



## Shelter Recovery Programme Post-Giri Affected Areas

### Implementing Partners

Emergency Shelter Support for Homeless and Vulnerable Populations in Giri Affected Area (Supported by CERF):

MEET, New Generation, Swanyee Development Foundation, NCV (Noble Compassionate Volunteers), BDA (Border Development Association), SI (Solidarites International), DRC (Danish Refugee Council), ADDRA (Adventist Development and Relief Agency), SVS (Social Vision Services).

Rebuilding Homes-Rebuilding Live" Rakhine Settlements Support Programme (RSSP) (Supported by Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs):

Local communities

Post-Cyclone Giri Community-Based Emergency and Early Recovery Initiative (Supported by ECHO):

Local communities

The project will collaborate closely with other implementing agencies and the area. In order to maximize resource impact and minimize overlap and duplication of activities, the project will demonstrate flexibility and has coordinated with other implementing agencies to determine precise village level locations.

### Assessing Shelter Needs

Cyclone Giri made landfall in Rakhine State, Myanmar on 22 October 2010 reaching a category four status on the Saffir-Simpson scale. Myebon, Pauktaw, Kyaukpyu and Minbya were four of the most-severely affected townships following the impact of the Cyclone. Food, water and shelter sectors were severely affected with consequences felt by 260,000 people. Approximately 104, 000 people were made homeless with 20,380 homes completely destroyed and there was no flash appeal (CAP) called for this emergency.

Substantial delivery of emergency relief has taken place in terms of food, NFI, emergency health and temporary shelters. Assistance from the Government, Red Cross movement and NGO's included distribution of tarpaulins and emergency shelter kits comprising a hammer, rope, plastic sheeting and tarpaulins. Economic support was allocated that allowed 5,000 homeless families to temporarily construct makeshift shelters using bamboo posts and rain tarpaulins for roofing and walls. However, months after the cyclone, the situation on the ground, especially in terms of shelter remains very dire. Around 15,000 families are without any kind of support since Giri destroyed their homes. They can be seen on the sites of their destroyed homes in makeshift, rickety structures assembled from salvaged materials.

Experienced with post Nargis coordination mechanisms, UN-HABITAT immediately undertook a comprehensive joint assessment in collaboration with local and international NGO's. 40 survey teams covered 112 villages, a sample which comprises 39% of the total affected population. The results of the assessment provided a different picture in comparison to initial publicity that the needs of the emergency phase were largely covered. It was found that there is a serious gap in between resources and the committed amount, that was obviously insufficient to cover the needs on the ground. UN-Habitat as a Shelter Working Group lead agency has been providing technical assistance to all local and international NGO's working in the shelter sector in Giri affected townships including technical designs, training to local NGO's, provision of manuals and carpenters training.

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### Providing Shelter Support

Support is required for those households that will not be able to rebuild and will be forced to spend the coming rainy season in dwellings far below minimum and basic humanitarian and SPHERE standards in the absence of an immediate, urgent and life saving shelter intervention.

UN-Habitat's shelter recovery programme in post-Giri affected areas of Myanmar, through its three shelter programmes: "Rebuilding Homes-Rebuilding Lives" Rakhine Settlements Support Programme (RSSP) supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway, Emergency Shelter Support for Homeless and Vulnerable Populations in Giri Affected Areas supported by ECHO and Post-Cyclone Giri Community-Based Emergency and Early Recovery Initiative supported by ECHO, is designed to facilitate the retrofitting and rebuilding of basic shelter and essential household facilities and facilitate community action planning so that people can proactively participate in recovery while re-establishing community-based social protection measures and enhance community capacity to plan and manage the recovery process and sustained long-term development.

The programme's goal is to improve the shelter conditions of most vulnerable households through provision of shelter materials, rapid skills upgrading for safer building techniques, promotion of livelihoods with local construction and mobilisation of building materials; injection of cash into local economy through housing programmes that provide livelihood opportunities for unskilled workers, artisans, carpenters, masons, and ensure sustainability of resettlement sites with integrated approach. The programme provides communities with grants and the organizational and technical guidance necessary to rehabilitate and rebuild their shelter.



