	Key Issues at National Level Reducing risks on Asbestos	Key Issues at National Level Housing, Land, and Property Rights
15.30	16.00			
16.00	16.30			
16.30	17.00	Shelter Market Place: Sharing Lessons Learned, Good Practice, Innovations, and New Frontiers		
17.00	17.30			
17.30	18.00			
18.00	18.30	Free Time		
18.30	19.00			
19.00	19.30	Gala Dinner with presentation on Shelter Sub-Cluster		

19.30	20.00	
20.00	20.30	
20.30	21.00	Free Time & Rest

Start	End	Day 2 Tuesday (20/8)		
08.30	09.00			
09.00	09.30	Official Opening Ceremony (1) Welcome by IFRC Shelter Cluster Geneva; (2) Report by Dirjen Linjamsos; (3) Keynote speech from Head of BNPB; (4) Directives and Opening of the Workshop by Ministry of Social Affairs		
09.30	10.00			
10.00	10.30			
10.30	11.00	Photo Session, Launch of Asbestos Guideline and Key Messages		
11.00	11.30	Panel Discussion: Lessons learned on emergency responses toward the National Shelter Standards by Local Government Heads of NTB, Central Sulawesi, and Karo and the Presidential Staff Office		
11.30	12.00			
12.00	12.30	Press Conference		Lunch
12.30	13.00			
13.00	13.30	Cross Cutting Issues Inter Cluster Coordination Mechanisms	Cross Cutting Issues Advocacy Road Map	Cross Cutting Issues Protection and Participation of Vulnerable groups
13.30	14.00			
14.00	14.30			
14.30	15.00	Coffee Break		
15.00	15.30	Plenary Session *Sub Cluster Shelter Action Plan 2019-2022* (Intro: Brief Presentation on Asbestos Risks in Post disaster situation)		
15.30	16.00			
16.00	16.30			
16.30	17.00	Workshop Closing		
17.00	17.30	Shelter Market Place: Sharing Lessons Learned, Good Practice, Innovations, and New Frontiers		National Level SAG Meeting Finalising SAG TOR
17.30	18.00			
18.00	18.30	Free Time		
18.30	19.00			
19.0	19.30	Free Time		

0		
19.30	20.00	
20.00	20.30	
20.30	21.00	Free Time & Rest

Global Shelter Cluster - Asia Pacific Shelter Meeting

Start	End	Day 3 Wednesday (21/8)- Day 3	
08.30	09.00	Welcome Coffee	
09.00	09.10	Opening welcome address by GOI	
09.10	09.40	Global Shelter Cluster Introduction Brief update on the GSC Strategy, GSC services and Initiatives	
09.40	10.30	Global Shelter Cluster Working Group Updates	
10.30	11.00	Coffee Break	
11.00	11.30	Asia-Pacific country shelter clusters key updates/initiatives from: Indonesia, Bangladesh, Bangladesh/Cox's Bazaar	
11.30	12.00		
12.00	12.30	Lunch	
12.30	13.00		
13.00	13.30	Update on new Sphere Standards 2018	
13.30	14.00	Asia-Pacific country shelter clusters key updates/initiatives from: Nepal, Philippines, The Pacific	
14.00	14.30		
14.30	15.00	Coffee break	
15.00	15.30	GSC Working Groups consultation/workshops (break-out groups) Shelter Projects; Settlements Approaches in Urban Areas; and Others.	
15.30	16.00		
16.00	16.30		
16.30	17.00	Plenary discussion on the working group session findings and way forward for Asia Pacific region	
17.00	17.30	Open floor discussion	
17.30	18.00	Free Time	Shelter Forum, Session Theme facilitation team meetings
18.0	18.30		

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18.30	19.00		
19.00	19.30		
19.30	20.00	Casual Group Dinner	
20.00	20.30		
20.30	21.00	Free Time & Rest	

