Shelter response profiles (SRP): Impact study

Elsa Cauderay, Philippe Garnier, Thierry Joffroy, Eugénie Crété, Aysegul Cankat, Olivier Moles, Enrique Sevillano Gutierrez

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Shelter response profiles (SRP): Impact study

Real Impact, limits and food for thoughts for the future

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May-December 2020

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1 Acronyms

AE&CC	Architecture, Environment and Constructive Cultures research unit, ENSAG, Université Grenoble Alpes
CENDEP	Centre for development and emergency practice, Oxford Brooks University
CRAterre	International center for earth construction
CRS	Catholic relief service (USA)
GCRF	Global challenge research found
GSC	Global shelter cluster
HC	Humanitarian coordinator (at country level)
HSCT	Humanitarian shelter coordination training course
LBC	Local building culture
MEAL	Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
S&NFI	Shelter and Non-food items sector
SC	Shelter cluster (at country level)
SCC	Shelter cluster coordinator
SCT	Shelter coordination team
SRP	Shelter response profile
STT	Shelter technical training course
ToRs	Terms of references
TWiG	Technical working group (GSC or SC)

2 Background/introduction of the research

2.1 Laboratory AE&CC - CRAterre[1]

The Architecture, Environment and Constructive Cultures (AE&CC) research unit was created in 2010 with the creation of stronger links between two laboratories of the Grenoble National School of Architecture: *Cultures constructives* and *CRAterre*. It was awarded the LabEx (Laboratory of Excellence) label in 2011.

Based on the concept of Building Cultures, research on architecture is carried out in a holistic manner, with a view to providing concrete answers in terms of improving living conditions and the living environment while responding to the major current global issues of adaptation to global warming, the fight against poverty and the acceptance of cultural diversity.

The research projects are organized in three axes: Habitat, Materials, and Heritage. These are articulated with training, particularly at the ENSAG, and valorization with numerous institutional or professional partners, at the local, national and international levels. Within this framework, experimentation plays an important role, often in connection with real projects in the form of research actions carried out with various partners.

2.2 Background of research

Within the framework of its partnership and its involvement in the "self-recovery" working group of the GSC, CRAterre and its partners have been working for several years to develop and disseminate a method to identify and enhance the value of local construction cultures para-disaster, if necessary by revisiting them, in order to propose improvements during reconstruction or development projects in terms of housing.

This has resulted in the launch, first and foremost with IFRC[2], and further with other international and national agencies, of a series of highly innovative documents, the shelter response profile (SRP), initially called baseline data on local building culture & coping strategy. They provide baseline data on building cultures and local socio-cultural strategies for resilience that are useful to consider when designing and implementing shelter and disaster risk reduction programs.

The objective is to help all actors to identify and raise awareness among their partners of the relevance, potential and limitations of local construction methods so that they can be better taken into account in projects, particularly in post-disaster recovery / reconstruction. This profile is intended to be a working basis for the elaboration of strategies specific to each project taking into account the local potential as much as possible.

After the success and limitations of the first profile in Fiji in 2016, several profiles were subsequently produced at the request of the Global Shelter Cluster through in-country shelter clusters set up to respond to natural or human-made crises or disasters: Ethiopia, DRC, Haiti, Bangladesh, Ecuador, etc.

2.2.1 SRPs tentative objective and target audience

- *SRPs general objective:*

  Influencing shelter and human settlements responses to better take into account the specific context of the pre-existing traditional and informal construction sector, including natural and human resources such as existing DRR knowledge, know-how, practices and techniques at various scales (materials, building systems, house, compound,

[1] https://aecc.hypotheses.org/1791 , www.craterre.org and www.craterre.hypotheses.org

[2] The idea came from a meeting in Geneva in 2015 with Graham Saunder, Head of the Shelter and Settlements at the International Federation of Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

settlement organisation, …), whether in earlier phases of crisis and risk preparedness or/and later phases of crisis response.

- *SRPs target audience*

  Local, national, international, governmental, non-governmental and civil society actors involved in the prevention, preparedness and response to natural and human-made humanitarian crises in the habitat and human settlements sector.

3 Research framework

3.1 Hypothesis

We know today that a better knowledge of local resources and experience in terms of housing (at its different scales, from the construction component to the territory, through the form and composition of the housing unit, neighbourhood/bloc compositions, local socio-cultural strategies for resilience, etc.) is a guarantee of efficiency in decision-making for the orientations given to national policies for (re)construction in post-disaster situations and in protracted crises with displaced and returnees populations and in the support provided by the international community[3][4][5].

The purpose of this research is to verify that the shelter response profile (SRP) is a useful and efficient tool facilitating this better consideration of the local building cultures (LBC) and the integration of LBCs in DRR strategies (whether post or anticipatory).

3.2 General research objective

Carry out an evaluation of the real impact and effect of the SRPs produced so far in order to verify their relevance, better understand how and when they are used, through the opinions of users.

This thoughtful view will make it possible to state the strengths and limitations of this tool and to confirm (or not, or under what conditions) the relevance of the SRPs' template developed. It will then be a question of proposing, if relevant, avenues for reflection in order to make this tool and the methods used for its development evolve, and if necessary propose adaptations, both in terms of content (and level of detail) and production methods.

3.3 Specific research objective

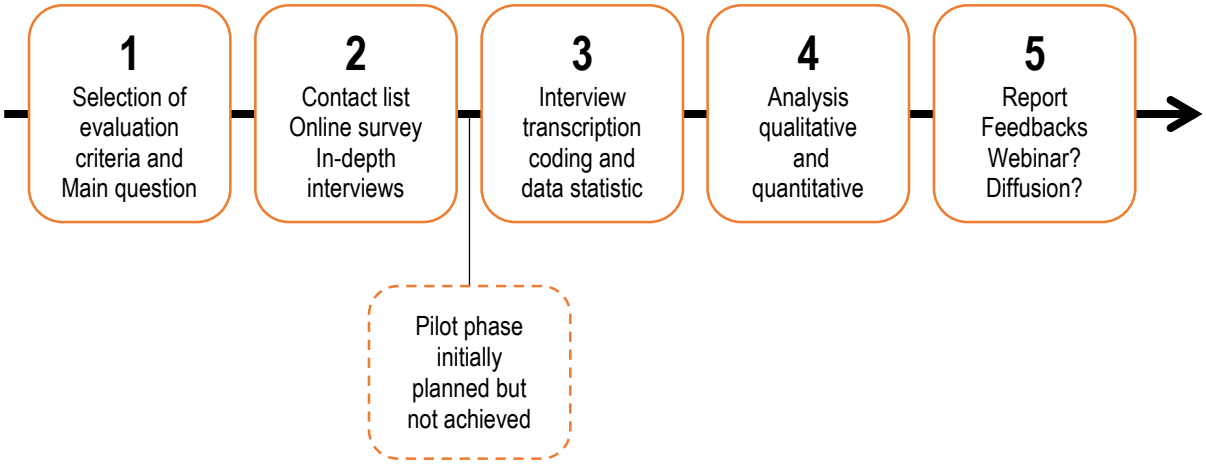
The "factual" study of the use of the SRPs, their concrete use, their understanding, the genesis and context of their development, their dissemination, and their possible evolution. It is also a question of studying their impacts and the possible changes facilitated/induced by their existence in anticipation, post-disaster practices, and protracted crises practices.

The study of the production process of the SRPs taking into account the humanitarian response context in the "shelter and human settlements" sector in which they are produced and funded.

[3]Manifesto Promoting local building cultures to improve the efficiency of housing programmes, Craterre, IFRC, FAP, SC/CF, CB, Misereor https://archive.org/details/manifeste_cultures_constructives_locales/mode/2up
[4]Parrack, C, Flinn, B and Passey, M (2014) Getting the Message Across for Safer Self-Recovery in Post-Disaster Shelter.Open House International, 39, https://www.humanitarianlibrary.org/resource/getting-message-across-safer-self-recovery-post-disaster-shelter
[5]Code of Conduct, ICRC and NGOs in Disaster Relief, pts 5,6,7,8, https://www.icrc.org/en/doc/assets/files/publications/icrc-002-1067.pdf

4 Research methodology

4.1 Methodology



1. First, the focus and perspectives of evaluation were defined as well as an analysis matrix based on existing evaluation method tools: EVAL[6], OCDE/CAD[7], ALNAP[8]. Five evaluation criteria were selected and the major questions to be answered by the research were defined.
2. A semi-directive in-depth interview and online survey questionnaire (see annexe 7.3 & 7.4) were development and reviewed by researchers of the AE&CC, CRAterre team and 2 external humanitarian practitioners. A list of key people was drawn up (see annexe 7.2) and contacts were made to organize interviews. Several mailing were send to the GSC and the in-country SC to invite people to fill in the survey. Several remainder message were sent.
3. Interviews were transcribed and open-questions from the online survey were extracted. Data was broken down by SRP. A codebook was set up and all data was coded using an open source software (QualCoder[9]).
4. Analysis qualitative and quantitative using transcript and survey coding including SRPs reading. First conclusion and recommendations
5. Report writing phase, first draft sent for feedbacks from researchers of the laboratory AE&CC and CRAterre team. If possible, organization of a webinar with the participant of the research, presentation of the results. After the last research review, the document can be distributed to the participants and if decided, broader dissemination can be set up.

➔ Initially, a pilot phase was planned focusing on 2 SRPs. However, it soon became clear that the huge staff turnovers within the SCT and agencies didn't allow systematic interviews of the people who participated in the development, diffusion or just using these 2 SRPs. Then the pilot phase was not possible.

➔ It also became clear very quickly that it was very difficult to analyse SRP by SRP, therefore it was more relevant to consider them altogether with some specificities mentioned in SRPs ID.

4.2 Focus of evaluation

The following focuses provided a better understanding of the scope of the research work. The associated evaluation criteria

[6] https://www.eval.fr/quest-ce-que-levaluation/les-criteres-devaluation/
[7] http://www.oecd.org/development/evaluation/dcdndep/47069377.pdf
[8] https://www.alnap.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/fr-alnap-eha-guide-2016.pdf
[9] https://github.com/ccbogel/QualCoder

were first identified for guidance here and further developed in the analyses matrix.

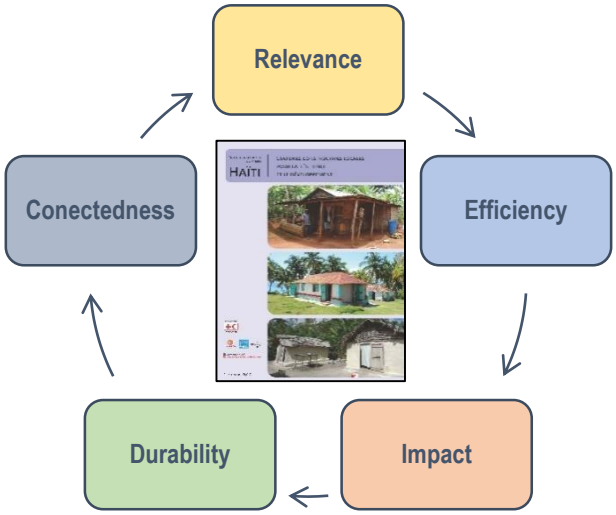
Simultaneous evaluation focus	Evaluation
Context / ongoing dynamics	· Relevance of area of use (humanitarian, S/NFI) · Territorial relevance (consistency with LBC approach) · Change of scale (S/NFI sector) · Short, medium and long-term effect
Users	· Type of use · Understanding of objectives · Appropriation
Partnership - collaboration	· Decision-making process · Legitimacy (type of stakeholders) · Transfer of knowledge · Participation/involvement of local actors

4.3 Definition of the evaluation criteria

The evaluation criteria selected are based on international standards developed especially in the field of development and humanitarian aid. Referring to standard criteria can facilitate the process of putting the research work into perspective in the rich literature of related evaluations.

Sector	evaluation criteria
Development	Relevance/coherence - Effectiveness - Efficiency - Impact - Sustainability/durability
Humanitarian	Coverage – Coherence – appropriateness - connectedness (link between emergency and long-term activity) – coordination - protection
SRPs research	**Efficiency - relevance – impact- sustainability - connectedness**

➢ *Inter-relation of the evaluation criteria of the research*



Research Criteria	Definition
Relevance (EVAL-OCDE)	Relevance of a project depends mainly on its design. It concerns the extent to which the objectives envisaged by the project adequately address the problems identified or the real needs. The relevance should be assessed throughout the project cycle. The extent to which the project activity is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group, recipient and donor.
Efficiency (EVAL-OCDE)	Efficiency describes the achievement of the objectives. It is the comparison between the objectives set at the outset and the results achieved: hence the importance of having clear objectives at the outset. The point is to measure gaps and be able to analyse them. Efficiency measures the outputs – qualitative and quantitative – in relation to the inputs. It is an economic term which is used to assess the extent to which aid uses the least costly resources possible in order to achieve the desired results.
Impact (OCDE)	Impact is the positive and negative changes produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended. This involves the main impacts and effects resulting from the activity on the local social, economic, environmental and other development indicators. The examination should be concerned with both intended and unintended results and must also include the positive and negative impact of external factors, such as changes in terms of trade and financial conditions.
Sustainability (EVAL)	Durability or sustainability is a measure of whether the positive results of the project (in terms of its specific objective) are likely to continue once external funding has dried up. Financial sustainability, but also the opportunity to replicate or scale up the program.
Connectedness (ALNAP)	Connectedness refers to the need to ensure that activities of a short-term emergency nature are carried out in a context that takes longer-term and interconnected problems into account. It is generally accepted that there is always a link between humanitarian action, recovery and development, and that humanitarian action should establish a framework for recovery, there is currently no consensus concerning the extent to which humanitarian action should support longer-term needs.

4.4 Analysis matrix and research questions

Next to defining the evaluation criteria, the main questions to be answered by the research were defined. These questions are of several types - descriptive, causal, evaluative and action-oriented. Five main questions were defined, which were then broken down into several sub-questions. These questions were then linked to the evaluation criteria, the sources and methods of information collection, and finally the indicators that helped structure the research report.

	Main questions	**Evaluation Criteria**	**Sources and method of information**	**Indicators**
1	**Does the SRPs help for project choices?** Has the SRP had an impact on post-emergency and reconstruction project strategy choices and what kind of impact? Has the SRP contributed to changing the perception, approach or strategy of the S/NFI sector responses? Is the SRP available at the right time, (in relation to the time needed for its production)? Is the SRP part of national or regional preparedness or response strategies? How and when were the SRPs used? What could be done to increase the impact of the SRPs on shelter responses?	Impact Efficiency	Online survey Interview with key people Website GSC / SCT	Impact on project Impact on actors Impact on perception Phase of responses impacted Type of use
2	**To what extent did SRPs reach its target audience?** What kind of actors are/were impacted? Do SRPs contribute to broader awareness efforts targeting actors involved in shelter/NFI humanitarian responses? Can the SRP be appropriated by the target audience, is the SRP well dimensioned in terms of quantity of information, type of content? What are the main barriers to their use? How to increase the dissemination and use of SRPs?	Efficiency Sustainability	Website GSC / SCT Humanitarian Website Online survey Interview with key people Content analysis of the SRPs Online data statistics	Impact on perception External influencing factors Number and type of humanitarian actors impacted and according to the context (crisis, disaster, rehabilitation, development, DRR, academic research sector, etc.). Type of dissemination Online links to download on humanitarian sites, etc. Degree of complexity and accessibility of the SRPs (language, languages, etc.) Product strengths and weaknesses Costs

3	**To what extent is the SRPs consistent with a shelter response approach based on valuing and/or strengthening the existing resilience of affected populations (capacities, DRR practices, knowledge and know-how, local resources)?** What is the approach outlined in the document? What is the understanding of the objectives of the SRPs? Is it relevant or contradictory to develop a document that is by definition incomplete and simplistic in relation to a rich and complex context? What means have been implemented to ensure the legitimacy and representativeness of the content? (e.g. involvement of local actors...)	Relevance Connectedness	Online survey Interview with key people Content analysis of the SRPs	Understanding of objectives Strengths and weaknesses of the production process SRPs legitimacy Stakeholders involved in the development process Prospects of the humanitarian sector LBC understanding
4	**What are the prospects of the FRA method in the short, medium and long term?** How can SRPs be better integrated into SC strategies and preparedness strategies such as DRR mechanisms? Is a change of scale desirable? What means should be used to achieve it? Is there a will, strategy and opportunities for systematization of the method? Is it desirable? Have knowledge transfer and capitalization actions related to the development process been put in place? How to set up a method for evaluating and monitoring PIFs How to keep the SRPs alive and updated?	Relevance Sustainability	Online survey Interview with key people	Donor perspectives Knowledge transfer and information management processes that have been put in place Evaluation in place
5	**How do SRPs fit into the humanitarian sector, in particular in the shelter and settlement sector?** To what extent do SR fit in with existing synergies and enhances the value of dynamics and actions carried out on similar themes? What would be the means to strengthen the presence of FRA themes in the shelter response landscape?	Connectedness	Online survey Interview with key people SC strategy and guidelines	Tracks on cross-cutting sectors (health, livelihoods, gender, protection, environment...) Humanitarian practice in the shelter sector LBC approach implemented in humanitarian sector Existing similar tools

4.5 Sources

4.5.1 Online survey

A short online survey (annexe) of about 10 questions was developed and reviewed by Xavier Genot (involved several times as shelter coordinator in post-disaster responses). The question are mainly of directive types with some open questions. It has been disseminated through the GSC and in-country SC. The target audience was the humanitarian practitioners involved in shelter responses.

4.5.2 In-depth Interviews

Semi-directive in-depth interviews (annexe) with key informants were conducted remotely and lasted between 45 minutes to 2 hours. The target people were sub-shelter coordinators, global shelter cluster team, technical advisers of major NGOs involved in self-recovery, people involved in the production of the SRP, researchers in humanitarian grounds, and practitioners using SRPs. Particular attention was paid to achieve a balance between men and women interviewed, local and international actors interviewed and different levels of position in NGOs and shelter sectors. This was only partially achieved (see figure below).

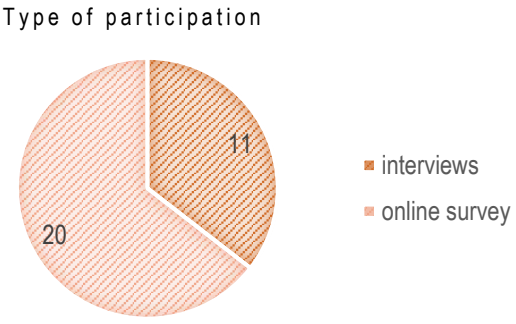
4.5.3 Other sources

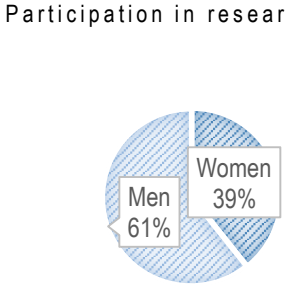
Follow up of the production process of the Malawi SRP included in the GCRF research project which started in early June 2020 and is expected to be finalized in June 2021. https://self-recovery.org/

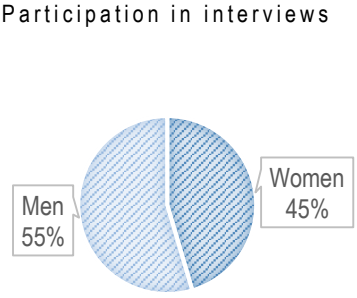
Follow up of the current dynamics of the GSC Self-recovery and PSB WG group, in particular to understand how the SRPs fit into discussions on current approaches and priorities. https://www.sheltercluster.org/working-group/promoting-safer-building

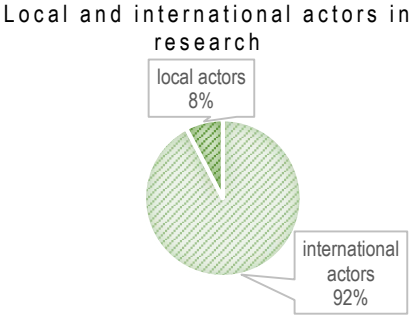
4.5.4 Survey and interviews: participants

Only 39% of women participated in the research, but 45% in the interviews. Only 8% of the participants are local actors, which is very little and represents a significant bias of this research. It is probably due to the difficulty of reaching them and in some ways it is also a reflection of the reality of the humanitarian sector.



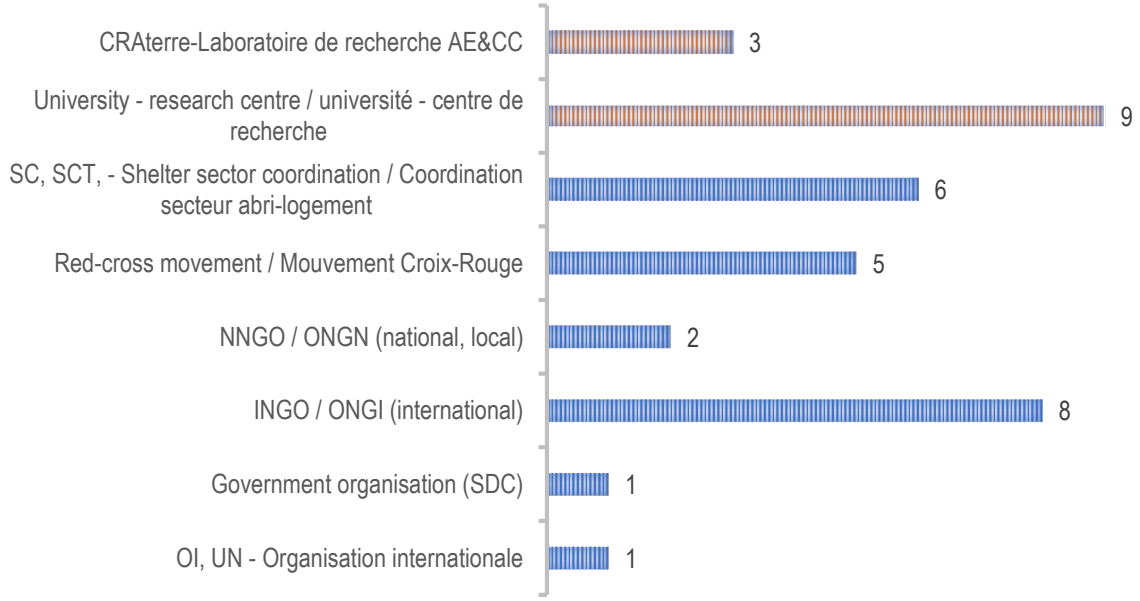






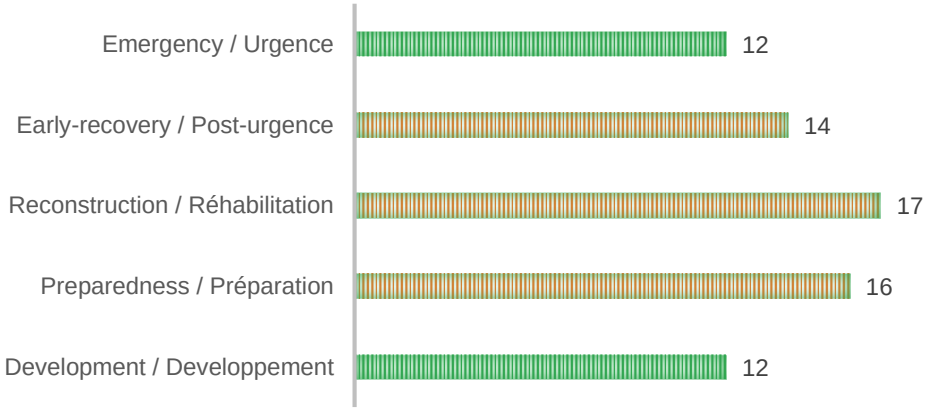
4.5.5 Data collection: type of organization

Another bias can be seen in the chart below: the majority of participants are in the research sector while it was humanitarian practitioners that were initially targeted. In contrast, UN actors are very poorly represented. One reason is probably that there are not often involved in local based responses, with some notable exceptions as in the current response in DRC.



4.5.6 Data collection: sector of activity

The majority of participants works in reconstruction, preparedness and early-recovery. Emergency and development comes next.



4.5.7 Distribution of key-people interviewed by SRP

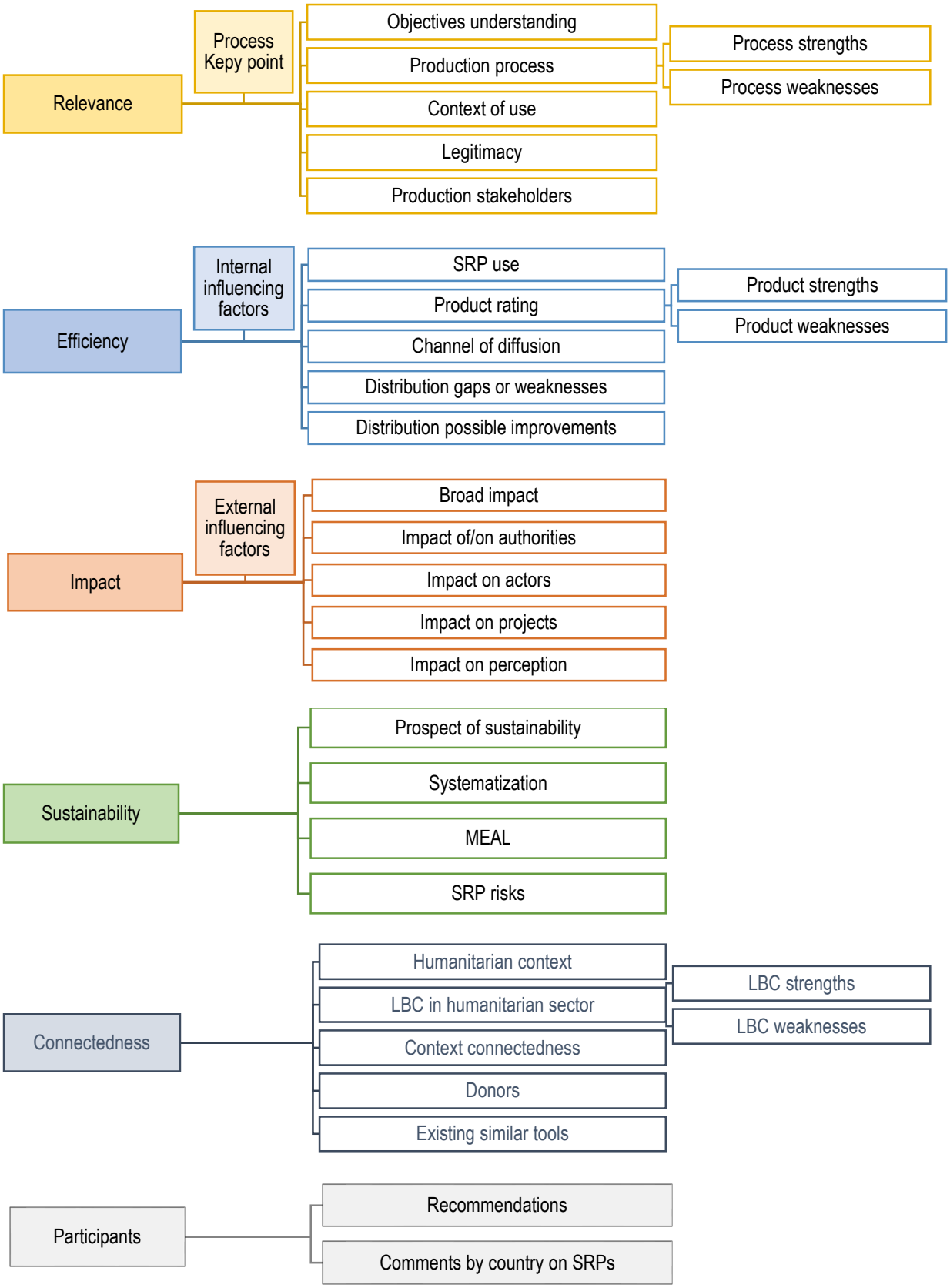
At least 2 people involved in the production of each SRP have participated in the research.

4.6 Data analysis and main bias of research

Analysis	Description
Quantitative	· Online survey data were extracted and broken down by indicators · Websites data statistic (number of download and views) were compiled and analyse by SRP
Qualitative	· 12 hours of interviews were transcript (type of transcript relatively free) · The transcription were coded through Qualecode (final choice among many, open source) · A codebook and a coding graph were elaborated to help coding · All the interviews quotations used in the research were kept anonym · The quotations in French have been translated or/and sometimes slightly change for better understanding.

