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## Impact Study of Shelter Response Profiles on shelter projects and shelter cluster strategies

Mathilde Chamodot, Enrique Sevillano Gutiérrez, Elsa Cauderay, Olivier Moles, Jon De La Rica, Julien Hosta, Miguel Ferreira Mendes, Audrey Carbonnelle

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# Impact Study of Shelter Response Profiles on shelter projects and shelter cluster strategies

Final report

January 2024

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# Introduction



# Introduction

## Justifications and purpose

Previous page:  
Shelter Cluster  
workshop in  
Burkina Faso  
@ CRAterre  
/E. Sevillano  
Gutiérrez

To access or download the shelter response profiles:  
<https://www.sheltercluster.org/promoting-safer-building-working-group/library/shelter-response-profiles>

CRAterre, in collaboration with, among others, the Global Shelter Cluster, IFRC, CARE, the AE&CC research unit (University of Grenoble, IDEX), CENDEP (Oxford Brookes University), has been working for several years on the development and dissemination of a method for identifying local building cultures and practices (LBCs and LBPs). The objective is to facilitate the identification of the strengths and weaknesses of local building cultures and practices and the opportunities they offer, to promote them in reconstruction, rehabilitation or housing improvement projects, in an adapted version if necessary, and thus contribute to disaster risk reduction (DRR) and to efforts to contextualize and reduce the environmental impact of responses.

Since 2016, 14 SRPs have been carried out by CRAterre with national Shelter clusters (SCs) for the following countries and territories: Fiji, Haiti, Ecuador (Coast), Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo (South-East), Tonga, Malawi, Burkina Faso, Yemen, Venezuela, Somalia, Nepal, North West Syria.

CRAterre and the Global Shelter Cluster believe that an impact study of the SRPs produced is necessary to:

- Verify their real impact on the projects and strategies of the Shelter clusters,
- Verify their usefulness in making shelter responses more ecological.

## Objectives

This impact study has several objectives:

- To estimate the extent to which the SRPs are known and used,
- To verify if the themes addressed in the SRPs are integrated into DRR strategies (shelter response projects, transfer or capitalization actions, others),
- Verify the relevance and effectiveness of these tools to allow the implementation of more contextualized (in the sense described in the SRPs) and more ecological responses.
- To draw findings, conclusions and recommendations about the SRPs to draw lessons for further action.

## Questions

- Are SRPs relevant effective tools for facilitating local intelligences inclusion in responses, where relevant? To make shelter response projects more environmentally friendly?
- Since the production and dissemination of SRPs, have cluster and global shelter cluster strategies evolved towards changes in anticipatory, post-disaster and protracted crisis practices?
- Are SRPs integrated into DRR strategies? For what types of actions?



## Purpose & scope

While this impact study covered SC projects and strategies in all 14 zones, it focused in greater depth on the 6 zones covered by the SRPs published in 2022 and 2023: Burkina Faso (June 2022), Yemen (September 2022), Venezuela (December 2022), Somalie (February 2023), Syrie and Nepal (September 2023). As the latest SRPs were published very recently (at the time of writing, the Nepal SRP is still being validated), the impact study is done with relatively little hindsight. This impact study was conducted by CRAterre and channelled through the 6 national clusters involved in the project. This evaluation's results will be useful for designing further actions. It took place from March to December 2023:

- Implementation of the evaluation grid and questionnaire: March-April 2023 (M. Chamodot)
- Surveys: May-July 2023 (E. Sevillano Gutiérrez and local SC (Burkina Faso, Somalia), E. Cauderay and local SC (Yemen), J. De La Rica and local SC (Venezuela), UNHCR for areas where SRPs were produced in previous years).
- Analysis of initial results and interim report: July 2023 (M. Chamodot)
- Surveys for Nepal and North West Syria: November-December 2023 (M. Ferreira Mendes and local SC (North West Syria), J. Hosta and local SC (Nepal)
- Data collection on SRP views and downloads. Statistics analysis (M. Chamodot and A. Carbonnelle)
- Analysis of results and final report: to summarize the results of the study and the recommendations. December 2023 (M. Chamodot)

# Method

## Analysis matrix and research questions

Firstly, the objective and perspectives of the impact study were defined, which determined the method and tools to be used for the study.

1. OCDE DAC network, 2010. Evaluating development co-operation. Summary of key norms and standards. OECD Publishing. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/dcdndep/41612905.pdf>

Then, a criteria grid has been established. Three evaluation criteria were selected based on existing evaluation method tools<sup>1</sup>:

### Relevance

*The extent to which the aid activity is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group, recipient and donor.*

*In evaluating the relevance of a program or a project, it is useful to consider the following questions:*

- *To what extent are the objectives of the program still valid?*
- *Are the activities and outputs of the program consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives?*
- *Are the activities and outputs of the program consistent with the intended impacts and effects?*

### Effectiveness

*A measure of the extent to which an aid activity attains its objectives.*

*In evaluating the effectiveness of a program or a project, it is useful to consider the following questions:*

- *To what extent were the objectives achieved / are likely to be achieved?*
- *What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the objectives?*

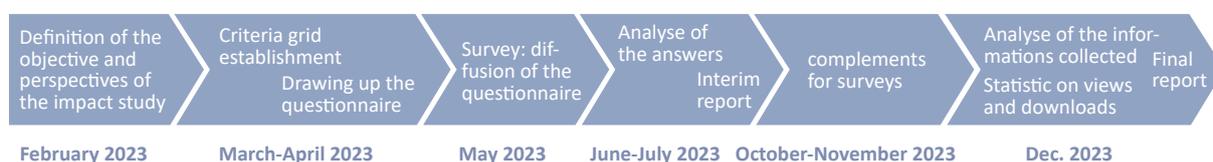
### Impact

*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.*

*When evaluating the impact of a programme or a project, it is useful to consider the following questions:*

- *What has happened as a result of the programme or project and why?*
- *What real difference has the activity made to the beneficiaries?*

The major topics and questions to be answered by the study were defined for SRPs themselves, shelter response projects & strategies of SC and the shelter response sector in general. These questions were then linked to the three evaluation criteria. This grid was reviewed by several members of CRAterre team and by M. Marara & S. Loose (UNHCR).



## Criteria grid

	Impact	Efficiency	Relevance
<b>Shelter response profiles</b>			
<b>Knowledge of SRPs and understanding of objectives</b> Are SRPs known, leafed through, read, used, disseminated?		X	
<b>Content and form</b> Are the contents, the amount of information and the presentation relevant? Are they adapted to the uses?		X	X
<b>Mode of production</b> Is the choice of stakeholders involved in the production of the SRPs relevant?	X		X
<b>Dissemination</b> Is the mode of dissemination of SRPs adequate? Sufficient?		X	
<b>Strengths and weaknesses, developments</b> What are the strengths and weaknesses of SRPs? Do the SRPs model need change to improve their impact, relevance, and effectiveness towards a better consideration of local resources in shelter response strategies and projects?	X	X	X
<b>“Shelter response” projects</b>			
<b>Use of SRPs for projects</b> Are contextual approaches as described in the SRPs used in shelter response projects?		X	
<b>Types of projects</b> For which types of shelter response projects are SRPs used (scale, locations, contexts, anticipation, post-disaster or protracted crises...)?	X		X
<b>Relevance of SRPs to projects</b> How are SRPs useful in shelter response projects?	X	X	X
<b>The strategies of Shelter Cluster and the shelter response sector in general</b>			
<b>Target audience</b> To what extent have the SRPs reached their target audience? What types of actors are reached? Do the SRPs contribute to changing the perceptions and practices of actors in the sector?	X	X	X
<b>Environmental impact</b> Do the contextual approaches described in the SRPs contribute to making shelter response projects more ‘responsible’ (5 pillars of Sustainable development)? In what way?	X	X	X
<b>Types of actions</b> What actions of the actors in the sector are SRPs used for (advocacy, project writing, fundraising, team awareness raising, project selection, project evaluation, other...)?	X	X	X
<b>Transfer and capitalisation</b> Are the SRPs used as a database to create other materials for different target audiences and purposes (training, dissemination, advocacy...)?	X	X	X

2. Cauderay E. and al., 2020. Shelter response profiles (SRP): Impact study: Real Impact, limits and food for thoughts for the future. CRAterre; AE&CC; Global Shelter Cluster. <https://hal.univ-grenoble-alpes.fr/hal-03157386>

## Drawing up the questionnaire

A short online survey (annex) of 7 questions was developed from this grid. The experience of the 2020 study was used to optimize this questionnaire and to adapt it to the objectives and constraints of this impact study. It was reviewed by several members of CRAterre team and by M. Marara & S. Loose (UNHCR). The questions are mainly of directive type with one open question. It has been designed to be completed online or on paper. This questionnaire was translated in French and in Spanish for French- and Spanish-speaking countries. A specific questionnaire was created for each of the 6 countries for which SRPs were produced in 2022 and 2023 (Somalia, Yemen, Burkina Faso, Venezuela, Nepal, North West Syria). A generic questionnaire (in English and in French) was produced for the 8 countries for which SRPs were produced before 2022.

## Data collection through online survey

Surveys were carried out via online questionnaires which have been channelled through the GSC and in-country SC.

For the SRPs produced in 2022 and 2023, Shelter Cluster coordinators were contacted by CRAterre team members in charge of the SRPs production. Each Coordination shared the survey with the Shelter Cluster partners at different moments to promote participation. The questionnaires for Nepal and North West Syria were distributed in a second phase (October 2023), as the SRPs had not been published in July 2023. For the previous 8 SRPs (developed from 2016 to 2021), the questionnaires were forwarded by UNHCR to the corresponding Shelter Cluster Coordinators or Focal persons, who shared them, when possible and when estimated relevant, with partners working in their countries or territories.

The reality is that some Clusters have been deactivated since the publication of the SRP (Ecuador), and in other Clusters, there has been an important turnover in the different agencies and organizations who had participated in the production of the SRPs. Nonetheless, Shelter Cluster Coordinators willing to share the questionnaire with SC partners were responsible for reporting the results to CRAterre.

## The target audience

The target audience are humanitarian practitioners involved in shelter responses:

- Actors from the GSC and the targeted SCs,
- Stakeholders who have been involved in the projects of these SCs since the dissemination of the SRPs (NGOs, local authorities, etc.) or “collaterally” impacted (institutions such as CRS, CARE, etc.).

## Data analysis

At the end of the data collection period, the data were analyzed. An initial analysis was provided in the interim report, with first survey results. It is to be completed in this final report.

### Quantitative

- Online survey data were extracted and analyzed by indicators. The tool used for the online questionnaires made it possible to analyze the statistical results of the directive questions using graphical representations of the data.
- Websites data statistics (number of downloads and views) have been compiled and analyzed by SRP and by website.

### Qualitative

- Analysis of responses to open questions.

## Main bias of the study

- The 6 main SRPs studied were published shortly before the impact study, so there is little hindsight on these documents and their use at the time of the survey.
- The deadline for replying was quite short and when the survey was launched, many cluster coordinators were attending the GSC annual meeting in Geneva, so probably could not follow-up on the survey with their respective partners.
- The Nepal survey was launched shortly after the earthquake in early November 2023. As the teams were very busy following this event, only one response was obtained for the Nepal questionnaire.
- Very difficult to target former SCT involved in SRPs development due to high staff turnover.
- Some clusters like Ecuador were deactivated ever since.
- The questionnaire for Yemen has not been translated into Arabic, which may have reduced the response rate.
- The study is conducted remotely, so it is not possible to have specific data on SRPs impact from the field
- The small number of responses received and the imbalance between the number of responses for Somalia and the other SRPs limit the relevance of the analysis of the results.
- 2/3 of responses come from people based at headquarters in the country. Few field staff.
- In the time allotted for the impact study, it was possible to collect and analyze mainly quantitative data and few qualitative data, which does not give a clear picture of the situation.



## Impact study results



## Number of answers

As of December 11, **55 responses** to the survey had been received:

- Yemen: 7 answers
- Somalia: 25 answers (2 people answered twice, for two different organisation)
- Venezuela: 10 answers (1 person answered twice for two different organisation)
- Burkina Faso: 7 answers
- North-West Syria: 3 answers
- Nepal: 1 answer
- Others: 3 answers

Except for Somalia, the number of responses is low. The imbalance between the number of responses for Somalia and for the other SRPs means that responses for Somalia have a greater weighting on the overall result, which may distort the analysis. The risk is that the results are not representative of reality, and their interpretation is therefore biased. It would be interesting to have more results on older SRPs to see the longer-term evolution after a longer period of existence.