Asia Pacific Shelter Practitioners Forum

Start	End	Day 4 Thursday (22/8)		
08.30	09.00	Welcome Coffee		
09.00	09.30	Welcome address from GOI Introduce agenda of the forum by organizers, explanation of Open Space		
09.30	10.00	Flexible Cash based Shelter programming	TBD	Transitioning from Emergency to Permanent
10.00	10.30			
10.30	11.00	Coffee Break		
11.00	11.30	Guide on distribution of NFI, shelter materials and cash and reducing risks of GBV		
11.30	12.00	Localisation and Nationalisation of Response	Addressing House and Land, Security and Tenure	Retrofitting Bracing and Physically Reducing Risk
12.00	12.30			
12.30	13.00	Lunch		
13.00	13.30			
13.30	14.00	Open Space nomination and selection		
14.00	14.30	Open Space 3-9 sessions depending on the desire of the group		
14.30	15.00			
15.00	15.30			
15.30	16.15	World Café Coffee Break		
16.15	16.30	Asia Pacific Shelter Forum what next?		
16.30	17.00			
17.0	17.30	Closing Remarks		

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17.30	18.00	Briefing Field Visit
18.00	18.30	Free time
18.30	19.00	
19.00	19.30	
19.30	20.00	
20.00	20.30	
20.30	21.00	Free Time & Rest

Appendix B: List of Agencies attending Shelter Week

No.	National Agencies
1	ADRA
2	Asep Rescue Terjun Bencana (ARJUNA)
3	Association of Resiliency Movement (ARM)
4	Badan Amil Zakat Nasional Tanggap Bencana
5	Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB)
6	Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah - Kabupaten Barru, Sulawesi Selatan
7	Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah Provinsi DKI Jakarta
8	Bali Emergency Effort Relief (BEER)
9	Caritas Switzerland Indonesia
10	Christian Aid
11	CRS Indonesia
12	Dompet Kemanusiaan Media Grup
13	DT Peduli
14	Futura Indonesia
15	GRAVITASI Mataram
16	Habitat for Humanity (HfH) Indonesia
17	Humanitarian Forum Indonesia (HFI)
18	Indonesia Red Cross / Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI)
19	Indonesian Hope Foundation / Yayasan Hope Indonesia
20	InSPIRASI NTB (Institut Perempuan Untuk Perubahan Sosial Nusa Tenggara Barat)
21	Islamic Relief Worlwide in Indonesia
22	Kantor Staf Presiden
23	Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakya
24	Kementerian Sosial
25	Konsultan Penghubung Pemerintah / Lembaga – Lombok NTB
26	KUN Humanity System
27	LAZ Nurul Hayat
28	Laznas Bank Syariah Mandiri (BSM) Umat / LASNAZ

No.	National Agencies
29	Litbangkes kemenkes
30	LSM-Lembaga Advokasi Rakyat untuk Demokrasi (LARD NTB)
31	MDS Indonesia
32	Mercy Corps Indonesia
33	Muhummadyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC)
34	Oase Indonesia
35	Pemerintahan Desa
36	PKPU Human Initiative
37	Prapala Stikosa-AWS
38	Qido Property
39	Rumah Zakat
40	Save the Children Indonesia / Yayasan Sayangi Tunas Cilik
41	SHEEP Foundation Indonesia / Yayasan SHEEP Indonesia
42	Staf Khusus Kabupaten Gorontalo Bidang Perubahan Iklim & Mitigasi Bencana
43	Uin Sunan Kalijaga dan Yayasan Spirit Dakwah Indonesia
44	Universitas Gadja Mada (UGM)
45	Universitas Muhammadiyah Gorontalo
46	World Vision Indonesia (WVI) / Wahana Visi Indonesia
47	YAKKUM Emergency Unit (YEU)
48	Yayasan Arkom Indonesia
49	Yayasan Bumi Tangguh
50	Yayasan Solidarity
51	YKMI