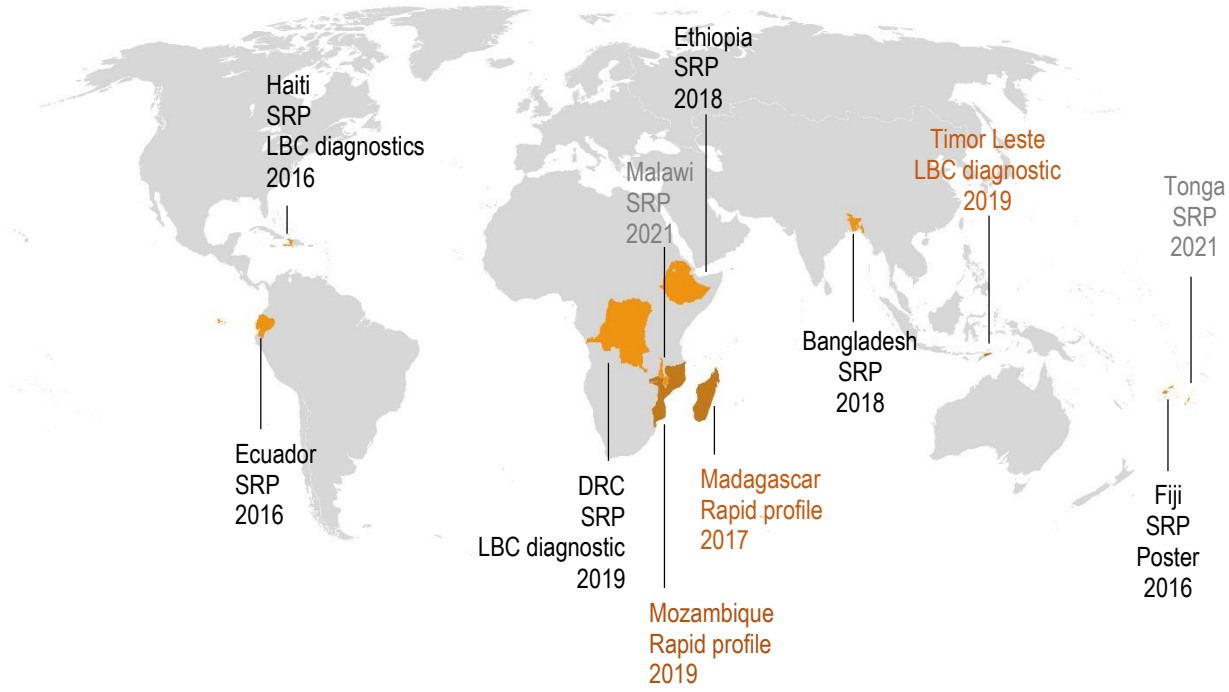
Main bias of the research	· The majority of the people interviewed are already convinced of the relevance of LBC · Very difficult to target former SCT involved in SRPs development due to high staff turnover · The balance between scholars and practitioners interviewed is not representative of reality · Distance study so not possible to have specific data on SRPs impact from the field · Sources are mainly from a European viewpoint and/or international NGO viewpoint · Few inconsistences indicate that some of the online survey questions were misunderstood · A few people responded to the online survey and to the interview, so it might double their opinion (not in quantitative statistics but in the qualitative analysis) · Few field staff have been involved in the research, there are mainly people at higher level in the decision making process · Few participation of UN-agencies, in reality they have a big impact in the shelter sector, in particular in protracted crises.

4.6.1 Coding book

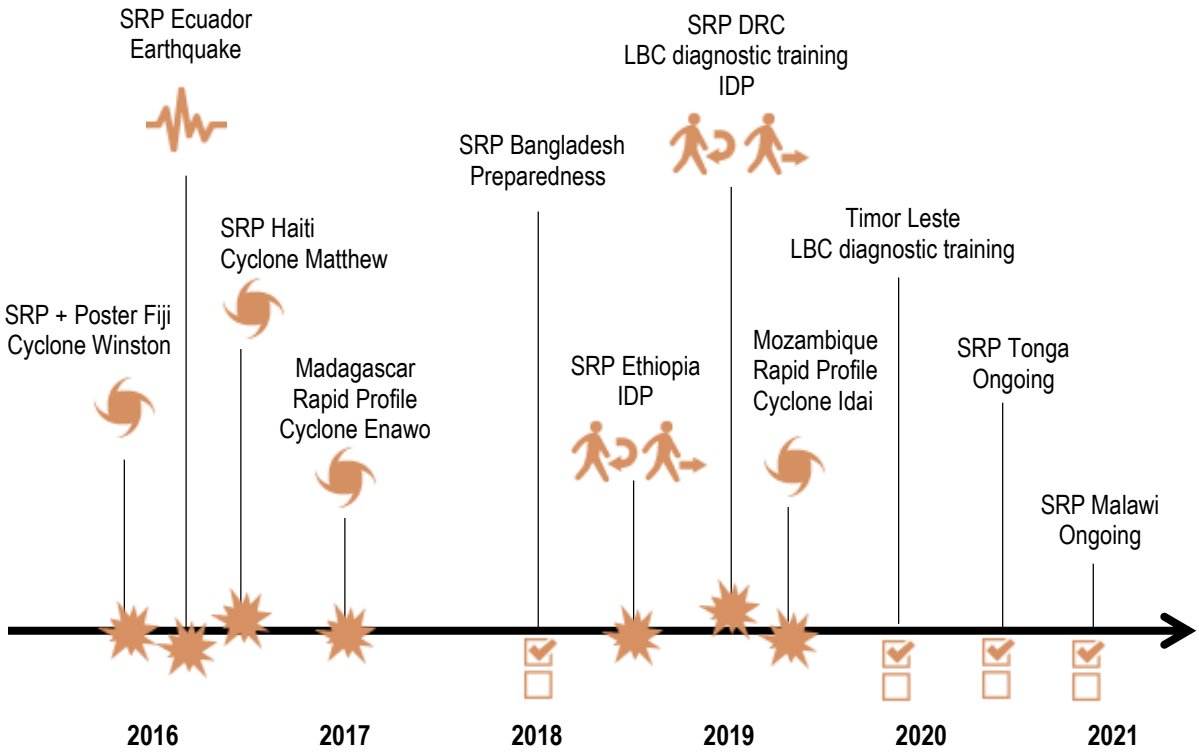


5 Result of the analysis

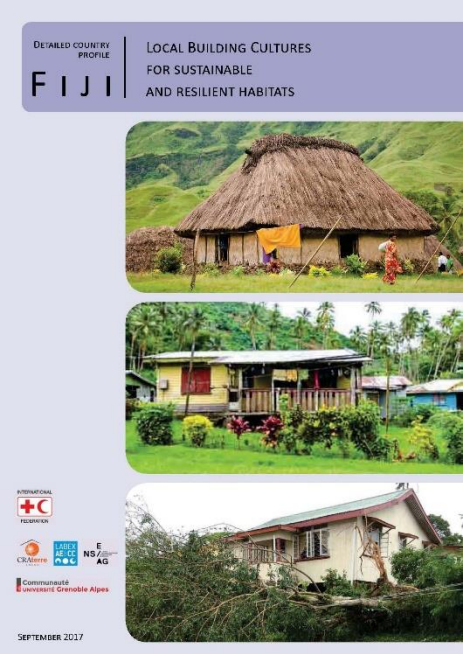
5.1 Localization of exiting and ongoing SRPs



5.2 Timeline of SRPs launches



5.3 SRPs ID



Dates of release	Versions
March 2016 and Sept 2017	2 versions (le first version is still available on the GSC website)
Websites	**Views and downloads**
Hypotheses, HAL, archive.org, shelltercluster.org (2x), academiaedu, humanitarianlibrary, researchgate	474
Actors involved	**Production time**
CRAterre, AE&CC	1-2 weeks
Humanitarian context	**Release context**
Post-disaster - cyclone Winston	First SRP developed – 2 months after
Pages	**Donor and working days**
24 pages	AE&CC – 6 days

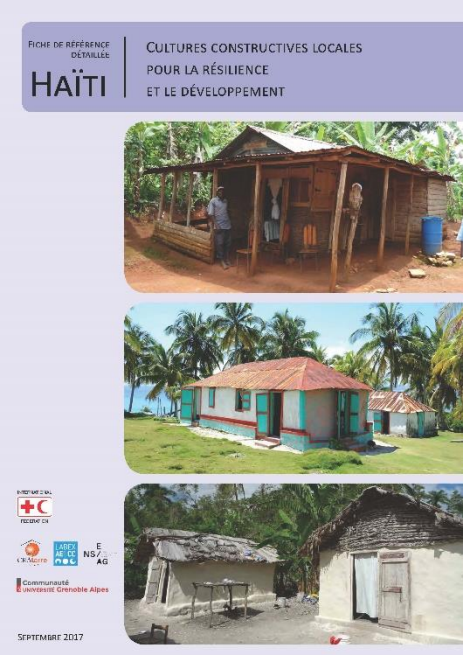
Distinctive signs

- First SRP – played the role to show what could an LBC profile
- Produced at the beginning of the humanitarian response
- A poster was developed at the same time
- Vernacular architecture seen as romantic
- No background of LBC approaches in the country
- SCC convinced by the relevance to this response approach
- The approach was supported mainly by the SCC, who didn't stay in the country.

Weaknesses	Strengths
· Seen as history and romantic · Low diffusion · Local actors not involved · No longer used by the shelter cluster after staff turnover · Rely on one key-person	· Fast production · Reduced cost · Poster developed · Serves as teaser for future SRPs

Hyperlinks on the web

- https://craterre.hypotheses.org/1140
- https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-02888146/document
- https://archive.org/details/Fiji_Baseline_Data?q=baseline+data+fiji
- https://www.humanitarianlibrary.org/sites/default/files/2018/12/fiji_-_country_profile_-_local_building_cultures_for_sustainable_and_resilient_habitats_-_20170920.pdf
- https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/fiji_-_country_profile_-_local_building_cultures_for_sustainable_and_resilient_habitats_-_20170920.pdf
- https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/fiji_baseline_data_on_local_building_practices_coping_strategies_craterre_final.pdf
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/301351814_Fiji_Baseline_data_on_local_building_culture_coping_strategies
- https://www.academia.edu/24520193/Fiji_Baseline_data_on_local_building_culture_and_coping_strategies



Dates of release	Versions
Oct 2016 and Sept 2017	2 versions
Websites	**Views and downloads**
Hypotheses, HAL, archive.org, PSB GSC (is not on country SC website)	897
Actors involved	**Production time**
CRAterre, AE&CC	Around 2 months
Humanitarian context	**Release context**
Post-disaster – Cyclone Mathew	First version released around 1 month after the cyclone
Pages	**Donor and working days**
34 pages	AE&CC – xx days

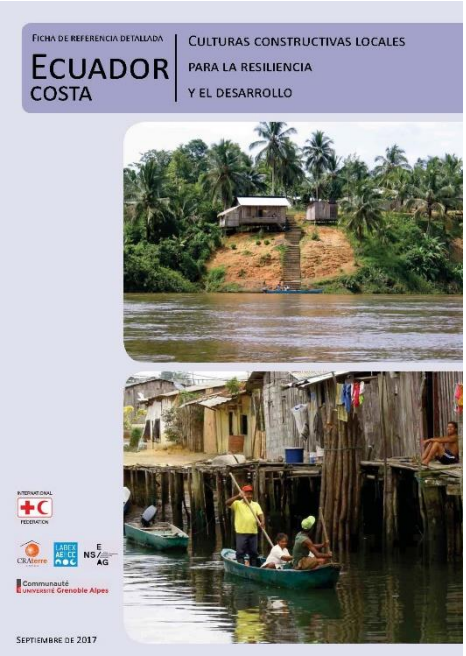
Distinctive signs

- 10 years of repair projects and CRAterre impact which could legitimate the approach
- Produced at the beginning of the answer
- SCC convinced of the relevance of this response approach
- Used for advocacy with the authorities
- The first version has been expanded with new chapters to homogenize the existing SRPs

Weaknesses	Strengths
· Few committed local actors · Not on the country SCluster website · Low use · Lost in the many documents on the same topic	· Fast production just after the disaster · Reduced cost · Supported by other documents on LBC approach · Make available knowledge that has already been collected · Key-document for advocacy at a high level (authorities)

Hyperlinks on the web

- https://craterre.hypotheses.org/1803
- https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01877168/document
- https://archive.org/details/FicheDetailleeHaiti?q=Haiti+fiche+de+référence+détaillée
- https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/haiti_-_fiche_pays_-_cultures_constructives_locales_pour_la_resilience_et_le_developpement_-_20170920.pdf



Dates of release	Versions
May 2016 and Sept 2017	2 versions
Websites	**Views and downloads**
Hypotheses, HAL, archive.org, shelltercluster.org (2x), scribd.com	714
Actors involved	**Production time**
CRAterre, AE&CC, IFRC	2 weeks
Humanitarian context	**Release context**
Post-disaster - Earthquake	First version released around 1 month after the earthquake
Pages	**Donor and working days**
28 pages	AE&CC – 8 days

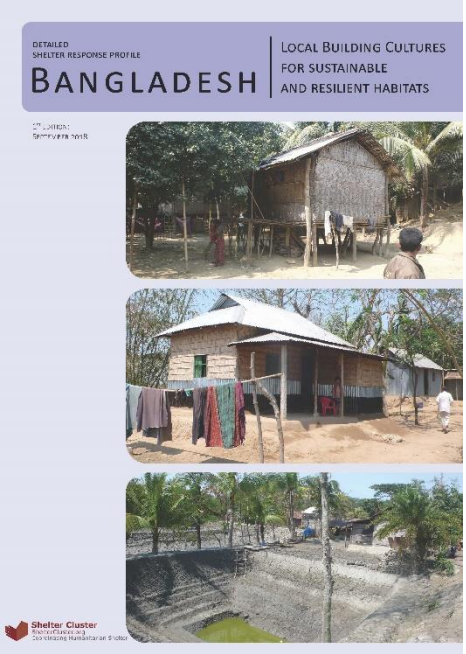
Distinctive signs

- The president was opposed to vernacular approaches
- Flash responses by Humanitarian actors
- Non-permanent cluster system
- First SRP in Spanish
- Focusing only on the affected areas (don't cover all Ecuador)
- Developed in 8 days, and released one month after the disaster
- Dissemination through the local networks (Proterra for example) so production not exemplar but the diffusion probably better
- First time that contemporary project were included to show applicability of the approach

Weaknesses	Strengths
· Few committed actors · Low diffusion through the cluster · Low use	· Fast production just after the disaster · Reduced cost · New topics added : urban context, affordability

Hyperlinks on the web

- https://craterre.hypotheses.org/1091
- https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-02888168/document
- https://archive.org/details/Ecuador_Costa?q=SEVILLANO+GUTIERREZ%2C+Enrique%2C+2017.+Ecuador+-+Costa+ +Datos+de+referencia+sobre%3A+practicas+constructivas+locales+de+bajo+costo%2C+extrategias+locales+de+respuesta+a+d essastres+naturales+%26+capacidad+de+inversion+en+habitat+de+la+poblacion+desfavorecida.+Villefontaine+%3A+CRAterre. +28+p.
- https://www.sheltercluster.org/promoting-safer-building-working-group/documents-0
- https://www.sheltercluster.org/ecuador-earthquake-2016/documents/ecuador-costa-habitat-local-y-estrategias-de-respuesta
- https://fr.scribd.com/document/384611833/16405-Ecuador-Costa



Dates of release	Versions
Sept 2018	1 version
Websites	**Views and downloads**
Hypotheses, HAL, archive.org, sheltercluster.org (2x), Humanitarianlibrary.org	1274
Actors involved	**Production time**
CRAterre, AE&CC, CARE, IFRC, CB, CRS, BUET, German RC, PSB WG	9 months
Humanitarian context	**Release context**
Preparedness	PSB WG group
Pages	**Donor and working days**
56 pages	IMPACT (CARE/PSB) – 22 days

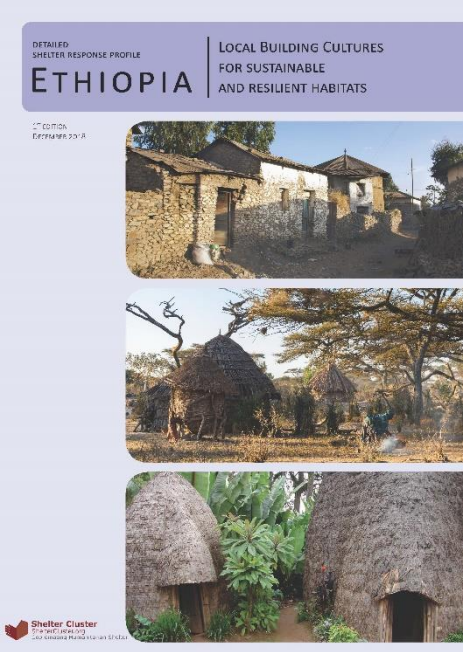
Distinctive signs

- First SRP supported by the GSC through the PSB working group
- First time that data have been break down by region
- Wasn't a product released right after a disaster it was a choice to test a preparedness context.
- It was a collaborative work in the production of the content with FICR, and with CARE and PSB members. Local actors have been involved for review.
- New form and chapters: introduction, advocacy side, better explain the key concepts to emphasize that the SRPs don't talk about heritage and vernacular habitat, tried to show that the LBC are evolving.
- The Chapter 3, *analyse of housing*, evolved toward more cross cutting issue such as tenure security and gender. The chapter 4 and 5, *learning from LBC*, remain from the beginning and chapter 3 was included along the process.
- Change of title – country profile toward shelter response profile

Weaknesses	Strengths
· Few committed local actors - lack of reactivity · Low diffusion through the in-country SC · Very long development – around 9 months · Many repetition in the content make it difficult to read · A certain content density	· Several International and local actors involved · New chapters and form · Methodology improved through the PSB WG · Make available knowledge that has already been collected · Priority country – high rate of disasters and crises

Hyperlinks on the web

- https://craterre.hypotheses.org/2233
- https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-02888202/document
- https://archive.org/details/Bangladesh_shelter?q=shelter+response+profile
- https://www.humanitarianlibrary.org/sites/default/files/2020/10/17338_Fiche_Bangladesh.pdf
- https://www.sheltercluster.org/bangladesh/documents/detailed-shelter-response-profile-bangladesh
- https://www.sheltercluster.org/bangladesh-monsoon-flooding-2019/documents/detailed-shelter-response-profile-bangladesh



Dates of release	Versions
Dec 2018	1 version
Websites	**Views and downloads**
Hypotheses, HAL, archive.org, shelltercluster.org (2x), reliefweb.int (2x), humanitarianlibrary	614
Actors involved	**Production time**
CRAterre, AE&CC, in-country SC, IFRC, CARE, PSB WG members	4 Months
Humanitarian context	**Release context**
Conflict - High internal displacement	Response to a call from the GSC
Pages	**Donor and working days**
60 pages	IMPACT (CARE/PSB) – 23 days

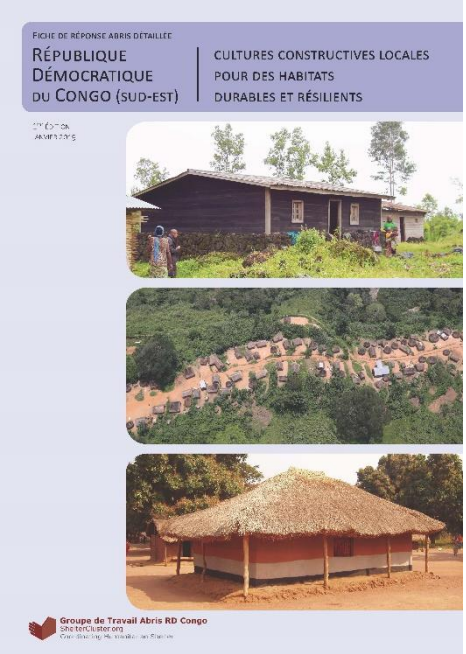
Distinctive signs

- First time that a demand came from the local SC. It was in response to a call from the GSC
- First time that local technician could participate in the production and not only high level coordinators
- In-country SC strongly committed
- First adaptation to conflict context
- In embassies, it was a document that was given to newcomers. It has been a rather unexpected use
- SC members contributed by sending photos, texts, and saying *I work in this area and it's not like you say*
- New approach, voluntary leaving empty spaces in order to push people go in the field and see for themselves
- Ethiopia is such a rich country in terms of variety of culture, climate, and religion. The division by region was kept in the description
- A form was set up to invite cluster member to participate in the data gathering. It was a change in the approach with the local cluster

Weaknesses	Strengths
· Remote production · Content density · No restitution to the communities	· Response to a call to all in-country SC · Committed local SC members · SCT very committed and convinced by the LBC approach · Fruitful exchanges with local-based actors · Key context – large humanitarian community · Part of the in-country SC strategy and guidelines

Hyperlinks on the web

- https://craterre.hypotheses.org/3066
- https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-02888183/document
- https://archive.org/details/Shelter_Ethiopia?q=shelter+response+profile
- https://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/ethiopia-detailed-shelter-response-profile-december-2018
- https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ethiopia-compressed.pdf
- https://www.humanitarianlibrary.org/sites/default/files/2020/10/17493_Fiche_Ethiopie.pdf
- https://www.sheltercluster.org/ethiopia/documents/ethiopia-country-profile
- https://www.sheltercluster.org/promoting-safer-building-working-group/documents/ethiopia-shelter-response-profile



Dates of release	Versions
Jan 2019	1 version
Websites	**Views and downloads**
Hypotheses, HAL, archive.org, sheltercluster.org (2x), reliefweb.int (2x)	824
Actors involved	**Production time**
CRAterre, AE&CC, Groupe abris RDC, CARE, IFRC	2 months
Humanitarian context	**Release context**
Conflict, internal displacement	Response to a call from the GSC
Pages	**Donor and working days**
60 pages	IMPACT – 20 days

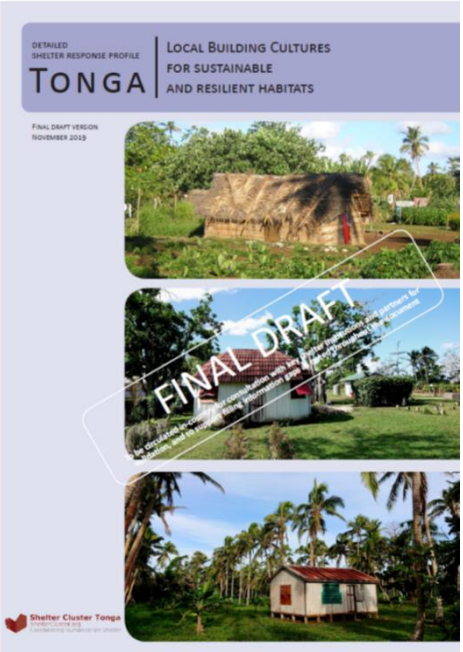
Distinctive signs

- Demand came through a call by the GSC
- Regional SC hub participated through coordinators
- Part of the guidelines of the shelter cluster
- Reference for project selection for funding
- Adaptation to conflict context
- Evidence and Impact: local agencies in Nord-Kivu and south Kivu used the SRP in the framework of their project development,
- Additional activities were set up, such as the training on LBC diagnostic
- This SRP was just a step and not the finality.
- The SRP was used as a basis to open the discussion before the training on LBC diagnostics
- Distribution to the sector members but no restitution to the communities

Weaknesses	Strengths
· Remote production · Content density	· Response to a call to all in-country SC · SCC committed and convinced by the LBC approach · Regional SC hub participated through coordinators · Part of the SC guidelines and strategy · Training on LBC diagnostics next to the SRP · Well-distributed (social media, etc) · Key context – large humanitarian community

Hyperlinks on the web

- https://craterre.hypotheses.org/3174
- https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-02888121/document
- https://reliefweb.int/report/democratic-republic-congo/fiche-de-r-ponse-abris-d-taill-e-r-publique-d-mocratique-du-congo
- https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/fiche_reponse_abris_-_rdc_sud-est_-_version_finale_hq_-_2019_01.pdf
- https://www.sheltercluster.org/promoting-safer-building-working-group/documents/fiche-shelter-response-profile-republique
- https://www.sheltercluster.org/democratic-republic-congo/documents/rd-congo-cultures-constructives-locales-pour-des-habitats



Dates of release	Versions
Not released yet - 2021	draft
Websites	**Views and downloads**
-	-
Actors involved	**Production time**
CRAterre, AE&CC, Pacific shelter cluster, Care, in-country SC	Ongoing
Humanitarian context	**Release context**
Preparedness	Response to a call from the GSC
Pages	**Donor and working days**
-	Australian RC– 19 days

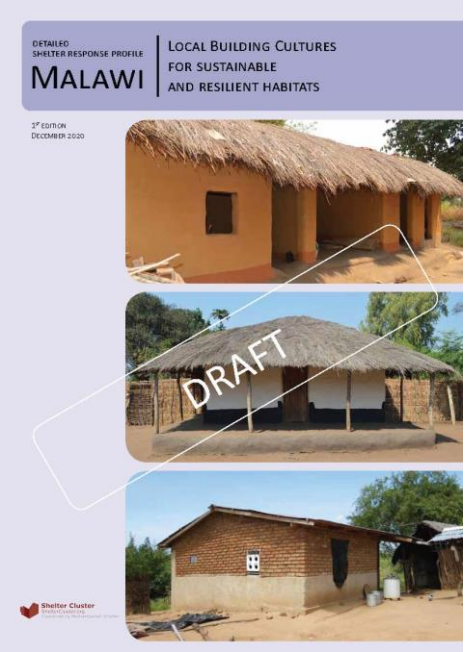
Distinctive signs

- Developed in a relatively quiet period, not during a response.
- Production ongoing
- COVID-19 crisis
- Shelter responses in the region don't often extend beyond the emergency phase, and when they do, the amount of funding is very low limiting the ability of agencies to engage in large scale projects.
- Not a demand from the country, rather an offer to draft a profile for the Pacific region from the global level.
- International NGOs have provided feedback. National authorities and agencies have not yet inputted due to the quick turnaround required, conflicting priorities and technological constraints.

Weaknesses	Strengths
· Remote production · Shelter practitioners have not been involved in its production · Up to now few local actors commitment	·

Hyperlinks on the web

·



Dates of release	Versions
Not released yet - 2021	draft
Websites	**Views and downloads**
-	-
Actors involved	**Production time**
CRAterre, AE&CC, GCRF, CARE, CRS Malawi, CADECOM Malawi, IFRC, in-country SC	Ongoing
Humanitarian context	**Release context**
Preparedness	GCRF – part of a wider research multi-actors on self-recovery
Pages	**Donor and working days**
-	GCRF research fund – 28 days

Distinctive signs

- COVID-19 crisis
- Activities on LBC training for LBC diagnostic, initially during CRAterre mission, but finally through a remote process.
- In-country SC TWiG committed

Weaknesses	Strengths
·	·

Hyperlinks on the web

·

5.4 Analysis by evaluation criteria

5.4.1 Relevance

➢ *Understanding of the objective of the SRPs*

Three main categories of objective emerged from the interviews. In general, people have mentioned only one of them:

- ➔ As a baseline document that gives information for shelter programming
- ➔ An advocacy tool for the shelter sector/cluster members, agencies, donors, or local authorities
- ➔ An orientation tools when arriving in a new context and help to back field assessment.

➢ *Objective: baseline document*

For most of the people interviewed the SRPs refer to a baseline document. It is not seen as a tool but more as background information or resource. Time-saving in response programing is often mentioned as the main objective, meaning that humanitarian will be able to reduce the time dedicated in context analyses and assessments during an emergency since they will have more information from the onset of the response, as someone said: "an expert on the plane can read it during the flight". Another interesting element is that the SRPs are able to avoid misinformation which seems to be a real plague in a stressful situation.

> *"In emergency response there is usually little information/available knowledge regarding these aspects and there is no undertaking such detailed assessment and data collection is usually beyond time/capacity/funding. If that information is already compiled and available it can be used for shelter programming and strategies from day one."*

Many people also said that the SRPs can help designing responses adapted to the context rather than general standard interventions. It helps to better understand the context related to construction, it directly helps to take more accurate and adapted decisions. It might help to open your eyes to issues or local thinking difficult to understand when just arriving to a country. It is important to have this information as soon as possible, as the setup of an intervention and strategies are being taken very early in time. Having or not a certain information might condition the chosen approaches.

Other people think it would be definitively useful to have this type of information and data available when involved in DRR and preparedness projects. Therefore, it is often seen as a document that fills a knowledge gap of the cluster, which is very positive in terms of relevance.

> *"Yes it is relevant as there are not many other resources like this which immediately come to mind. "*

Someone also said that the SRPs should be a baseline document and the cluster should produce a photo gallery connected with the crisis that could be used as before and after crisis. Someone else said that the SRPs are a photo of the LBC in a place and at a time T. Finally, someone said that the SRPs replace mainly the research papers which are great but not widely accessible to shelter practitioners and the everyday person. About this last point, it is interesting to remind that people said the opposite on the content above: for some people the SRPs are too literary and so not very accessible.

➢ *Objective: advocacy*

It is likely that, as someone said, if everyone was at the same level of awareness, the SRPs would be a resource to help people when they arrive in an unknown place, to save time and to get straight to the point. But that means that the majority of

people would then be convinced by this approach. But since this is not the case yet, the SRPs are playing a big role of advocacy to several audiences: SCT, international and local actors, national and local authorities, donors. It is necessary to note that, within the humanitarian sector, the SRPs are not specifically targeting one or the other audience. But probably, as local actors have raised in one case, since it is developed mainly by foreigners, the perspective presented remains very *international-expert-centric* and therefore is not able to reach local stakeholders as much as it could. So, at some point, it would be relevant to think about perspective relevance, recalling that a universal document does not exist:

> *"I gave a copy to my government counterpart and he didn't like one of the photos, because he said it was very rural backward people."*

So, as for advocacy, the SRPs are seen as a teaser the international community to show what the LBC discourse could be, something real. SRPs allow people in the field to have a basis to justify their interventions, promoting and identifying good practices. It gives the evidence and the authority to move forward. Someone said that the SRP is a resource for advocacy and demonstration to convince the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC)[10] at country level, the one who decides everything, and who has access to the ministers. Therefore, as someone else said, it is a document that highlights what people can do, not naively, but at its true value. It helps to broaden the view of people who will decide how others can build, people who will have a little bit in hand the lives of others.

> *"This is the logic of humanitarian sector, if you don't have these baseline at the beginning of the answers, you can't convince, it's lost. If as a technical and cluster coordinator or response programmer, I have this tool that I can show, post a poster, attach to a project proposal, I might win the case. "*

It gives a baseline to advocate for a different way of approaching shelter programmes, mainly when it comes to convince managers, decision makers or donors of a shelter programme in which hardware is not more important than the software component and the self-recovery aspect. It helps to change the minds in relation to placing the people at the centre instead of the product (local capacities and know-how, informed choice, dignity, etc.).Several people said that the SRPs are very useful for program staff orientation and gives information that can be translated in key-messages. It has assisted in promoting local techniques and to consider more holistic, community and household-lead approaches. For a non-specialist, new to the sector, the SRPs show the complexities in a positive sense of local building practices, and materials.

- *Objective: resource for orientation toward more assessment*

Other people said that the SRPs provide a good starting point for shelter actors to orientate them to the context:

> *"It is a first step to see what exists. But a proper visit of the project area, with open eyes and technical understanding, is cardinal."*

The SRPs work at the back on why using these approaches. If properly "translated", they can help to change perceptions and give value to local cultures. The objective is to encourage a more in depth local context analysis by pushing people to go out and see.