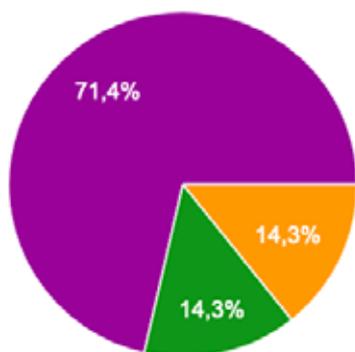
# 1. Organisation / function

## Yemen (7 answers)

### Organisation / function:

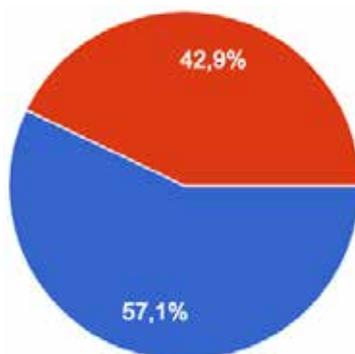
- AlWaseela Development Organization
- Danish Refugee Council
- partnerships Manager
- president foundation
- TYF
- QRCS/ Relief Coordinator
- Director

### Type of organisation:



- UN – International organisation
- GSC / SC – Coordination of the shelter sector
- Red Cross Movement
- INGO – International non-governmental organisation
- NNGO – National, local non-governmental organisation
- University, research centre

### Location:



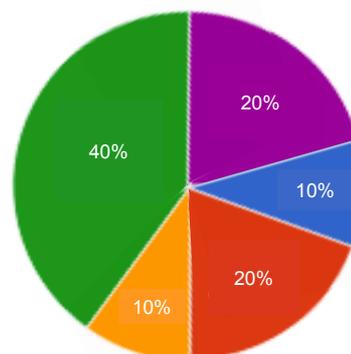
- Locally based position
- Position based at the headquarters in Yemen
- Position based at the headquarters in Europe

## Venezuela (10/9 answers)

### Organisation / function:

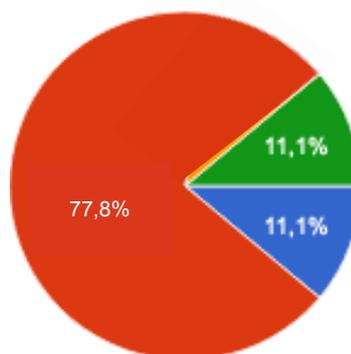
- Cruz Roja/ Coordinadora de Proyectos
- Coordinadora Nacional Logistica e Infraestructura
- OVJNU
- HIAS Coordinadora WASH
- TECHO
- IM Shelter Cluster
- Cordinador Subnacional del Cluster de AEE Zulia-Falon-Lara
- OVJNU
- UNHCR / Asistente Alojamiento - Clúster de Alojamiento, Energía y Enseres
- Coordinadora Institucional

### Type of organisation:



- UN – International organisation
- GSC / SC – Coordination of the shelter sector
- Red Cross Movement
- INGO – International non-governmental organisation
- NNGO – National, local non-governmental organisation
- University, research centre

### Location:



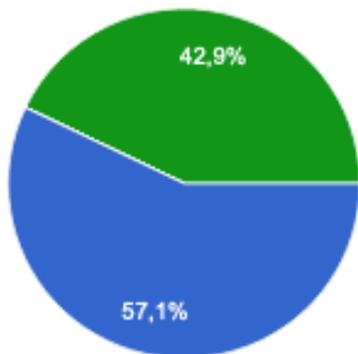
- Locally based position
- Position based at the headquarters in Caracas
- Position based at the headquarters in Europe
- Maracaibo

## Burkina Faso (7 answers)

### Organisation / function:

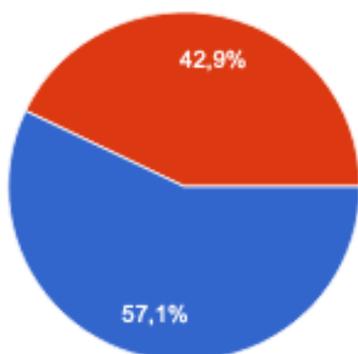
- ONG HELP / Chef de projet
- Technicien Abris
- APADE/Cheffe programme
- Humanité et Inclusion / Agent de Projet Abri/AME
- SOLIDARITES INTERNATIONAL/Responsable d'Activités EHA/ABRIS
- UNHCR
- UNHCR/ Senior shelter Cluster Coordination Officer

### Type of organisation:



- UN – International organisation
- GSC / SC – Coordination of the shelter sector
- Red Cross Movement
- INGO – International non-governmental organisation
- NNGO – National, local non-governmental organisation
- University, research centre

### Location:



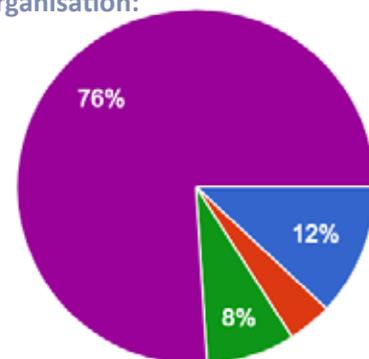
- Locally based position
- Position based at the headquarters in Ouagadougou
- Position based at the headquarters in Europe

## Somalia (25 answers)

### Organisation / function:

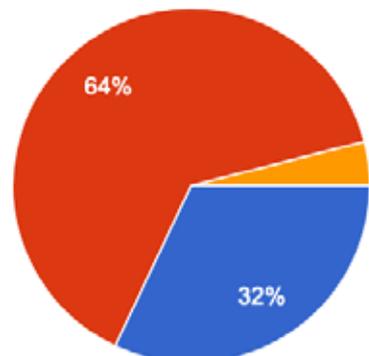
- Humanitariaan
- Agency for Peace and development
- Humanitarian & Emergency Saving Lives Aid service Delivery
- Humanitarian Aid & Emergency Service Delivery
- Iimaan Relief and Development Organization
- Executive Director
- Danwadaag development Assosiation
- Programme manager/Shelter coordinator
- Juweyria Women Relief/GBV
- Community Development and Humanitarian Network (CoDHNet)
- Somali Youth Volunteers Association (SOYVA)
- Project Manager
- Mercy Corps
- African community care and development organization
- DDA
- Awiye Organisation
- HINNA, Executive Director
- shelterbox
- Somali Awareness and Social Development Organization
- Somalia Association Young Envoy (SAYE)
- HAPEN
- Chief Executive Director
- UNHCR/Snr. Shelter Cluster Coordinator
- IOM
- UNHCR / Field Associate

### Type of organisation:



- UN – International organisation
- GSC / SC – Coordination of the shelter sector
- Red Cross Movement
- INGO – International non-governmental organisation
- NNGO – National, local non-governmental organisation
- University, research centre

### Location:



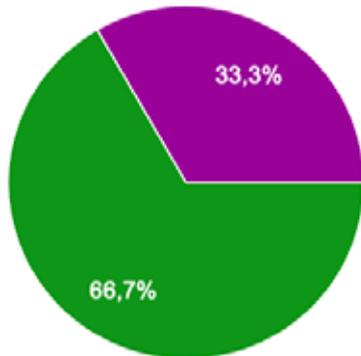
- Locally based position
- Position based at the headquarters in Somalia
- Position based at the headquarters in Europe

## North West Syria (3 answers)

### Organisation / function:

- Care
- CARE- SNFI cluster technical coordinator
- ATAA Humanitarian Relief Association

### Type of organisation:



- UN – International organisation
- GSC / SC – Coordination of the shelter sector
- Red Cross Movement
- INGO – International non-governmental organisation
- NNGO – National, local non-governmental organisation
- University, research centre

### Location:



- Locally based position
- Position based at the headquarters in Syria
- Position based at the headquarters in Europe

## Nepal (1 answer)

### Organisation / function:

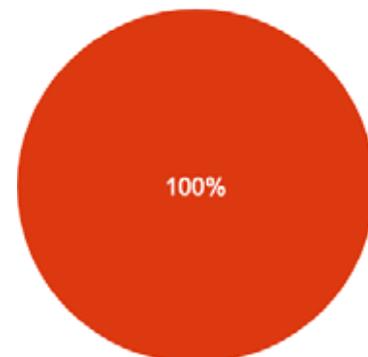
- ASF Nepal

### Type of organisation:



- UN – International organisation
- GSC / SC – Coordination of the shelter sector
- Red Cross Movement
- INGO – International non-governmental organisation
- NNGO – National, local non-governmental organisation
- University, research centre

### Location:



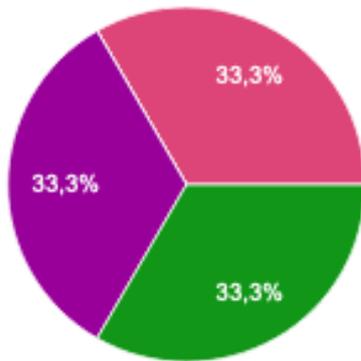
- Locally based position
- Position based at the headquarters in Nepal
- Position based at the headquarters in Europe

## Others (3 answers)

### Organisation / function:

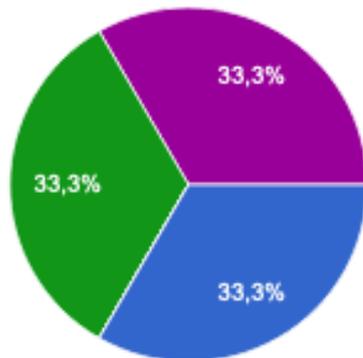
- Build Change / Project manager
- Bureau de Coopération Suisse, Responsable Projet
- coordonateur

### Type of organisation:



- UN – International organisation
- GSC / SC – Coordination of the shelter sector
- Red Cross Movement
- INGO – International non-governmental organisation
- NNGO – National, local non-governmental organisation
- University, research centre
- Org. Gouvernatale

### Location:



- Locally based position
- Position based at the headquarters in the country
- Position based at the headquarters in Europe
- Colombia
- Haiti port au prince

## Overall result

### Type of organisation:

(56 answers)

- NNGO - National, local non-governmental organisation: **51,8%**
- INGO - International non-governmental organisation: **19,7%**
- UN - International organisation: **14,3%**
- Red Cross Movement: **7,1%**
- GSC / SC - Coordination of the shelter sector: **5,3%**
- Governmental organization: **1,8%**
- University, research centre: **0%**

### Location:

(55 answers)

- Position based at the headquarter in the country: **54,6%**
- Locally based position: **40%**
- Position based at the headquarter in Europe: **1,8%**
- Other: **3,6%**

## Conclusions

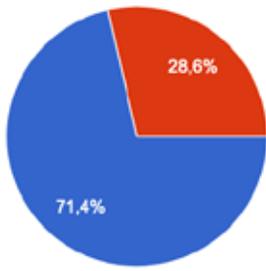
More than half of the organizations responding to the survey are NNGOs. These proportions do not apply to Venezuela, Burkina Faso and North West Syria.

Most respondents are located in the country, with 40% based locally and 54,6% based at headquarters in the country. It's a good thing that the views expressed in the survey are close to local realities, but it would be interesting to get more answers from the field staff.

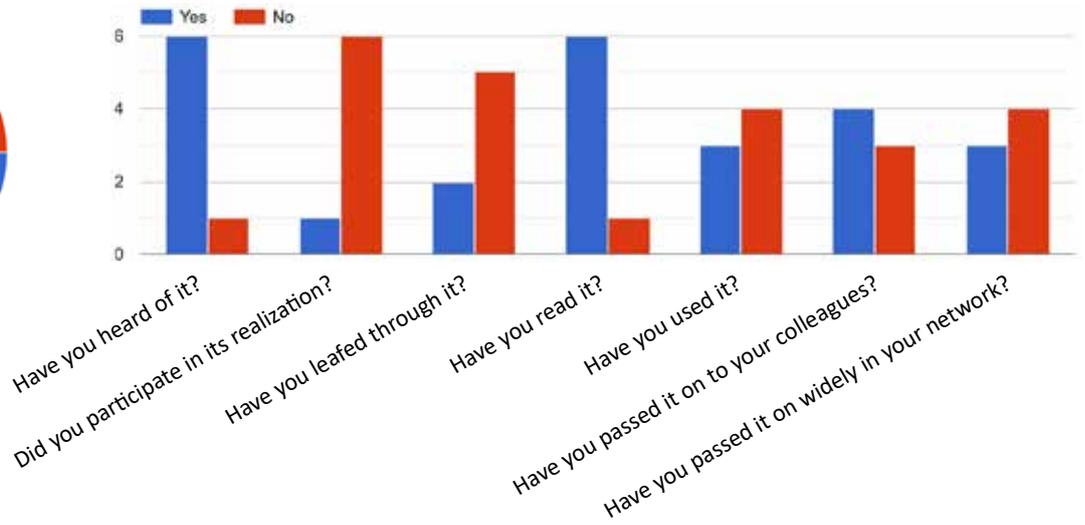
## 2. Awareness of the SRP

Are you aware of the Shelter response profile?

