

Global Disaster Trends, Practices, Challenges and Lessons

2013 Fair Housing and Civil Rights Conference Disasters, Emergencies and Civil Rights

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Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements

1. InterAction - Background

(3 min)

2. Complexities of global Humanitarian Emergencies

(5 min)

3. Rights, Vulnerabilities, and Stakeholders (4 Min)

4. Takeaways and Questions

(3 min)



1. InterAction - Background

- Largest alliance of U.S.-based NGOs
- Around 190 NGO members
- Members work in every developing country
- Total funding exceed \$13 billion a year (2009 estimate)
- InterAction seeks to shape important policy decisions and standards of practice
- Members are at the forefront in responding to humanitarian crises and disasters worldwide



1. Shelter and Settlements Working Group

Improve the collaboration, capacity, practices and programmatic impacts of humanitarian shelter assistance

Open to NGOs, practitioners, academics, private sector, trade groups, and humanitarian policy advocates. Funded by USAID/OFDA



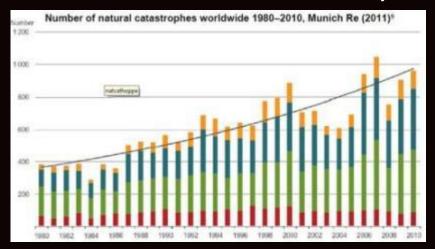
2. Complexities of Humanitarian Emergencies

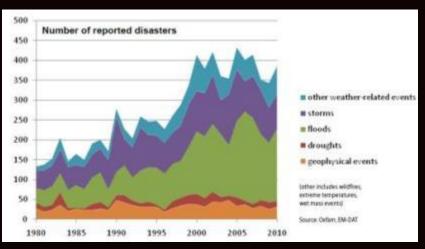




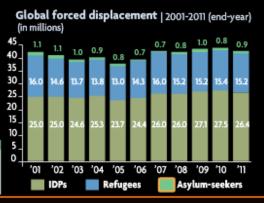
2. Trends

Natural Disasters and Crises; Rural and Urban





For the fifth consecutive year the number of forcibly displaced people worldwide exceeded 42 million, a result of persistent and new conflicts in different parts of the world.



42 Million displaced - 75% in long term displacements (2011)

Urban Refugees

Climate Refugees

IDPs



2. Trends





2. Trends

Urban:

More than 180,000 people move in to cities every day

22% (1.5 Billion) of world population live in 600 cities (Produce 60% of global GDP)

In 20 years, China will add more than 350m people to its cities

Socio-economic disparities

75% of Indian population earns less than \$2 a day

Mumbai's 2030 GDP will be \$265 Billion

More than the entire population of the United States

Kinshasa's population will double in about 12 years to 15m

Increasing frequency of mega-disaster



Conditions depicted are experienced by nearly 1 of every 6 human beings: 1 in 4 in 2030





Pakistan floods 2010/2011/2012 +

Haiti 2010 Earthquake

Population of New York + Los Angeles

18 million



Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements

3. Rights, Vulnerabilities, and Stakeholders



Humanitarian Principles

Principles of Conduct

NGOs in Disaster Response Programmes:

- 1) Humanitarian imperative
- 2) Regardless of the race, creed or nationality of the recipients Need based
- 3) Aid not be used to further a particular political or religious standpoint
- 4) Not act as instruments of government foreign policy
- 5) Respect culture and custom
- 6) Build disaster response on local capacities
- 7) Involve programme beneficiaries in the management of relief aid
- 8) Reduce future vulnerabilities
- 9) Accountability to beneficiaries and governments
- 10) Recognize disaster victims as dignified human beings, not hopeless objects

Standards of Practice

Sphere Standards

The Sphere Handbook Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response establishes <u>shared principles</u> and a <u>set of universal</u> <u>minimum standards</u> in core areas of humanitarian response.

It offers common language and provides guidance for effective and accountable humanitarian response and advocacy

http://www.sphereproject.org/

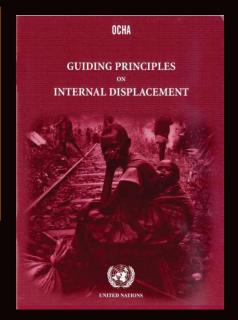
Humanitarian Mandate and Guidelines

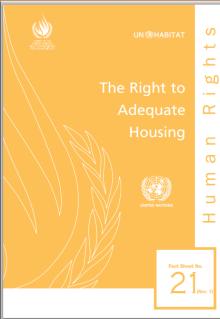




Humanitarian Mandate and Guidelines

Housing as a Human Right-International and Regional Standards: "States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for their families, including adequate . . . housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions."







The Pinheiro Principles

United Nations Principles on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons





GUIDELINES
ON THE PROTECTION
OF PERSONS
IN SITUATIONS OF
NATURAL DISASTERS

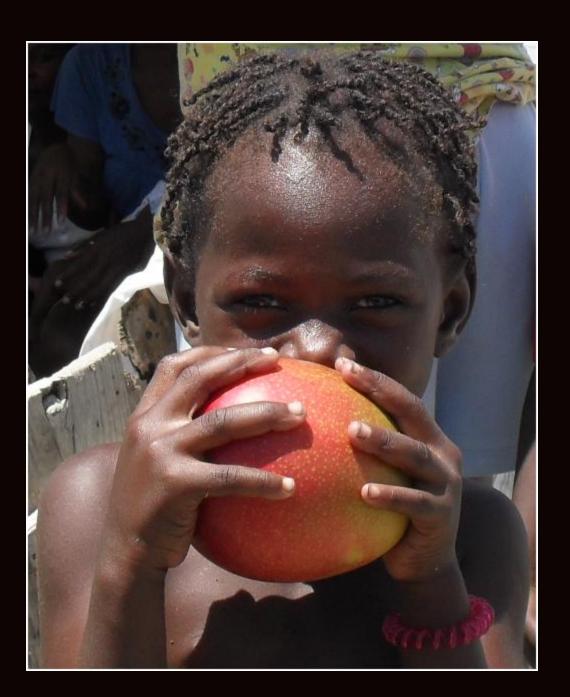


Takeaways

- · Put people at the center of your assistance rights
- · Build local capacity people, organizations and institutions
 - Local Ownership
- Preparedness
- Apply lessons learned

Lessons from Philippines, Pakistan and Haiti





Temporary living spaces (Self and assisted construction)

Material inputs, shelter kits, information

Technical assistance

Support community led construction of living spaces

Temporary settlements (Camps - spontaneous or planned)

Planning and erection of a central or distributed temporary settlement

Improvement of spontaneous camps

Site improvement, temporary infrastructure

Provision of services

Site improvements

Rubble and debris removal

Cash for work

Salvage materials



Communal centers

Very temporary assistance in upgrading facilities/structures

Voluntary relocation

Assistance to move to a safer location

Non-structural support

Hosting

Rental subsidy

Conditional and non-conditional cash assistance

Vouchers

Repairs

Housing repairs to achieve minimally adequate living space



Improvement of local technical capacity

Basic land and physical planning

Safer construction techniques

Transitional shelter

Community-centered construction assistance

Core, incremental or recovery shelters

Settlements assistance

Basic community, neighborhood or rural improvements

(Mitigate hazards, accelerate recovery and reconstruction)



Some things to stay away from (whenever possible)

Pre-fabs

Relocation of communities

Creating new camp-like settlements