[10] https://www.unocha.org/our-work/coordination/humanitarian-coordination-leadership

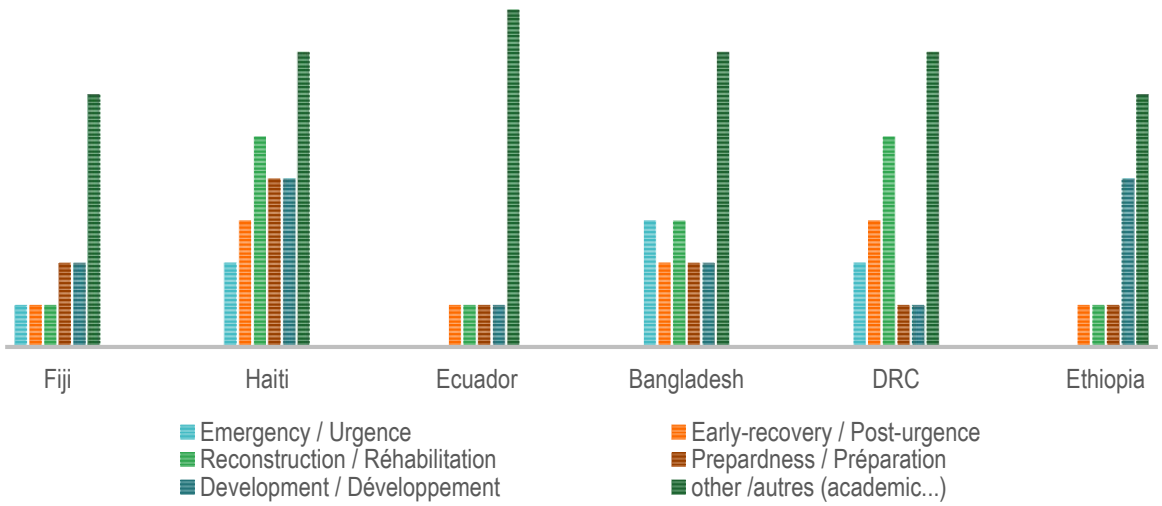
➢ *Context of use by SRP*

The SRP have all been released in a specific time of the context:

- ➔ Fiji : during cyclone Winston response, in 2016
- ➔ Haiti : during cyclone Matthew response in 2016
- ➔ Ecuador : during earthquake response in 2016
- ➔ Bangladesh : preparedness activity in 2018
- ➔ Ethiopia : during protracted internal conflict crisis response in 2018
- ➔ DRC : during protracted internal conflict crisis response in 2019

According to the survey, the far main use is for *research*. It is likely due to one of the bias which is the types of actors that could be reached within this research. Come after with only slight differences*, use in reconstruction, use in early-recovery, use in preparedness*, and, *use in emergency* comes at the end. Except for the research use, this outcome is in line with the objective of the SRPs and the response of the interviewees.

What is more surprising is that the use by SRP is not exactly in line with the context of production. For example, the SRP of Ecuador was produced in the aftermath of the earthquake, but, according the survey, it has not been used as an emergency or early-recovery resource/baseline data. This is likely due to the enforcement context as described above. On the other hand, the SRP of DRC seems to be more in line with its production period. And that's interesting to note that the SRP of Ethiopia has been used more as a baseline data for development than for recovery or reconstruction.



Initially, the objective was to have the opinion of the interviewees on the relevance of the time of release of the SRP. Again, it was not really possible to obtain such information since very few of them have really used or participated in the development of the SRPs. So, most of them have made more recommendations than statements.

In disaster context, three main positions emerged from the interviews, the opinions are very divided on this aspect:

- ➔ The best moment is during an emergency response
- ➔ The best moment is during the early-recovery phase
- ➔ The best moment is during preparedness

The best moment is an emergency context where there is the right person in the field, someone who is already convinced and in a dynamic of looking for real responses in the field. Otherwise people won't commit in seeking solutions. It is during crises that it is possible to add layers in the assessment and strategies because actors are in the field and are looking for responses. In a logic of DRR, in a non-crisis context for example, it is much more difficult to finance LBC diagnostics.

> *"A tool for development should not be the same, it is not the same timeframe and target. My good feeling is whatever the country where I would be based after an emergency, this tool would be available for advocacy."*

Several people think that it is more adapted to develop the profiles during the early-recovery phase, or when you are doing the needs assessment to think about and just make it really clear, how it can be very practical. This is more about the back, to make it more obvious:

> *"In high emergency, it shouldn't be a priority to look at local building structures because I'm talking about half a million refugees coming over the border. the recovery phase, settlement protracted displacement you can start talking about what the local cultures are because I think the advantages of these practices and the value of those practices and they are also related to local economy that I find a great advantage."*

> *"Emergency actors do not usually have that capacity or the time, when the priority is to get people sheltered (at least out of rain, sun, or cold) as fast as possible rather than as good as possible. So the considerations of the local context come rather as a second step, after immediate emergency and for early recovery. Obviously, having information like an SRP available already at the moment of the disaster, makes it more likely that these considerations of the context will be used for shelter programming already in the emergency phase."*

Other people think that the SRP should be produced in the preparedness phase:

> *"If we do this in a post-disaster situation, the process can never be very good. If we manage to make this tool, a tool that we produce in the preparedness phase, I think it's easier to build an interesting process."*

> *"In a perfect world where people would be wise, I would say that we should produce them largely before a crisis to be better prepared and well documented. But in a process of raising awareness, it is during a crisis that the SRPs should be produced because it is at this precise moment that people are looking for solutions. It is the best moment to question by making them looking for information in the field."*

In humanitarian crisis context, people mainly said that:

- ➔ It is very contextual

As someone said, it seems not easy to fully implement such an approach in a crisis because you talk about protection, basic aspects, not the same policy and expectation while for disaster which seems easier for some of the interviewees. People generally make the difference between protracted crises where an SRP would be often relevant and refugee camps where it is probably not adapted, with some exceptions.

"Yes, for protracted crises, but not temporal camps (dismantled in the near future such as in Ecuador)"

"For Ethiopia, it is quite challenging because there is always something going on. At any time at the end in Ethiopia is pretty good. It was not like a major disaster, and then you are trying to develop this. I mean it was a particularly bad time for internally displacement."

At the end, the SRPs need to be adapted to both context (crises or disasters), with chapters slightly different. Someone suggested that having one in urban and suburban protected crises would be quite interesting, like taking evidence from Syria context.

"It is very context-based, in some cases, you can start during the emergency phase, such as in rural area in Africa, in remote places where traditional housing is semi-permanent. And there is other context where it is not possible. Anyway in both context it is relevant to have such a tool available".

Finally, someone mentioned that timing is not so much the issue as it has the potential to inform future response in a part of the world which is constantly exposed to natural hazards, what is more important is to develop it in-country rather than on another continent, so the process would present greater opportunity for local stakeholders to engage and contribute.

- *SRPs legitimacy*

The SRP legitimacy was often been cited as a key-point of its acceptance. There are two sides that seem to provide legitimacy:

- ➔ The quality or accuracy of the content which therefore fills a gap at cluster level
- ➔ The reputation or validation by an institution

Regarding the accuracy of the content that fills gaps, almost all the interviewees do agree that there is no overlap with other document, moreover, some of them talk about a document which is quite different and positive compare to other technical document.

"We don't have such catalogue of building style, we are not necessarily thinking how we could work with what people already do."

"I think we have a lot of tools in the sector, which can be overwhelming, but I do see it as something quite different, and good, it is not another document about distribution or fixing tarpaulin or whatever."

Regarding the institutional validation, it was mentioned several times that the GSC is giving high level of legitimacy to the document:

"The SRP is part of a process, it is not isolated. The production of the SRP is part of the shelter cluster protocol, the understanding of the context. It is not something that can chose to do or no, this is the first step. "

"The fact that it's supported by the cluster and that it's done by experts from CRAterre gives me a certain assurance, I'm not questioning that."

"Even if I don't know the whole production process, knowing who is in charge of the overall production and that it is validated by the PSB WG, it gives me a high level of confidence."

The number of stakeholders included in the production is another positive aspect that provides legitimacy and credibility to the document:

"Legitimacy of the content, if one does it alone, how to verify the relevance of the information found in document old and recent. "

Nevertheless, the existing legitimacy does exist at global level, but not at local level, from the government, except in the case of Haiti, where the exchanges with the government counterpart have existed for long and have allowed for more content evidence and trust-based relation.

"It takes time to legitimize itself."

"What seems to me indispensable is that there be a validation of the profile by the local authorities. Then it is up to the local authority to argue that the construction methods have evolved, that the available materials are no longer available"

At the end, and as already said above, the legitimacy also depends greatly on the perspective. It is very likely that local legitimacy would never be reached as the document is something that comes from abroad, and done by international experts. This is likely one of the major limit of theses profiles that has to be accepted.

➢ *Production stakeholders*

The SRP stakeholders demand involvement in the production:

	Demand from	Stakeholders involved	Resources
Fiji	CRAterre/AE&CC	CRAterre/AE&CC	AE&CC
Haiti	CRAterre/AE&CC + SCT	CRAterre/AE&CC + PSB WG (V2)	AE&CC
Ecuador	CRAterre/AE&CC	CRAterre/AE&CC, IFRC	AE&CC
Bangladesh	PSB WG	CRAterre/AE&CC, CARE, IFRC, CB, CRS, BUET, German RC, PSB WG	IMPACT (CARE/PSB)
Ethiopia	SCT under GSC call	CRAterre/AE&CC, in-country SC, IFRC, CARE, PSB WG	IMPACT (CARE/PSB)
DRC	SCT under GSC call	CRAterre/AE&CC, Groupe abris RDC, CARE, IFRC	IMPACT (CARE/PSB)
Tonga	Pacific SC under GSC call	CRAterre/AE&CC, Pacific Shelter Cluster, Care, IFRC, in-country SC	Australian RC
Malawi	GCRF self-recovery research project	CRAterre/AE&CC, GCRF research project, CARE, CRS Malawi, CADECOM Malawi, IFRC, in-country SC	GCRF research fund

As presented it the table above, the first SRP were developed by CRAterre experts only. It was clearly not the process initially planned but it was useful to have tangible examples. Later, the process has been enriched by other actors' involvement. However, and according to the interviewees expectations it is necessary to continue developing this part of the process toward more inclusion of local actors.

According to the interviews:

- ➔ There will never be ownership if you don't do it with people
- ➔ Type of actors involved depends on the objective
- ➔ The involvement of local partners when developing the SRP is key to get a precise and realistic document
- ➔ The local partners that should take part are local communities, in-country SC members, in-country local and international NGOs, universities and local authorities
- ➔ It is necessary to find ways to ease the participation of local actors

The necessary involvement of local actors in the process seems to be consensual when the objective of the process is ownership. However, as explained above, various objectives were cited, so the type of actors involved would depend on it.

> *"It depends on the objectives of the SRP it is a product or a process. If it is a process to change the perception, it is necessary to have universities, post disasters actors and donors. So, these main actors have to be targeted. Even if the product is not perfect, at least the leadership is going to change, and it will allow to have more freedom and means to include local knowledge in projects."*

> *"If the objective is to have a perfect product, at this point it is necessary to have representatives of the whole construction sector (inhabitants, legislators, architects and masons perspectives….) in order to have a document that reflects as closely as possible the reality. But to keep in mind that it can be explosive as it becomes an encyclopaedia of the habitat."*

It depends on the objective, as well as on the context:

> *"In Ecuador, CRAterre worked on it and then passed it on to the local shelter cluster for review, is this the right way to do it? It's certainly a way to get results in a very short period of time, because speed is essential. How can you facilitate a discussion on Ecuador when the international actors are only there from time to time?*

> *"A country with different practices, very different social and ethnic groups, and a large presence of local and international actors will require more interaction for the production of an SRP".*

There is also a need to work out concrete ways and means of including local actors:

> *"I guess finding a way to involve people, like Wapp, to send photos could be relevant."*

> *"There could be an interest, if developed in close collaboration with a local organization and funding is offered to them to actively participate in its drafting."*

When talking about who should be involved, it was difficult to have clear responses. Most people interviewed hadn't really thought about it. It is probably due to more general concerns about the difficulties that SCT faces when trying to involve stakeholders in any join-activities.

From agencies perspective, that depends on the context, when they have local hired staff it seems much easier to involve them in the process than when it is a flash response like in Ecuador where local-based teams are reduced.

Involved local universities is a concern only for a few interviewees. But there is still questioning of the ways and means of involving them that is seen as rather difficult to achieve.

"How to reach the right person, the right university? If you already have a local partner, you will ask them for help, but then you may miss out on other people who might have been interesting too. So it's rather the work of identifying and contacting these people which is difficult, but which would be important to do."

On the contrary, government counterparts are often cited. But there is not great illusions on such actors' involvement.

"Perhaps at the government level they should be more involved. Because today, we've involved clusters and we've tried to involve some academics, but it's true that at the government level, it's not really done. And they are the actors who have the power of large and durable impact, if they adhere to the document process. "

"You have to find them (Gvt actors) if you want to involve them and then if you can find them there weren't the most interested in the local building structures."

An interviewee said that, if you don't do the SRPs with people, there will never be ownership. You don't own something you haven't done. Very connected to the actors' involvement, ownership is often cited as unavoidable and as the guarantee of sustainability. But this rooting level seems to have not been reached yet:

"There had been back and forth, we had not seen a real appropriation by local actors. There was a follow-up afterwards, but not much of a local response."

"It has attracted some interest of expatriates during shelter response operations (in Fiji), but not so much local practitioners who have openly questioned the relevance of something written about their place by foreigners in a faraway land."

Another aspect that doesn't seem to be very clear is from whom should come the demand and who should lead the production process.

"It's hard for me to say. So it should come from the national shelter clusters."

After the first SRP, the demand came from the SCT in response to a GSC call. Probably, the SRPs are not sufficiently known for local clusters to request them. So they took an opportunity rather than being at the origin of the request.

Finally, competencies necessary to develop such a profile remains blurry for many interviewees: whereas for some of them anyone could do it, for others, it should require high competencies.

➢ *Strengths of the production process*

Main positive point of the process of production

- ➔ The process is as important as the product
- ➔ The process opens the door for others activities
- ➔ The process is in constant evolvement
- ➔ The flexibility in the development (content change, etc)

One very positive point is that the SRPs are generally understood as a process more than a product.

"There was different levels, while doing the document. We treated exercises with the partners, I think those are the most valuable moments. But what is very valuable is, that we did the accessory, building exercises with the partners. The technical staff was doing the exercises while we, Amicor and CRAterre, were drafting the guide. That is valuable moment in that context."

To go further into that idea of process, the SRPs were seen as a step that could lead to a next step in the process.

> *(DRC) "So the positive point is that the SRP was just a step and not the finality. The profile was finished before the training, it was used as a basis to open the discussion."*

However, as mentioned above, the SRPs could also be developed through a process of local based workshop but, in reality, in DRC, it's the opposite that happened, the SRP has open the doors to workshops and trainings about LBC diagnostics. It would certainly be ideal to have field mission and organize workshops with sector members prior to the SRPs production, but to be honest, it is certainly very difficult to finance such activities.

The constant evolution of the SRPs is another strength raised by the interviewees. Until now, each SRP has been an occasion of improvement, fine-tuning, and adaptation. These changes and improvement make it more and more relevant. On the other side, at the beginning this evolution was a real strength but along the process, by including more chapters and cross-cutting topics, the document is becoming heavier and heavier. It is likely that a balance between content and size needs to be found.

> *"At the end chapter 4 and 5 remain from the beginning, learning from LBC, but chapter 3, analyse of housing, evolves toward more cross-cutting issue such as tenure security, gender and was included along the process and that is very relevant. We have also included contemporary project."*

> *"At the beginning we have improved each SRP with new topics, but now it has become an issue with the quantity of information".*

The flexibility of the frame is also mentioned as another strength of the SRPs:

> *"Because people can be displaced multiple and multiple times and that is the bigger challenge. I remember very well that I had to considerably modify the methodology because that was not taken into account. Initially, the approach was: we were going to map like a typology study more or less, which was great but that was not enough because you have displaced persons, and they look at things differently. "*

> *"The SCT make the tool evolved, they said that the issue was not the disasters but the people killing people, this is the internal conflict. So we took out all the references to hazard prone area. But at the end we managed to make understand that the responses can be very similar, because people take into account the local conditions which are not only human but climatic and that both of them can go together. It was very relevant."*

- *Weaknesses in the production process.*

Main weaknesses of the process of production

- ➔ Limited involvement and ownership by local stakeholders
- ➔ Process relying on SCT and thus is weaken by turnover
- ➔ The original format is inaccessible and edited in an expensive software
- ➔ Document becoming too heavy

The main weakness noted in the process refers to the level involvement of the actors:

> *(Tonga) "Not lot of local commitment I think this is largely due to the fact that local shelter practitioners have not been involved in its production, so they might see it as just another publication which arrived on the shelf as a finished product".*

(Bangladesh) "The shelter cluster has not revisited that document for many reasons which include, it was not made familiar to SC members or other construction players."

In the same way, someone reported that the SRPs production leaders at country level have promoted interest in the approach, but in the end, they are not the ones who will stay in place.

Another aspect is the actual format (InDesign) which makes exchanges difficult:

"The main weakness of the profile is ownership and accessibility, as the document in its original format is guarded by CRAterre and it is difficult for other stakeholders to provide feedback now and into the future. If it were more interactive as a google document, or wikipedia page, this would open it up to a wider audience and it would become more dynamic and remain relevant."

And finally, as said above, the size which tends to become heavier can have consequences such as a reluctance to read it and fear to produce it.

"Everybody is taking ownership of it and want to add something. Less and less easy to produce locally, more and more the result of expert work. Can be scary to produce."

➢ *Process Key-points*

Key-points raised by the interviewees regarding the process of production and enforcement:

- ➔ To make people understand the idea behind it
- ➔ To keep flexibility in the type of content for more context adaptability
- ➔ always treating the SRPs as works-in-progress
- ➔ Stronger accessibility for and engagement of local stakeholders
- ➔ What competencies and so what legitimacy

The process of production is certainly a key-element that influences the relevance and coherence of the SRPs. As already said above, this process helps giving legitimacy, sustainability, understanding and awareness. But, many factors can influence this process and it seems that, in fine, there is not an ideal process that should be promoted. For example, if this process takes too long, engaging many actors, it won't meet the expectations of an immediate context analysis for early advocacy and if it is conducted outside a response with enough time, it won't take advantage of the presence of actors looking for response strategy.

Therefore, what seems to be important is that the humanitarian community understand the idea and potential behind the SRPs, beyond the technical information presented.

"At a certain point of the production you don't even have a document but you have an approach and that was the first level of this measure, probably the most important one from the communities' perspective."

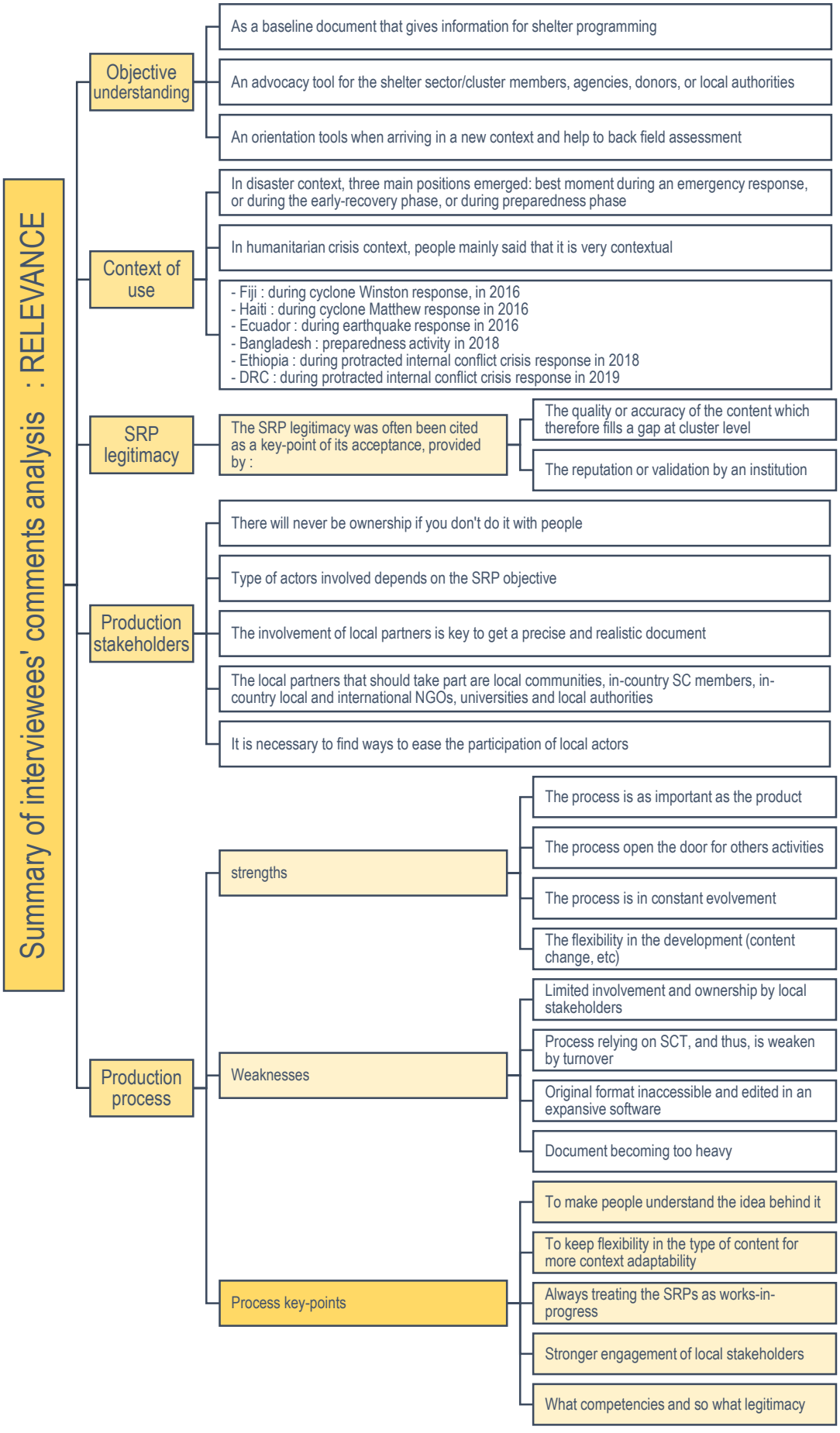
"The engineers for every single partner would understand and that is very important for the process"

As someone said, the flexibility of the content is another key-point that might ensure the relevance. It might be a big task, but always treating the SRPs as works-in-progress may well be the way to go.

According to a few interviewees, the SRPs should come from the development sector and then be used in the humanitarian sector. But in that case, and according to concerns above, how do you get people to adopt it as their own?

Regarding the competencies necessary to develop the profile, the opinions are very divided. Some said that students or every architect of engineer could do it easily, while others said that if you don't have somebody who can wrestle with the social science aspect and anthropologic aspects, you cannot simply do it. Others said that other agencies involved in self-recovery and LBC topics could also conduct this process. What is clearer is that it is impossible to have someone dedicated in SRPs development at SCT level during a crisis, someone suggested that one option would be to have a first draft based on an initial research from CRAterre and its network. And continuing this process in partnership with the cluster and local agencies. Actually it is almost what is done today, but practically, partnership with the shelter cluster is not always achieved.

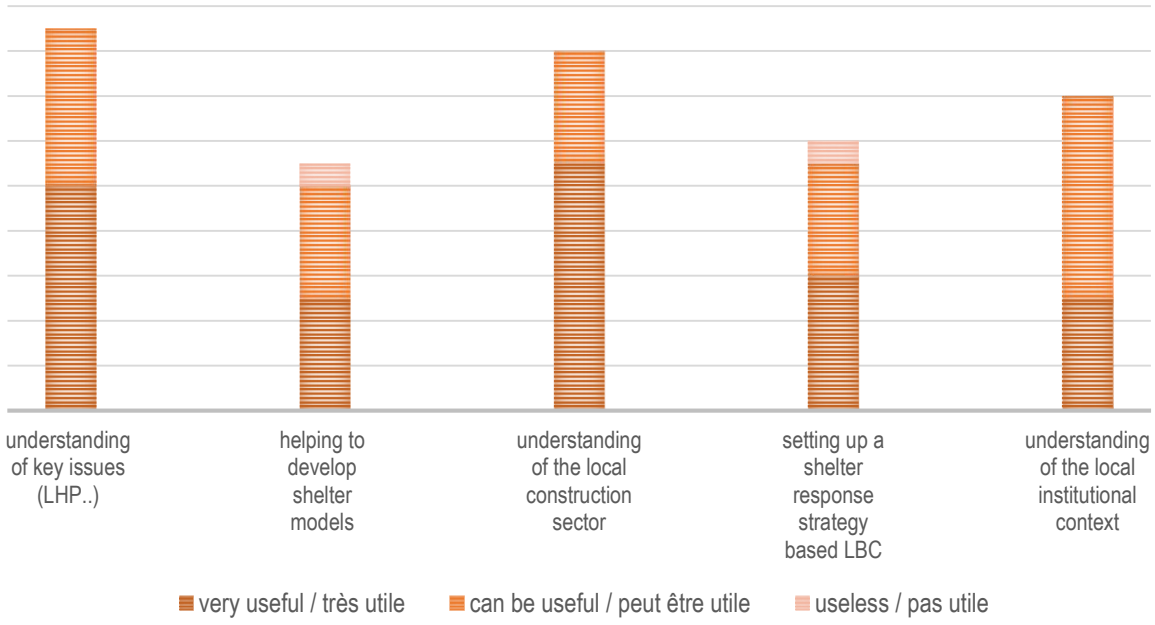
Regarding the transfer of competencies, at some point, the objective was to produce a guide about the development of these profiles so that other actors could make them. It was not done, but it was discussed giving some advice and some warnings. However, this option brings back the question of legitimacy and validation of the content.


Summary of interviewees' comments analysis : RELEVANCE
Objective understanding
As a baseline document that gives information for shelter programming
An advocacy tool for the shelter sector/cluster members, agencies, donors, or local authorities
An orientation tools when arriving in a new context and help to back field assessment
Context of use
In disaster context, three main positions emerged: best moment during an emergency response, or during the early-recovery phase, or during preparedness phase
In humanitarian crisis context, people mainly said that it is very contextual
- Fiji : during cyclone Winston response, in 2016
- Haiti : during cyclone Matthew response in 2016
- Ecuador : during earthquake response in 2016
- Bangladesh : preparedness activity in 2018
- Ethiopia : during protracted internal conflict crisis response in 2018
- DRC : during protracted internal conflict crisis response in 2019
SRP legitimacy
The SRP legitimacy was often been cited as a key-point of its acceptance, provided by :
The quality or accuracy of the content which therefore fills a gap at cluster level
The reputation or validation by an institution
Production stakeholders
There will never be ownership if you don't do it with people
Type of actors involved depends on the SRP objective
The involvement of local partners is key to get a precise and realistic document
The local partners that should take part are local communities, in-country SC members, in-country local and international NGOs, universities and local authorities
It is necessary to find ways to ease the participation of local actors
Production process
strengths
The process is as important as the product
The process open the door for others activities
The process is in constant evolvement
The flexibility in the development (content change, etc)
Weaknesses
Limited involvement and ownership by local stakeholders
Process relying on SCT, and thus, is weaken by turnover
Original format inaccessible and edited in an expansive software
Document becoming too heavy
Process key-points
To make people understand the idea behind it
To keep flexibility in the type of content for more context adaptability
Always treating the SRPs as works-in-progress
Stronger engagement of local stakeholders
What competencies and so what legitimacy

5.4.2 Efficiency

➢ *SRPs content usefulness*

According to the survey outcomes, the SRPs mainly help to understand the context, but less to develop strategies.



➢ *SRPs use*

The SRP were used:

- ➔ to have an overview of the local context
- ➔ As a reference document for response and recovery
- ➔ As an advocacy tool for sustainable appropriate responses
- ➔ To help evaluating the projects and decide if they will be funded
- ➔ Introduced in in-country training course about shelters, or workshops with sector members
- ➔ As part of a research project

Analysing the efficiency of SRPs requires to have a better overview of its usage. It will help to verify the correlation between the objectives of SRPs and the resulting usage.

As an example of usage, it was mentioned above that the SRP of Ethiopia was used by an embassy as a welcome for newcomers in the country. This unexpected usage has probably a positive impact, but in term of efficiency, the effort and the cost of its development is probably not in line with this result and the initial objective, which is to reach out humanitarian agencies. However, by reaching the tourism and business sector it can have some broader and unexpected impact in the long term.

When talking of use at global level, many people said that the SRPs are and will be useful for international actors, in order to have an overview of the local context. It allows to feed the thinking even if the local actors did not take it for themselves. Many

interviewees used the SRPs to get information to be able to understand better the context and then try to contextualize the possible response.

> *"I used the SRP to gather initial data on typologies, materials, techniques and cost/m2 and inform my work for the Shelter/NFI Sector in Cox's Bazar."*

So, they have read the profile as background info on the context, specially, as someone said, when you have only two weeks to design a shelter strategy, it is very necessary to have validated information by an institution. In that case, the SRP becomes a reference document for the response and recovery phase.

The SRP are also used as an advocacy tool for sustainable appropriate responses. Someone said that it was used to advocate to the authorities, to prove that specific material such as wood or bamboo are adapted to the local building. Another interviewee said that by flicking all the pictures, you can see how people live, and so, what is just not appropriate.

> *"I used it as advocacy, mainly with *agency[11] and technical working group, the pictures helped for it showing that we don't have the solution, but we have to adapt to this."*

Or participates in deconstructing preconceived ideas on LBC approach:

> *"I remember questions such as "ah, it's too expensive", which is out of the blue, doesn't mean anything, but we could show parallel to that, we had the market study as well as the cash study which showed pilot that we had entire study on how much NGO were spending on shelter, which is way less when we went to these kind of approaches than that initially was, and I mean these kind of project is mostly only owner-driven approach."*

As already said in the impact chapter above, the SRP was used as a resource to back some decisions, and/or influence others. At sector country level, the SRP, together with other tools, was used to evaluate the projects and decide if they will be funded.