### Yemen (7 answers)



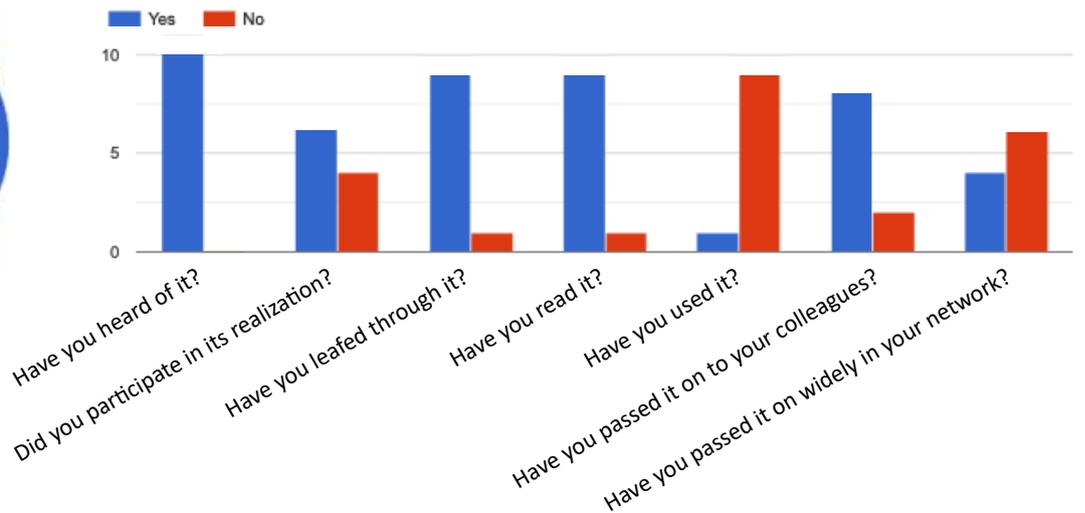
● Yes  
● No



### Venezuela (10 answers)



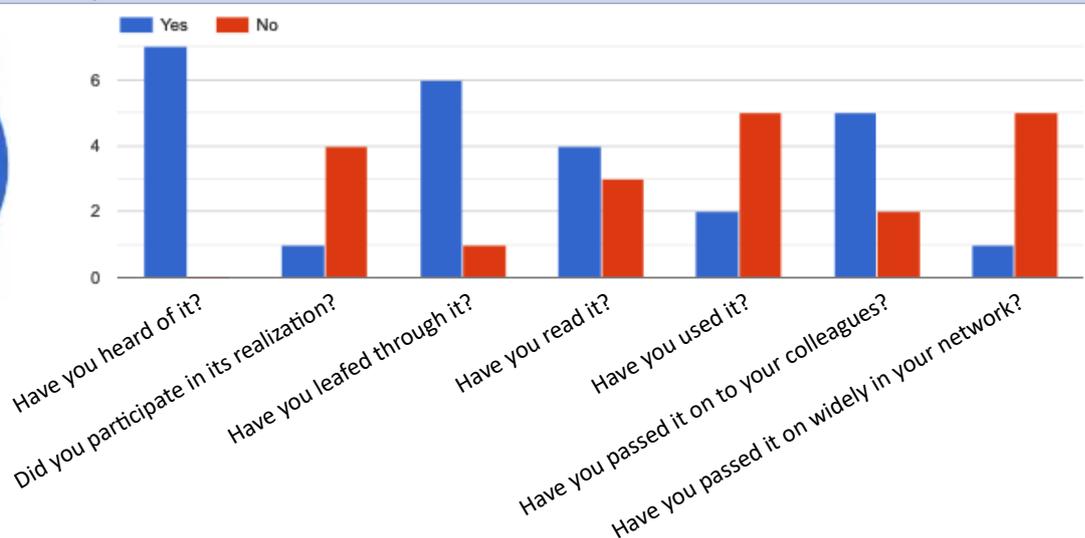
● Yes  
● No



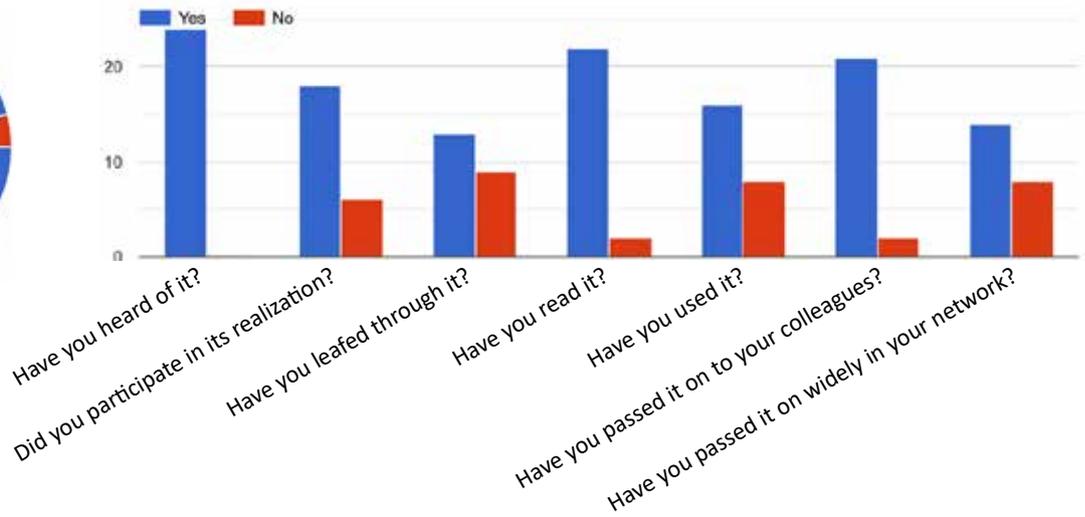
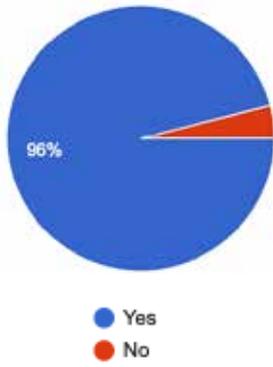
### Burkina Faso (7 answers)



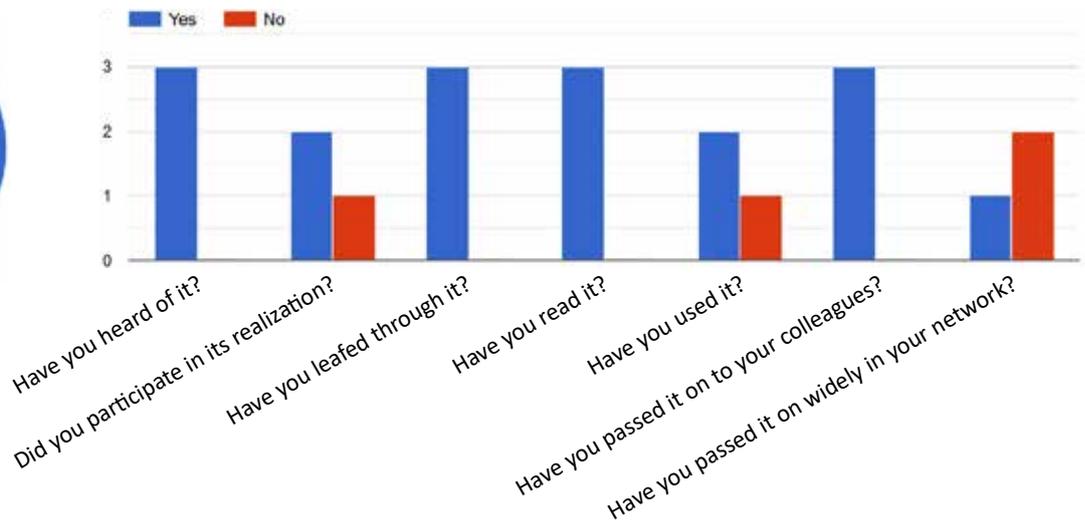
● Yes  
● No



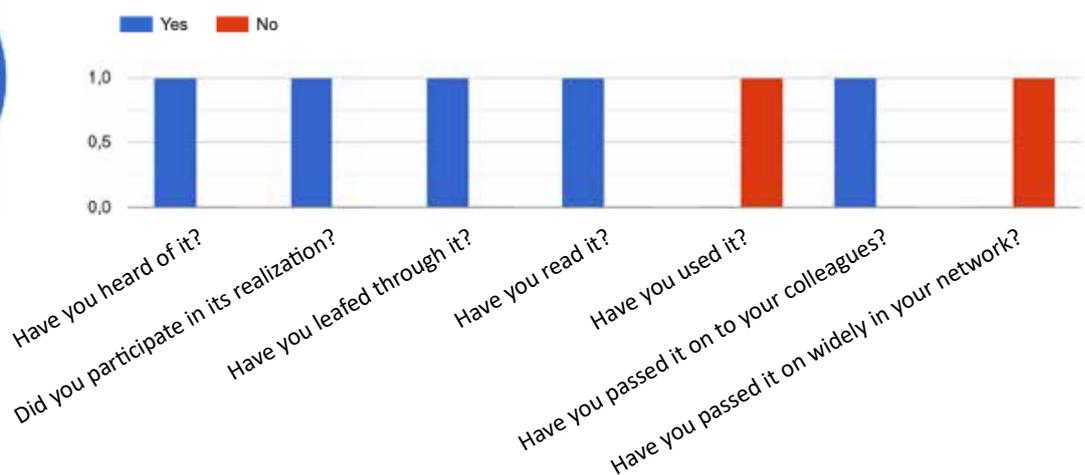
## Somalia (25 answers)



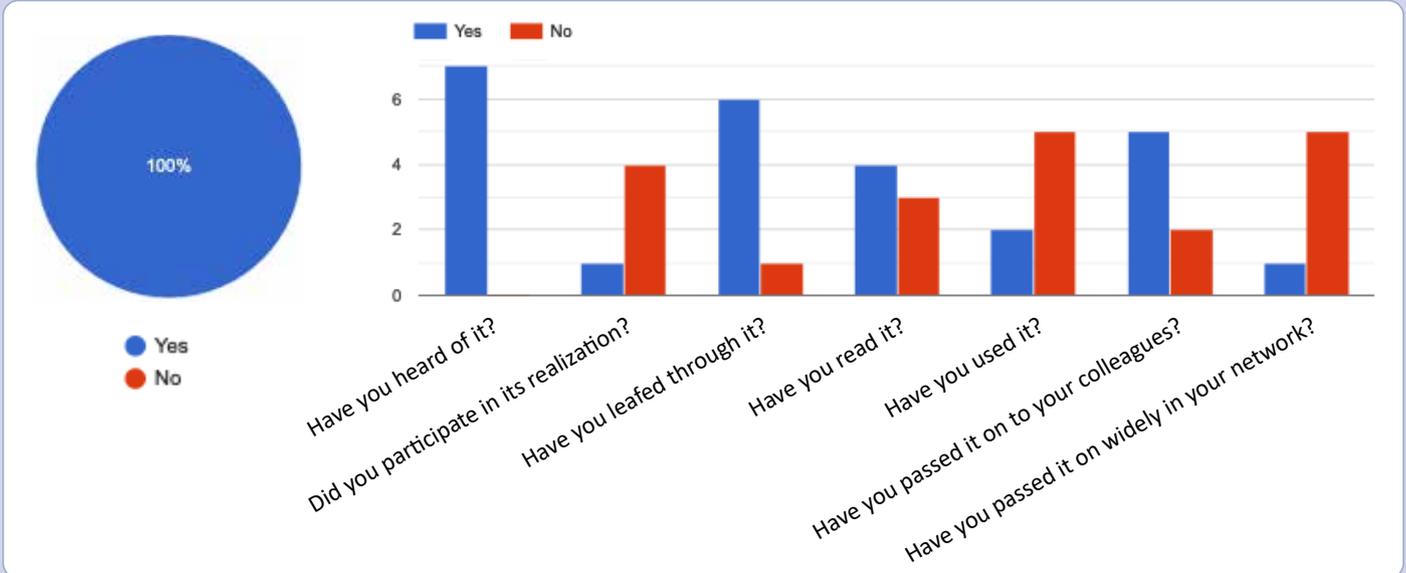
## North West Syria (3 answers)



## Nepal (1 answer)



## Others (3 answers)



## Overall result

### Are you aware of the Shelter response profile?

(56 answers)

- Yes: 94,6%
- No: 5,4%

		Yes ●	No ●
Have you heard of it?	(55 answers)	98,2%	1,8%
Did you participate in its realization?	(53 answers)	58,5%	41,5%
Have you leafed through it?	(53 answers)	67,9%	32,1%
Have you read it?	(55 answers)	87,3%	12,7%
Have you used it?	(55 answers)	45,5%	54,5%
Have you passed it on to your colleagues?	(54 answers)	83,3%	16,7%
Have you passed it on widely in your network?	(52 answers)	48,1%	51,9%

## Conclusions

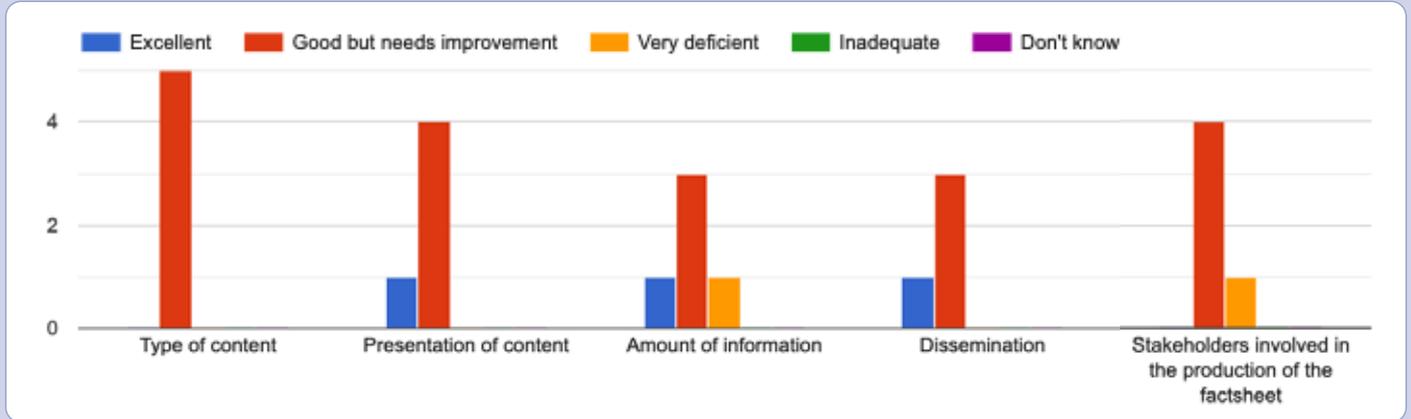
- The vast majority of survey respondents are familiar with SRPs, except in Yemen.
- More than half had taken part in producing them. Respondent participation is highest in Somalia and Venezuela, and lowest in Yemen and Burkina Faso.
- 87% had read them. The results for the SRPs reading are good, improving on the 2019 impact study. The result is not as good for Burkina Faso (57%), the first sheet published, one year before the study. This may be explained by the higher staff turnover. The current staff, who were not present when the SRPs were produced and distributed, are less familiar with the document.
- Slightly less than half of the participants had used the SRPs in a professional context. SRPs have been used mainly in Somalia. The very recent publication of SRPs may explain why these tools have not yet had the opportunity to be widely used.
- Over 80% have distributed them to colleagues, and almost half to a wider network. The spread of SRPs is particularly significant in Somalia and Venezuela.

For the 5 surveys in Somalia, Yemen, Burkina Faso, Venezuela and North West Syria, it can be said that the recently published SRPs are well known to the stakeholders touched by the survey, and have been widely read and disseminated, which is very positive. The very recent publication of SRPs may explain why these tools have not yet had the opportunity to be widely used. In a few months' time, it will be interesting to see whether SRPs are more widely used. It would be interesting to analyze more results for SRPs produced longer ago. This would make it possible to check whether SRPs are still known, used and distributed, or whether staff turnover has meant that SRPs are no longer known. Due to turnover in shelter sector staff, there is a need to recirculate and reboot periodically the Shelter Response Profiles and contextualization / localization / greening efforts in countries / territories where the documents have been produced so a new impact is possible.