No.	International Agencies
1	American Red Cross Nepal
2	Caritas Switzerland
3	Charles Darwin University - Australia
4	CRS Bangladesh
5	CRS Global
6	CRS India
7	CRS Nepal
8	CRS Philippines
9	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) Australia
10	DOLSA Afghanistan (Social Protection Sector Lead)
11	Global Shelter Cluster (GSC)
12	Habitat for Humanity International - Asia Pacific
13	Habitat for Humanity International - Philippines
14	HOPE Worldwide
15	Housing recovery and reconstruction Platform - Nepal
16	Humanitarian Benchmark Consulting (HBC)
17	IFRC Afghanistan
18	IFRC Bangladesh
19	IFRC Global
20	IFRC Indonesia
21	IFRC Nepal
22	IFRC Pakistan

23	IFRC Philippines
24	International Medical Corps (IMS)
25	IOM Bangladesh
26	IOM Global
27	Nepal Reconstruction Authority
28	NRCS International - UAE
29	NRCS Nepal
30	The Red Cross of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China
31	Volumezero Architects - Bangladesh

Appendix C: List of Organising committee

(Not in any particular order)

Dave Hodgkin	*IFRC Indonesia*	Tom Bamforth	*IFRC Global*
Wahyu Widayanto	*IFRC Indonesia*	Natalie Jette	*Red Cross Canada*
Sanjeev Hada	*IFRC Global*	Alice Godycki	*IFRC Global*
Avianto Amri	*IFRC Indonesia*	Joel Johanes	*Habitat for Humanity*
Idha Kurniasih	*Min. of Social Affairs*	Punjung Widodo	*CRS Indonesia*
Hijaz Hilal	*IFRC Indonesia*	Wijang	*IFRC Indonesia*
Darisman	*IFRC Indonesia*	Daris Rafi Fauzan	*IFRC Indonesia*
Didik Sri Mulyono	*IFRC Indonesia*	Oko Jiwa Jiny	*IFRC Indonesia*
Irvan Dinal	*IFRC Indonesia*	Rizki	*Build Change*
I. Made Utama Hartadi	*IFRC Indonesia*	Rahmat Taufik	*CRS Indonesia*
Arwin Soelaksono	*IFRC Indonesia*		
Hendri Guswanto	*IFRC Indoneisa*		

Appendix D: List of Session Leads across the Week's events

Session Leads	Agency	Session Topic
Yogi Mahendra	International Medical Corp - IMC	Post-disaster Shelter Intervention Options
Arwin Soelaksono	IFRC Indonesia	
Hapsoro	Habitat for Humanity	Building Back Safer (BBS)
Herbert	Habitat for Humanity	
Ridzki	Build Change Indonesia	
Ibu Lina Sofiana	UNICEF	Shelter, WASH and CCM
Donny Irawan	IOM Indonesia	
Syahri Ramadhan	CRS Indonesia	Cash based programming in Shelter
Sulis	World Vision Indonesia	
Darisman	IFRC Indonesia	Reducing risks on asbestos
DR. Ana Suraya	Asbestos Medical Expert	
Idha Kurniasih	Ministry of Social Affairs	Housing, Land and property rights (HLP)
Wahyu Widayanto	IFRC Indonesia	
Donny Irawan	IOM Indonesia	Inter-cluster Coordination mechanisms
Dear Sinandang	HFI	

Wahyu Widayanto	IFRC Indonesia	Advocacy Road map
Hendri Guswanto	IFRC Indonesia	
Priliantina Bebasari	Save the Children	Protection and participation of Vulnerable groups
Adhong Ramadhan	CRS Indonesia	Flexible cash based shelter programming
Gregg McDonald	Habitat for Humanity	Transitioning from emergency to permanent shelter
Minar Thapa	HRRP / CRS Nepal	
Idha Kurniasih	Ministry of Social Affairs	Localisation and Nationalisation of Response
Wahyu Widayanto	IFRC Indonesia	
Pauline Caspellan	IFRC Region	Addressing house and land, security and tenure
Federica Lisa	IFRC Region	
Gregg McDonald	Habitat for Humanity	Retrofitting, bracing and physically reducing risk
Liva Shrestha	Build Change Nepal	
Rio Augusta	American Red Cross	
Alberto Piccioli	IOM	Guide on the distribution of NFI, shelter materials and cash, and reducing risk of GBV