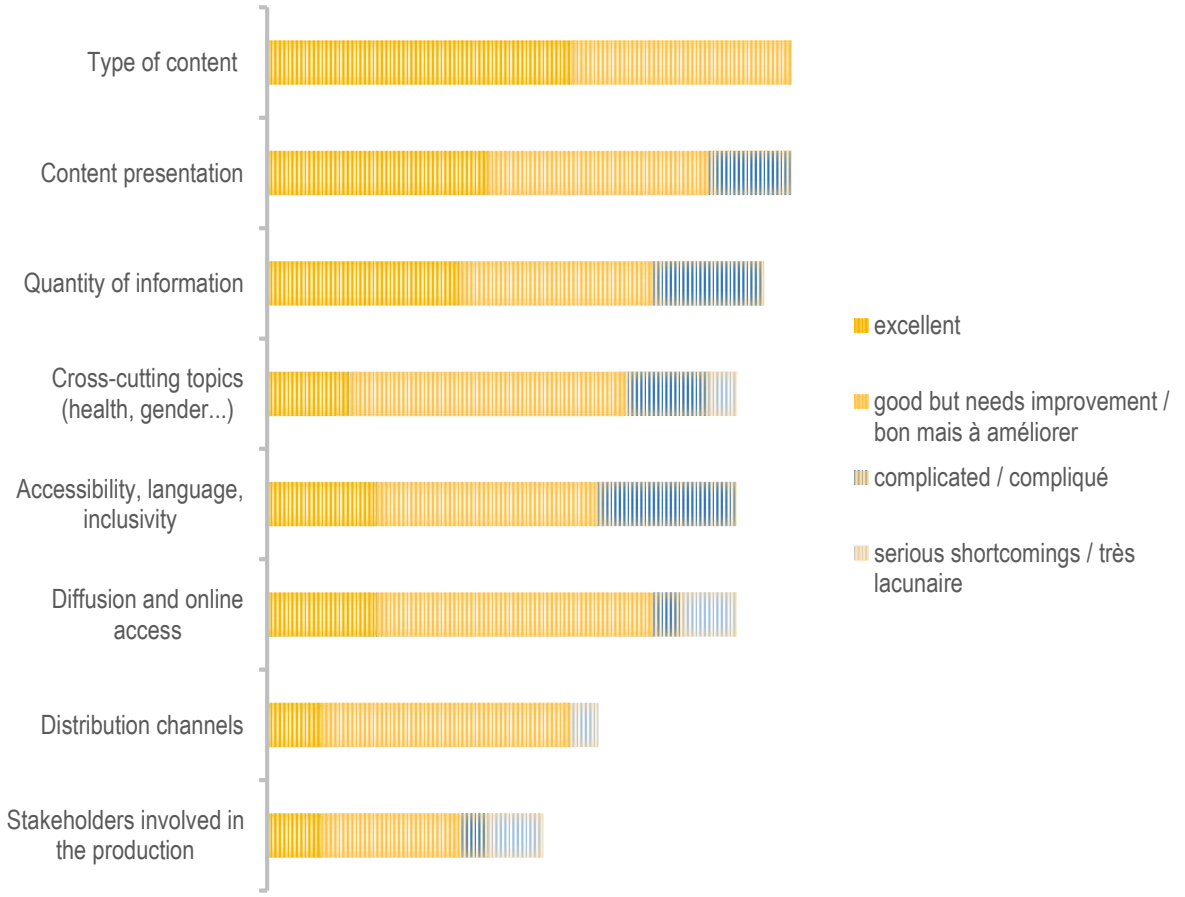
> *"They had also to do the markets assessment and though, these tools allow us to say: you get funding from pooled fund or whatever, only if you have done that. We want to see if you have done that."*

Three interviewees used the SRPs in small and short in-country training course about shelters, or workshop with sector member (mainly in DRC), and in workshop with students. A few people mentioned that they mainly used it within research project, for example, on wider impact of shelter assistance. Someone said that, the SRPs helped to use the correct terminology.

- *Rating the SRPs content by topic*

In general, the survey participants rated the content as *excellent* or *good but needs improvement*. The presentation, quantity of information, and online access are generally well-rated. The cross-cutting topics, the accessibility, and the distribution channels are rated as medium and the stakeholders involved in the production gets the lower rate. According to the survey, the cross-cutting topics, the online diffusion, the distribution channels, and the stakeholders involved are presenting serious shortcomings.

[11] Name of agencies are kept anonym for more neutrality of purpose



➢ *Product rating*

- ➔ In general, it is considered as good with valid resources of information to design programs.
- ➔ Most of the interviewees don't think that people will read it
- ➔ The size of the document is a big debate
- ➔ In general, the illustrations help to flick through quickly

In general, almost all interviewees are happy to tell that they like the product. They find it good with valid resources of information to design programs.

Someone said the SRPs could change the perception of the practitioners as long as they read it. If for a few people it does make them stop and think, it would be a challenge to make everyone stop and think because it is quite a large document with a lot of words, which could probably result in not being read. As someone said, it has got potential but how to roll it out properly remains a question.

> *"I don't think anybody would read that document to be honest with you, because it's too long and nobody has time for that."*

But at the end, even if people don't read it, the illustrations help to flick through quickly and keeping all information together ensure a wide scope of public. The size of the document is a big debate, sometimes a few words are enough to attract curiosity, and sometimes it narrows it down too much.

"We need to accept the limits of the document produced in early-recovery, (…) quickly available to be able to feed external process, it allows to include it in the shelter cluster strategy very quickly reaching key people."

➢ *Product Strengths*

- ➔ The content covers many important aspects
- ➔ Many information are concentrated in a single document (see as a strength and a weakness)
- ➔ It fills an important knowledge gap
- ➔ It provides valuable information about the actors of the local construction sector and types of local shelters
- ➔ Information provided on different areas
- ➔ Nice illustrations which plays a role of teaser

Many people said that the content is good and it covers many important aspects. That is interesting to note that for some interviewees the fact that many information are concentrated in a single document, it is a strength while for others it is too dense and then seen as a weakness. Another aspect which triggers positive and negative feeling is the layout of the document which is clear, and easy to access for some of the people while for others it is difficult to reach the needed information. In brief, people mainly likes:

- Information on types of local shelters
- Information about the actors of the local construction sector
- Different areas described in the same document
- The illustrations
- The relevance of the content which is well-presented

And other comments such as:

"Very good to have such a tool, gathering all these data about climate, areas, who takes care of what in the construction sector, history about self-built social housing, according to what criteria. Being able to understand better all these aspects from the onset of a response is very important."

"For us, practitioners, we don't have time to conduct detailed research and the SRP give us valuable information to design strategies."

"It fills an important knowledge gap, and is a valuable reference in this regard. Just as the development of environmental guidelines, and housing land and property rights guidelines fill important knowledge gaps.

➢ *Product weaknesses*

- ➔ Content density (seen as a strength as well as a weakness)
- ➔ The information shouldn't have all the same weight
- ➔ Too literary and lacks of pedagogical and more direct messages
- ➔ Should be in local language and also other languages
- ➔ For more accessibility: executive summary, better present the sections, the chapters, and include hyperlinks
- ➔ Not enough messages about the necessity to go out and see what people do
- ➔ Need more sketches, drawings, and technical solutions, good and bad practices
- ➔ It lacks of in information on urban context

Regarding the weaknesses of the SRPs as a product, in general people raised the issue of content density, and a document too literary that lacks of pedagogical and more direct messages, such as key-messages. Although the initial objective was to reach out project managers, the fact that the SRPs are too complicated and detailed makes them inaccessible to shelter officers which seems to be a concern. Several interviewees said that they had to extract and send some of the details of the SRPs to make it more understandable and therefore prevents wide distribution. Some of them said that a more simple and shorter form would be relevant.

Apart from that, they said that:

- It is necessary to review and reduce the introduction
- Sources need to be clarified or gathered somewhere
- Should be in local language and others as well
- Lack of inclusion topics
- Repetition in the document, such as in the Bangladesh SRP, may be repulsive
- More detailed information about the political and administrative setup of a region and country would be extremely valuable (i.e. organigram of the decision making process).
- Some work could be done to make them more accessible, for instance an executive summary or a presentation of the main ideas and benefits of adopting this approach.
- An SRP cannot be a 50 pages document or it will be useless. It will be too difficult to find specific information.
- The number of pages prevents people to explore it. So, it is necessary to better present the section, the countries areas. The first images are not necessary, you have to reach the 5th page to find the index. In the index you don't have hyperlinks to particular chapters.
- It is very important to understand also these factors that go beyond construction. Might be great to develop a little bit more the social/anthropological section or the communication pathways amongst people.
- Not enough messages about the necessity to go out and see what people do! Maybe it is clearer in the emergency form of the profile (ppt Mozambique and Madagascar)
- There is a lack of technical solutions, it can be the ad-hoc technical solution on a foundation system, for the fixing of a roof, and good and bad practices are missing things like that. Technical details.
- One thing is missing: how do you convince authorities and local people of the benefits of traditional construction methods?

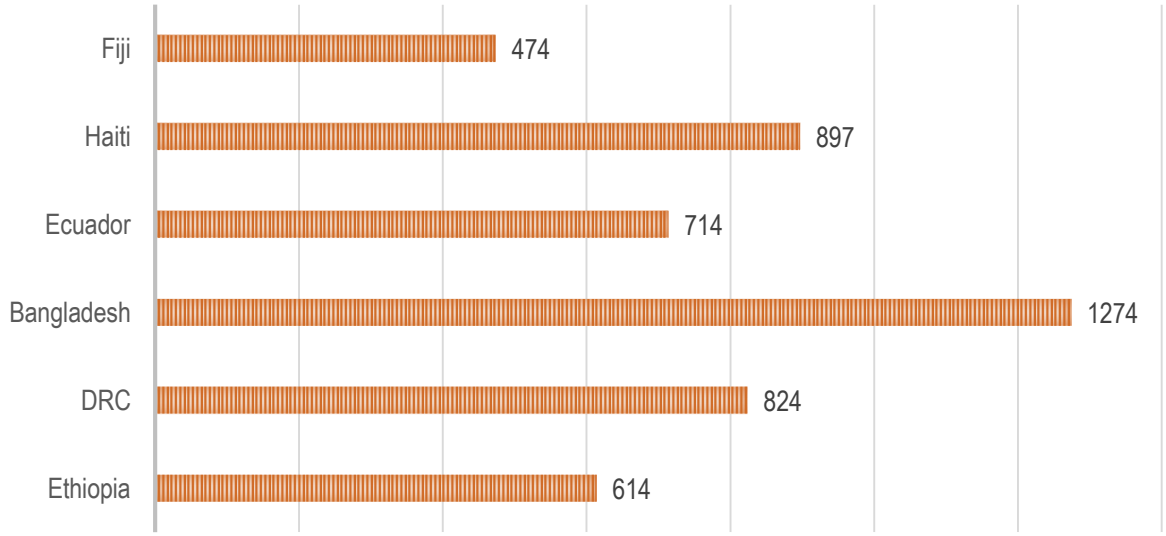
- In order to develop manuals, as the confined masonry guide[12], we need more sketches and drawings.
- I don't think we can reassure people enough that there are technically relevant solutions, including a high enough level of security for the inhabitants. We have a discourse that does not correspond to what our listeners are looking for. I am thinking on the LBC case studies. It could be an annexe of the SRPs.

Regarding the presentation of the content, someone raised that the information shouldn't have all the same weight, so it could be good to work on information prioritization that should be highlighted because they are key to understand the context and what is only additional information that are only nice to know.

Again, when talking about the content, many interviewees raised the lack of in information on urban context that might make the SRPs more relevant, particularly how people live, how they self-built their home, or the spatial side.

➢ *SRPs on the web: views and downloads*

Below the statistic of downloading and view by SRP. The Bangladesh SRP seems to be the most downloaded, but it doesn't mean that it had a greater impact on the ground. As noted above, the Bangladesh SRP likely had much less impact that the SRPs of Ethiopia and DRC.

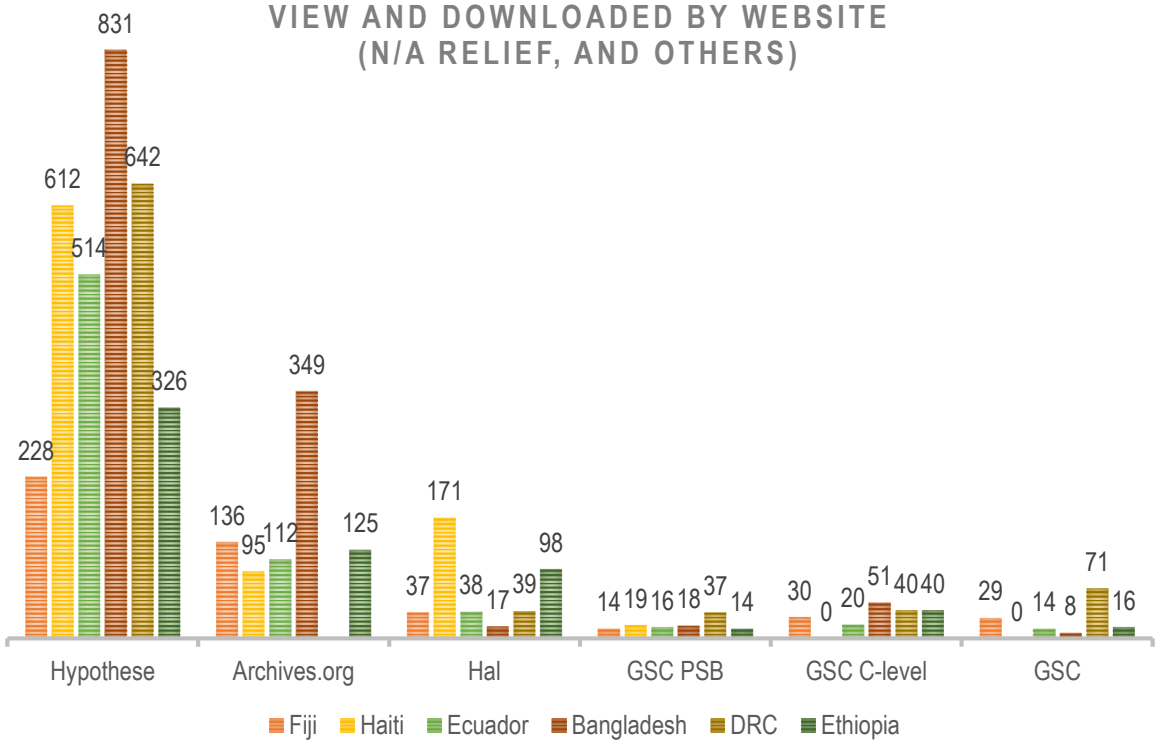


➢ *View and downloaded by website[13]*

The first figure below shows that the CRAterre website is far more consulted that the GSC website for SRPs downloading. It opens up potential improvements in the accessibility of the SRPs online. The second figure does not give enough data to relate the SRP launch with the crisis, except with Ecuador. This is mainly due to postponement of the upload on Hypotheses and HAL websites in regard to the crisis and SRP launch.

[12] http://www.world-housing.net/tutorials/confined-masonry-tutorials

[13] It has not been possible to have the statistic of the reliefweb.org and the humanitarian library. It is likely that these website only refer to the SRP which are hosted in Hypothese or HAL.


VIEW AND DOWNLOADED BY WEBSITE
(N/A RELIEF, AND OTHERS)
228
612
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125
37
171
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17
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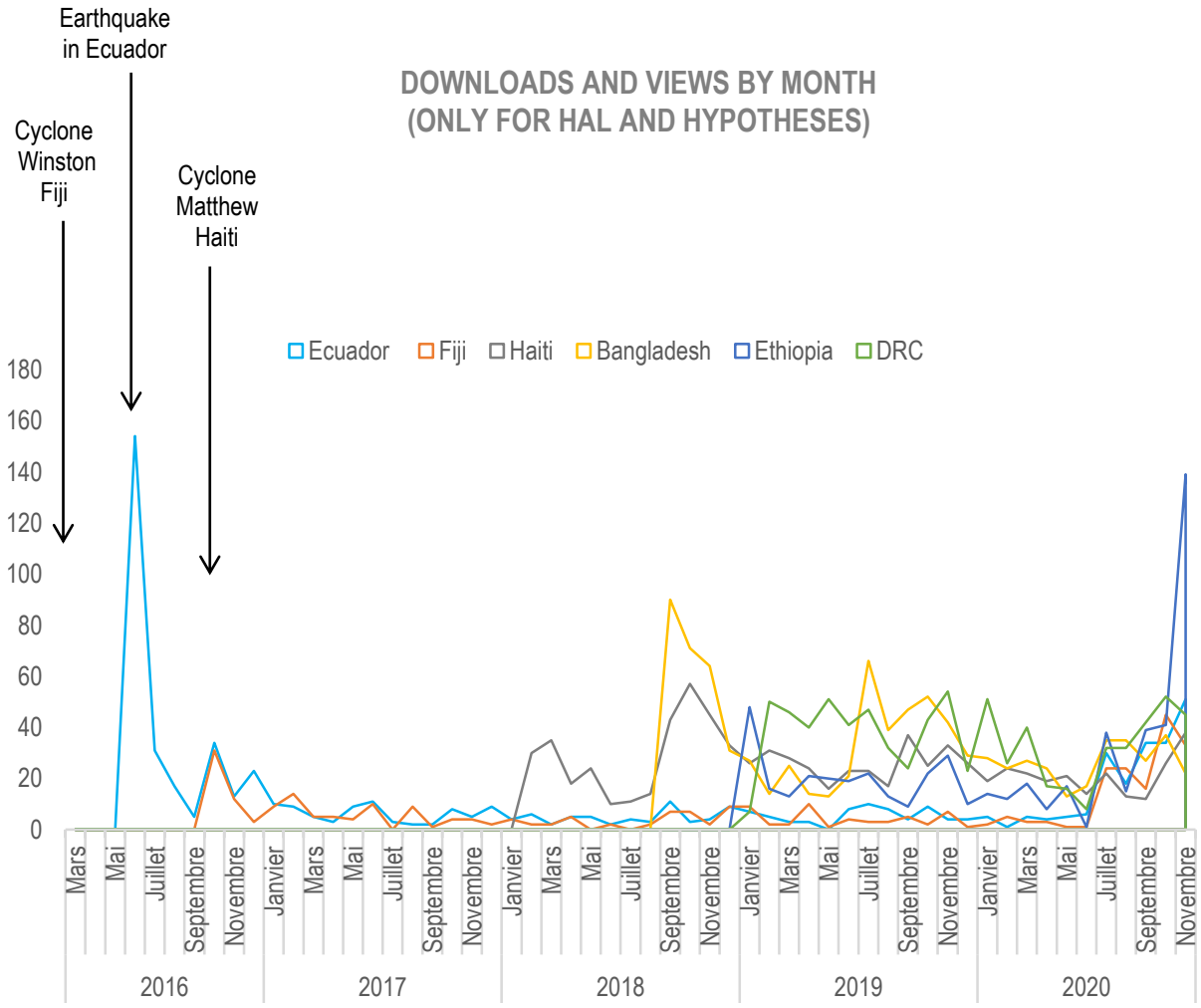
40
40
29
0
14
8
71
16
Hypothese
Archives.org
Hal
GSC PSB
GSC C-level
GSC
Fiji
Haiti
Ecuador
Bangladesh
DRC
Ethiopia


DOWNLOADS AND VIEWS BY MONTH
(ONLY FOR HAL AND HYPOTHESES)
Earthquake
in Ecuador
Cyclone
Winston
Fiji
Cyclone
Matthew
Haiti
Ecuador
Fiji
Haiti
Bangladesh
Ethiopia
DRC
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Mars
Mai
Juillet
Septembre
Novembre
Janvier
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020

➢ *Channel of dissemination*

Nowadays (Nov 2020), the SRP on the response or country page of the GSC website:

- ➔ Fiji, not easy to find because it is part of the 2016 response which is now wrapped up and not any more on the actual Fiji dashboard. Only the old version called baseline study, and the poster, tagged with IEC materials/ Shelter Programming
- ➔ Haiti, not found in the GSC website
- ➔ Ecuador, easy to find, but the response/cluster is no longer active, tagged as technical support and design/technical guidance
- ➔ Bangladesh, not easy to find since it is not tagged in any category
- ➔ DRC, easy to find, it is classified as a key document tagged as information management/technical support and design
- ➔ Ethiopia, easy to find, tagged in technical support and design/ cross-cutting issues

Most of the interviewees said that they were not involved in the SRPs dissemination. Thus, they were able to give general recommendations but not details on how they were disseminated. However, even if it couldn't be assessed precisely, and except for the cases where the cluster coordinator was convinced of the relevance of SRPs such as in DRC, or in the case where cluster members were largely involved, like in Ethiopia, it is likely that the dissemination remained very low, mainly by staying for a while in the response or country dashboard of the GSC website before disappearing below stacks of folders.

Other channels used to distribute the SRP have been:

- ➔ Presentation in SC meetings
- ➔ Dissemination through local networks
- ➔ Sending the links to Country Offices and other interested parties
- ➔ Through additional activities such as field LBC assessment

Other channels used to distribute the SRPs have been:

- (DRC) Presentation at the senior management level, and donors. That was very strategic because we wanted to have the donors at the table.
- (DRC) Once it was done it was disseminated through twitter and I know that donors looked at it because you know I disseminated my twitter feed and then global cluster actually retwitted it. That was one way and that was very good for us because we actually increase a lot the money (not only due to the SRP)
- (DRC) Distribution to the sector members but no restitution to the communities
- (Ecuador) Dissemination through local networks (Proterra for example)
- I have also promoted the use of the profiles by sending the links to Country Offices and other interested parties.
- The best channel was the GSC and the local-based SC. It is the role of the cluster to make information available
- We use the profiles in the STT training course (IFRC) with local declinations. A 1.5 hour session, where we ask to produce a sample drawing based on this and that.

In many cases, there was the necessity to have other actions facilitating the understanding of the approach. For example, in DRC, the dissemination of knowledge for sector partners was best done when they were making the document and going with CRAterre or Amicor on the field, doing the whole exercise of diagnostic.

➢ *Distribution gaps or weaknesses*

Some gaps and weaknesses in the distribution were often raised:

➔ The SRP have not been well-distributed in the GSC website

➔ It has joined the many guidance documents and forgotten folders on many computers

➔ Too difficult to find them, different titles, different tags, different websites

➔ When the document arrives ready-made, what can do the local actors?

- Where are those profiles? The SRPs have not been well-distributed, they are not well-presented in the website on the GSC website. You know how to find them when you know they exist. (Compare to other tools like the HLP profiles[14], for example they sent an email…)
- (Fiji) It might be relevant to our work, however, I don't think it was shared widely when it was produced and therefore has joined the many guidance documents on many shelves and in many forgotten folders on many computers.
- (Tonga, Fiji) One of the issue, when the document arrives ready-made, what can do the local actors?

➢ *Distribution possible improvements*

➔ Better introducing in meetings and training courses

➔ Distributing through websites, social medias, and agencies internal networks

➔ Better highlighting the crucial information (abstract, key-messages, posters, etc.)

➔ Giving it back to the local communities

The interviewees, rather than talking about their low experience in SRPs distribution, preferred to suggest possible improvements, such as:

- Highlighting the most crucial information by a really short basic version or a clear abstract for better dissemination. It is one of the only document that you can put it on instagram and also give it to the Prime minister. So the poster is very important as an iconographic side. Today a 3 minutes video is too long, people are dropping out, so I would keep in a 6 pages document, not a thesis on LBC!
- Developing a digital option easier to read and that could help to add information
- Marketing to the right people including government and ddistributing through a local channel and with all the counterparts that we can have in a region/country
- Systematizing the presentation of the tool in every meeting and seminar
- Distributing through working group websites (PSB, Self-recovery, IEC, etc), Facebook, twitter, instagram,

[14] https://www.sheltercluster.org/resources/library/hlp-country-profiles?display=list

humanitarian hotline, reliefweb.org[15] and the humanitarian library[16]. Nowadays, WhatsAppp is more important than a report in the GSC website. You reach more people through Wapp. It is necessary to actively make sure that the content is visible, at least once or twice a year with reminders or when a new SRP is launched, recall exiting ones. If we systematize, at least we should have it in the GSC website and the humanitarian library, both of them are resources which are often used. But systematizing document in the GSC website remains very challenging.

- Inviting agencies to disseminate in their internal networks. Agencies have internal newsletters, document sharing system, the SRPs should take advantage of this type of resources.

- Reading it is less effective than participating in a meeting. Developing workshop and convince partner that a training session can impact more than only distributing the SRPs. The SRPs should be formally introduced in the shelter clusters meetings and in the working groups. A PPT that sums up the key point for the local authorities would be relevant. It is necessary to physically present the document because even a ppt that would stay in the resources box won't reach the targeted people. In crises, they are overwhelmed by documents.

- More SRPs means more visibility

- Probably, monitoring system or follow up should be set up.

- Creating another platform, specifically developed for the SRPs, is not relevant, better to take advantage of existing platform (and avoided extra budget for maintenance…). In the GSC, you can register for receiving news, this could be done with new release.

- Thinking in different audiences, local community, shelter officer, program manager, donors, etc. The channels are not the same for everyone, and all should be targeted.

- Including this tool in the distant session of the HCST and STT training before the face-to-face session. Include this document in the list of document you have to revise when learning the role and tasks of SCT members. Exposed people to make them realize what is available and what they can refer to, because a 30 minutes presentation won't have much impact.

- The document should get back the right people, the local communities. Even if we knew this should be done, it is rarely apply. And the SRP are covering very large areas so how to target a specific community? So how to valorise and give back this knowledge? Cultural center in cities? Library of the French institute or local Universities? At least these document should reach the local school and vocational centres. These documents should go out of the humanitarian sector, toward training sectors, ministries of housing and facilities.

➢ *SRPs Costs*

➔ Cost increases as SRPs are longer

➔ More days of work are necessary when local actors are involved in the production process

➔ Fiji 6 days, Haiti?, Ecuador 8 days, Bangladesh 22 days, DRC 20 days, Ethiopia 23 days, Tonga 19 days, Malawi 25-28 days

[15] https://reliefweb.int/
[16] https://www.humanitarianlibrary.org/

➢ *Internal influencing factors*

Internal factors that influence the efficiency:

- ➔ The participation in the production of local stakeholders
- ➔ The level of awareness of key-people
- ➔ The level of anchoring in humanitarian practice

Talking now about internal factors that might greatly influence the efficiency and so the impact of SRPs, one aspect is the participation of local stakeholders.

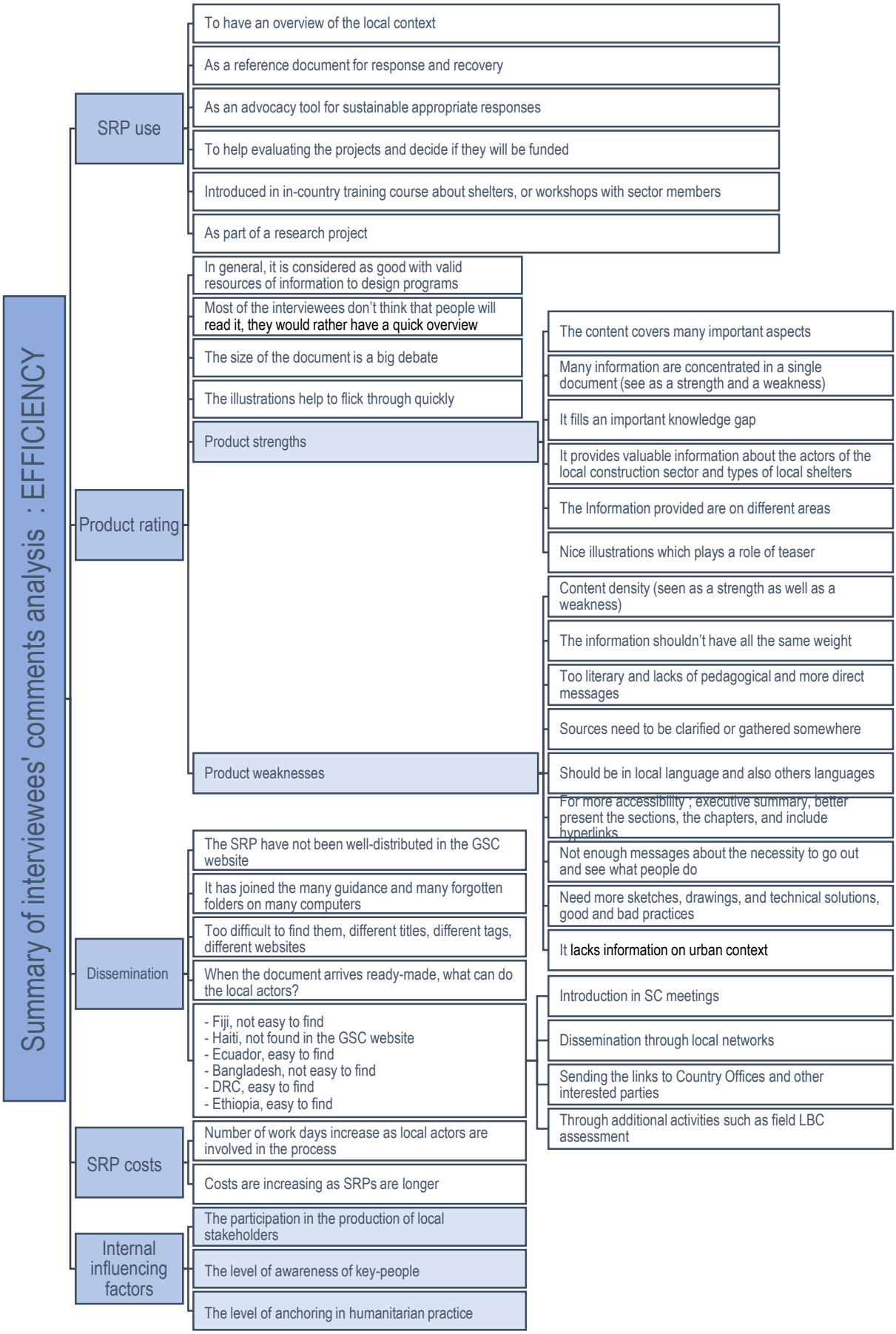
> *"In order to increase the impact, we need to first be sure that the stakeholders in the country are invested in developing this product, and have the opportunity to more fully engage in the process. We need to make sure that they really want it. "*

> *"In a non-crisis context, it is probably necessary to better connect with local universities, because in time of crisis, universities are often not in modus operandi and it is therefore more difficult to reach them."*

Another aspect is the level of awareness of key-people, such as the cluster coordination or the SCT. For example, in Haiti, or in DRC the cluster coordinator was already convinced of the relevance of SRPs' approach so it has been probably easier to develop the SRP and enforced it in the shelter strategy, in these countries the SRP is now part of the shelter strategy which is promoted by the cluster.