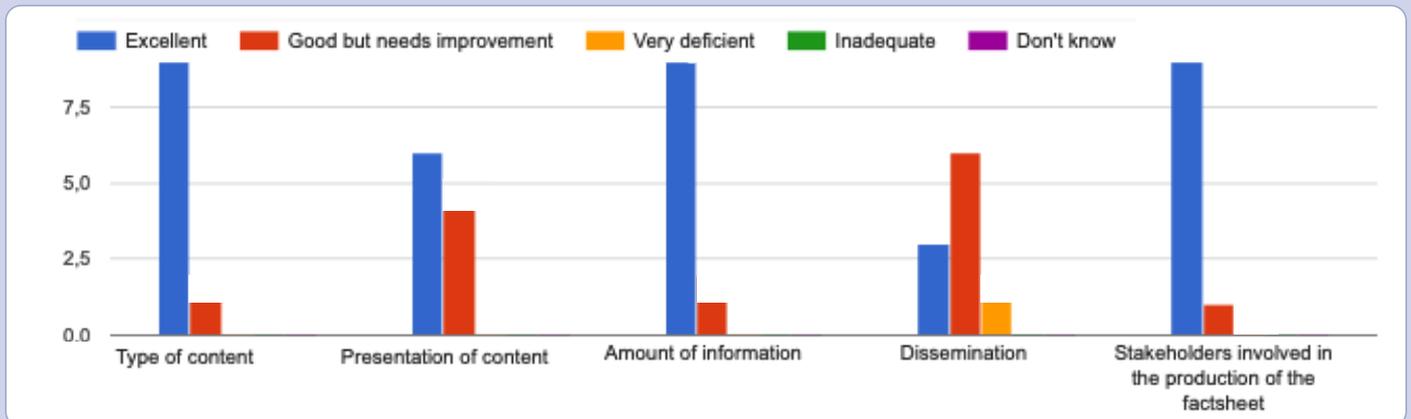
### 3. Form, content and dissemination of the SRP

How do you rate the following aspects developed in the SRP?

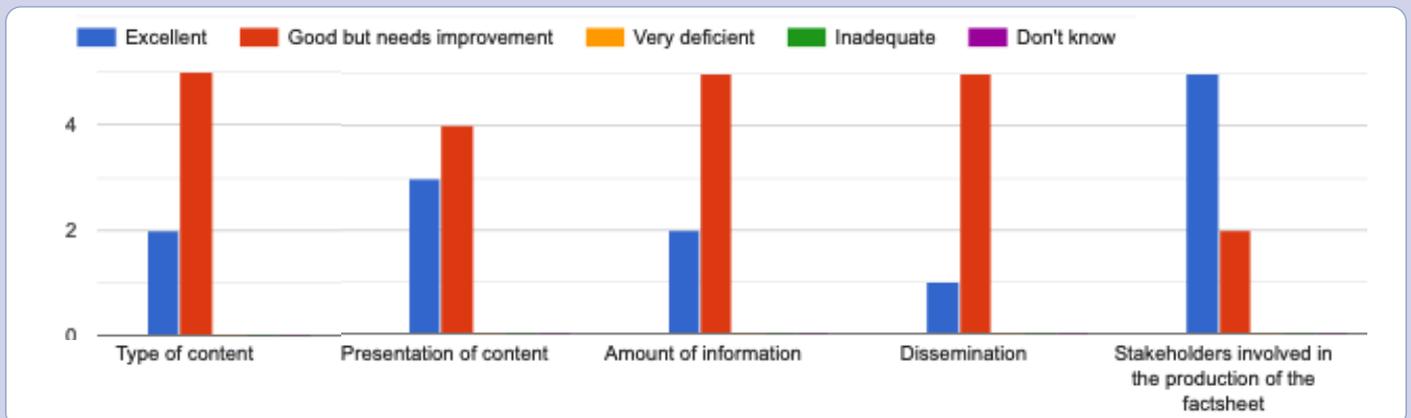
#### Yemen



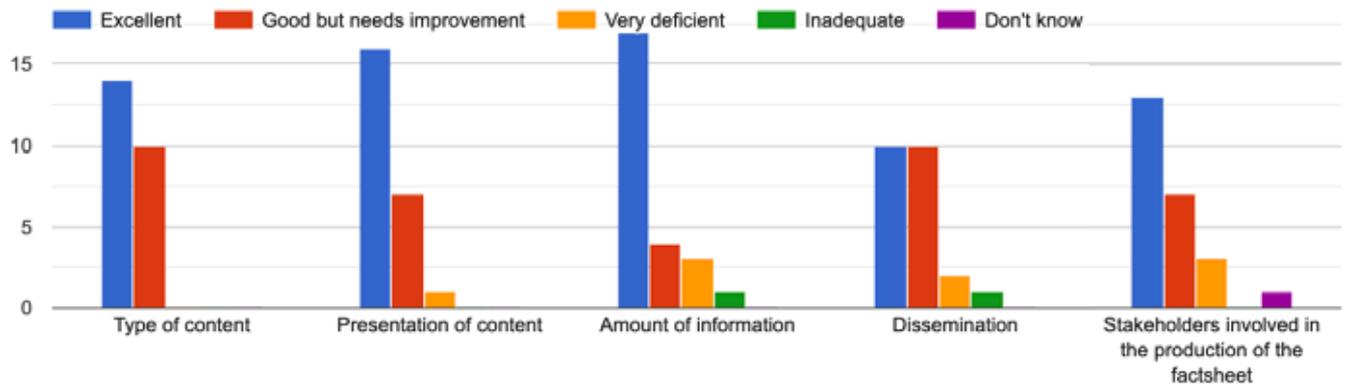
#### Venezuela



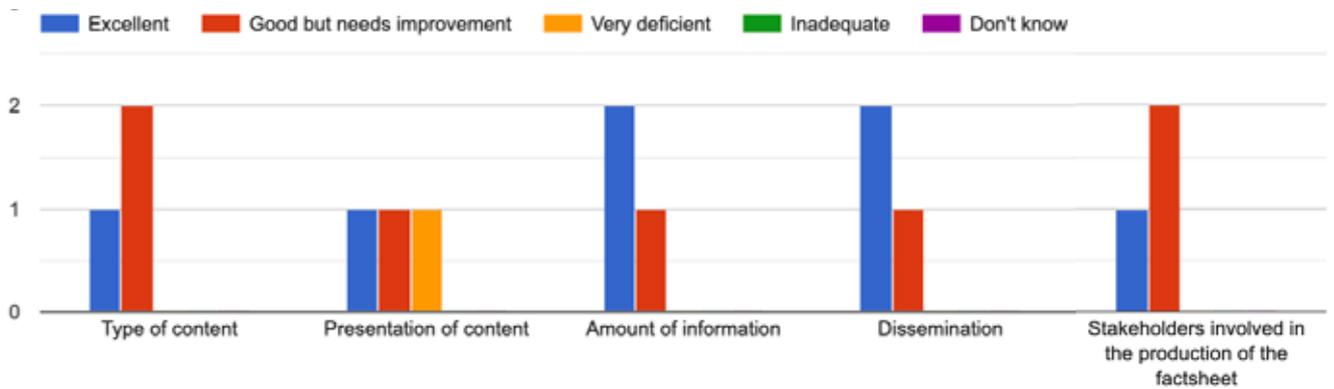
#### Burkina Faso



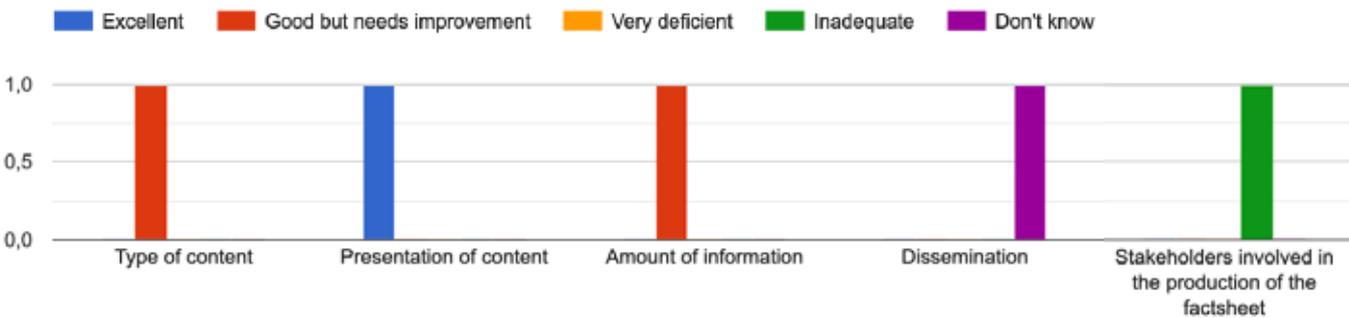
## Somalia



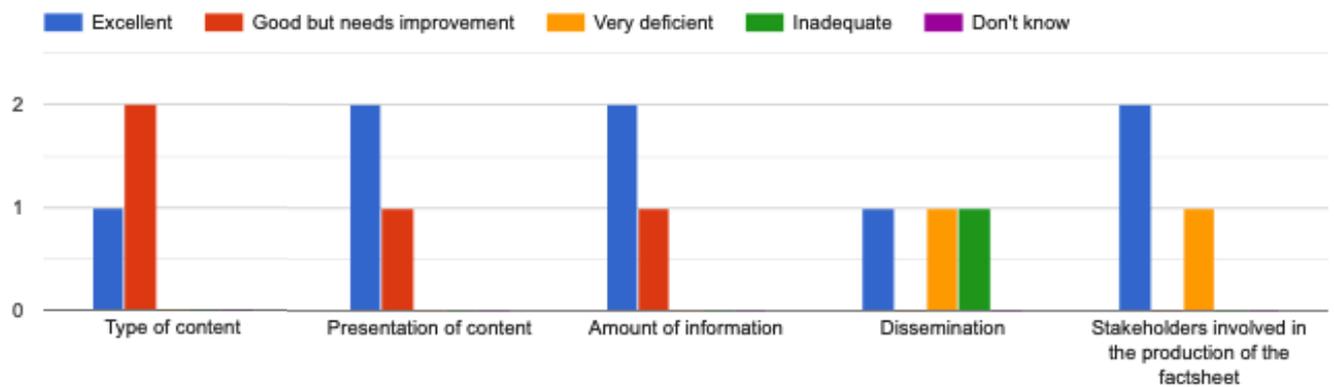
## North West Syria



## Nepal



## Others



## Overall results

		Excellent	Good but needs improvement	Very deficient	Inadequate	Don't know
Type of content	(53 answers)	45,3%	54,7%	0%	0%	0%
Presentation of contents	(53 answers)	56,6%	39,6%	3,8%	0%	0%
Amount of information	(54 answers)	61,1%	29,6%	7,4%	1,9%	0%
Dissemination	(50 answers)	36%	50%	8%	4%	2%
Stakeholders in the production of the SRP	(52 answers)	56,6%	30,2%	9,4%	1,9%	1,9%

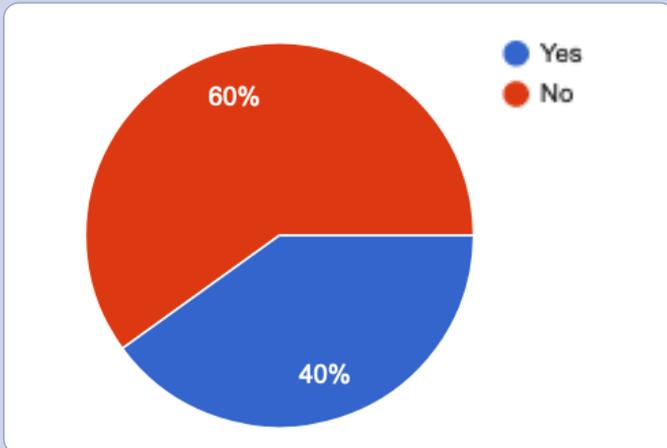
## Conclusions

- Only 45% of participants consider the type of content to be excellent, while about 55% find it good but needs improvement. None find it very deficient or inadequate. It would be interesting to take the study further to gain more information on the types of content to be improved. It is likely that some people are looking to the SRPs for ‘recipes’, standard plans and models. This is not the aim of these documents which, on the contrary, are intended to improve the contextualisation of projects. In the case of Yemen (0% excellent), it appears that the contextual priorities of the response are no longer in line with the objectives of the SRP. Indeed, since the end of 2022, internal displacements have tended to be towards the cities, with the problem of reception being at the level of rented accommodation, at the inhabitant’s home, and not in the construction of camps or shelters. But there is a consensus that the SRP could once again meet the priorities of the shelter/housing response in the future, and that it has done so in the past. The question of rehabilitating urban housing could be a theme that could be developed further in SRPs, but which would perhaps require a slightly different support strategy (on-site assessment/diagnosis, for example).
- More than half the participants consider the presentation of content, the amount of information to be excellent, 30 to 40% good but needs improvement. This is a fairly positive result, in particular for Venezuela and Somalia, but there is still room for improvement. In particular, the amount of information remains very deficient or inadequate for about 9,3% of the participants (already reported in the 2019 study).
- The stakeholders involved in producing the SRPs are rated excellent by about 57% of participants, but 8% of participants find it very deficient (particularly for Somalia). This aspect, which concerns the SRPs production process, requires a reflection on the part of the Shelter Coordination Team (SCT), who are in touch with the field, with CRAterre. In Yemen (0% excellent), translation issues were an obstacle to the inclusion of partners in the SRP participatory production process. An effort was made to overcome this obstacle by organizing several levels of data collection, some of which were in Arabic (between the national hub and the various regional hubs), and then retransmitted in English. It’s clear that there must have been a significant loss of information during these information transfers, in both directions: in the explanation of the data to be collected and then in the data itself.
- Results were less positive for dissemination (1/3 of participants rated it as excellent, 1/2 as good but needs improvement, about 12% very deficient or inadequate). This is an area for improvement. Good dissemination would require more resources. As dissemination is mainly carried out by the SCs, more awareness-raising among SCs and partners, led by the SCT, could be useful to improve this aspect.

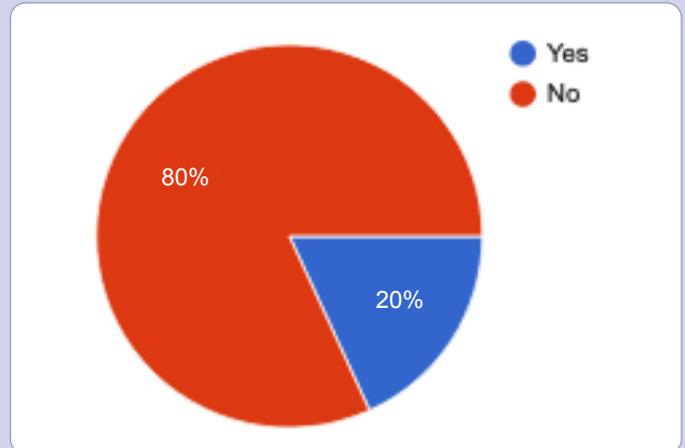
## 4. Use of the SRP for shelter response projects

Has your organisation developed shelter response projects with contextual approaches (local practices, local knowledge and know-how, local materials...) as described in the SRP?