## Community-led Implementation

UN-Habitat strongly promotes community-led implementation programmes through the People's Process. UN-Habitat plays a strong advisory and support role to ensure that equity, quality, efficiency and financial transparency and accountability are maintained throughout the term of the programme. Also advocates for and adheres to the community-led approach to implementation; harnessing the existing strengths of the community while building up capacities of the community throughout the duration of the intervention, so that the program has high impact and enjoys long term benefits to the communities. Cross-cutting aspects of gender, sustainability, capacity development and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) are mainstreamed into the programmes, helping communities to manage their lives better, post-intervention.

## Village Recovery Committees (VRCs)

The community mobilizers help to organize mass meeting to form the Village Recovery Committees (VRCs). During the formation of Village Recovery Committees (VRCs) (10-12 members) the UN-Habitat field team ensures that 50% of the members are women to respect gender ratios. Furthermore, to avoid conflict of interest during programme implementation and to ensure checks and balances, every member of the VRCs will be assigned a role of either procuring inputs for the livelihoods support process or certifying the procurement of these inputs. To ensure fairness of the procurement and certification process, lists of materials and local labour wages and charges can be obtained from township and village authorities and upheld during the implementation process.

## Community Contracts

A community contract is the formal instrument of agreement between UN-Habitat and the VRC. It is important to note that community grants emerge from a process, in which communities identify their needs, prioritize their problems and agree upon plans for their solutions. Grants to householders/community are paid in installments directly to their respective VRC. The first installment is an advance, sufficient to allow for the purchase of materials and to pay wages for labour. Subsequent installments are conditional on satisfactory progress and quality of work and materials, which are verified by the UN-Habitat technical staff in the field. The final installment is paid upon satisfactory completion of the work. At the end of the process, UN-Habitat, in consultation with the VRC, issues a Completion Certificate endorsed and signed by the householder/community, the VRC and UN-Habitat. In due course of implementation, UN-Habitat's social and technical staff assists the communities in ensuring procedures are followed in procurement, quality of materials and joint assessment of progress.

## Criteria for Beneficiaries

The programme will prioritize most vulnerable persons, which are broadly defined as families not capable of repairing or rebuilding their houses on their own. Specifically, these may include:

- Women-headed households
- Elderly persons without family support
- Differently-abled persons
- Poor families with large number of dependent children
- Landless populations with no livelihood opportunities and that are living in most inaccessible areas of the giri-affected townships.

In addition, those who are rebuilding in high-risk areas will be advised and assisted with voluntary relocation to safer ground within their villages.



## Expected Accomplishments

Emergency Shelter Support for Home Less and Vulnerable Populations in Giri affected area (Supported by CERF)  
(Coverage Area: Myebon Township, Rakhine State)

- 2,250 families are provided with emergency shelter support that will allow them the means to shelter and protect themselves during the monsoon, until a longer term solution is found

Rebuilding Homes-Rebuilding Lives" Rakhine Settlements Support Programme (RSSP) (Supported by Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs)  
(Coverage Area: Myebon and Minbya Townships, Rakhine State)

- 500 vulnerable families who are homeless and either living in makeshift ground-level tents or with host families, will be provided with new disaster resilient shelters along with plastic sheeting, gutters and ceramic jars for water collection and storage
- 1,000 families will be assisted to improve the structural condition of their damaged shelters through cash grants and technical training
- 5,400 households will be provided with community access to water and sanitation facilities
- 50 community carpenters and other artisans in disaster resilient construction techniques will be trained and provided with toolkits

Post-Cyclone Giri Community-Based Emergency and Early Recovery Initiative (Supported by ECHO)  
(Coverage Area: Myebon Township, Rakhine State)

- 2,500 households will be provided with emergency shelter materials.
- 500 carpenters will be provided with training and toolkits.
- 20 most vulnerable households will be provided with a model house constructed during the on the job carpentry training.

The guiding principles for UN-Habitat's shelter recovery programme is to concentrate resources and support for recovery operations at the level where access is difficult and to target those most vulnerable peoples living in deplorable conditions. To utilize locally available skills, expertise and institutional capabilities to implement shelter recovery programmes, leading to livelihoods and sustainability, as well as to emphasize community driven approaches - People's Process in and management of recovery activities that enables direct injection of cash into local economy.