> *"There is a difference between having a document done, and then having it in the strategy"*

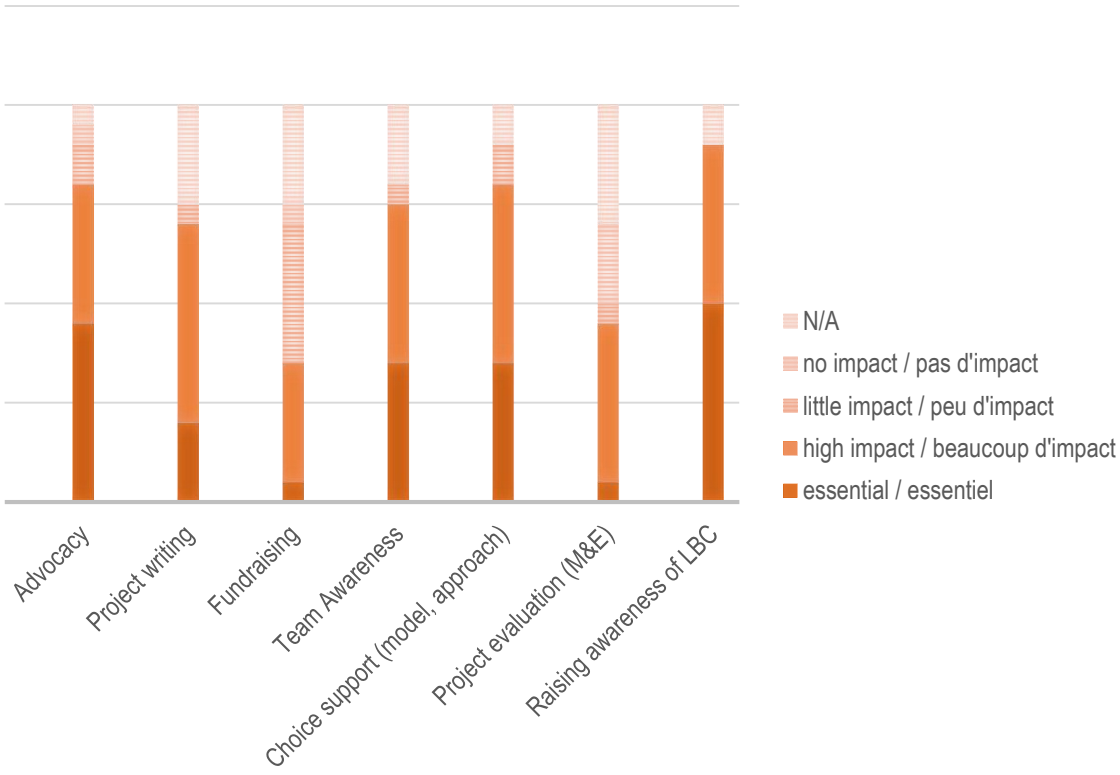
But on the other hand, as seen in Fiji, relying on key-people who won't stay and ensure the continuity after the emergency and without enough anchoring in humanitarian practices, when people have not the reflex to see if an SRP exists or the reflex to ask for the development of an SRP, the SRPs/approach does not seem able to withstand staff turnover.


Summary of interviewees' comments analysis : EFFICIENCY
SRP use
To have an overview of the local context
As a reference document for response and recovery
As an advocacy tool for sustainable appropriate responses
To help evaluating the projects and decide if they will be funded
Introduced in in-country training course about shelters, or workshops with sector members
As part of a research project
Product rating
In general, it is considered as good with valid resources of information to design programs
Most of the interviewees don't think that people will read it, they would rather have a quick overview
The size of the document is a big debate
The illustrations help to flick through quickly
Product strengths
The content covers many important aspects
Many information are concentrated in a single document (see as a strength and a weakness)
It fills an important knowledge gap
It provides valuable information about the actors of the local construction sector and types of local shelters
The Information provided are on different areas
Nice illustrations which plays a role of teaser
Product weaknesses
Content density (seen as a strength as well as a weakness)
The information shouldn't have all the same weight
Too literary and lacks of pedagogical and more direct messages
Sources need to be clarified or gathered somewhere
Should be in local language and also others languages
For more accessibility ; executive summary, better present the sections, the chapters, and include hyperlinks
Not enough messages about the necessity to go out and see what people do
Need more sketches, drawings, and technical solutions, good and bad practices
It lacks information on urban context
Dissemination
The SRP have not been well-distributed in the GSC website
It has joined the many guidance and many forgotten folders on many computers
Too difficult to find them, different titles, different tags, different websites
When the document arrives ready-made, what can do the local actors?
- Fiji, not easy to find
- Haiti, not found in the GSC website
- Ecuador, easy to find
- Bangladesh, not easy to find
- DRC, easy to find
- Ethiopia, easy to find
Introduction in SC meetings
Dissemination through local networks
Sending the links to Country Offices and other interested parties
Through additional activities such as field LBC assessment
SRP costs
Number of work days increase as local actors are involved in the process
Costs are increasing as SRPs are longer
Internal influencing factors
The participation in the production of local stakeholders
The level of awareness of key-people
The level of anchoring in humanitarian practice

5.4.3 Impact

➢ *Level of impact by activities*

The level of impact by activities shows that, for the survey participants, the SRPs impacted primarily on the advocacy, raising awareness of LBC, team awareness and choice support. Then, at slightly lower level, the project writing and at a low level fundraising and project evaluation.



➢ *Context of impact*

The impact has to be taken in this broader context:

- ➔ No SRP impact study in the field has been conducted yet, so, it is very difficult to evaluate the impact in the field
- ➔ The results presented here rely only on few actors interviewed, while most of them were not involved in project implementation

As explained above in the research background, the SRPs are part of a current dynamic driven by many actors, agencies, coordination and scholar networks which try to open up and discuss new visions in humanitarian approaches and strategies toward more local recognition in the projects and programs. Therefore, it is difficult to situate precisely and with evidence the impact of the SRPs within the broader impact of this current dynamic. When talking about impact, interviewees tended to mix comments about SRPs with opinions about the LBC approach, or the self-recovery approach in general. This demonstrates some confusion between these concepts and approaches and did not facilitate the disaggregation of the data.

> *"This tool has an impact for sure, 10 years ago we talked about emergency response only with imported solution, and this is no longer the case."*

Another aspect that needs to be taken into account in the results of this research is that no SRPs impact study in the field has been conducted yet. So, it is very difficult from far to evaluate the real impact on the project and on local and international actors in the field. The results presented here rely only on few actors interviewed, while most of them were not involved in project implementation as they are mostly in coordination or adviser position that give them more stable situation compare to the high turnover of local staff which make difficult to reach them afterwards.

Therefore, the impact descript below has to be taken in this broader context.

➢ *Broad impact*

Key-points highlighted by the interviewees:

- ➔ The impact has not yet reached the field and is now at shelter sector level
- ➔ Immediate impact in the field can't be expected
- ➔ The first 3 SRPs, Fiji, Haiti and Ecuador played the role of teaser at global level but with low impact at field level
- ➔ After 5 SRPs the impact was enough to open up new opportunities to go further with LBC diagnostic training

Probably, the main impact of the three first SRPs, Fiji, Haiti and Ecuador was to show more concretely to the shelter sector at global level, what LBC is and what potential LBC can have in humanitarian responses through a nice and easy product. Before these profiles, this topic was existing through the assessing local building guide[17] launched in 2015 and specific programs supported by CRAterre. But until that moment, there was nothing easy to transfer about this approach for the humanitarian community. Somehow, the three first SRPs gave enough legitimacy to this approach to let it enter some of the working groups of the GSC. After five SRPs the impact at global level was enough to open up new opportunities to go further with set up of LBC diagnostics and field training such as in DRC[18] and in Timor Leste[19] in 2019.

Several interviewees noted that immediate impact in the field can't be expected. In protracted crisis or instable regions, the impact might be postponed to the next emergency, like in Mali or Niger where the crises calms down and comes back again. As someone said, first is learning about the document for example through the shelter sector or within the agencies, next is to see commitment of the sector through specific actions and maybe after that an impact could be expected on the project strategies. In most cases, it is probable that this process of impact has not yet reach the field and is now at sector level.

➢ *Impact of/on authorities*

- ➔ The impact depends mainly on how much you are to enforce at things: the impact was greatly minimized when governments were opposed to the approach
- ➔ Very opposite experiences show that the way of introducing the topic to the authorities can be crucial in terms of expected impact

Someone said that the sustainability of impact depends mainly on how much you are to enforce at things. This can be seen in the political commitment of the host government, such as in Ecuador, after the earthquake in 2016. The former president

[17] Caimi, A., and Moles, O. (2015) Assessing local building cultures for resilience & development: a practical guide for community-based assessment. Villefontaine, France: CRAterre éditions. Available at: https://craterre.hypotheses.org/999

[18] https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/catalogue_construction_locale_abris_logement_rdc_201909.pdf, https://www.sheltercluster.org/democratic-republic-congo/documents/manuel-diagnostic-construction-locale-et-outils201909

[19] https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/craterre_-_manual_diagnosis_local_construction_english_261119.pdf

wanted to show the country development and then was opposed to traditional strategies for the reconstruction. In such context it was difficult to have any direct impact in the field. On the other hand, even if the SRPs had very few impact among the agencies, the development and dissemination of it had had an impact on regional networks, such as the PROTERRA network[20], and was disseminated among local actors which can have a wider and longer impact at the end.

Regarding impact on authorities, several very opposite experiences shows that the way of introducing and discussing the SRPs can be crucial, like in Ethiopia during a shelter sector meeting:

> *"I gave a copy to my government counterpart and he didn't like one of the photos, because he said it was very rural backward people."*

And at the opposite, in Fiji, during a meeting between the shelter sector and the government counterpart:

> *"I presented the poster to the Prime Minister's brother and at that right moment I believed in it, because he tells me: "I've never seen you and you show me that you are interested in my culture", in a region where they have already moved to modernity. On the poster he was looking at there was a traditional collective building. So it was a question of trust that comes with this document, not about specific approach."*

At the end, in Fiji, according to several interviewees, the impact of the SRPs was very low due to the too romantic image of the traditional construction as well as the low participation of local actors in the SRPs production. But at the end, it has allowed to reinitiate questions about social housing sector, which can be seen as a longer term impact.

➢ *Impact on actors*

- ➔ The impact on actors is difficult to measure but is clearly the first step for a wider impact
- ➔ The SRPs are often seen as a raising awareness tools for humanitarian actors, probably more than a baseline document. The major impact is currently at this level
- ➔ For a wider impact, local-based actors have to be included in the production. For many reasons, it is only very partially done, so few impact can be expected
- ➔ The impact relies on distribution, and activities to raise practitioner awareness. As distribution is an identified weakness, the impact remains lower than it could be.

The impact on actors is difficult to measure but is probably the first step for a wider impact. Actually, the SRPs are often seen as a raising awareness tool for humanitarian actors, probably more than a baseline document. It is also understood as reference that allows actors in the field to have a basis to justify their interventions, promoting and identifying good practices. It has also pushed people to reconsider this approach:

> *"Today it is a tool that makes it possible to think about the exiting, in a way which imposes the thinking. So it makes people think about it and therefore it makes thinking evolve. I hope this aspect won't be necessary anymore and it would be only a baseline tool for project design."*

But, for a wider impact many interviewees said that the actors have to be included in that process:

> *(In Fiji) "It has attracted some interest of expatriates during shelter response operations but not so much local practitioners who have openly questioned the relevance of something written in their place by foreigners in a faraway land."*

[20] https://redproterra.org/es/

In Fiji, at the end this SRP was used as a teaser for the international community more than for the local response.

The impact also rely on the distribution, and additional activities to raise practitioner awareness. Many interviewees mentioned the necessity to better include these topics in shelter training:

> *"Do we talk about them in the HSCT and STT training course? How can we make people aware of the existence of the SRP. Increase the impact, it is not about improving the tools, it is about raising awareness around the LBC and SRP."*

In Ethiopia, the embassies started to distribute the SRP to newcomers so that they would be aware of the context in the country. It has been a rather unexpected use but quite interesting. When it is well-distributed and channelled through the networking platforms of humanitarian workers, it can have a huge impact:

> *(DRC) "I know that my colleagues and the partners appreciated it. The outcome of the document was really good, I remember also people from other countries calling and asking if they could have a look at it because they really liked it."*

Finally, the impact on donors is rather seen in the long term:

> *"There is an impact on the advocacy, but takes long time as it requires a change of mindset in donors. Think of USAID/OFDA in Haiti recognizing LBC after many years."*

➢ *Impact on projects*

- ➔ At material level, helped to decide what materials would be useful for people in the areas affected
- ➔ At project level: projects were canceled because they were not based on local resilience and SRP guidelines. Prospect of future impact at larger scale?
- ➔ Impact on project: in one case the SCT used it as a reference when it has to decide which project will be financed by the pooled fund

The impact on project, as already said above, is very difficult to assess without a proper evaluation and monitoring system in the field. Nevertheless, some encouraging observation have been reported by the interviewees:

In Madagascar, the short SRPs (ppt[21]), disseminated by the cluster coordinator and presented by CRAterre at a SC meeting after the cyclone Enawo, helped to decide what materials would be useful for people in the areas affected and put together different types of "shelter kits" accordingly.

In DRC, a sub cluster coordinator reported that a project was canceled because it was not based on local resilience, de facto in DRC this approach is actively promoted by the shelter cluster at national and local level. The SRP, and the LBC diagnostic developed afterwards, are presented as one of the guidelines of the shelter cluster. It is very useful for the projects evaluation when the cluster has to decide which project will be financed by the pooled fund. Partners are rated according to how well they have taken these aspects (LBC) into account, which can have a great impact on project strategies. Obviously, it is more than likely that the training on LBC diagnostics had a greater impact on project that the SRP alone[22]. About this point, the SCC said that the sector partners went on site for the training on diagnostic and this allowed them to test the context analysis tool, they could ask questions, and so it helped them with their projects because they all had projects going on at that time.

[21] https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/fiche_urgence_mars_2017.pdf
[22] But without the SRP, it is likely that the training wouldn't have been organized. The SRP acted as a teaser.

At the opposite, in the Pacific, the Fiji SRPs seems to have very little impact on projects. Several actors said that this is largely due to low involvement of local shelter practitioners in its production, so they see it as just another publication which arrived on the shelf as a finished product.

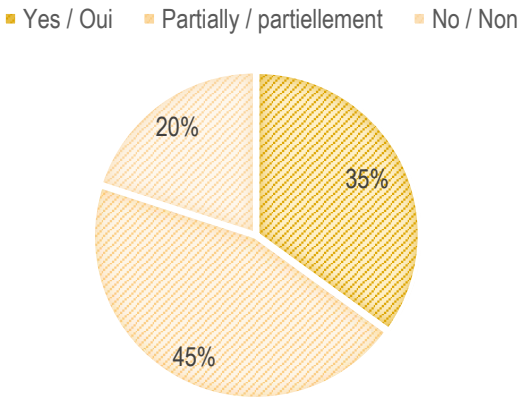
In Bangladesh, a cluster co-coordinator reported that the shelter response is improving day by day. For example, he reported that there is active organisations in Khulna Area who asked for more information about local techniques and strategies. He specified that there are different types of document available on LBC approach, and the SRP is probably the least used since the other documents have more technical details and were developed by local actors, agencies and universities.

At global level, a shelter adviser said that, by impacting the donors first, a greater impact can be expected on projects such as the homogenization of the response toward more valorisation of the LBC among local communities. It would also help to standardise the prices.

Regarding impact on MEAL[23], it seems that NGOs have other types of indicators referring, for example, to Sphere and so the impact of the SRPs is very low. However, there is a great potential as it was descripted above with the DRC experience about project evaluation criteria within the shelter cluster.

- *Impact on perception*

80% of the survey participants felt that the SRPs have fully or partially impacted their perception of humanitarian responses.



- ➔ The SRP in itself has an impact at a global level of perception. With something tangible, it makes a lasting mark on the shelter sector landscape.
- ➔ Rather than the SRP in itself, the training on LBC diagnostic seems to have a major element in the change in perception of sector members

In DRC, the training seems to have been a major element in the change in perception of sector members. Several interviewees said that the SRPs have enriched the understanding rather than had a direct influence on activities:

> *"It has really made me think about the definition of 'vernacular' and local. I have always considered LBCs to be very important .Not the SRP themselves but the general higher awareness and interest in local building cultures and the various aspects of them."*

At global level, it is interesting to note that the existence of SRP in itself has an impact in the general perception of this

[23] MEAL : Monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning

approach. With something tangible, it makes a lasting mark on the shelter sector landscape:

> *"If they have never opened a profile, they know what is in it. It provides an approach and people know what that approach is without reading it."*

➢ *External influencing factors*

External factors that can influence the impact:

- ➔ The humanitarian response context
- ➔ The response phase (emergency, early-recovery, reconstruction, etc.)
- ➔ The permanence or not of the shelter cluster in the country
- ➔ The government and agencies perception

Apart from the humanitarian context which is described as more open to understand such a tool, several influencing factors were listed by the interviewees that can increase or reduce the impact of the SRPs. One of them, which appears to have a great impact is the context of humanitarian response. As someone raised, it is very difficult to compare the SRP, because that depends on the context, in Haiti there was 10 years of repair project which could legitimate the approach. In Fiji, there was no background with CRAterre, so you couldn't rely on it.

> *"It is easier to make changes during a crisis, after a disaster, because the actors are there, in the field, and even if they are very busy, it is at this moment that we can add layers on how to assess, how to respond. Because it is very difficult to finance local building culture assessment outside such event, for example in a DRR principle."*

> *"The SRP has to happen in a fertile ground. So, on the spot during a crisis, when there are divers profile such as sociologists, architects, and people from the building sector, who understand the relevance of this approach and that there is a real stake to push for it."*

> *"It would be easier where there is a large humanitarian presence, such as in Niger, Ethiopia, Mali, and Kenya. It is easier in such context."*

But the humanitarian response phase is also greatly influencing:

> *(Pacific) "Shelter responses in the region don't often extend beyond the emergency phase, and when they do, the amount of funding is very low limiting the ability of agencies to engage in large scale projects."*

> *(Bangladesh)" It wasn't a product we wanted to release right after a disaster, we took our time and it was a choice. But there was a real lack of reactivity from the local cluster."*

The permanence of the shelter cluster in the country is also seen as factor influencing the impact:

> *"When the SRP does exist, it will stay and been used but you cannot expect this in every context. In Latino America, you will probably be able to develop an SRP in Colombia, Guatemala, because actors stay permanently there but not in Ecuador or in Peru. "*

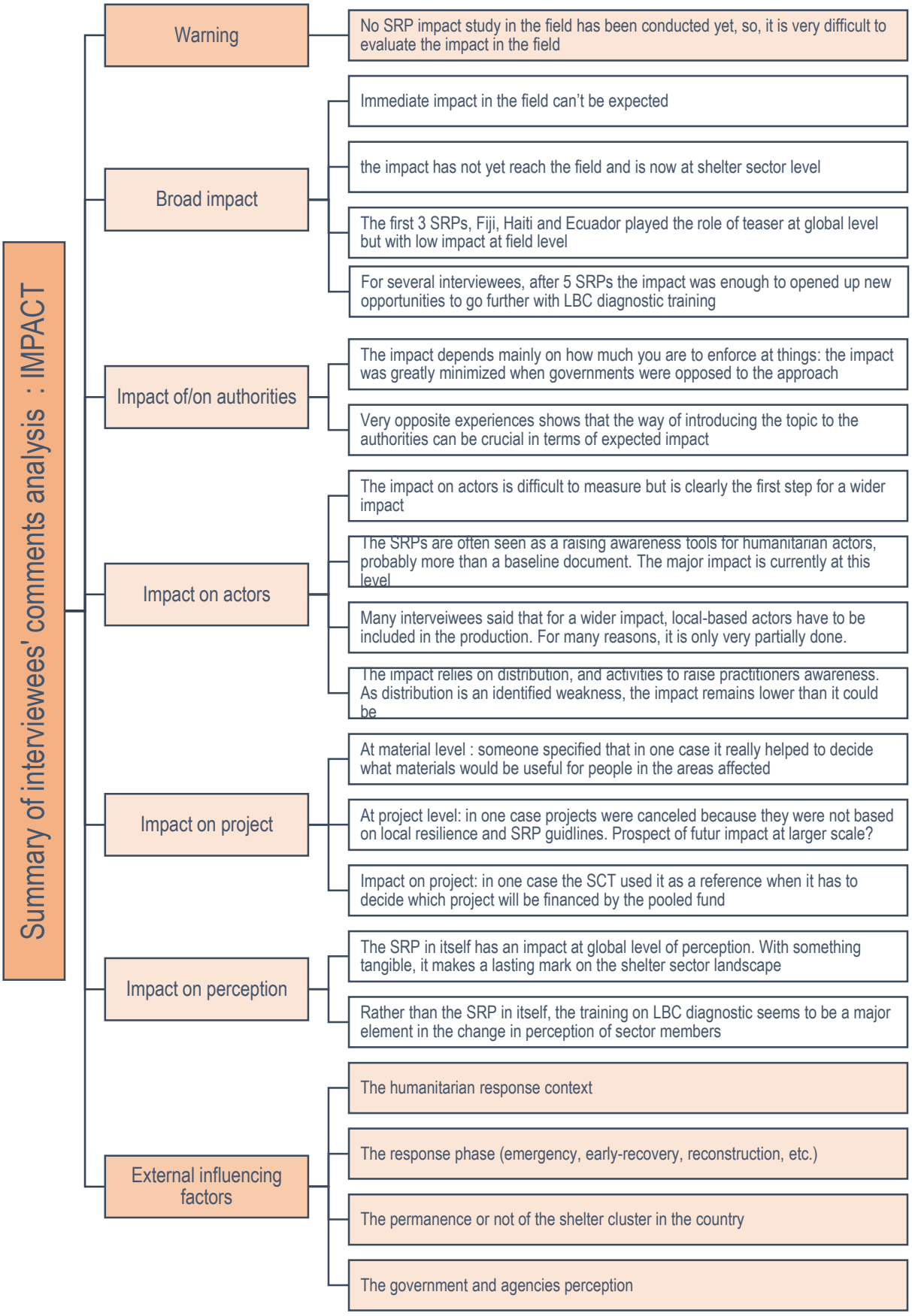
> *"At any time at the end in Ethiopia is pretty good. The cluster is always there, so probably it is a good context to develop an SRP. This won't be the case after a big disaster, like in Ecuador, where agency will leave quite soon after the emergency as well as the cluster. "*

The government perception (as already said about the Ecuador response in 2016) and agencies approach can also highly

influence the impact of the SRPs and LBC approach:

> *(DRC) "Going back to local materials in villages, there were classic mistakes that agencies were doing like they were introducing CGI, where there wasn't any. And so the result was that the price went up and also the result was that any other NGOs was intervening because they want the same thing, which is like shooting yourself in the foot because you cannot afford it anyway and there is no solution to that, you cannot give CGI to everybody and so also you are endangering people… you're also harming by stopping aid because if people then say or the committees say that we don't want CGI, "okay no problem, *agency[24] will go elsewhere and build up elsewhere" because they have the money to do that, so you lose actually your aid which is crucial in those moments."*

[24] Name of agencies are kept anonym for more neutrality of purpose


Summary of interviewees' comments analysis : IMPACT
Warning
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Broad impact
Immediate impact in the field can't be expected
the impact has not yet reach the field and is now at shelter sector level
The first 3 SRPs, Fiji, Haiti and Ecuador played the role of teaser at global level but with low impact at field level
For several interviewees, after 5 SRPs the impact was enough to opened up new opportunities to go further with LBC diagnostic training
Impact of/on authorities
The impact depends mainly on how much you are to enforce at things: the impact was greatly minimized when governments were opposed to the approach
Very opposite experiences shows that the way of introducing the topic to the authorities can be crucial in terms of expected impact
Impact on actors
The impact on actors is difficult to measure but is clearly the first step for a wider impact
The SRPs are often seen as a raising awareness tools for humanitarian actors, probably more than a baseline document. The major impact is currently at this level
Many interveiwees said that for a wider impact, local-based actors have to be included in the production. For many reasons, it is only very partially done.
The impact relies on distribution, and activities to raise practitioners awareness. As distribution is an identified weakness, the impact remains lower than it could be
Impact on project
At material level : someone specified that in one case it really helped to decide what materials would be useful for people in the areas affected
At project level: in one case projects were canceled because they were not based on local resilience and SRP guidlines. Prospect of futur impact at larger scale?
Impact on project: in one case the SCT used it as a reference when it has to decide which project will be financed by the pooled fund
Impact on perception
The SRP in itself has an impact at global level of perception. With something tangible, it makes a lasting mark on the shelter sector landscape
Rather than the SRP in itself, the training on LBC diagnostic seems to be a major element in the change in perception of sector members
External influencing factors
The humanitarian response context
The response phase (emergency, early-recovery, reconstruction, etc.)
The permanence or not of the shelter cluster in the country
The government and agencies perception

5.4.4 Sustainability

➢ *Prospects of sustainability*

The prospects of sustainability depends on several factors:

- ➔ SRP scale up and systematization
- ➔ How to create or maintain a sustainable dynamic around the SRP
- ➔ SRP update challenge
- ➔ To place it in broader challenge, such as climate change, localization and resilience.
- ➔ Include or not urban area topic
- ➔ Moving from assessment to project strategy

The future of the SPR greatly depends on the evolution of the humanitarian sector. In some ways, the current context, the worldwide pandemic crises, legitimizes the SRPs even more. As someone raised, the SRPs are part of new sector dynamics, such as analysing the means of early recovery in the housing sector through a distant process. Could remote support be part of a new paradigm in the humanitarian sector? The SRPs would probably find their places in these new rules of the game.

At global level, the SRPs prospects of sustainability depends mainly on the scale up and systematization. Several interviewees think that if the SRPs are better known, they will be valued and there will be more demands for others contexts. At a small scale, this is what is happening today with CARE network and the self-recovery WG funded by the GCRF[25] which rely on CRAterre to produce SRPs in the framework of successive research projects. But scale up and systematization still needs to be studied further because there is the risk of investing everything in a single product that alone cannot meet the challenge of responding with local solutions. That is why CRAterre keeps stressing on the various research project the need to focus on the approach and implementation process rather than on a single tool.

A few participants mentioned the development sector as an opportunity for scaling up, in particular through the potential of financing packages of SRPs. Some participants have even suggested to go further, for example by producing SRPs through the network of UNESCO chairs. However, they recognized that the initial purpose of the SRPs is to respond to a crisis in humanitarian context, through agencies with a strong emergency background and procedure such as the FICR. Therefore, the question is: would it be the product, or, the methodology that should be disseminated? This is most likely the second option that would be relevant. Indeed, the approach of valuing local building culture in the housing and building sector should result in a multitude of products, tools and activities depending on the context, and this is what has been occurring for years through, among others, earth construction networks and CRAterre networks[26].

At country level, the sustainability of the SRPs, as several interviewees raised, depends on how to make them live and useful in the long term. Someone mentioned the case of Haiti where the SRP had a direct impact during the Matthew response in 2016 and now the document exists and is part of the national guidelines[27] and so it continues to be relevant. But for how long without updating? The issue of updating is probably the aspect of sustainability that was most raised by the interviewees.

[25] https://self-recovery.org/
[26] http://craterre.org/presentation:partenaires/?new_lang=en_GB
[27] This information is uncertain, since the SRP is even not uploaded in the Haiti response page on the GSC website.

"One of the limit is probably the updating, the release or re-release, or the valorization or re-valorization rather than disappeared below the stack of others documents."

Many people think that the shelter cluster technical coordinators should assist in keeping them updated. This should be clearly stated in the ToRs. They also suggested that shelter partners or cluster members should commit to regular review every 3 to 4 years. Someone also proposed to establish a group of local independent shelter actors that should periodically review them. This should be linked with the GSC or in-country SC activities. Tutorials to help people updating the profiles might be developed.

It was also said that, the former SRPs could be updated with new themes, or areas of focus, becoming apparent such as health, livelihood. But, obviously, this required funding and this is probable the main limits as someone said:

"It would be great to have a whole "library" of SRPs for the most vulnerable contexts with recurring disasters. The difficulty will indeed be how to maintain them and keep them updated given that neither the GSC nor CRAterre will have core funding and capacity to maintain them. Maybe some kind of "living" online document where people from the field can post/suggest updates that will be included after some kind of verification. But again somebody needs to be responsible for evaluating the updates and ensuring quality of content."

This position raised two key prospects, the funding issue and the accessibility of the format. This latter point joins what has already been said in the production process. And the funding will be treated in the next chapter about donors.

Another prospect of sustainability raised, and should be better highlighted in the approach, is how to better connect this tool with current global agendas such as the global framework of climate issues:

"Shipping things to the other side of the world has a huge environmental impact. It's not one or the other, we're talking about LBCs, which can be LBC that rely on certain materials from a country next door, or from an island that has a fragile ecosystem, and so we have to look at what we have and what can be transported, all of this is to work and analyze what is being done, what could be done better, and how to do it in a now global framework of climate issues"

Another global agenda that has to be addressed is the urban and sub-urban issue:

"Having one in protected crises would be quite interesting, like taking evidence from Syria. We have some information from our local office, for example where people in informal settlements are using local resources and local building practices that they would have used in their home before to be displaced, because they see like a connection to that home and building using previous practices, they would have done it in family groups. It would be very relevant in that context."