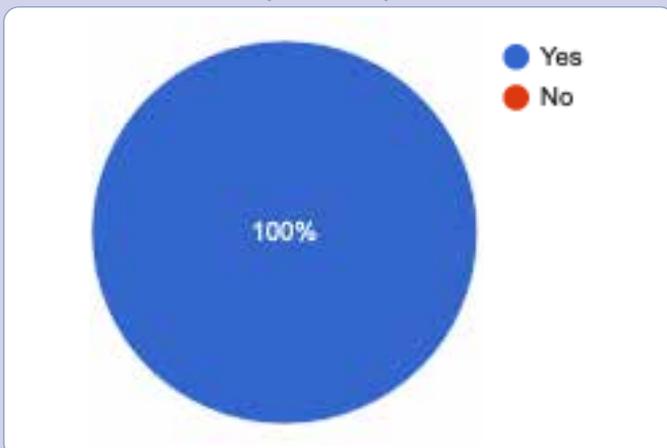
Yemen (5 answers)



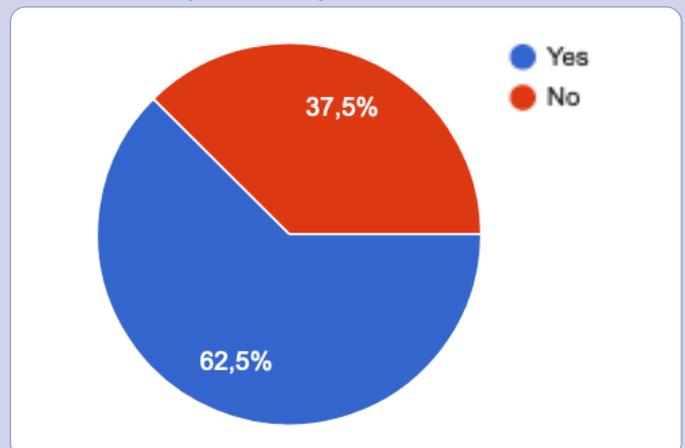
Venezuela (10 answers)



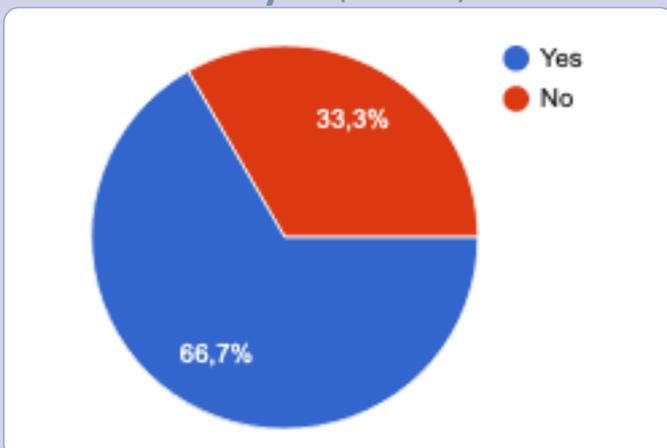
Burkina Faso (7 answers)



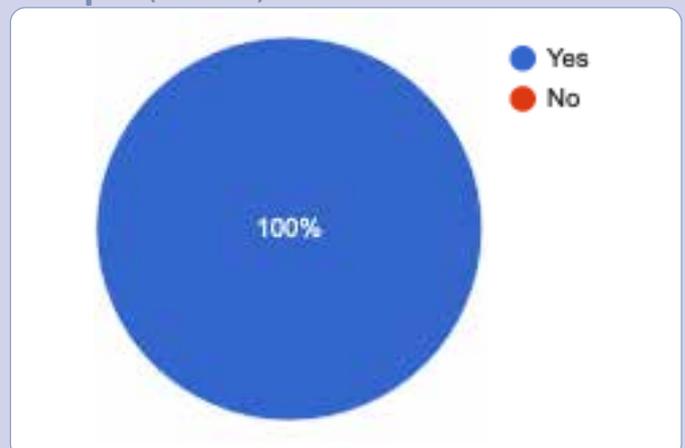
Somalia (24 answers)



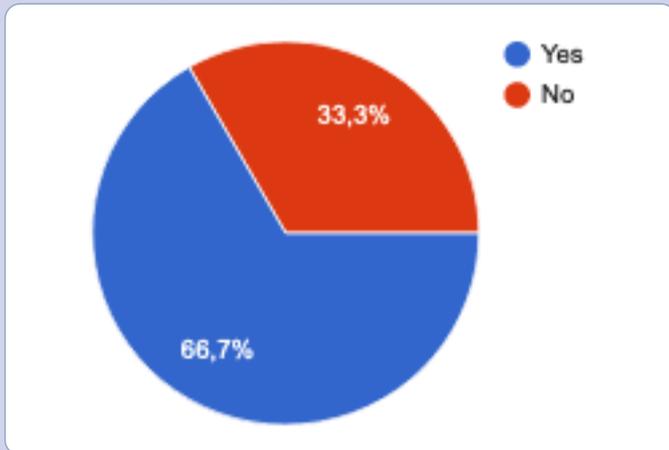
North West Syria (3 answers)



Nepal (1 answer)



## Others (3 answers)



## Projects in Yemen

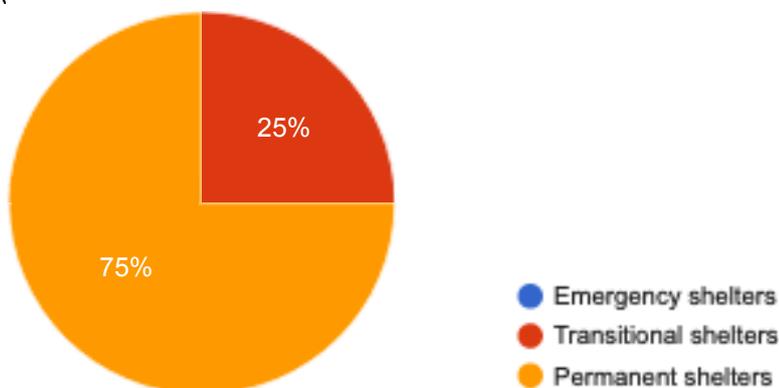
### Briefly describe the context, type of project, materials used, scale:

(3 answers)

- Shelter for IDPs and Affected Persons -Yemen. Project Type: Permanent (concrete blocks room 3 \* 5 m with a toilet). Project Materials: The foundations are made of Crushed stone “basaltic stone” with poured concrete, the walls are of concrete block, the roof is made of timber, the insulating layer, the sloped concrete slab, the windows are made of metal, the doors are metal, and the toilets door is made of aluminum. No. of HHs (182).
- Warm Winter, Yemen. Project Type: Permanent (concrete block room 3 \* 5 m with external toilets). Project Material: Foundation from Crushed stone “Basaltic stone” with poured concrete, concrete wall blocks, thatched roof, metal door, and metal toilet door. No. of HHs (240).
- Shelter – Yemen - Project type: Permanent (cement block room 3 \* 5 m with external toilet). Project Material: Foundations made of Crushed Stone “basaltic stone” with ordinary concrete, concrete block walls, thatched roof, iron doors, and aluminum toilet doors. No. of HHs (324).

### Type of shelter response:

(4 answers)



## Projects in Venezuela

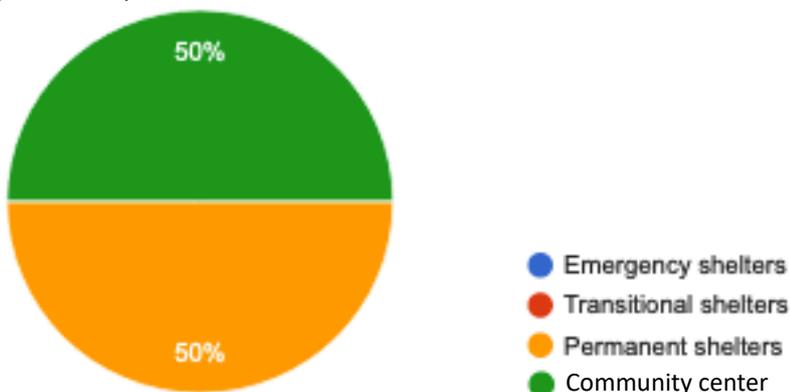
### Briefly describe the context, type of project, materials used, scale:

(2 answers)

- Chuparipal Abajo is a rural community located in El Rincón Parish, Benítez Municipality, Sucre State. It presents particular geographical characteristics, it is a small valley, surrounded by mountains and at its entrance a river, important source to supply the needs of the community, it has a footbridge, asphalted main access roads, also an elementary school, a sports field, and a small chapel where the Virgen Del Valle, patron saint of the east of the country, is venerated. It has a population of 180 inhabitants and 36 families, according to the organizational structure of CLAP (Comité Local de Abastecimiento y Producción) in January 2022. The main economic activity of the community is basketry with vegetable fiber, for decorative or functional use such as: bassinets, baskets, bags, baskets, among others, and it is known as one of its strengths. In addition, they practice agriculture, with items produced for commercialization, such as: corn, sweet cassava, bitter cassava, ocumo, Chinese, chili, however, they lack a record and control of production and sales for these activities. At the socioeconomic level, a large percentage of the community's young people do not study or have jobs, and poverty reaches 82%. The community center is a project built under the Trazando Espacios para el Encuentro program, which seeks to design and build a place for the formation and development of local actions that shape sustainable and organized societies. In the first phase, we designed the future center together with the community through the participatory design methodology in which we were able to learn about their desires and needs. Fifty-three members of the community, including children, young people and adults, between the ages of 9 and 70, attended. The construction of the civil work of the community center is part of a second phase, projected on a plot of land with dimensions of 20 x 10m. This project has approximately 170m<sup>2</sup>, in which we can find a multipurpose room, a kitchen, a library, a medical office, a storage room and an internal garden. The materials used for the construction are: in the infrastructure part, reinforced concrete and steel, in the superstructure, wood, concrete and steel. For the walls we created blocks of compressed earth, an innovation in our country in ecological construction material, this mixture is made with a large percentage of clay soil, extracted from the same community, and chemically stabilized with less than 10% of lime and cement. For the roof of the multipurpose hall, we used carata palms, and in the other areas we used 5mm PVC internal coating and zinc sheets on the outside, structurally supported with wooden beams and purlins. The enclosures such as doors and windows are made of solid wood, while the kitchen and library furniture is made of masonry with cement blocks. This place will allow them to hold meetings to address the main community problems such as: the defense of fundamental rights and citizenship, training in trades, recreational and cultural activities, primary health care, workshops for the transmission of knowledge, workshops for psycho-pedagogical support and leveling of children, among others. The community of Chuparipal Abajo and the 4 adjacent communities (Chuparipal Arriba, Río del Pilar, Guasimal and Chorocho), where approximately 1,000 people live, among others, will benefit from this project.
- Through the implementing partner TECHO, training and practical workshops related to safe construction have been developed, based on the knowledge and techniques of the communities, and adapted to local construction practices.

### Type of shelter response:

(2 answers)



## Projects in Burkina Faso

### Briefly describe the context, type of project, materials used, scale:

(14 answers)

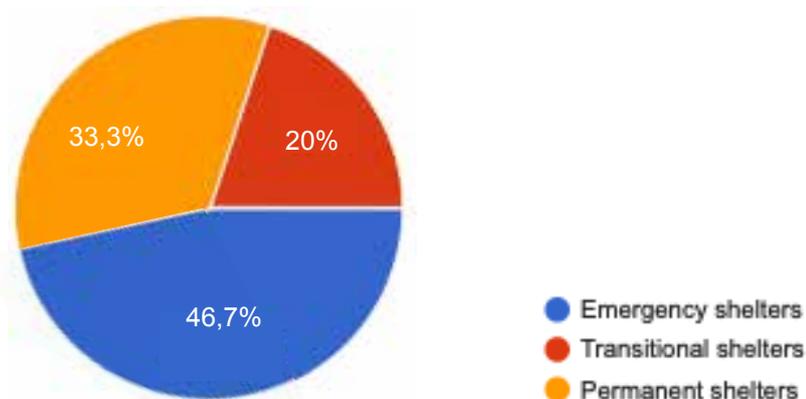
- Construction of 10 Nubian vaults with local materials in the northern region for IDPs
- It's in a context of insecurity; with an emergency project; the materials used are vegetable mats, local ropes, local wood sand, banco, gravel.
- Burkina Faso is facing a complex, multi-faceted crisis due to a combination of increased activity by armed groups, inter-community tensions and food insecurity. Since 2019, around 2 million internally displaced people (IDPs) have been forced to leave their villages due to attacks on civilians in their villages and communes across the country.

The project covers the needs of 1,100 newly displaced families identified by the Rapid Response Mechanism (MRR) and the National Council for Emergency and Rehabilitation (CONASUR) through the distribution of transitional Sahel tent shelters and non-food and WASH aid kits in five crisis-affected regions.