And finally, for more sustainability, a stronger support has to be put in place to move from the study of the context to the implementation of activities, but so far it is not very clear yet what forms this might take:

"SRP is product which give tangible result, easy to convince, but now, the next step is to think about how we can transform this baseline tool into a decision support tool for the project to be set up."

"I think a short leaflet is one thing, another is to convince the shelter actors or organizers, a type of orientation, short orientation can be another tool."

"The future could be to develop a tool for local, national and international stakeholders to develop, support and advice."

➢ *Systematization*

Should the SRP been systematized?

- ➔ Systematizing needs supporting measure (training, etc.) to expect some impact
- ➔ Focus on and harvest local capacities
- ➔ Systematizing by first targeting the context with more actors

The main issue expressed when asking if the SRPs should be systemized is the resources limitations. Outside this main barrier, the interviewees were generally positive with this idea:

> *"But if I was to give like a very objective opinion on this, looking at my peers, looking from our sector and asset, in the court of architect and urban planner that I am, I would say when you arrive somewhere in the cluster and you look a little bit around who is there, with universities, you should absolutely do it, absolutely, there is no question about it, but look around who's there and what are the capacities and do it with them."*

However, several people think that this systematization should be supported by other activities to ensure an impact.

> *"We have to accompany this approach, we have to educate people, in post-disaster situations there is no time, we have to do visible things, and we have to show."*

And the experience in Bangladesh showed that, when developing an SRP outside an ongoing response or a local demand, a minor impact can be expected. Anyways, it is likely that the potential and limits of a systematization should be better assessed and more widely accepted as a target.

Regarding the first context and countries that should be targeted, most of the people think that the biggest crises, and context where LBC have been much overlooked (Sahel) should prioritized in order to have a bigger impact on donors and SC coordination.

Another type of systematization could be the systematic upload of the SRPs on the web (Humanitarian library[28], Reliefweb[29], GSC website[30]) with tracking of available versions.

➢ *Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL)[31]*

The MEAL is crucial when thinking of sustainability.

- ➔ The SRP should be better supported by evidence-based monitoring
- ➔ Monitor at agency level, project, use, perception of this tool
- ➔ Monitor at in-country SC level, impact on agencies, and project on the ground
- ➔ Monitor at GSC level

An aspect often highlighted by the interviewees is that the SRPs should be better supported by evidence-based monitoring and evaluation. The MEAL of the SRPs, product and production process, is crucial in a sector based on accountability and

[28] https://www.humanitarianlibrary.org/
[29] https://reliefweb.int/
[30] https://www.sheltercluster.org/
[31] https://www.spherestandards.org/wp-content/uploads/sphere-for-monitoring-and-evaluation.pdf

evidence[32]. As said below, a MEAL is unavoidable for improving the profiles and would help to better identify future activities but probably even more for convincing shelter partners, donors and host-government of its relevance:

> *"What is highly missing is the monitoring and evaluation of what has already been done, both to promote the approach and to adapt the approach more effectively."*

The MEAL should be set up at different level:

At agency level, in the field, monitor the perception of the humanitarian workers with regards to the implemented strategies and activities.

At in-country SC level, the impact on agencies, the use and diffusion means, and the participation in the production

And at GSC level, how are SRPs rooted in humanitarian practices in the shelter sector.

- *SRPs risks*

Three types of risks were exposed by the interviewees:

- ➔ Risk of misunderstanding : a catalogue of solution vs an invitation to go to the field and watch
- ➔ Risk on content : too big, not updated, low legitimation
- ➔ Risks due to a change in context: SCT turnover, new SC policies and guidelines

The risk of understanding the SRPs as a catalogue of solution seems to be a concern for some of the interviewees.

> *"There is a sort of disclaimer in the introduction. But for sure, some people will take it as granted and apply solutions without checking the feasibility but most of them will do additional analyses."*

But in general, people said that they think that risk stays very low, since the document doesn't show ready-made solutions. However, beyond that, it is more the risk to have a too exhaustive documents that don't invite people to go out of their office, to watch at what people do which seems to be a concern.

> *"There is a risk of considering big areas and the reader would think that is the full story in one page. Another risk is that people take the document for granted and don't speak to communities. It is not only for SRP tool, it is also for any IEC project, they is a risk, to find an IEC and just that is fine, it has been reviewed, but don't speak with the community."*

Someone also mentioned the risk to be asked to build an SRP shelter model, like a BBS shelter model. That risk is connected to a more general understanding of what is self-recovery, in all cases, without this awareness, people won't be able to translate the SRPs in strategies.

Another risk that has already been descripted above is the perspective of the reader which can be very different than the perspective of the product. Until now, the SRPs were all developed by European people, with in some cases, inputs coming from the field, also brought by in-country international workers with often an international expert-centric perspectives. It involves great risk of misunderstanding and repulsion from local actors, such the situation already reported where the government counterpart looking at pictures that represented to him backward life.

Another risk mentioned is to prioritize the product with no limits that would replace the responsibility of the government. This

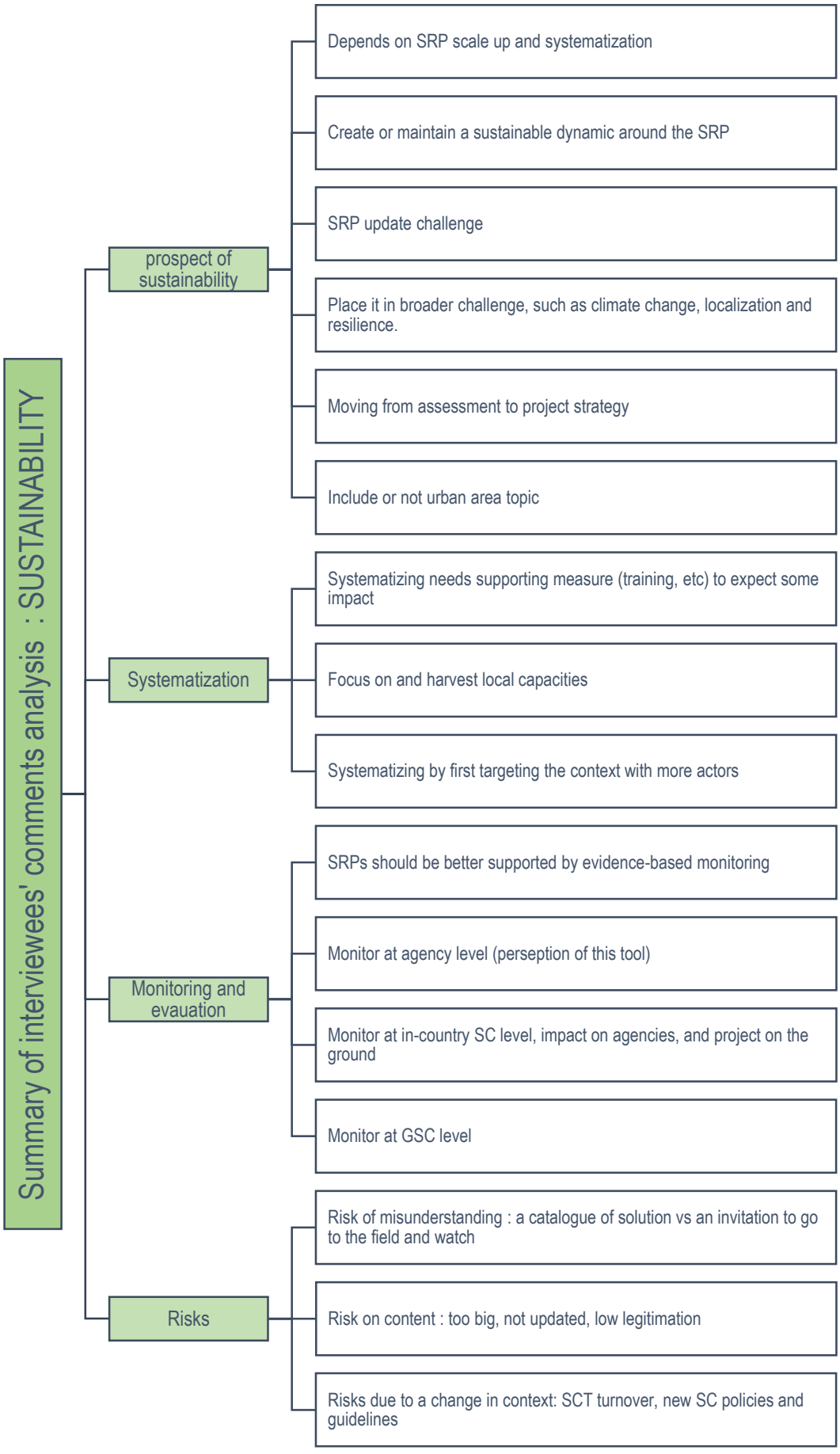
[32] https://spherestandards.org/humanitarian-standards/humanitarian-charter/

comes with the analyses of the process of production and stakeholders involved.

A batch of others risks were also brought by the interviewees about the content:

- Risk to become really too big, so time of production and cost will increase, coming with the risk to be less reactive in case of a crisis
- Risk related to the absence of updates
- There is risks but it is up to every practitioners to verify the data and the feasibility
- It is really a context-based approach, so the risk is to miss the description of the context
- If there is a validation by the local authorities, I don't see any risk. But is there in the protocol such validation?
- Risk in case of division of the document that could be distributed without introduction so lack of information
- Risk when the SRP focus too much on technical details, like it has been the case in Haiti, where at the end, one solution seems to prevail over all the variety of existing local technics.

And finally, one last question about sustainability, a very contextual factor of risk was raised: What happens when the SCT changes, often with changes with the policies and guideline?


Summary of interviewees' comments analysis : SUSTAINABILITY
prospect of sustainability
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Create or maintain a sustainable dynamic around the SRP
SRP update challenge
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5.4.5 Connectedness

➢ *Prospects of the Humanitarian context*

To verify the connectedness of the SRP to its direct context, participants were asked to describe their work:

- ➔ There is an evolution in the perception of the responses, but less on the real activities and project implementation.
- ➔ Shifting the response approach is a real challenge due to the emergency pressure and also the emergency background of many agencies.
- ➔ Donors are becoming more flexible
- ➔ Humanitarian responses primarily rely on the individual's motivation and vision

In order to have an overview of the level of connectedness of the SRPs to the humanitarian context in which the participants are working, and more specifically to have their own prospect of this sector, in the online survey and in the interview, the first questions were focusing on the perception of the LBC approach.

In general, and not surprisingly, most of the participants mentioned that they feel that there is an evolution in the perception of the responses, but less on the real activities and project implementation.

This evolution in the perception is around recent topics and agenda such as self-recovery, resilience, climate change, environment concerns, and localization.

> *"Since my first response in Indonesia, where I knew nothing about humanitarian aid, the humanitarian response was a classic "we design houses and build them". (…).In my second response, following the Tsunami in 2004 and the response to Sri Lanka (2005-2006), the owner-driven approach was introduced. At the beginning it was donor-driven but the historical-political context forced us to review the approach. In the donor-driven approach you take all the risks, it was a nightmare for the agencies. So, there are multiple and basic reasons for this radical change in the approach."*

Aside the inter-agency system of coordination called the cluster system[33], launched through the transformative agenda in 2005 and which is a great milestone in the recent humanitarian history, a few participants also mention the convention called *the grand Bargain*[34] written collectively by many humanitarian actors – NGOs, RC&RC movement, donors, UN - during the first world humanitarian summit in Istanbul in 2016. They see this convention as a crucial time for a new shift in the perception of the humanitarian response with an agenda focusing on more localization and putting people back at the centre of the response. This event came in response of several big responses particularly chaotic and the necessity to have a kind of common view through the diversity of agencies approaches, activities, constraints, with the main objective of increasing the accountability to the affected population by reduce the gap in the response coverage.

When moving from perception to implementation, most of the interviewees are aware that, sliding or shifting the approach is a real challenge, even more in the field when you have the pressure of emergency needs, donors requirements and lack of awareness of the country office or/and local team. Since the interviewees and survey participants are mainly working in global, coordination and strategic positions, they are very connected to the global current discussions and aware of the necessity to

[33] https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/iasc-transformative-agenda
[34] https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/grand-bargain

develop new strategies with more localization that will participate in increasing the efficiency and accountability of the responses in a short, medium and long term and reducing the gap. But they all agree that such a change in the implementation strategies has to be viewed on a long term basis to be able to reach the field:

> *"Before I arrived, more or less shelter was equal to tarpaulin, which is very painful for practitioners to see, but apparently that was, in that protracted displacement situation, the best that the sector could come up with."*

Some of the interviewees talked about the strong emergency background[35] of their agency that has to be challenged when trying to go for more sustainable responses based on context assessment rather than imported product delivery:

> *"When I worked in Indonesia after the Sulawesi earthquake and Tsunami, people were really reconstructing very quickly with local resources and using techniques they knew, (…) they did how they did try to build they house against rainfall, earthquake, and others. But the organization I work for at that time wanted to provide just a solution, they wanted to provide just tents to people. To me it is completely opposite like integrating local technics. And unfortunately, that was the way we had to do the program in the field even though we tried to advocate for what people were already building, see what they were doing, but it was the organization that wanted to have this approach which is a shame."*

The participants also reported that key-concepts such as community resilience and localization are more and more known in this sector, mainly due to the influence of the self-recovery approach, driven by the self-recovery research project[36] which is supported by some big actors, such as CRS, CARE and others. However, one of the challenges seems to be more in the interactions with not technical people at a higher level within the organization.

Another aspect mentioned which seems to enhance a shift is that the donors are seen as more flexible:

> *"Nowadays, we can do self-recovery because donors are no longer asking us to see what they have done."*

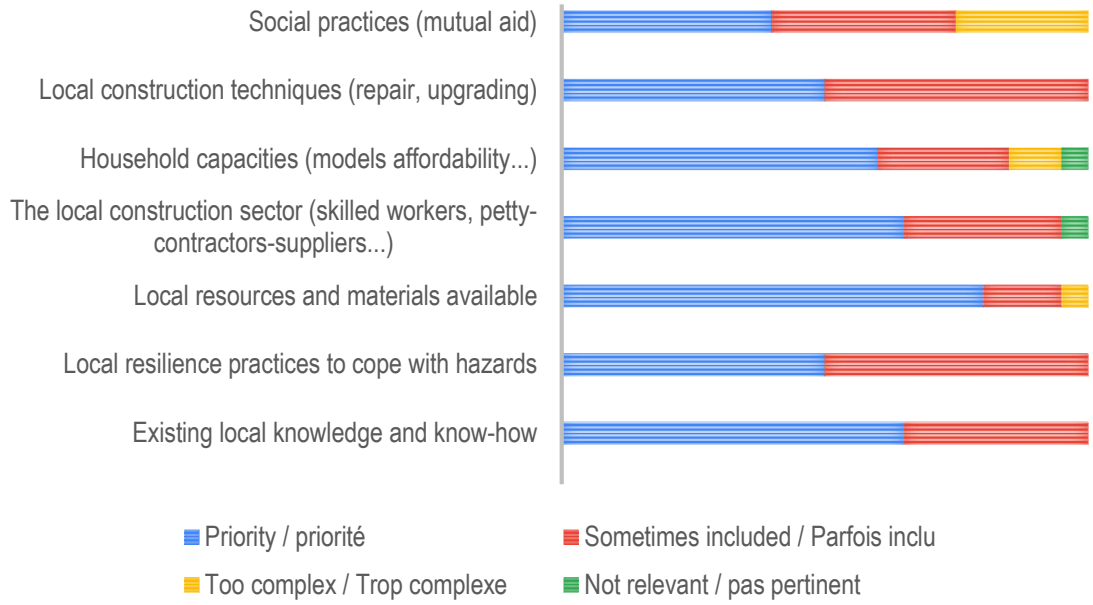
But at the end, even though it appears a breeding ground for a shift in the response approaches, for many interviewees the humanitarian response relies on the individuals who implement the project "*as in society in general".*

- *What LBC aspects are prioritized by humanitarian practitioners*

According to the survey, local resources and materials available are often prioritized. The local construction sector and the existing knowledge comes next, then household capacities, local construction techniques and local resilience practices, and at the end, the aspect that is less prioritized is the social practices. It should be noted that for some survey participants household capacities and the local construction sector are even not relevant at all.

[35] On this subject, Renaud Colombier (GRET) wrote an article on the impact that emergency strategies can have in the development strategies in particular on the earthquake aftermath in Port-au-Prince in 2010. The title is:" A development NGO faced with a major emergency in an urban environment", Alternatives Humanitaires, Issue N°10,The Urban Bomb, March 2019.
Can be read online or downloaded: http://alternatives-humanitaires.org/en/2019/03/25/development-ngo-faced-major-emergency-urban-environment/

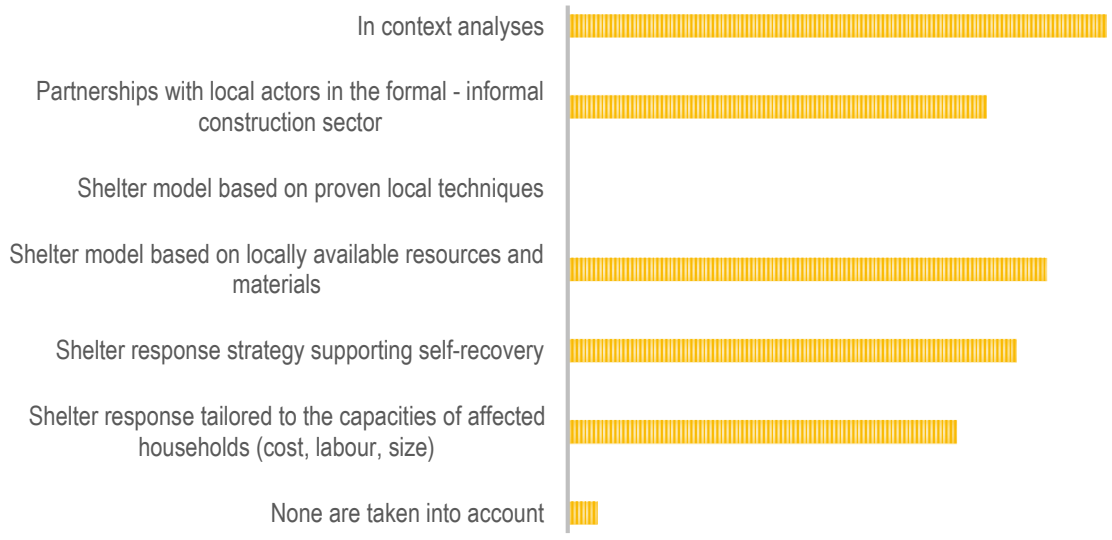
[36] https://self-recovery.org/



➢ *What activities are influenced by an LBC approach*

On the other hand, when asking what type of activities might be influenced by an LBC approach, the responses are not exactly in line with the previous figure. Probably, the way of questioning was not always well-understood.

The LBC approach primarily influences the context analyses, comes next the shelter model based on local resources and shelter strategies, then partnership with local actors, and shelter response tailored to the household capacities. Shelter model based on proven local technique was not mentioned as an activity that could be influenced by LBC, probably because it is hardly implemented.



➢ *Local building culture in humanitarian sector*

How are LBCs considered in the participant work?:

- ➔ They try or would like to take LBC into account in their projects
- ➔ Self-recovery and LBCs approach are very connected
- ➔ It appears that "take LBC into account" is often understood in a different way.
- ➔ There is a vast field of research and action-research to better develop this approach

All the interviewees said that they try or would like to take LBC into account in their projects. Some of them descripted the way of doing it or impediments that prevent them to do it.

> *"In our shelter team, we all conduct context analyses. I can't say we have special funding dedicated to that. It's more of a challenge with the funders. So usually, to produce a project proposal, we do it if it's not an emergency proposal but rather an early recovery proposal as we have a bit more time. But not funding to do that analysis so we based our research on previous experience and available resources. (…). Afterwards, we also try to analyze the working modalities, as if people are used to building in groups, even if we do not follow the local technique, we try to reproduce the communal spirit of construction. (…).*

When analysing their responses, it quickly appears that "take LBC into account" is often understood in a different ways. It is sometimes referring to something frozen in time and place or should rely only on natural resources, or links to heritage. The answers below illustrate these concerns well:

> *"So it's not so easy to say what it is, especially when we talk of refugees, who walk on miles and miles to get some rest and, what is then local culture? Is it where they are? They are not familiar with it, even if there is existing local culture where they are, they are not necessarily familiar with it and, so, it is not the idea to impose on them a certain way. So, another dynamic is created around, how you build their house then, or a rented house or whatever you do."*

> *"But if you look at the Nepal situation, you have the opposite problem, those very well-built in the time before, now, rehabilitating them, after the earthquake is super expensive and difficult. So, what do you do to those houses and with the owners?"*

> *"Sometimes you want to incorporate local techniques but it is quite not the right season, it sound very strange, but so in Ethiopia, when I was there last year, everybody self-build using local resources, and they do really well, and we were not looking to change that practice, we were just looking to make sure we can learn from what people were doing, and make sure that the technics communicate everywhere, we had to provide tarpaulin because it was the wrong season for roofing grass, so you cannot completely adopting the fully local approach, because it was not the right time of year. And in time people will replace the tarpaulin with grass. It is a kind of flexibility I guess."*

These answers raise a vast field of research and action-research around topics such as, among others, LBC and refugee context, LBC project timeframe and concrete implementation, LBC and cost evidence. Those topics have only recently started to be discussed in working groups at the shelter sector global level and certainly deserves further study.

➢ *LBC, strengths, weaknesses and risks*

The understanding of advantages and limits of the LBC turns around several aspects:

Strengths:

- ➔ Responses more sustainable, tailored to the needs and capacities, environment-friendly, more affordable and more accessible, cost effective, boost of local market, and adapted to local know-how
- ➔ The replicability of solutions
- ➔ The resilience aspect is a great strength of such an approach
- ➔ IEC material are straight forward to get in communication across different communities.

Weaknesses:

- ➔ Not easy to look for evidence as it is a long-term approach and impact and humanitarian sector is not used to
- ➔ It is a time-consuming approach
- ➔ It is difficult to address urban challenges

Risks:

- ➔ There is a risk of endorsing non egalitarian system or society

When asking what the strengths of an LBC approach are, most of the interviewee do agree that it makes the response more sustainable, tailored to the needs and capacities, environment-friendly, more affordable and more accessible, cost effective, boost of local market, and adapted to the know-how.

> *"It is beneficial for the community, beneficial also for us who are the stakeholders in the projects, providing technical advice, beneficial in the sense that when based on LBC, the implementation is easy, especially since our strategy is to put the beneficiary at the centre. It allows to integrate into the existing, we do not bring new techniques or new knowledge. On the competencies side, it is already there because it is what they commonly use, and in financial terms, a benefit as well."*

The replicability of the solutions based on LBC are also mentioned as a way of fostering self-recovery and allowing scaling solutions up. Someone raised that it is vital to include local knowledge and practice, as most people will be self-recovering anyway following disaster and also in conflict displacement. Self-recovery is seen as much faster after a disaster and this can be measured in terms of built resilience.

Some of them also mentioned the resilience as a great strength of such an approach, particularly when we are talking about self-recovery, and in particular through the cultural and social adaption of the responses that bring value to existing self-help networks:

> *"Where I was based in *city name*[37] *there were in the same village, three different communities: the Muslim, Sinhalese, and Tamil communities that lived together. Each had their own way of living and building (a prayer room for the women inside the house for the Muslims, etc...) so this approach made it possible to let the people do as they wanted."*

Another positive aspects is around IEC material, if it is based on what people really construct, material they used, it is much straighter forward to get in communication across different communities.

[37] Name kept anonym

Talking now about weaknesses, most of the time, interviewees talk about a time-consuming approach that is therefore expensive and not adapted to emergency responses. Another difficulty is faced when the communities or the political discourse aspire to more modernity:

> *"As cluster coordinators we usually advise to consider local practices and promote use of locally sourced materials and techniques, if the affected populations are happy about it. However, in my recent experience in Mozambique, I witnessed quite strong resistance from affected populations who saw the crises and the potential support as opportunity to upgrade their shelter situation and move beyond a mud and straw house towards a "proper" brick or concrete block house or at least a CGI roof. Also government was strongly opposed to the use of traditional construction. We advocated successfully to accept local building as "transitional" solutions but not as permanent."*

Looking for evidence is also seen as a weakness of this approach. It is a long-term approach and it's difficult to identify whether or not there is an impact, because very often agencies are no longer there in the long term and there are no financial means to evaluate the impact of the activities afterwards.

Another negative aspect which is often mentioned is that the LBC approach is not appropriate to urban context or might be very challenging in such areas.

Regarding the risks of the LBC approach, two interviewees raised the risk of endorsing non egalitarian system or society, such as gender inequalities or ethnic discrimination if there is no proper awareness. Another risk is to develop solutions taking into account local technics and know-how but that remain technically oriented and far from people capacities:

> *"The local construction sector and available material are analyzed with a certain priority in the shelter sector when defining a program. These are important, but there is a need to promote the knowledge about the social practices and attitudes, as well as local capacity and knowledge in order to adapt better our support to the reality and be more sustainable in time. The disadvantage of looking only at the hardware aspects is that our solution might be too technical, which can be too complex for people to be replicated or not adapted to their real needs and therefore not used correctly."*

- *Context connectedness*

What are the connections of the SRP to its context?

- ➔ A new brick for the humanitarian shift from donor-driven to owner-driven (transfers the risk to the inhabitant, and cheaper, you reach more people)
- ➔ It is a link with the operational research
- ➔ The SRP can meet several expectations from different actors: clusters, donors, agencies, research-lab, etc.

What should be done to increase these connections?

- ➔ The link with global challenges, such as environment and climate change does exist and should be improved
- ➔ Set up activities to better link the tool with humanitarian practice (project implementation)

There are different levels of connections with the humanitarian context, one is very connected with the shift from a donor-driven approach to an owner-driven or user-driven approach for more than ten years. According to someone's opinion:

> *"In the current sector dynamic, building is more expensive than repairing. The risk linked to new building where, as an agency, you can keep control on the quality is that you stay responsible for the resistance. With a retrofitting approach, you transfer the risk to the inhabitant, and furthermore it is cheaper so you can reach more people. So the SRP is a new brick helping the SCT to advocate in this way. So let's imagine in the community, we come with new*

techniques and typologies of shelter with a higher standing, and so the UNHCR which is a leader in protection, it is this danger that he saw and so its adhesion was without difficulty. So at the end, what the population does was favored not because it seems more adequate for them, but rather due to risk reduction aspect for agencies and saving money."

SRPs are also seen as a real connection between humanitarian sector and scholar sector. They are seen as an operational research which is "*not research for research*", and which is very necessary to have validate information by an institution when there are only 2 weeks to design a shelter strategy.

Someone said that the SRP meet several expectations and that should be kept in mind for future development:

"It allows us to meet the expectations of a research lab, the expectations of CRAterre's advocacy, it allows the SC to orient NGO or government policies, it allows local associations to have a beginning of response, etc. So bring this out, to keep this multi-interest.(…). So in itself, the SRP have a very limited interest, it must be put into a broader context."

SRPs are strongly linked with environment and climate change issues. These links should be better highlighted in the documents:

"That was one of the pillars of the strategy with the environment department and we made a link with them to make sure that we weren't like, you know when construction happens a lot of wood is used in a short time spent. We make sure to think but that was not part of the initial study."

Other sectors are also overlooked such as health, livelihood. But the challenge here is to keep the document concise and avoid being too long or complex, a difficult balance that was already explained in the efficiency chapter above. SRPs should also be better linked with humanitarian practices.

"Make people to go out and look around and make them want to understand how people around them live, maybe that could work. But there should be something where people are forced to practice something. Tutorial won't work."

"This needs to be done in a more dynamic way. We need to hire people who are educators. Because we can't just present and wait for people to get involved. For example, amaco did a MOOC "building with earth", and I found it very interesting, because there were videos, there were presentations and even the questions in the small evaluations were interesting."

And finally, as reported, SRPs could be better linked to existing tools such as the HLP profiles made by IFRC. Not just adding a reference in the document, but maybe developing a collaboration.

- *Donors*

How can we convince donors to finance SRP:

- ➔ Link SRP with broader challenges such climate change and environment issues.
- ➔ Link with current humanitarian agenda such as "localization and resilience"
- ➔ Highlight the potential of extending the impact, and so to reach more people.
- ➔ Can reduce social conflict among communities because funding does not cover the entire population in need
- ➔ The discourse trend is "Global strategy but local intervention", so in order to apply it is necessary to know better the context in advance
- ➔ To build evidence in different contexts.

As for other software activities which does not lead to direct and tangible results such as trainings or diagnostics, for many interviewees, it seems not easy to find financing for the SRPs. When asking the interviewees what could be the best arguments to convince donors to finance SRPs, the most frequent response was to link it with global issue such as climate and environment:

> *"From an environment perspective, saying the shelter sector needs to think about climate footprint, providing solutions, made in different countries, ship across the world. So if you have this guide with LBC, the response will be more sustainable, climate-friendly, (…), more support to people what they do, localization, grand bargain, and all that staff. This is more relevant for the population. More sustainable, more relevant, more local."*

Or to connect, as already said, to current humanitarian agendas such as "localization and resilience" which are key-words and still need to find roadmap and real prospects.

Another argument is to be able to extend the impact in order to reach more people.

> *"The production of the SRP will make the response more durable and efficient. So the use of the funds will have broader impact. But to be realistic, most of the time the donor listen for a while and leave it aside. So the argument is to extend the impact or to have a more sustainable impact and you are going to be able to reach more people. But it will take time."*

Several practitioners interviewed said that the main argument is the reduction of social conflicts emerging with inequalities of assistance. To adopt an approach that is closer to the inhabitant economical capacities would avoid mistakes such as providing CGI sheets were this would make people more vulnerable[38] and prevent from social conflict because the shelter assistance won't be able to cover the entire population in need.

One advantage of the SRPs that could be used for convincing donors is to provide information for future projects in advance or very quickly and this would save precious time. As several interviewees said, it is difficult to find funding for the assessment phase, which does not allow to allocate much time for these activities in the field[39]:

> *"Humanitarian actors don't have time to conduct such research, but they are so necessary when designing strategies!"*

It is also a tool that fills an existing knowledge gap at global and country levels. But, there is a need to show evidence to convince, and then a need for MEAL or research to build this evidence.

Many people suggested to find funds for a batch of SRPs, with a selection of priority countries. Since the small context don't have much impact, the SRPs should focus on big context such as the Sahel, as this will make it possible to reach donors and to homogenize the response, as someone said, by taking into account the LBCs. This activities could also be part of wider package brought by the GSC.

Other people talked about fund-raising from development sector, such as the World Bank, or bilateral actors such as SDC[40] and GIZ[41]. Join agendas on local issues, and livelihood aspects could be emphasized these organizations.

However, at the end, many arguments depends on the donor environment:

[38] When CGI sheets are delivered in areas where people never used them can harm their resilience during the next disaster.
[39] Somehow, donors are not the only barrier, it is likely also a question of work habit and competencies that prevents agencies engaging in LBCs assessment. It also a question of phase, indeed the emergency phase doesn't not allow much time for assessment but, early-recovery and reconstruction might leave more time.
[40] https://www.eda.admin.ch/sdc
[41] https://www.giz.de/en/html/index.html

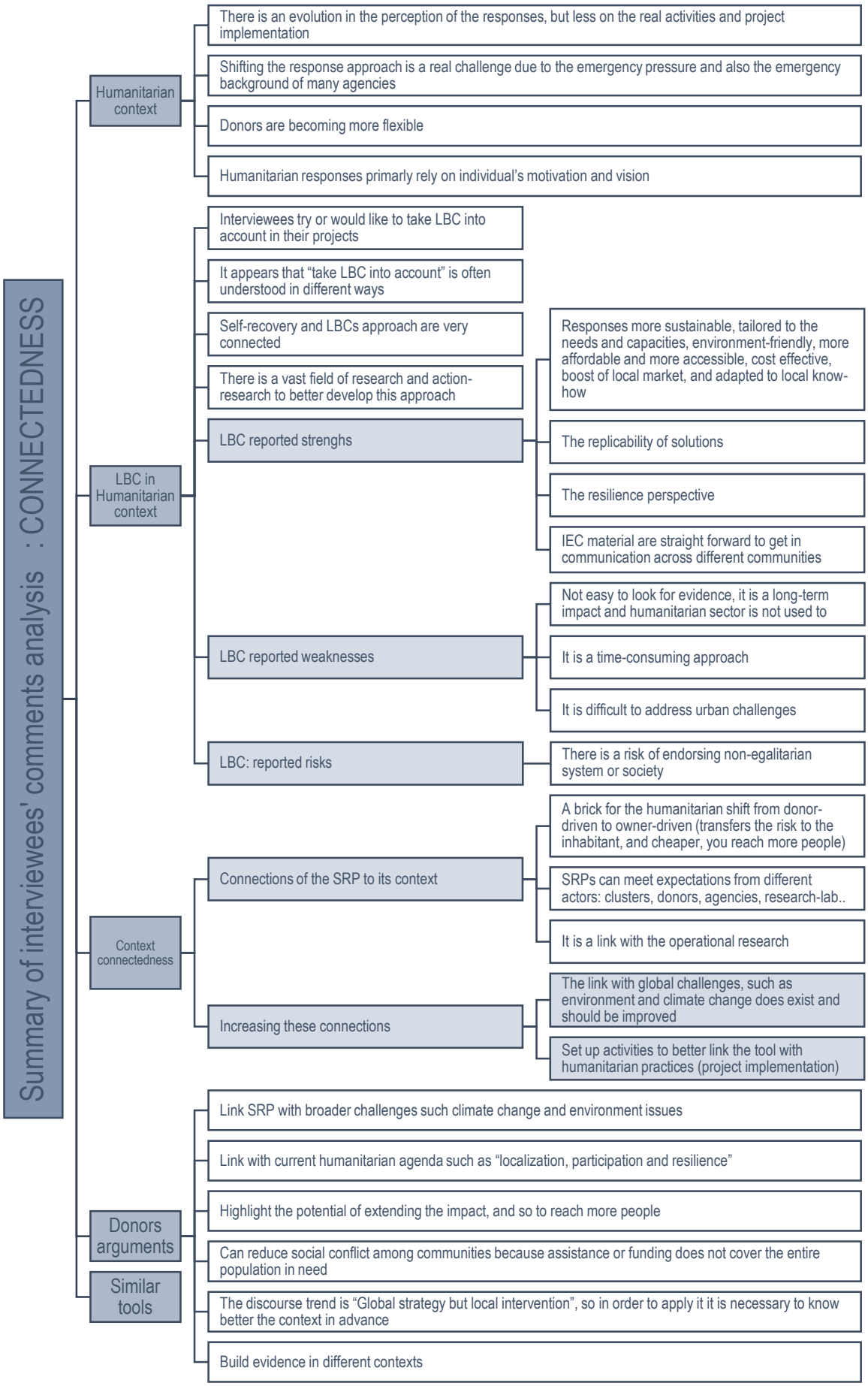
**Donor involved in learning dissemination project will be convinced, but those who are only supporting the activities, it will be hard to convince them."*

➢ *Exiting similar tools*

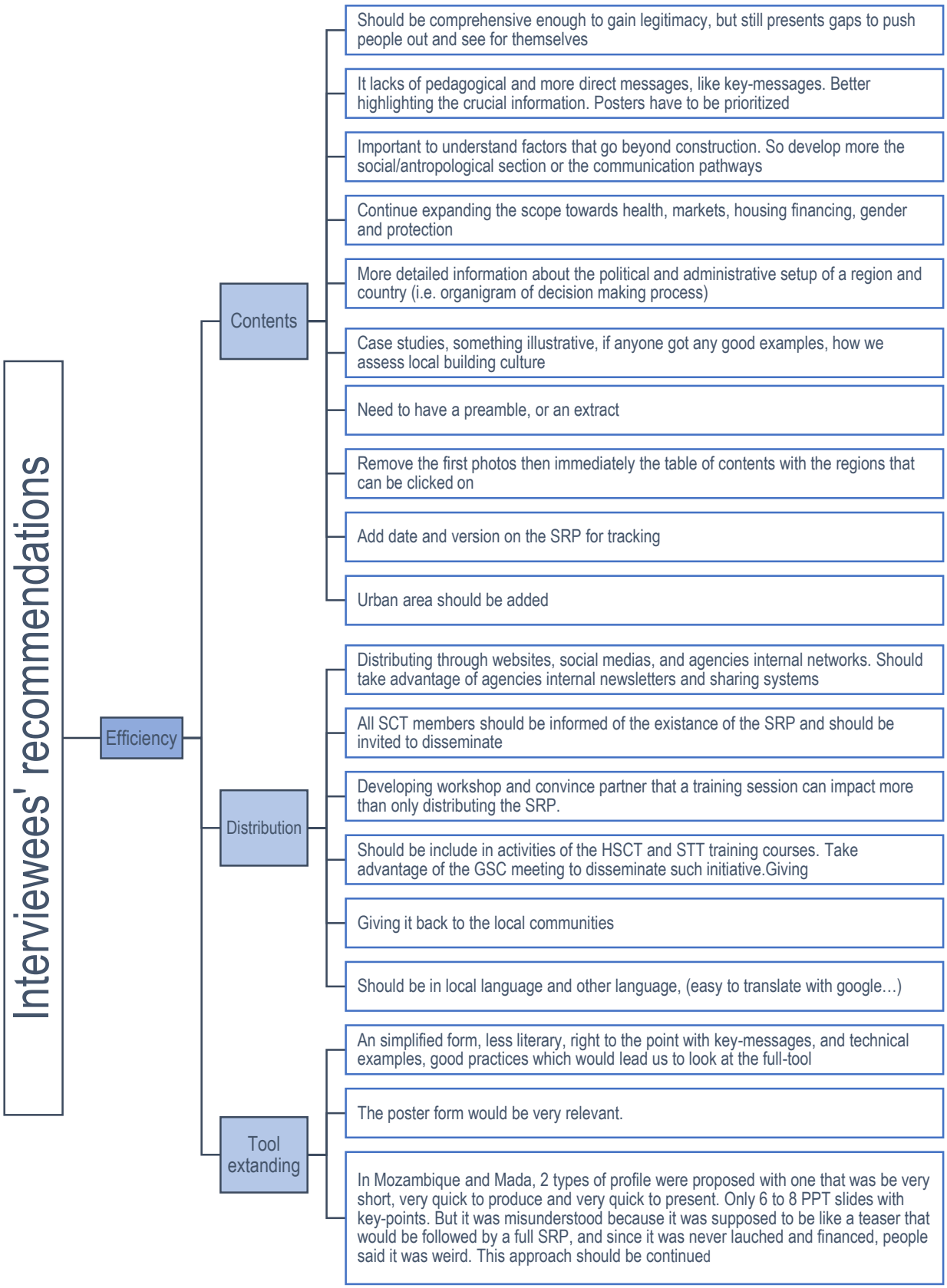
In general, the interviewees were not able to provide other existing profile, resources or documents that could be similar, aside the *assessing local building cultures a practical guide for community based assessment guide* [42] and *the local building cultures for sustainable & resilient habitat, examples of local good practices and technical solutions*[43] which was mentioned several times, they also listed:

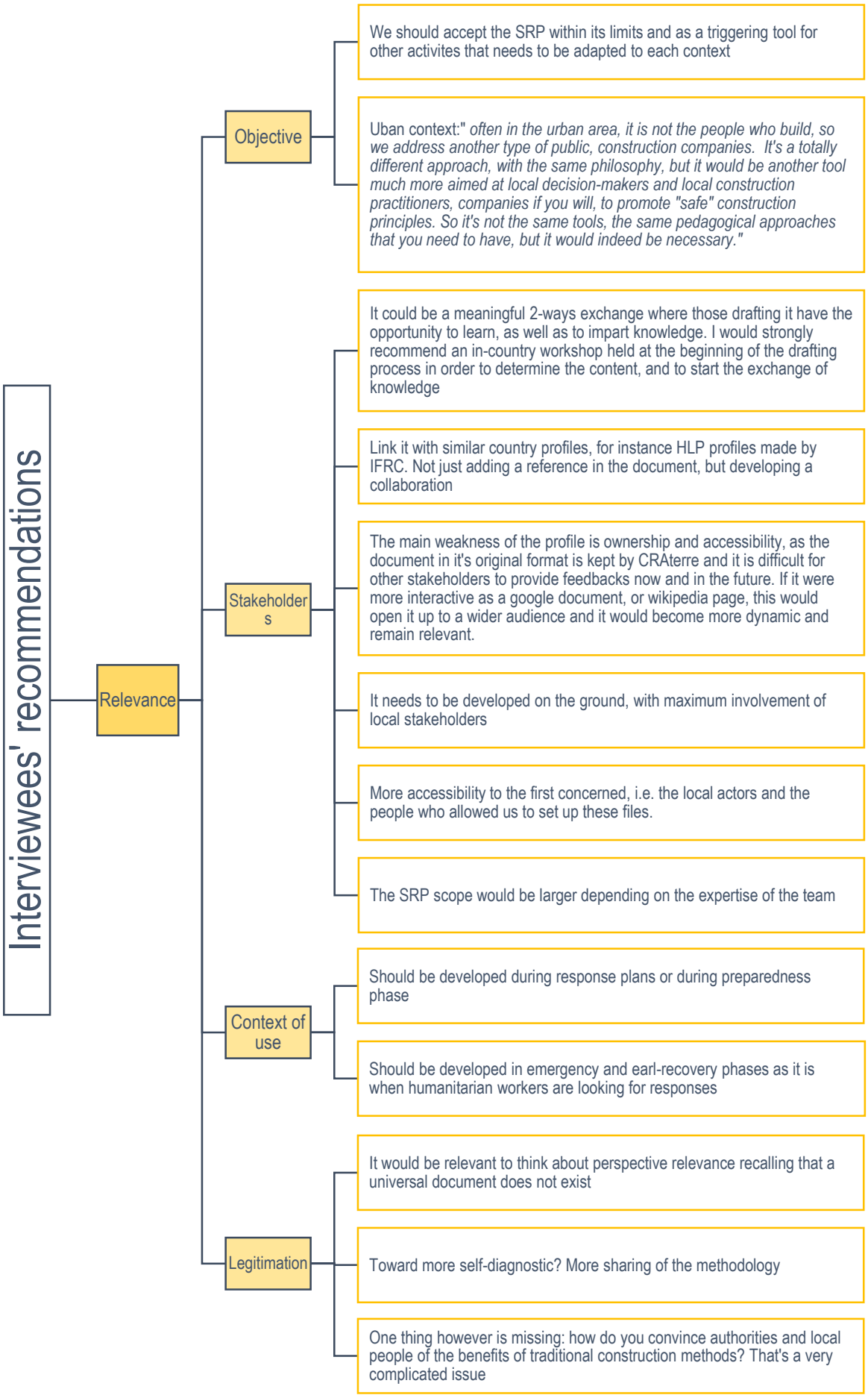
- ➔ Practical Action, SKAT (the old BASIN network)
- ➔ http://db.world-housing.net/
- ➔ Technical sheets by the SRU (shelter research unit, IFRC)
- ➔ The book *Learning from vernacular,* Pierre Frey, Act Sud, 2010
- ➔ Very interesting approaches, projects and publications of CARE, CRS, Oxford Brookes, IFRC, HfH (https://self-recovery.org/)
- ➔ The Fiji Shelter Handbook, https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/fiji_shelter_handbook_final_7.05.19.pdf
- ➔ https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/documents/2019-07/ghana_housing_profile.pdf
- ➔ https://www.gfdrr.org/en/disaster-risk-country-profiles
- ➔ https://www.undrr.org/publication/disaster-risk-profile-guinea-bissau
- ➔ PASSA Tool, https://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/95526/publications/305400-PASSA%20manual-EN-LR.pdf
- ➔ Amerikaab, UNESCO Chaire ATCCDD, Sherpa
- ➔ UN habitat sometimes has local building guidelines. It needs to be better explored information that development actors and local governments are using and developing in the different countries.
- ➔ www.seismico.org
- ➔ URD, https://www.urd.org/fr/ressources/

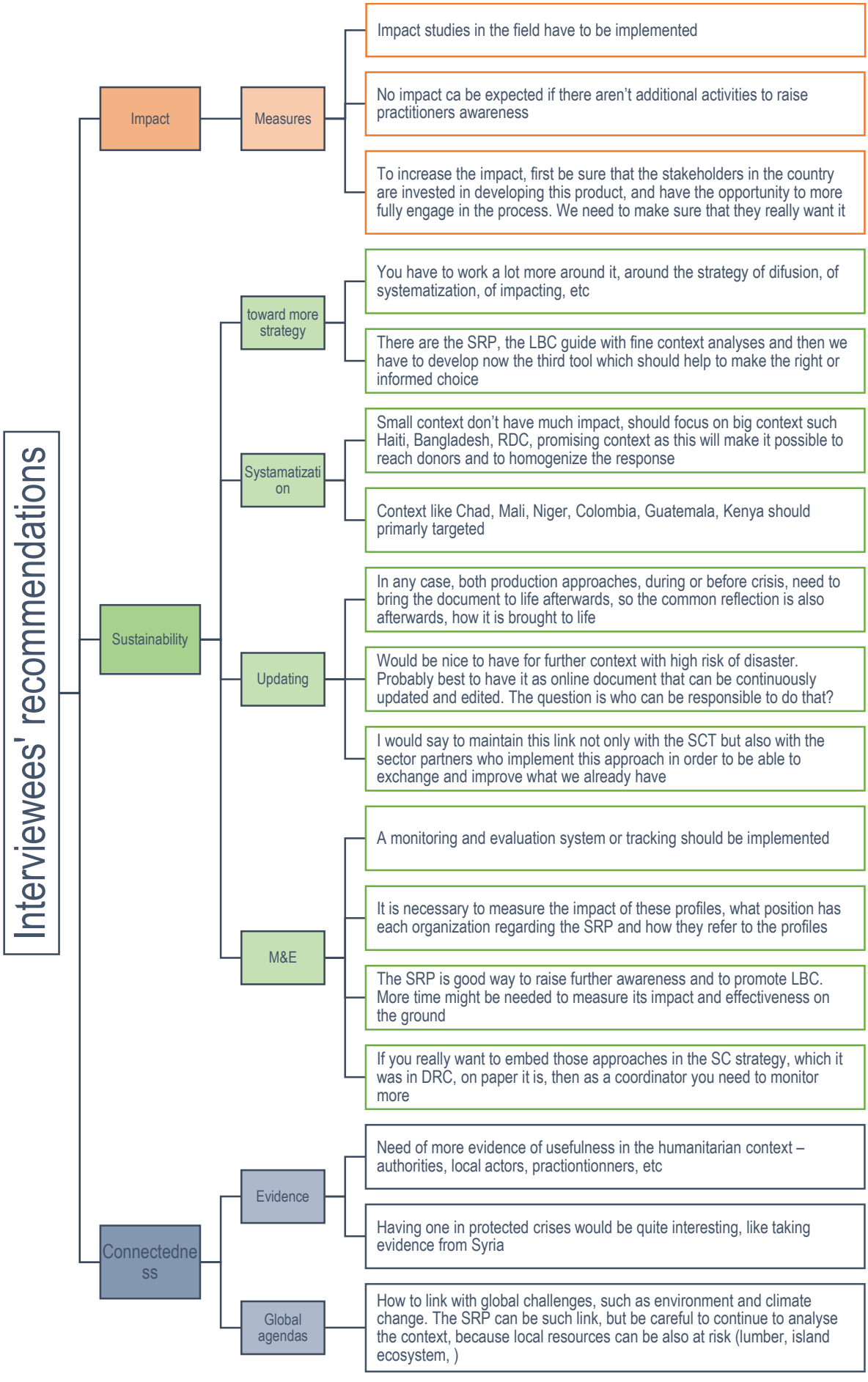
[42] Launched by CRAterre in 2015 - https://craterre.hypotheses.org/999
[43] Launched by CRAterre in 2017 - https://craterre.hypotheses.org/1774


Summary of interviewees' comments analysis : CONNECTEDNESS
Humanitarian context
There is an evolution in the perception of the responses, but less on the real activities and project implementation
Shifting the response approach is a real challenge due to the emergency pressure and also the emergency background of many agencies
Donors are becoming more flexible
Humanitarian responses primarly rely on individual's motivation and vision
LBC in Humanitarian context
Interviewees try or would like to take LBC into account in their projects
It appears that "take LBC into account" is often understood in different ways
Self-recovery and LBCs approach are very connected
There is a vast field of research and action-research to better develop this approach
LBC reported strenghs
Responses more sustainable, tailored to the needs and capacities, environment-friendly, more affordable and more accessible, cost effective, boost of local market, and adapted to local know-how
The replicability of solutions
The resilience perspective
IEC material are straight forward to get in communication across different communities
LBC reported weaknesses
Not easy to look for evidence, it is a long-term impact and humanitarian sector is not used to
It is a time-consuming approach
It is difficult to address urban challenges
LBC: reported risks
There is a risk of endorsing non-egalitarian system or society
Context connectedness
Connections of the SRP to its context
A brick for the humanitarian shift from donor-driven to owner-driven (transfers the risk to the inhabitant, and cheaper, you reach more people)
SRPs can meet expectations from different actors: clusters, donors, agencies, research-lab..
It is a link with the operational research
Increasing these connections
The link with global challenges, such as environment and climate change does exist and should be improved
Set up activities to better link the tool with humanitarian practices (project implementation)
Donors arguments
Link SRP with broader challenges such climate change and environment issues
Link with current humanitarian agenda such as "localization, participation and resilience"
Highlight the potential of extending the impact, and so to reach more people
Can reduce social conflict among communities because assistance or funding does not cover the entire population in need
Similar tools
The discourse trend is "Global strategy but local intervention", so in order to apply it it is necessary to know better the context in advance
Build evidence in different contexts

5.5 Interviewees' recommendations




Interviewees' recommendations
Relevance
Objective
We should accept the SRP within its limits and as a triggering tool for other activites that needs to be adapted to each context
Uban context:" *often in the urban area, it is not the people who build, so we address another type of public, construction companies. It's a totally different approach, with the same philosophy, but it would be another tool much more aimed at local decision-makers and local construction practitioners, companies if you will, to promote "safe" construction principles. So it's not the same tools, the same pedagogical approaches that you need to have, but it would indeed be necessary."*
Stakeholders
It could be a meaningful 2-ways exchange where those drafting it have the opportunity to learn, as well as to impart knowledge. I would strongly recommend an in-country workshop held at the beginning of the drafting process in order to determine the content, and to start the exchange of knowledge
Link it with similar country profiles, for instance HLP profiles made by IFRC. Not just adding a reference in the document, but developing a collaboration
The main weakness of the profile is ownership and accessibility, as the document in it's original format is kept by CRAterre and it is difficult for other stakeholders to provide feedbacks now and in the future. If it were more interactive as a google document, or wikipedia page, this would open it up to a wider audience and it would become more dynamic and remain relevant.
It needs to be developed on the ground, with maximum involvement of local stakeholders
More accessibility to the first concerned, i.e. the local actors and the people who allowed us to set up these files.
The SRP scope would be larger depending on the expertise of the team
Context of use
Should be developed during response plans or during preparedness phase
Should be developed in emergency and earl-recovery phases as it is when humanitarian workers are looking for responses
Legitimation
It would be relevant to think about perspective relevance recalling that a universal document does not exist
Toward more self-diagnostic? More sharing of the methodology
One thing however is missing: how do you convince authorities and local people of the benefits of traditional construction methods? That's a very complicated issue


Interviewees' recommendations
Impact
Measures
Impact studies in the field have to be implemented
No impact ca be expected if there aren't additional activities to raise practitioners awareness
To increase the impact, first be sure that the stakeholders in the country are invested in developing this product, and have the opportunity to more fully engage in the process. We need to make sure that they really want it
Sustainability
toward more strategy
You have to work a lot more around it, around the strategy of difusion, of systematization, of impacting, etc
There are the SRP, the LBC guide with fine context analyses and then we have to develop now the third tool which should help to make the right or informed choice
Systamatization
Small context don't have much impact, should focus on big context such Haiti, Bangladesh, RDC, promising context as this will make it possible to reach donors and to homogenize the response
Context like Chad, Mali, Niger, Colombia, Guatemala, Kenya should primarly targeted
Updating
In any case, both production approaches, during or before crisis, need to bring the document to life afterwards, so the common reflection is also afterwards, how it is brought to life
Would be nice to have for further context with high risk of disaster. Probably best to have it as online document that can be continuously updated and edited. The question is who can be responsible to do that?
I would say to maintain this link not only with the SCT but also with the sector partners who implement this approach in order to be able to exchange and improve what we already have
M&E
A monitoring and evaluation system or tracking should be implemented
It is necessary to measure the impact of these profiles, what position has each organization regarding the SRP and how they refer to the profiles
The SRP is good way to raise further awareness and to promote LBC. More time might be needed to measure its impact and effectiveness on the ground
If you really want to embed those approaches in the SC strategy, which it was in DRC, on paper it is, then as a coordinator you need to monitor more
Connectedness
Evidence
Need of more evidence of usefulness in the humanitarian context – authorities, local actors, practiontionners, etc
Having one in protected crises would be quite interesting, like taking evidence from Syria
Global agendas
How to link with global challenges, such as environment and climate change. The SRP can be such link, but be careful to continue to analyse the context, because local resources can be also at risk (lumber, island ecosystem,)

6 Conclusions

6.1 Food for thought

One of the first questioning that has appeared along this research, and also raised by several participants is that it might be too early to assess the impact of the SRPs. So, as an attempt to clarify, it has appeared very early along the way that in order to expect an impact, the SRPs needs to be better known and disseminated and a monitoring and assessment system has to be set up to get evidence of impact on the ground. This evidence might help convincing donors, and thus, the dissemination will be greater. Therefore, it seems clear that better analyzing these relations and dynamics would help drawing an action plan for the future of the SRPs and more broadly, the approach brought by these profiles, where assessment would likely have a prime place. So, more than evaluating the impact of the SRPs, this research must be seen as a sort of check-list that should be part of a future action plan outlining further dissemination and scaling up of SRPs. It was also an opportunity to take a step back to analyze SRPs beyond its content, such as its general relevance through different perspectives.

6.1.1 Broad perspective

- *Humanitarian and development nexus*

The gap in the dissemination is certainly not the only reason for the lack of knowledge of the existence of the SRPs. Indeed, the SRPs promote an approach that is definitely part of the humanitarian and development nexus. As any approaches of humanitarian sector that tend to link emergency phases (emergency, earl-recovery and reconstruction) to development by promoting a longer term vision anchored in a place, a society, a culture and a history, such as the settlement approach[44], the area-based approach[45], the self-recovery approach[46], more struggling to reach out the practitioners on the ground is required. Agencies have strong emergency background with protocol marked by short term visions and immediate results. The shift to longer term vision, which requires for example to rely on local capacities, has to dig deeply in the modus operandi of the agencies and therefore needs time. To illustrate this barrier, we recently observed, during webinars that presented the settlement approach or the localization approach that one of the concern was how such approaches could fit in the timeframe of emergency rather than to thing about how to do it.

- *What scope ?*

One of the strengths of the SRPs is its capacity to be used in different ways: among others, advocacy, response choices and strategy, orientation, guidelines, technical aspects. In the interviews, the opinions were sometimes totally opposed, showing that the SRPs are able to meet many expectations, which is very positive. Someone even said that the SRPs are a rare and illustrative track of resilience of the population. But from what perspective? It can be assumed that, with a lens of humanitarian workers, at the end the SRPs remain relevant whatever the context. Not necessarily at a given moment, but at least later, by bringing a resource that talks about cultural questions among humanitarian worker. However, a profile that would be able to meet all perspectives and expectations, a sort of universal profile, doesn't exist. And the approach of valuing local building culture in the housing and building sector should result in a multitude of products, tools and activities depending on the context, and, as already said, this is what has been occurring for years through, among others, earth construction networks and CRAterre networks.

Therefore as it will be explained in the next paragraph, the objective and the perspective is essential to better define the scope,

[44] https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/Guidance-Settlements.pdf
[45] https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/201905013_urban_compendium.pdf
[46] https://www.sheltercluster.org/working-group/promoting-safer-building and https://self-recovery.org/

audience and even sustainability that should be targeted by the SRPs.

- *SRP: objective and perspective*

What is the objectives of the SRPs? So far they have not been really defined. The SRPs were developed when the need for humanitarian workers to take into account the local context became more imperative in the shelter sector at global level, so local appropriation and acceptance were probably not the initial objective. However, although local appropriation might not be seen as an objective, the interviews' analysis shows that this aspect remains unclear as several interviewees raised concerns regarding local acceptance. For instance, someone said that nobody in France would accept a document presenting French local building culture and practices produced by an expert from abroad. Someone else said that the local authorities didn't like the document because of some pictures that looked very backward for him while they were looking so beautiful and representative for her perspective. Another person said that the document was left aside by the in-country SC because local actors had not understood a paper talking about their culture and coming from abroad.

Indeed, what can be affirmed is that the SRPs are not a neutral perspective, and so far they don't often reflect the local actors' perspective, they represent the humanitarian perspective of the local context. In fact, in this research it has been very difficult to reach out to local actors involved in the production of the SRPs, because there were probably none or very few. In some ways the SRPs face the same difficulties[47] as the cluster coordination system that struggles including local actors and local authorities probably because, among other, it comes with a very international ways of responding, financing and communicating. They were/are produced according to a predefined layout by international experts, and reviewed by local-based SC members who will leave soon for another emergency. This certainly constitutes some of the limits that should be better stand out from these profiles, although this is not easy precisely because the SRPs seek to identify and talk about local culture from an external perspective which is seen by some of the interviewees as conflicting objectives.

This latter discussion can be placed in the broader context of debate that questions the role that the international community, including scholar actors, must play in raising awareness of governments and dominant classes to the need to value the specificity of existing local cultures in order to recognize their diversity and fight against discrimination and inequalities while bringing responses to the global challenges such as climate change. Anyway, it seems hard to conclude that local appropriation shouldn't be an objective, because it is also likely that the civil society has to be associated to this process for a real and sustainable impact at national and local level.

When seeking greater sustainability of the SRPs at country level, acceptance and appropriation of the profiles by local actors, local authorities, communities or academic sector is probably unavoidable. They are the ones who stay and edict the building policies at the end. So, the question of sustainability remains open at SRP level. How can the SRPs ensure a certain level of sustainability if the local actors are not involved in the process? To answer this question a possible lead has been raised by several interviewees. For them, it seems definitively necessary to include the local-based shelter cluster partners in the process of production, and government counterpart if possible[48]. Even if this requires several improvements, this could be a lead for ensuring a continuity or a bit of sustainability of the document when the in-country cluster system remains active as in Ethiopia, Bangladesh, or Haiti, but remains more difficult in a context such as Ecuador with short, ad hoc cluster system.

However, apart from the sustainability concern at local level and local acceptance and appropriation, and as mentioned in the analysis chapter, there are many positive feedbacks explaining how the SRPs, by influencing the perception of humanitarian

[47] Obviously, there are many other causes to this inclusion issue of local actors.
[48] To be realistic, and for many reasons, it would always be difficult for government counterparts to fully engage in such a document, but probably at best validate the information.

workers and international agencies, have open up local response strategies more adapted to the context and, in some cases, how they have participated in reducing social conflicts. So, the relevance and efficiency of the SRPs are not put into question here, but it is probably necessary to better recognize this perspective and objective and to present it as such in the document. It will help to reduce misunderstanding as to its purpose. The SRP of Ecuador is a good example of such idea. Its purpose is clear: it is part of the humanitarian response strategy in the aftermath of the earthquake: short, not seeking to be exhaustive, and targeting a well-defined area. And in this case, the sustainability of the profile in the country is not an objective and does not seem to be a problem. So, a way to clear misunderstanding regarding the perspective and objective of the SRPs could be to better define the limits of the product, why not in the introduction with a few notes or by a general presentation of the tool separately? :

- ➔ A document targeting the humanitarian community that helps to guide and raise awareness among humanitarian workers of the need to take into account the local context in response strategies and projects implementation.
- ➔ The SRPs doesn't seek to replace what was, is, will be locally produced. It can serve as a support to initiate a dialogue about the recognition of specific local cultures and practices. It can be a starting point to engage an inventory and capitalization process of local building practices and techniques that would/should be conducted locally.
- ➔ The SRPs shouldn't seek to be exhaustive as it is the role and responsibility of the host government, academic sector and civil society to engage in valuing their local culture in their own way.