- Sahel-type emergency shelters in batch, semi-durable shelters in mud brick, semi-durable shelters in banco, emergency shelters in mud.
- The Internally Displaced Persons crisis. Emergency shelter response using straw for Sahelian-type emergency shelters in the Sahel and Centre-Nord regions.
- Areas difficult to access by land, FHRAOC and OFDA, eucalyptus wood for Sahelian emergency shelters, lateritic clay soil.
- Construction of emergency shelters using mats, wood and tarpaulins purchased on the local market
- In a context of insecurity; with an emergency project; the materials used are vegetable mats, local ropes, local wood, sand, banco, gravel.
- materials: banco brick, earth mortar, wooden rafters and cement, iron pipe, tarpaulins, sand and gravel.
- Housing support project
- Security crisis for internally displaced persons. Transitional shelter construction project using earth to make adobe bricks.
- difficult-to-access area, OFDA, clayey lateritic soil, large scale
- cement, sand, gravel, water, sheet metal, rafters, metal doors and windows
- Semi-durable shelter project. construction in definitive materials

### Type of shelter response:

(15 answers)



## Projects in Somalia

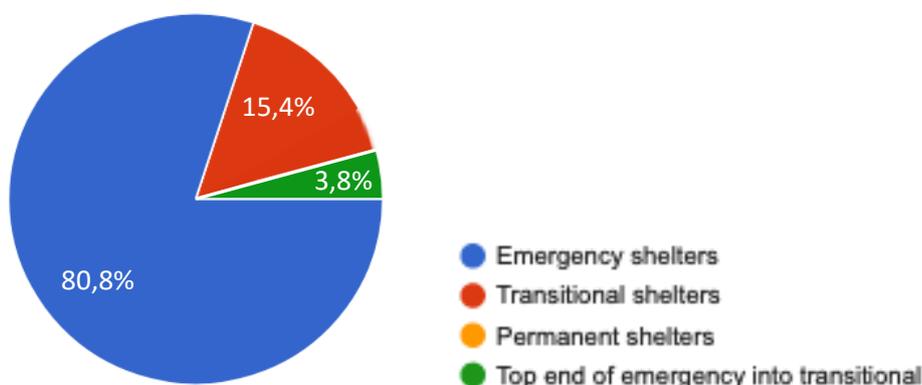
### Briefly describe the context, type of project, materials used, scale:

(16 answers)

- NFI
- The training was based NFI sets and distribution per HH
- NFI
- Material resources include raw materials and machines, tools, equipment, software, premises, etc. They include both resources that the NGO already possesses and those that it purchases or leases to carry out the project.
- Conducted a data collection of IDPs from Harardhere to Adaado district and distributed emergency tents for quick survival. A community public fund contribution was used to assist the newly IDPs for settlement.
- Knowledge, improvement of shelter in Somalia
- The process by which households affected by a crisis regain a place to live by relying on their own resources and capacities, mobilising their social networks and without formal external assistance.
- Emergency shelter on land with secured tenure in Baidoa, timber and resilient IFRC tarps but stronger timber structure, better overhang, good height, constructed by skilled craftsmen - 500HH as a pilot. Plan to make better use of SRP in next project design.
- Project 1 and we used materials used for shelter
- Post Conflict Reconstruction
- Material resources include raw materials and machines, tools, equipment, software, premises, etc. They include both resources that the company already possesses and those that it purchases or leases to carry out the project.
- SRP
- Building materials
- the Project was Emergency Shelter Kits, material used were wooden Timbers, Nails
- Material resources include raw materials and machines, tools, equipment, software, premises, etc. They include both resources that the company already possesses and those that it purchases or leases to carry out the project.
- Shelter NFI

### Type of shelter response:

(26 answers)



## Projects in North West Syria

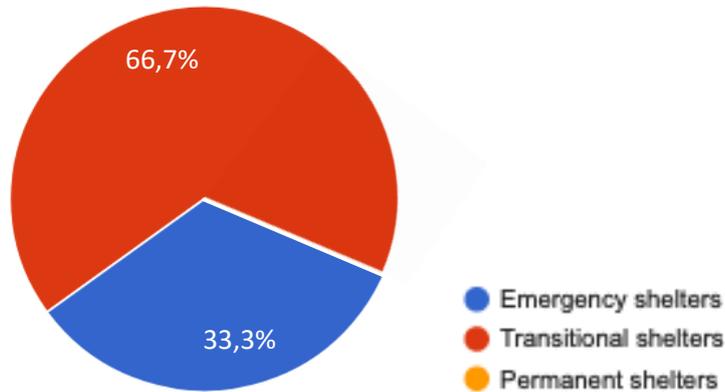
**Briefly describe the context, type of project, materials used, scale:**

(3 answers)

- Dignified shelter projects
- NW Syria response, IDP sites, Dignified shelter project
- Emergency shelter and settlements

**Type of shelter response:**

(3 answers)



## Nepal

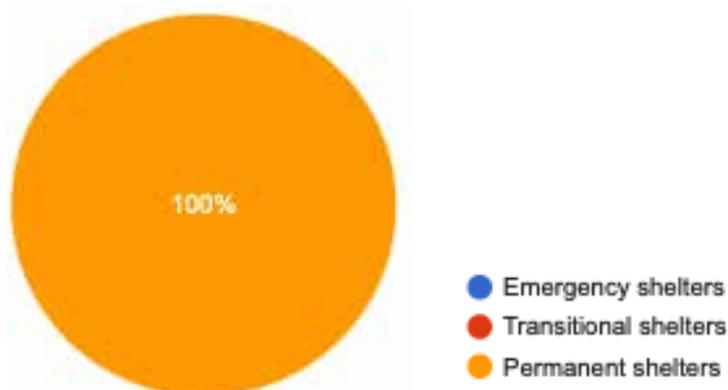
**Briefly describe the context, type of project, materials used, scale:**

(1 answer)

- The landless families around the country still remain deprived of a “house”. Lack of appropriate housing design/technology which is affordable, follows local building culture, earthquake resistant and climate resilient, has hindered the accessibility of a habitable home to these families. Hence, this project also aims to address this issue and promote a prototype design which is appropriate for a community and their place.

**Type of shelter response:**

(1 answer)



## Others

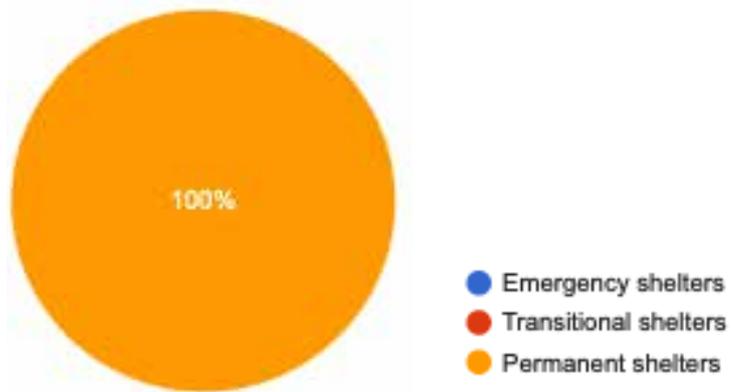
### Briefly describe the context, type of project, materials used, scale:

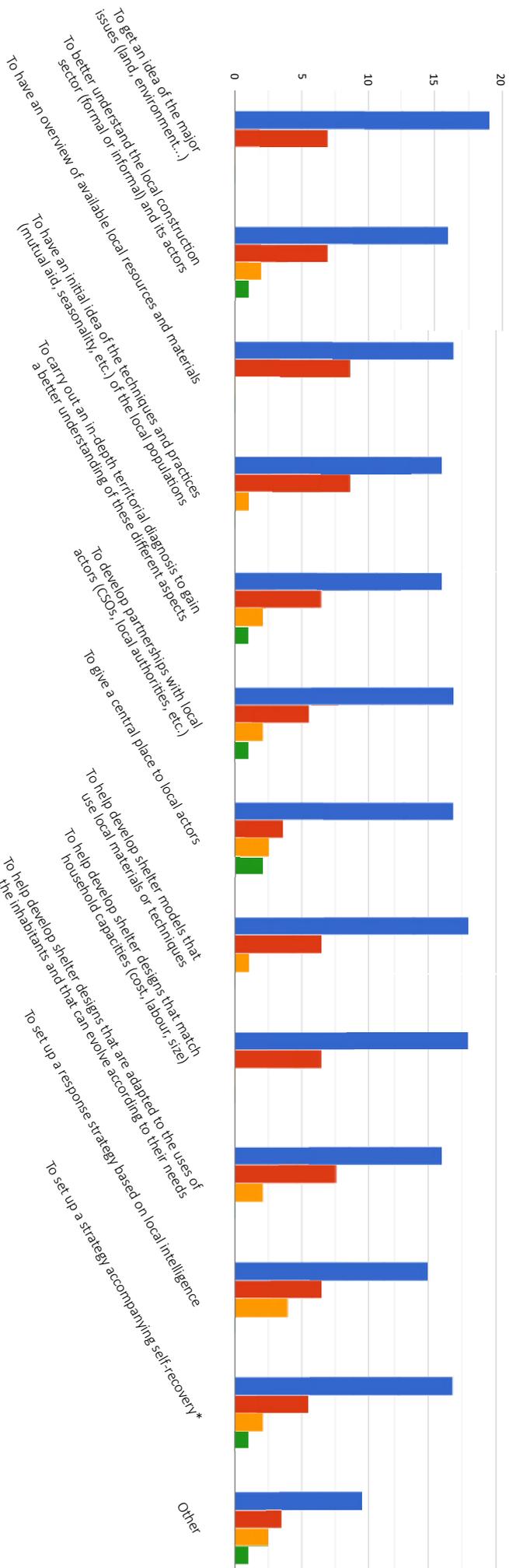
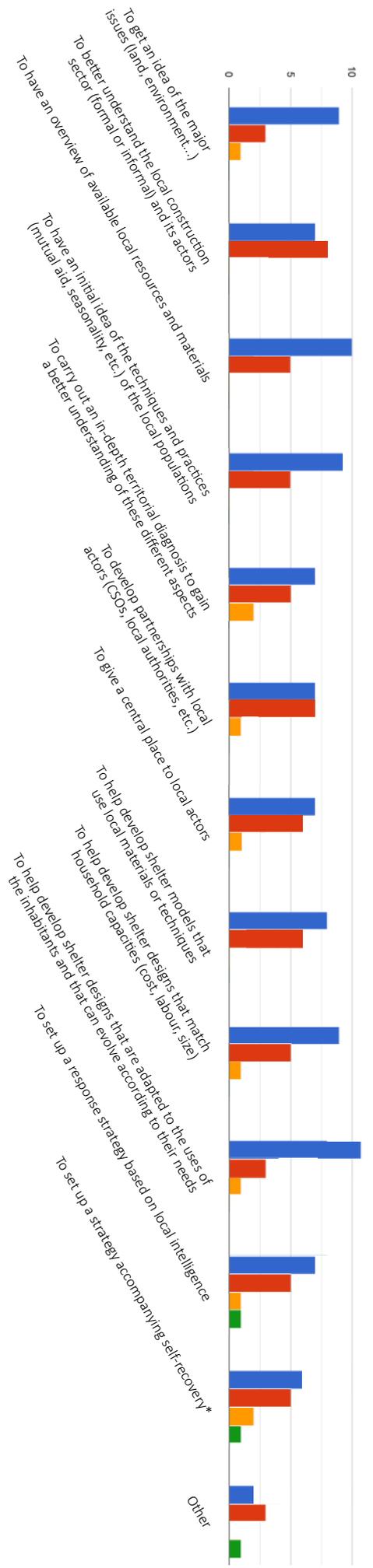
(2 answers)

- Reconstruction after natural disasters-locally produce material/locally available material/imported material like material, which is not available locally (cement/wood/metal stripes). approx 550 houses
- Reinforcement of masonry houses in Haiti, with a homeowner driven approach following the August 2021 Earthquake. Similar large scale project has been done following the 2010 earthquake.

### Type of shelter response:

(2 answers)



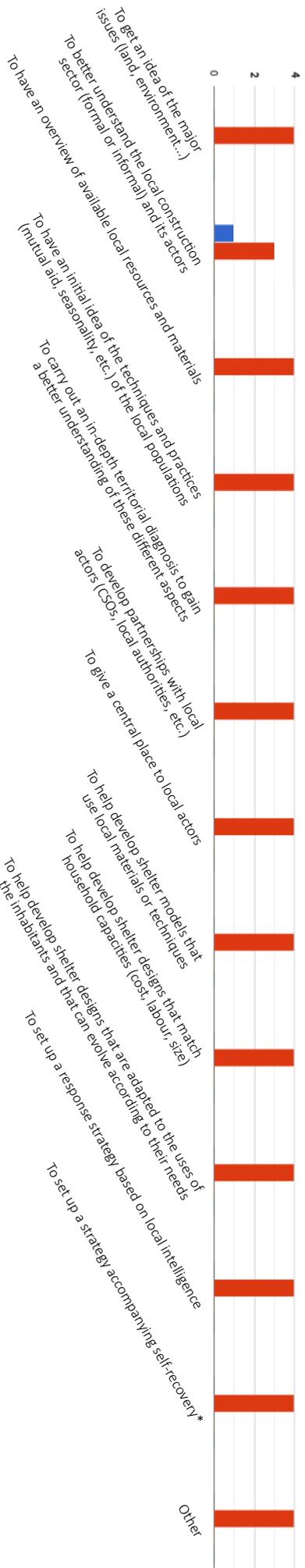


## In concrete terms, how was the SRP useful?

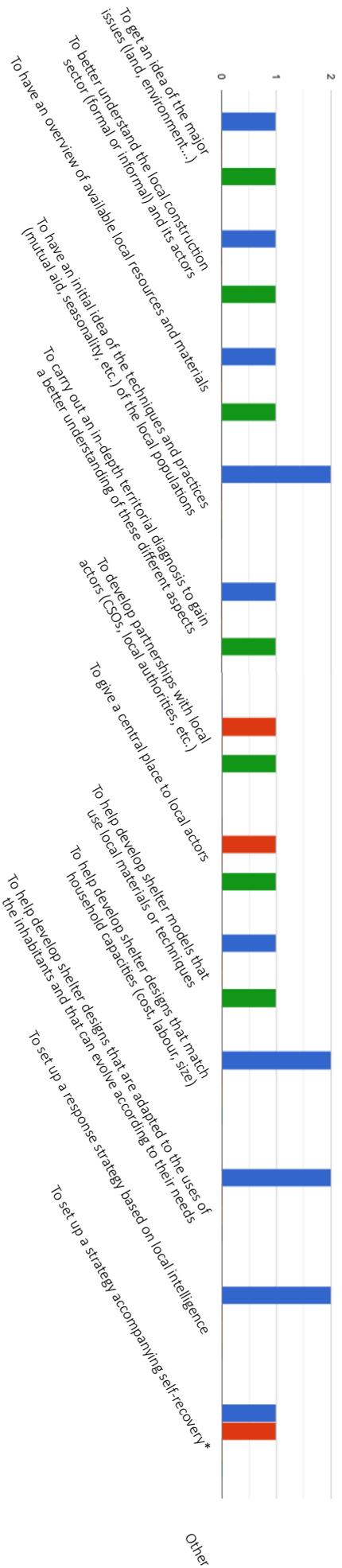


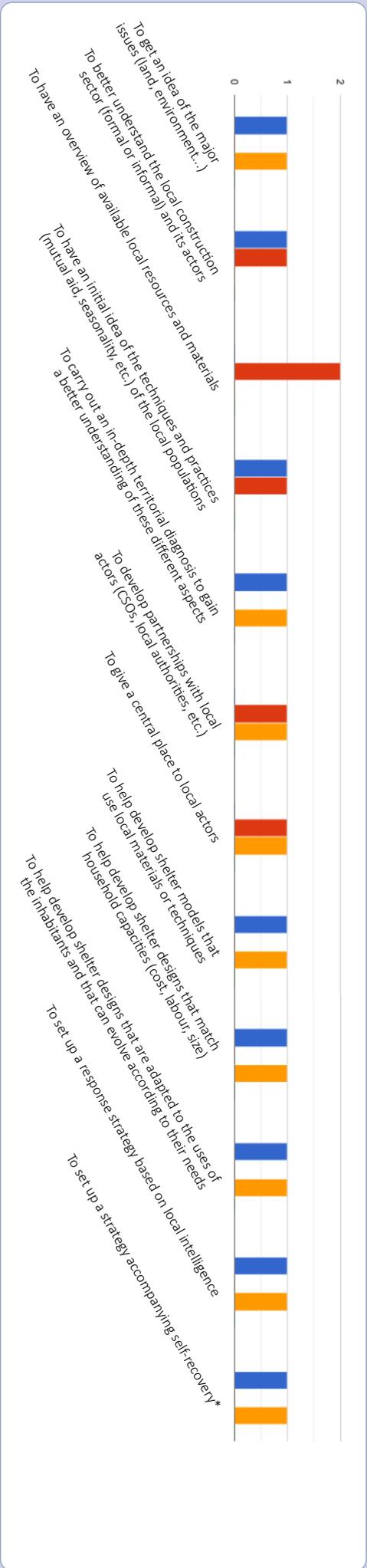
\* The process by which households affected by a crisis regain a place to live by relying on their own resources and capacities, mobilising their social networks and without formal external assistance.

### Yemen



### Venezuela

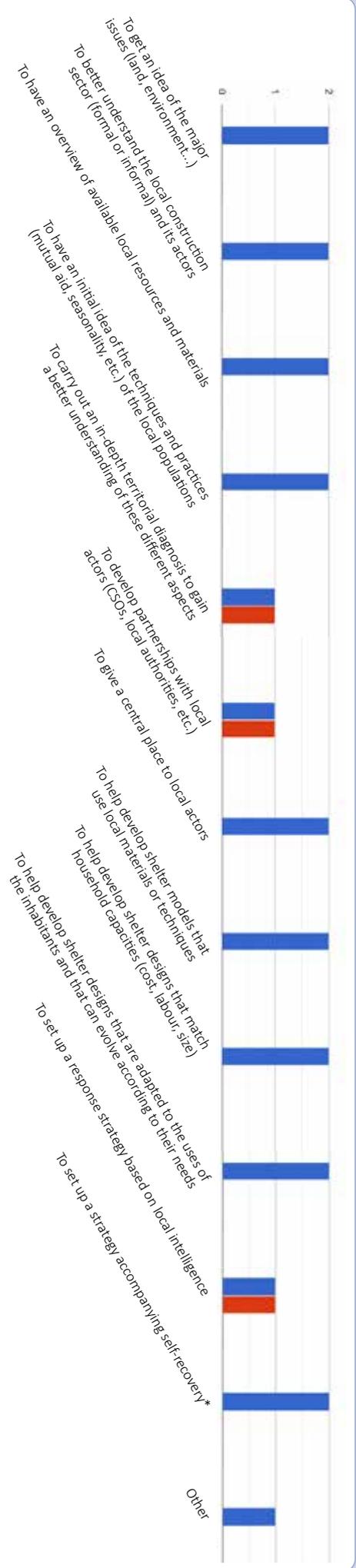




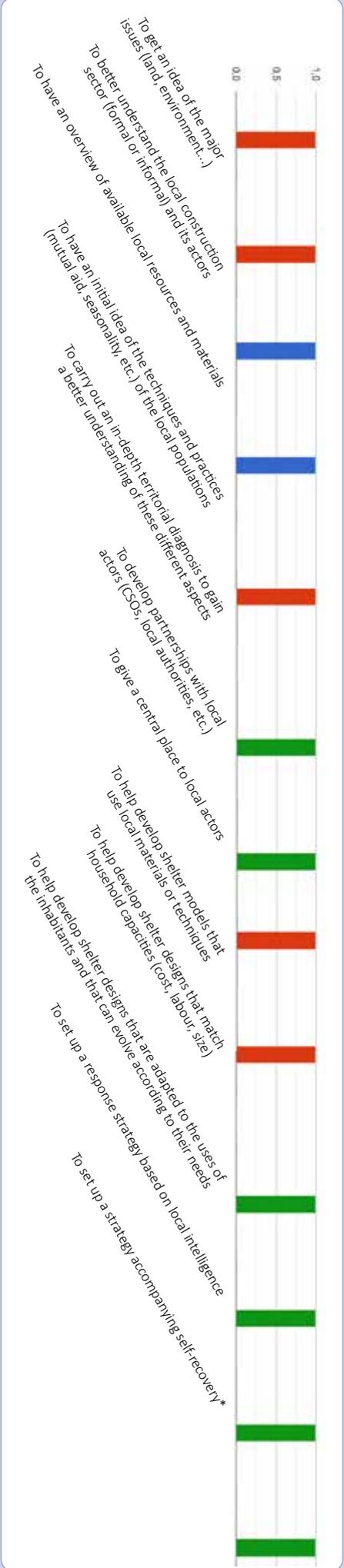


\* The process by which households affected by a crisis regain a place to live by relying on their own resources and capacities, mobilising their social networks and without formal external assistance.

### North West Syria



### Nepal



## Overall result

Has your organisation developed shelter response projects with contextual approaches (local practices, local knowledge and know-how, local materials...) as described in the SRP?

(53 answers)

- Yes: **58,5%**
- No: **41,5%**

## Projects (53 answers)

Type of shelter response:

- Emergency shelters: **54,7%**
- Transitional shelters: **18,9%**
- Permanent shelters: **22,6%**
- Top end of emergency into transitional: **1,9%**
- Community center: **1,9%**

In concrete terms, how was the SRP useful?

		Very useful	Moderately useful	Not useful	Don't know
To get an idea of the major issues (land, environment...)	(50 answers)	64%	30%	4%	2%
To better understand the local construction sector (formal or informal) and its actors	(52 answers)	53,7%	38,5%	3,8%	3,8%
To have an overview of available local resources and materials	(52 answers)	59,6%	38,5%	0%	1,9%
To have an initial idea of the techniques and practices (mutual aid, seasonality, etc.) of the local populations	(51 answers)	60,7%	37,3%	2%	0%
To carry out an in-depth territorial diagnosis to gain a better understanding of these different aspects	(51 answers)	51%	35,3%	9,8%	3,9%
To develop partnerships with local actors (CSOs, local authorities, etc.)	(52 answers)	48,1%	38,5%	7,7%	5,7%
To give a central place to local actors	(51 answers)	51%	31,4%	9,8%	7,8%
To help develop shelter models that use local materials or techniques	(51 answers)	58,8%	35,3%	3,9%	2%
To help develop shelter designs that match household capacities (cost, labour, size)	(51 answers)	62,8%	33,3%	3,9%	0%
To help develop shelter designs that are adapted to the uses of the inhabitants and that can evolve according to their needs	(52 answers)	61,6%	28,8%	7,7%	1,9%
To set up a response strategy based on local intelligence	(51 answers)	51%	33,3%	11,8%	3,9%
To set up a strategy accompanying self-recovery	(51 answers)	52,9%	31,4%	9,8%	5,9%
Other	(30 answers)	43,3%	36,7%	10%	10%

## Conclusions

More than half of the participants' organizations have developed shelter response projects with contextual approaches (around 58%). The proportions vary from country to country: 18% for Venezuela, 40% for Yemen, around 60% for Somalia and 100% for Burkina Faso, 67% for North West Syria. This can be explained by the fact that contextual approaches are not applicable in all contexts. Camps are not created and new buildings are not constructed in all cases. For example, in Venezuela, most shelter projects are located in cities and are therefore built using industrial materials (those available in the city). In Yemen, there is a lot of support for renting, so less construction.

41 projects carried out by participants were listed, most of them in Somalia (16) and Burkina Faso (14). Most of them are emergency shelters (55%: 81% for Somalia, 47% for Burkina Faso). Although they account for only 22% of the total, there are many permanent shelters, except for Somalia. This is quite closely linked to politics (for example, there is no interest in housing people on a long-term basis, but rather in encouraging them to return to their homes, even if this is sometimes impossible). It is also very often linked to land issues, because without secure access to land it is not possible to build transitional, semi-permanent or permanent shelters.

When asked about the usefulness of SRPs, more than half the participants found SRPs very useful for all the points raised, which is rather positive, except "To develop partnerships with local actors (CSOs, local authorities, etc.)" (48%). Although around 1/3 of respondents consider them moderately or not useful for all points, which is less positive.

The 3 points most often considered very useful are:

- To get an idea of the major issues (land, environment...) (64%)
- To help develop shelter designs that match household capacities (cost, labour, size) (62,8%)
- To help develop shelter designs that are adapted to the uses of the inhabitants and that can evolve according to their needs (61,6%)

The 4 points most often considered not useful are:

- To set up a response strategy based on local intelligence (11,8%)
- To carry out an in-depth territorial diagnosis to gain a better understanding of these different aspects (9,8%)
- To give a central place to local actors (9,8%)
- To set up a strategy accompanying self-recovery (9,8%)

On the whole, it can be said that SRPs seem to have had some impact on shelter response projects. However, this impact could probably be increased. The recent publication of certain SRPs may explain why they have not yet had a very significant impact. If SRPs are properly disseminated, their impact on projects could increase in the future.

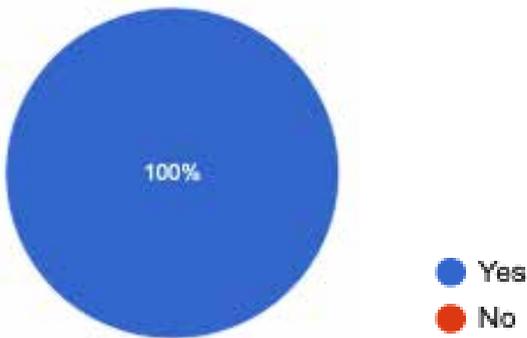
One wonders whether people answered "not useful" because it's information they already had, or because the document doesn't provide these answers. It might be a good idea to ask "why" in the next survey. The contextual approach developed in SRPs is sometimes seen as being linked to solutions that are more permanent and therefore more related to development. However, it seems that this approach could still have something to contribute to emergency phases.

## 5. Impact of the SRPs on the strategies of the shelter response sector

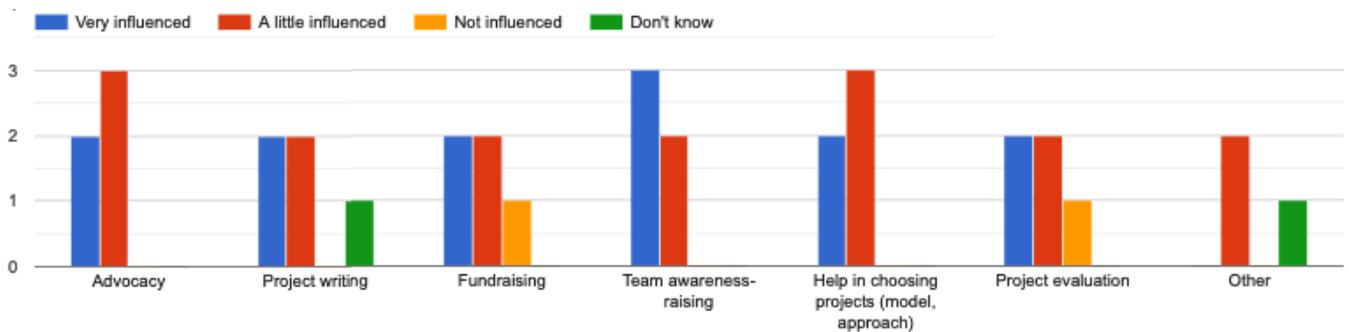
### Yemen

Would you say that the SRP has been instrumental in changing your perception and practice of shelter responses?

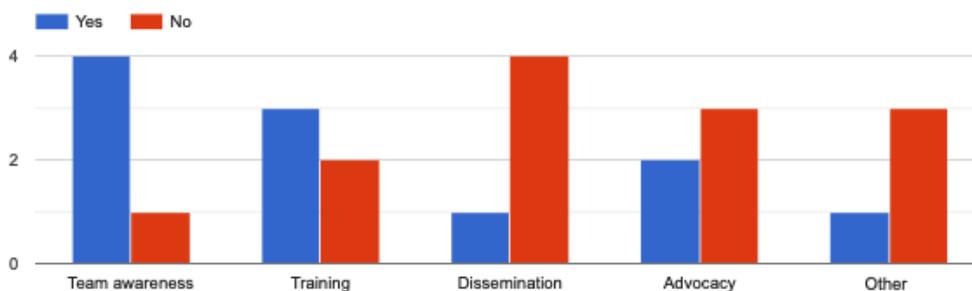
(5 answers)



In your experience, which types of actions have been influenced by the SRP?



For the purposes of your projects/work, have you used the SRP to create other materials for different target audiences and purposes?