Therefore, the SRPs can been seen as a piece of the puzzle needed for a better recognition of local building cultures, practices and technics where other pieces of the puzzle are tools, training and activities that are/have to be implemented and developed for a broader perspective of this issue. So, a question could be what is/are the pieces of the puzzle that might engage local actors in better taking into account local context building culture and practices and expect more sustainability at local level? Rather than shifting the current purpose of the SRPs that is focusing on humanitarian perspective, an option could be to give a greater voice to the local actors' perspective, and thus, develop another tool that specifically seeks inclusion and diversity of local actors even if it requires more means. Some experiences have been already made, in particular in Haiti, where several workshops around these topics have been organized at different times and with different local organizations of the civil society. Such an approach allows for a better understanding of existing barriers at local level in order to design specific and sustainable strategies. But more than another tool, the inclusion of the perspective of the local actors might probably result in other forms of product or baseline data, and produce within another timeframe depending of the context.

- ➢ *Is it the right tool?*

Another aspect is the relevance of the SRPs. As someone questioned: would it be possible to reach the same objective without producing an SRP? As said above, the SRPs should target the humanitarian actors and shouldn't attempt to be comprehensive. So far, and as shown in the research, the SRPs mainly served to raise humanitarian awareness to better take into considerations local building practices and techniques. We could assume that if humanitarian actors were trained in LBC approach, the existence of the SRP could be compromised or totally reshaped to simply become a baseline data document with 10 pages of crucial points that should be taken into account from the onset of a response. And, if relevant, another cluster initiative or policy could be implemented to engage with local actors in valuing local building culture through a participatory approach on the ground.

Actually, it is what was tentatively implemented in Timor Leste[49] in December 2019. There, to date, no SRP has been produced

[49] https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/craterre_-_manual_diagnosis_local_construction_english_261119.pdf

but a training on LBC diagnostics in a participatory approach was organized that involved local actors. This approach has certainly benefited from the previous SRPs, experiences of LBC diagnostic and training, and LBC diagnostic guide[50]. But now, even without it, it seems promising, at least in protracted crisis and in preparedness contexts. And this could ease the inclusion of local actors. However this specific impact should be assessed more in depth and through more case studies, but, at least it brings the necessity to have other tools that can support the implementation of strategies based on LBC.

A baseline data is one thing, but, how to make informed choices in the strategies, activities and techniques that are going to be put in place and promoted? The SRP alone does not have all these ambitions. Is it another tool that should be developed? Another training at GSC level? A lead of response certainly lies in the work of the PSB working group (GSC) with the development of the protocol[51] *Informing Choice for safer building: A Protocol for Developing Shelter and Settlement Information Education Communication (IEC) Resources*. Another lead already mentioned is the *Guide[52] for the diagnosis of local construction* that helps to implement context diagnostic and assessment in the field. However, as several interviewees said, there is a great need for training with role-playing at GSC level: hands-on work is often more effective than documents.

- *The main impact*

Regarding the impact, today, it can be asserted that the main impact of the SRPs doesn't come from the detailed content but from the existence of a product that capitalizes LBCs. At the end, very few people have read the SRPs, even some of the interviewees involved in the SC and responses have not read them. But is it really an issue? Even if the content is not known by the users, it is the whole that needs to be understood. At the end, the sustainability of the SRPs needs probably to be placed and assessed in the lasting change of perception of humanitarian workers and agencies rather than in the sustainability of the profiles and their content.

As someone said:

> *"At the end what is essential is that you can't do without understanding what people do, can and want to do. This is already a success even for office people who will never set a foot in the field, but who can understand thanks to these profiles that they are not the expert of everything and that the right solution is not a one-size-fits-all."*

6.1.2 An action plan for the future

As already said, several concrete aspects, that could be improved, were raised during the interviews: dissemination, appropriation, monitoring and evaluation, better link with global agenda, and content.

- *Dissemination*

How to make the SRP better known to expect an impact on the ground? So far, and as descripted in the analysis above, the dissemination strategy and means were probably overlooked.

First, at Global and country level it would be relevant to draw up a dissemination strategy or at least a roadmap that would help addressing the basic gaps. This roadmap should be consulted by the GSC or the in-country SC that have developed a profile to be better informed on how disseminating it when it is released.

This roadmap should invite to upload the SRPs on the best-known humanitarian platforms such as the GSC website (they are not all uploaded), the humanitarianlibrary.org and reliefweb.org. Other internal (or not) networks and social medias of the

[50] Caimi, A., and Moles, O. (2015) Assessing local building cultures for resilience & development: a practical guide for community-based assessment. Villefontaine, France: CRAterre éditions. Available at: https://craterre.hypotheses.org/999
[51] https://www.sheltercluster.org/promoting-safer-building-working-group/protocol-informing-choice-better-shelter
[52] https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/craterre_-_manual_diagnosis_local_construction_english_261119.pdf

humanitarian shelter community should be identified and targeted. Follow up with reminders should be implemented.

Another mean to better disseminate would be to make the SRPs more interactive, at the minimum, by cliquing on the chapters in the index you should be redirected to the right pages. Other similar improvements should be done.

The roadmap should also invite the SC and agencies to organize workshops and training on LBC approach. In DRC, as reported by the interviewees, training on LBC diagnostic for SC members had much greater impact than the SRP.

- *Appropriation*

Several interviewees, including SCC talked about "your product", meaning CRAterre's product. It is quite surprising knowing that this tool seeks precisely the opposite, to be appropriated by the SC or shelter partners. But on the other hand, a current trend seen in humanitarian sector is to keep a sort of ownership or property on the products. This should question what role CRAterre would like to have in the future of this product and the necessity to be transparent with it. This would also prevent misunderstanding about who should keep the original format. For sure, at the end, promoting an approach based on LBC has to be preferred to the ownership of any product.

The appropriation by the SCT and SC members would certainly be improved by a more accessible layout. So far, the document is edited with InDesign and the final version remains difficult to reach. Even if the original format would be disseminated, another software should be preferred because InDesign is not easy to handle and is not affordable to all. For sure, the document may become more relevant by making its layout more accessible and interactive. It would also help a lot with the document update and living. This would also enhance the democratization of the production. However, the validation and legitimation of the product content would remain a concern and might require the setting up of a clear framework for the production process.

Increasing the number of actors and, in particular, local based members of the shelter sector in the production process is also a good way of enhancing the appropriation, and thus, the sustainability. And there has been a real and positive progression on that side, from the first SRPs that were developed by one expert to the last SRP that tends to involved SC partners. Anyway, as reported by several interviewees, including local-based actors is not easy, they have other priorities, and they don't always see the interest for their own projects. But these efforts are certainly worth it and then must be continued. In the same way, so far, no direct demand for developing a profile came from the in-country SC. The last ones came as a response to a GSC call or (research program) which is already a step forward. However, the next step would be to aim for a direct demand.

- *MEAL (monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning)*

At this stage, one aims of the MEAL should be to provide evidence of impact or relevance of the SRPs. As said at the beginning of the conclusion, the evidence is essential for convincing donors and agencies, and then, enhance the dissemination.

Therefore, a MEAL system or guidelines has to be included in the action plan. At least, three scales of assessment should be considered:

- ➔ One is the GSC level with a cross-cutting view of all SRPs within the broad humanitarian context, and in particular, in the shelter sector. This research has mainly adopted this focus.
- ➔ A second one is the level of in-country SC focusing on a single SRP
- ➔ And the third one is at level of the projects and agencies on the ground, the types of response that are developed.

Impact on actors, as well as the impact on projects, have to be assessed, as both of them are greatly relevant for understanding the efficiency of the SPs. Knowing the impact at the SC level is also essential because, depending on how the SRP is anchored

in the cluster's strategy, it can have a great impact on actors and projects. And GSC level could help understanding how to better embed this resource in global agendas.

This system has to be developed by defining criteria and indicators such as number of introduction, workshops and trainings, is the SRP part of the cluster strategy, who took part in the production process, which agencies know and have read the profile, who has used and based partially or fully their responses on it, etc. If possible, these MEAL might be implemented through the GSC and in-country SC. Obviously, this has to be further developed.

- *Links with global and humanitarian agendas*

In order to convince donors and agencies, the SRPs have to be better connected to global agendas such as climate change, inclusion and diversity, and environment impact. It may be a question of language and content organization in the introduction of the SRP. Some points connected to these agendas might be better highlighted in an introduction or abstract part, other should be part of the content. Should a specific document or video be made to explain in 5 or 10 points the deep objectives of the SRPs?

It would also be an opportunity to make the link with the current humanitarian agenda, the Grand Bargain[53], as it is a real milestone in the humanitarian sector when bringing a new shift in the perception of the practitioners. This agenda includes in its second point the localization (better sharing funds by local actors' involvement) and in its sixth point the participation. But more than including the SRPs in these agendas, it is now necessary to go beyond project on paper to give insights for developing strategy on the ground, based on LBC approach. Localization, environment, resiliency are now mainstreamed in project titles and objectives. But this shift struggles to reach field actions. The next step is to show how to implement projects that take into account local capacities, knowledge and resources. This would also help in showing evidence, which is also a leitmotiv of the actual humanitarian agenda.

- *Urban context*

Finally, one last point that has appeared several times along this research is the urban context. Today, it is at the heart of the concerns to the humanitarian community. Since cities are growing every day more, hosting a huge variety of citizens, communities, migrants holding and bringing all different capacities, knowledge and practices and since more responses are implemented in urban context due to this shift from less rural to more urban population, this context deserves to be addressed with the same relevance and accuracy than for the rural context where the LBC have already proved to be suited.

Obviously, this change of scope has to be thought carefully as rural, suburban and urban context have all their specificities and issues. The settlement-approach (US WG) is a real opportunity to go further with a local-based approach of responses in urban context and there are certainly several links to make with it.

[53] https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/grand-bargain

7 Annexes

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7.1 Bibliography – references

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- *Timor Leste*

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7.2 List of participants and organisations

Crété	Eugénie	AE&CC-CRAterre
Dejeant	Florie	Freelance (CRAterre)
Dodds	Robbie	IFRC (Pacific SCC)
D'Urzo	Sandra	IFRC
Federica	Cecchet	IOM (SCT)
Flinn	Bill	CARE international
Garnier	Philippe	AE&CC-CRAterre
Génot	Xavier	Freelance (ex-SCC Fiji and Haiti)
Hosta	Julien	CRAterre
Khan	Sahdia	CRS (ex-SCC/ UNHCR DRC)
Kumar Podder	Ratan	IMO/CB (Co-lead SC Cox Bazar)
Larraza	Mikel	Freelane (CRS-CRAterre)
Latianara	Masi	HfH (Colead SC Fiji)
Mateo	Tulio	CRS
Moles	Olivier	AE&CC-CRAterre
Molina Metzger	Sonia	Freelance (German Red Cross)
Pena	Marta	IFRC
Richardson	Jamie	CRS
Rota	Federico	CRS (ex-SCT Cox Bazar)
Salangadi	Andrim	UNHCR (Sub-hub SCC DRC)
Schacher	Tom	Freelance (SDC)
Schmölzer	Cecilia	IFRC (GSC)
Sevillano Gutierrez	Enrique	CRAterre
Simons	Beth	CARE international
Trabaud	Vincent	Freelance (CRAterre)
Treherne	Corinne	Freelance (IFRC)
Webb	Sue	Oxford Brookes
Zahirul	Alam	IFRC (SCT Banlgadesh)

7.3 Rapid online survey

Shelter response profile (SRP): rapid survey / Fiche réponse abri (FRA) : enquête rapide

As part of an impact study on SRP, we would like to thank you in advance for filling the short survey below (11 questions - approx. 10 minutes)

Dans le cadre d'une étude d'impact sur les FRA, nous vous remercions d'avance de répondre à la courte enquête ci-dessous (11 questions - env. 10 minutes)

Links to download the SRP / Liens pour télécharger les FRA :
https://www.sheltercluster.org/promoting-safer-building-working-group/library/shelter-response-profiles
https://craterre.hypotheses.org
*Obligatoire

1. Adresse e-mail *

Shelter response profile (SRP) : impact study / Fiche réponse abri (FRA) : étude d'impact

(French below)

How can we better support the affected populations who will have no other means than to self-reconstruct their habitat after the crises?

The shelter response profiles (SRP) are part of a broad and current reflection on self-recovery support carried by several actors of the humanitarian shelter sector such as the Global Shelter Cluster through its working group "promoting safer building" (PSB) https://www.sheltercluster.org/working-group/promoting-safer-building, and the "self-recovery" research group funded by the Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) https://self-recovery.org.

As an active member of these working and research groups, CRAterre AE&CC (https://craterre.hypotheses.org/) takes part in this reflection through action research projects that recognize and value the relevance of post-disaster strategies and post-humanitarian crisis that make the best use of the Local Building Cultures (LBC). This SRP impact study is part of this approach.

To date, 6 SRP have been disseminated and are available online, and 2 more are under development.

Comment mieux accompagner les populations affectées qui n'auront pas d'autres moyens que d'auto-reconstruire leur habitat après les crises?

Les fiches réponse abri (FRA) s'inscrivent dans une réflexion large et actuelle sur l'accompagnement à l'auto-relèvement (self-recovery) portée par plusieurs actrices et acteurs du secteur abri de l'humanitaire tels que le Global Shelter Cluster à travers son groupe de travail "promoting safer building" (PSB) https://www.sheltercluster.org/working-group/promoting-safer-building, et le groupe de recherche "self-recovery" financé par le Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) https://self-recovery.org.

Comme membre actif de ces groupes de travail et de recherche, CRAterre AE&CC (https://craterre.hypotheses.org/) participe à cette réflexion à travers des projets de recherche-action qui reconnaissent et valorisent la pertinence des stratégies de réponse post-désastre et post-crise qui tirent le meilleur profit des Cultures Constructives Locales (CCL). Cette étude d'impact des FRA fait partie de cette démarche.

A ce jour, 6 FRA ont été diffusées et sont disponibles sur le web et 2 de plus sont en cours de développement.

2. Surname name / Nom prénom

_____

3. Current position and countries / Position actuelle et pays *

_____

4. Type of organisation / Type d'organisation *

Plusieurs réponses possibles.

- [ ] OI, UN - Organisation internationale
- [ ] GSC, SCT, - Shelter sector coordination / Coordination secteur abri-logement
- [ ] Red-cross movement / Mouvement Croix-Rouge
- [ ] INGO / ONGI (international)
- [ ] NNGO / ONGN (national, local)
- [ ] University - research centre / université - centre de recherche

Autre : ☐ _____

5. Sector of activity - response phase / Secteur d'activité - phase de réponse

Plusieurs réponses possibles.

- [ ] Emergency / Urgence
- [ ] Early-recovery / Post-urgence
- [ ] Reconstruction / Réhabilitation
- [ ] Development / Developpement
- [ ] Preparedness / Préparation
- [ ] Academic / Académique

Autre : ☐ _____

6. Do you agree to be contacted for a more in-depth interview on this topic? / Accepteriez-vous d'être contacté-e pour participer à un entretien plus approfondi à ce sujet? *

Une seule réponse possible.

- ◯ Yes / Oui
- ◯ N0 / Non

7. 1. Do you know the shelter response profiles (SRP)? / Connaissez-vous les fiches réponse abri (FRA) ? *

Une seule réponse possible par ligne.

	Yes, I participated in its development / Oui, j'ai participé à son développement	Yes, I consulted it / Oui, je l'ai consultée	Yes, I've heard about it, but I haven't used it / Oui, j'en ai entendu parler mais je ne l'ai pas utilisée	No / Non
Fiji	◯	◯	◯	◯
Haiti	◯	◯	◯	◯
Ecuador	◯	◯	◯	◯
Bangladesh	◯	◯	◯	◯
DRC / RDC	◯	◯	◯	◯
Ethiopia	◯	◯	◯	◯

8. 2. In what contexts have you used the SRP ? / Dans quels contextes avez-vous utilisé les FRA ?

Plusieurs réponses possibles.

	Emergency / Urgence	Early-recovery / Post-urgence	Reconstruction / Réhabilitation	Development / Développement	Prepardness / Préparation	other /autres (academic...)
Fiji	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Haiti	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Ecuador	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Bangladesh	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
DRC / RDC	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Ethiopia	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

9. Explain the context(s) of use / Expliquez le(s) contexte(s) d'utilisation *

10. **3. In your practice in the shelter sector, in general how are these aspects taken into account? / Dans votre pratique dans le secteur abri-logement, comment ces aspects sont-ils en général pris en compte ? ***

Une seule réponse possible par ligne.

	Priority / priorité	Sometimes included / Parfois inclu	Too complex / Trop complexe	Not relevant / pas pertinent
Existing local knowledge and know-howLes savoirs et savoir-faire locaux existants /	○	○	○	○
Local resilience practices to cope with hazards / Les pratiques locales de résilience pour faire face aux aléas	○	○	○	○
Local resources and materials available / Les ressources et matériaux locaux disponibles	○	○	○	○
The local construction sector (skilled workers, petty-contractors-suppliers...) / Le secteur local de la construction (artisans, entreprises, petits fournisseurs...)	○	○	○	○
Household capacities (models	○	○	○	○

affordability...) / Les capacités des ménages (coût des modèles accessible...)				
Local construction techniques (repair, upgrading) / Les techiques de construction locales (réparation, amélioration)	○	○	○	○
Social practices (mutual aid) / Les pratiques sociales (aide-mutuelle)	○	○	○	○

11. 4. In your opinion, what are the advantages and limits to considering some of these aspects as priorities in the shelter responses? / A votre avis, quels sont les avantages, et limites à considérer certains de ces aspects comme prioritaires dans les réponses abri-logement? *

12. 5. In the approaches you support in your shelter projects (design, implementation, financing, etc.) how have you integrated these aspects? / Dans les approches que vous soutenez dans vos projets abri-logement (montage, mise en œuvre, financement, etc) de quelle manière avez-vous intégré ces aspects? *

Plusieurs réponses possibles.

- [ ] In context analyses / Dans les analyses de contexte
- [ ] Partnerships with local actors in the formal - informal construction sector / Partenariats avec des actrices et acteurs locaux du secteur formel ou informel de la construction
- [ ] Shelter model based on proven local techniques / Modèle d'abri basé sur des techniques locales probantes
- [ ] Shelter model based on locally available resources and materials / Modèle d'abri basé sur des ressources et matériaux locaux disponibles
- [ ] Shelter response strategy supporting self-recovery / Stratégie de réponse abri accompagnant un auto-relèvement
- [ ] Shelter response tailored to the capacities of affected households (cost, labour, size) / Réponse abri dimensionnée par rapport aux capacités des ménages affectés (coût, main d'oeuvre, taille)
- [ ] None of them are taken into account / Aucun d'eux n'est pris en compte

Autre : ☐ _____

13. Develop how you have integrated local building cultures into your projects / Développez de quelle manière vous avez intégré les cultures constructives locales dans vos projets *

14. **6. Returning to the SRP, how has the development of or access to these profiles been useful to you? Concernant les FRA, en quoi le développement ou l'accès à ces fiches vous a été utile ? ***

Une seule réponse possible par ligne.

	very useful / très utile	can be useful / peut être utile	useless / pas utile	N/A
It helped me to get an idea of key issues (LHP, environment) / Elle m'a aidé à me faire une idée des enjeux majeurs (foncier, environnement)	◯	◯	◯	◯
It helped me develop shelter models / Elle m'a aidé à developper des modèles d'abri	◯	◯	◯	◯
It gave me a better understanding of the local construction sector / Elle m'a permis de mieux comprendre le secteur local de la construction	◯	◯	◯	◯
It helped me to set up a shelter response strategy based on local resources and skills / Elle m'a aidé à mettre en place une stratégie de réponse abris basée sur les	◯	◯	◯	◯

16. **7. In your practice, what action(s) have been impacted or could be impacted by the SRP? / Dans votre pratique, quelle(s) action(s) ont été influencée(s) ou pourraient être influencée(s) par les FRA ? ***

Une seule réponse possible par ligne.

	essential / essentiel	high impact / beaucoup d'impact	little impact / peu d'impact	no impact / pas d'impact	N/A
Advocacy / Plaidoyer	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Project writing / Ecriture de projet	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Fundraising / Levée de fond	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Team Awareness / Sensibilisation des équipes	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Choice support (model, approach) / Aide au choix (modèle, approche)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Project evaluation (M&E) / Evaluation des projets	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Raising awareness of local building cultures / sensibilisation aux cultures constructives locales	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

17. **Develop how your actions have been/could be impacted by the SRP? / Développez comment vos actions ont été/pourraient être impactées par les FRA ?** *

18. 8. How do you rate the following aspects developed in the SRP? Comment jugez-vous les aspects suivants développés dans les FRA? *

Une seule réponse possible par ligne.

	excellent	good but needs improvement / bon mais à améliorer	complicated / compliqué	serious shortcomings / très lacunaire	N/A / don't know / ne sais pas
Type of content / Type de contenu	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Content presentation / Présentation des contenus	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Quantity of information / Quantité d'information	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Cross-cutting topics (protection, health, gender, environment) / thèmes transversaux (protection, santé, genre, environnement)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Accessibility, language, inclusivity / Accessibilité, language, inclusivité	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Diffusion and online access / Diffusion et accès en ligne	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Distribution channels (seminar and other) / Canaux de diffusion (seminaire, autres)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Stakeholders involved in the production of the profile / Parties prenantes ayant participé à la production de la fiche					

19. Explain you opinion on the content, layout, diffusion, stackholder, and other / Développez votre opinion sur les contenus, la présentation, diffusion, parties prenantes, etc *

20. 9. Do you think that the SRP have been involved in changing your perception and practice in shelter responses? / Est-ce que vous jugez que les FRA ont participé à faire évoluer votre perception et pratique dans les réponses abri-logement? *

Une seule réponse possible.

- Yes / Oui
- Partially / partiellement
- No / Non

21. Explain how the SRP have or have not influenced your practices / Expliquez en quoi les FRA ont influencé ou non vos pratiques *

22. 10. Is the SRP a tool that seems relevant to you? Should it be further developed? How could it be kept up to date? / Est-ce que la production de FRA est un outil qui vous semble pertinent ? faudrait-il le faire évoluer ? Comment pourrait-il être maintenu à jour? *

23. 11. Do you know other tools, platforms, methods that help you take into account local building cultures (practices, resources, techniques, know-how)? / Connaissez-vous d'autres outils, plateformes, méthodes qui vous aident à prendre en compte les cultures constructives locales (pratiques, ressources, techniques, savoir-faire) ? *

24. Other general remarks or comments / Autres remarques ou commentaires généraux :

25. We plan to organize a webinar to present the results of this impact study and discuss the possible follow-up to be given to this tool. If you are interested please indicate a contact: / Nous envisageons d'organiser un webinar de restitution de cette étude d'impact et échanger sur les suites possible à donner à cet outil. Si vous êtes intéressé-e-s merci de nous indiquer un contact :

We thank you for taking a few minutes of your valuable time to answer this survey / Nous vous remercions vivement d'avoir pris quelques minutes de votre temps précieux pour répondre à cette enquête.

Do not hesitate to contact us for further comments, remarks or suggestions / N'hésitez pas à nous contacter pour d'autres commentaires, remarques ou suggestions : elsa.cauderay@collectifcarpe.ch

7.4 Questionnaire for interview

#	Fiche réponse abri (FRA) : étude d'impact	Critères d'évaluation				
§0	**Entretien approfondi : structure**	impact	efficacité	Pertinence, cohérence	Pérennité, viabilité	connexité
	Email, nom et prénom de l'enquêté-e (à remplir avant l'entrevu) :					
	Nom enquêteuse/enquêteur :					
	Dates de l'entretien et moyen de communication :					
	Durée de l'entretien :					
	Introduction et présentation : • Chercheuse associée au Laboratoire CRAterre AE&CC, architecte et consultante sur le terrain pour CRAterre. • Cadre : projet de recherche sur l'impact des SRP à travers leur production et leur diffusion. Quelles perspectives ? • Cette recherche s'insère dans une réflexion plus large et actuelle sur l'accompagnement à l'auto-relèvement des populations affectées par des crises portée entre autre par le PSB working group du GSC et le groupe de recherche « self-recovery » financé par le GCRF (global challenges research fund in UK). Craterre participe à ces 2 groupes de réflexion. • Présentation du l'interviewé-e • Entretien dans le cadre de sa participation au développement ou la diffusion de la fiche…….. • L'entretien devrait durer entre une trentaine de minutes et une heure • Un séminaire de restitution de cette recherche devrait être organisé durant l'automne 2020, le cadre exact n'est pas encore défini. • Etes-vous ok pour un enregistrement de notre conversation ?					
0	Quelles est votre position actuelle/secteur d'activité/pays ?					
0	Avez-vous répondu au questionnaire en ligne sur le même sujet?					
	Entretien semi-structuré					
§1	**Une première partie généraliste sur les approches d'auto-relèvement (self-recovery)**					
	Approche basée sur les cultures constructives locales (CCL) et le « self-recovery »					
1	Dans votre pratique dans le secteur abri, est-ce que la prise en compte des pratiques locales pour faire face aux aléas fait partie de vos priorités (ressources, savoir-faire, bonne pratiques, pratique d'entreaide, techniques/conception d'habitat para-sinistre local) ? De quelle manière avez-vous intégré un/plusieurs de ces aspects?	x		x		

2	**A votre avis, est-ce qu'il y a des avantages à considérer certains de ces aspects comme prioritaires?**	**x**	**x**			
3	Est-ce que des réflexions sur une approche réponse abri basée sur l'auto-relèvement fait partie des discussions dans votre environnement de travail ou au sein des agences qui vous emploient ?		x			x
	Perspectives de la thématique dans le milieu de l'humanitaire					
4	Dans votre environnement de travail, quel est à votre avis le taux d'adhésion à l'idée qu'il faudrait mieux prendre en compte des aspects tel que l'auto-relèvement, la résilience, les pratiques d'aide-mutuel, capacités et ressources locales, etc. ? Quels sont les facteurs les plus limitant ou probant?		x		x	
§2	**Une deuxième partie ciblant l'outil FRA (fiche réponse abri)**					
	production de la fiche					
5	Comment connaissez-vous les FRA ? Dans quel contexte les avez-vous utilisées/produites ?		x			
6	Pouvez-vous me décrire comment s'est passé le processus de production de la fiche à laquelle vous avez participé ? (si applicable)			x		x
7	Est-ce que vous savez de qui est venu la demande pour développer la fiche en question ? Est-ce que la FRA répond à une demande des membres du secteur par exemple ?		x			x
8	A quel moment de la réponse abri/logement ou préparation (preparedness) la fiche a été développée ? De quelle manière a-t-elle été diffusée ensuite ? le moment et les moyens de diffusion étaient-ils adéquats ?	x	x			
9	A votre avis, quelles sont les raisons qui ont poussé/convaincu les bailleurs de financer son/leur développement ?	x			x	
10	Est-ce que vous savez quelles actrices et acteurs locaux ont participé au processus de développement de la FRA et leur rôle ? A votre avis ont-elles/ils été impliqué-e-s de la bonne manière? A votre avis, quelles actrices et acteurs devraient faire partie du processus ?			x		x
	L'outil FRA					
11	A votre avis quel est l'objectif principal de cet outil ?		x			
12	Concrètement, en quoi cette/ces fiches/production des fiches vous a été utile ? est-ce que le contenu répond à vos besoins ?	x				
13	A votre avis, et dans le contexte que vous connaissez, quelle a été l'impact majeur de la/les FRA ? De quelle manière cet impact majeur a été obtenu (à travers le produit ou à travers le processus menant à sa production, ou autre) ?	x	x			
14	Quels sont les actrices et acteurs qui ont été le plus impacté, est-ce que cela correspond à ce que vous imaginiez ?		x			

15	**Quels ont été les types de réponse abri les plus impactées ?**	**x**				
16	Quel est l'aspect le plus pertinent (force) de la/des fiches que vous connaissez ou du processus qui a été mis en place pour leur production?		x	x		
17	Quels sont les principaux freins ou limites que vous avez rencontrez lors de la production et de l'utilisation des FRA ?		x		x	
18	Que faudrait-il entreprendre pour les dépasser ? Quels sont les risques de cet outil ? Avez-vous déjà constatez des effets négatifs directement liés au processus et/ou au document ?			x	x	
	Développement futur					
	Perspectives de l'outil					
19	Dans quelle mesure l'outil s'inscrit dans des synergies existantes et valorise des dynamiques et actions menées sur des thématiques similaires ?					x
20	L'outil fait-il partie de mécanismes nationaux ou régionaux de préparation et gestion des risques et catastrophes? Serait-il pertinent de systématiser le développement de FRA lors de préparation et réponse abri à travers la coordination sectorielle (cluster) ou à travers les mécanismes locaux existants?				x	x
21	Quelles améliorations pourraient être faites à court ou moyen terme? (contenus, présentation, processus, capitalisation, etc.)	x			x	
22	Est-ce que l'outil FRA est un moyen suffisant et adéquat pour un plaidoyer vers une meilleure prise en compte des CCL, telles que les ressources, pratiques et capacités locales ?			x		x
23	Quelles seraient les actions à mettre en place pour augmenter l'impact de l'outil FRA? Comment les tenir à jour, comment engager une démarche dynamique ?				x	
24	A votre avis, quelles pourraient être les perspectives / développements futurs d'une meilleure prise en compte des capacités et pratiques locales, ressources disponibles, savoir-faire et savoir locaux, et pratique sociales dans les stratégies et projets réponse abri? De quelle manière pourrait-on mieux les prendre en compte?			x	x	
25	Auriez-vous une/des personnes qui aurai(en)t été impliquée(s) dans la production d'une/des fiches à recommander pour un entretien ou pour un contact ?					
	Total	***8***	***11***	***7***	***8***	***7***