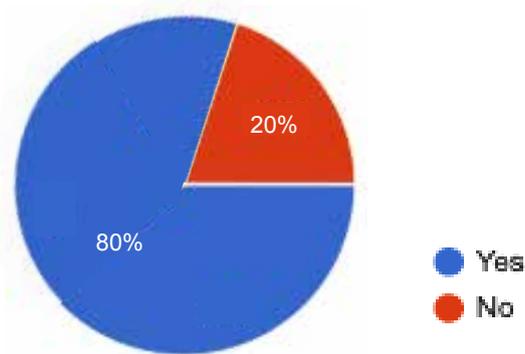
List of documents, trainings, etc. produced:

(0 answer)

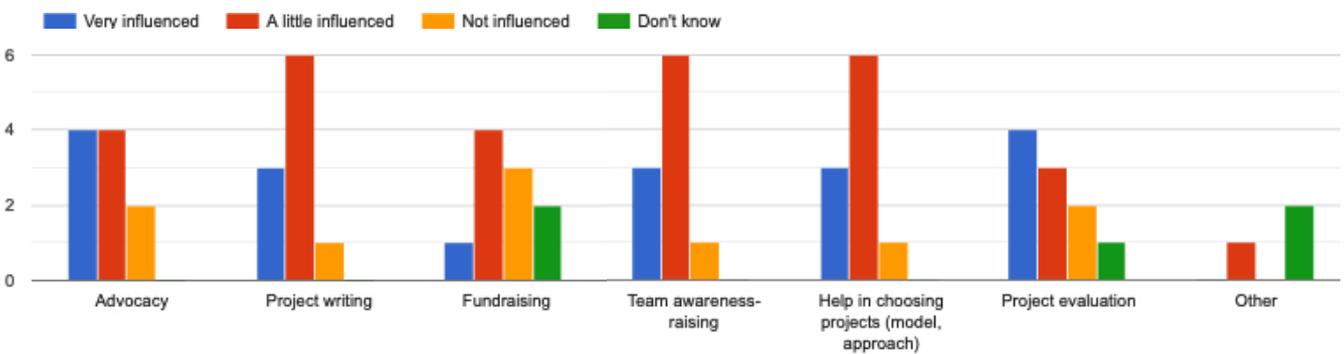
# Venezuela

Would you say that the SRP has been instrumental in changing your perception and practice of shelter responses?

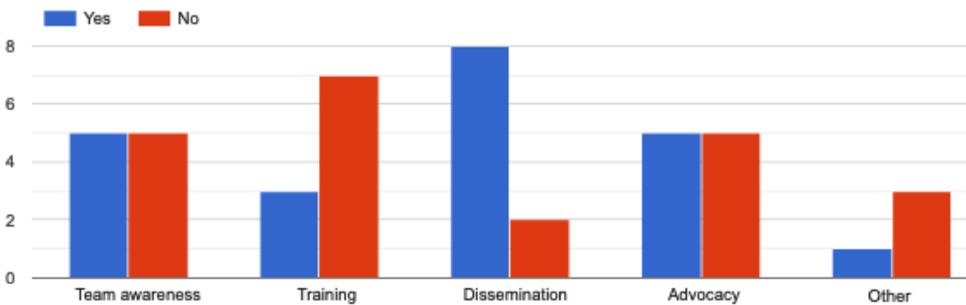
(10 answers)



In your experience, which types of actions have been influenced by the SRP?



For the purposes of your projects/work, have you used the SRP to create other materials for different target audiences and purposes?



List of documents, trainings, etc. produced:

(4 answers)

- Mock-up and training.
- Photos and documentation in social networks
- Workshops for volunteers
- I had knowledge of the file, currently I have the material in Pdf to socialize.

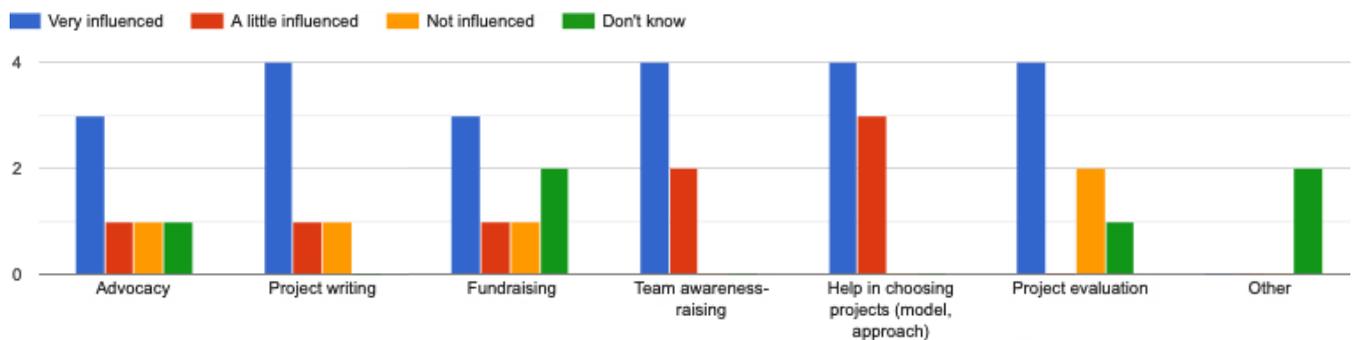
## Burkina Faso

Would you say that the SRP has been instrumental in changing your perception and practice of shelter responses?

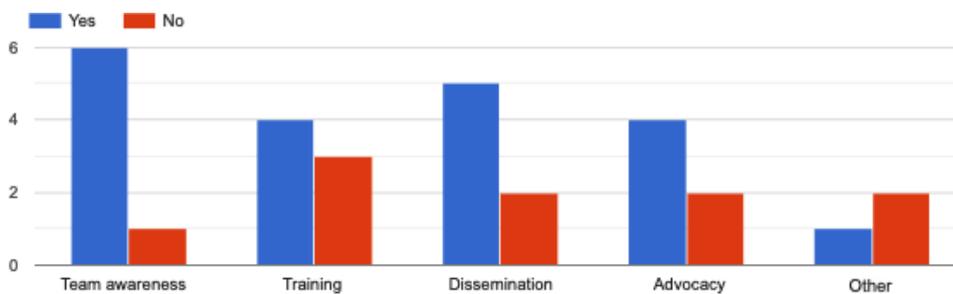
(7 answers)



In your experience, which types of actions have been influenced by the SRP?



For the purposes of your projects/work, have you used the SRP to create other materials for different target audiences and purposes?



List of documents, trainings, etc. produced:

(1 answer)

- Nothing to report

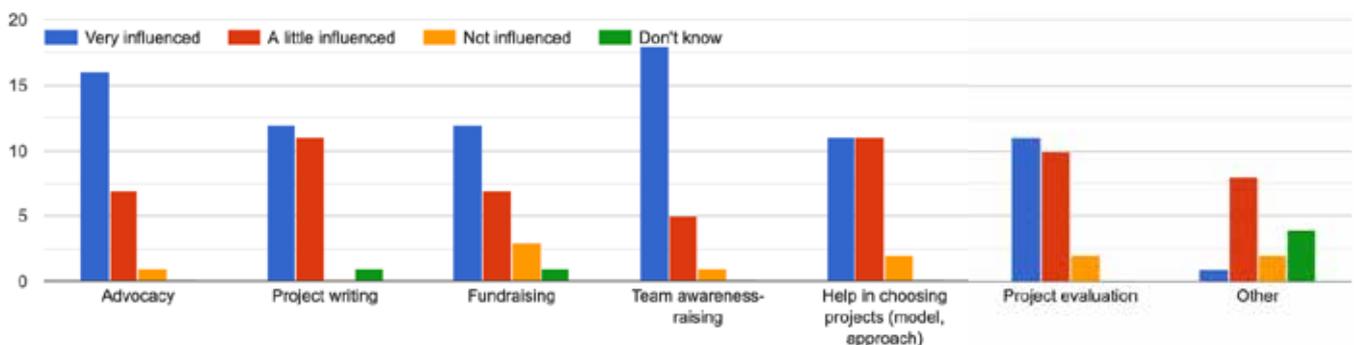
## Somalia

Would you say that the SRP has been instrumental in changing your perception and practice of shelter responses?

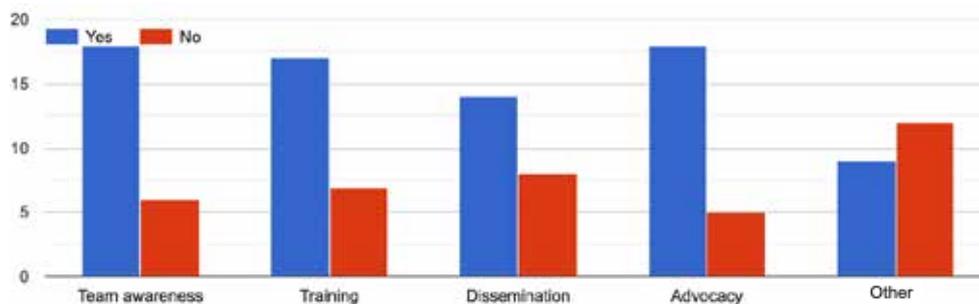
(24 answers)



In your experience, which types of actions have been influenced by the SRP?



For the purposes of your projects/work, have you used the SRP to create other materials for different target audiences and purposes?



List of documents, trainings, etc. produced:

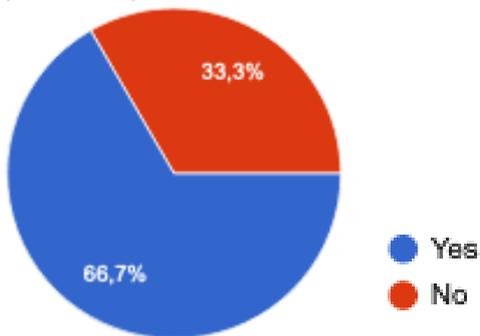
(11 answers)

- Our training was based on Sets of NFI kits and their distribution per HHs
- Handouts
- 1. Enumerators training for emergency response data collection
- 2. Tent distribution methods
- 3. GAPS for upcoming and newly arriving IDPs
- I don't Remember now
- 6
- Training documents and sheltering list document.
- The organization has not implemented any shelter project designed under this SRP as a new to the field in Somalia
- Training documets
- Donor Advocacy ppt

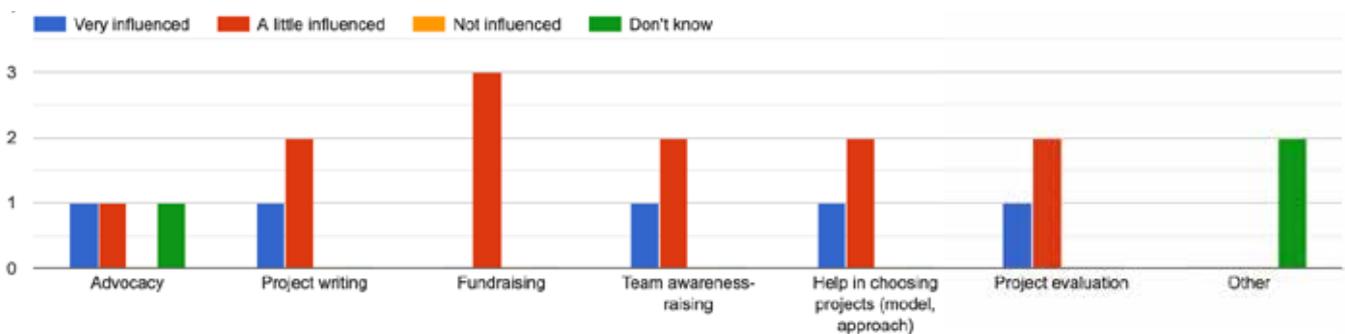
## North West Syria

Would you say that the SRP has been instrumental in changing your perception and practice of shelter responses?

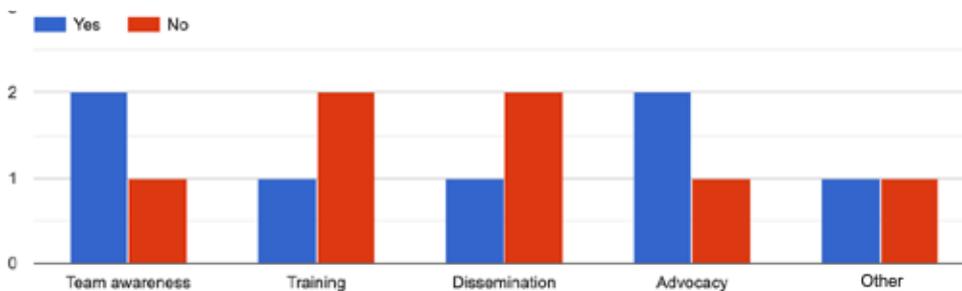
(3 answers)



In your experience, which types of actions have been influenced by the SRP?



For the purposes of your projects/work, have you used the SRP to create other materials for different target audiences and purposes?



List of documents, trainings, etc. produced:

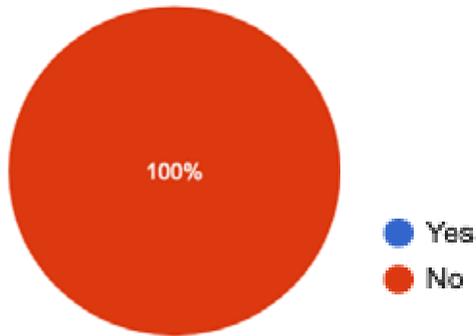
(1 answer)

- Shelter modalities and types

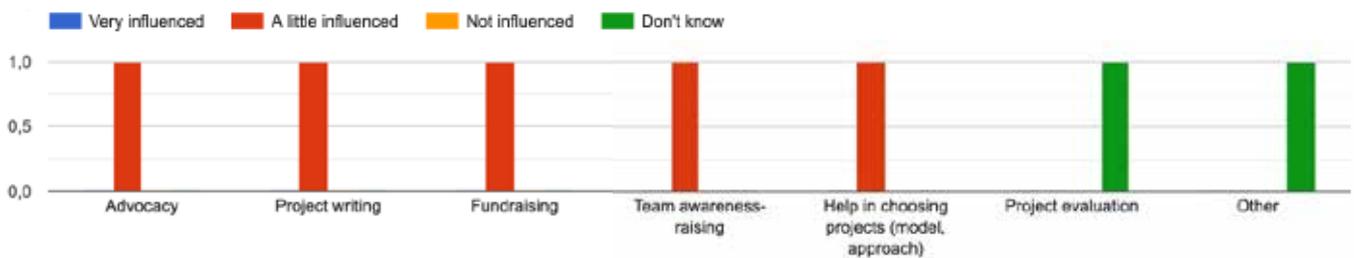
# Nepal

Would you say that the SRP has been instrumental in changing your perception and practice of shelter responses?

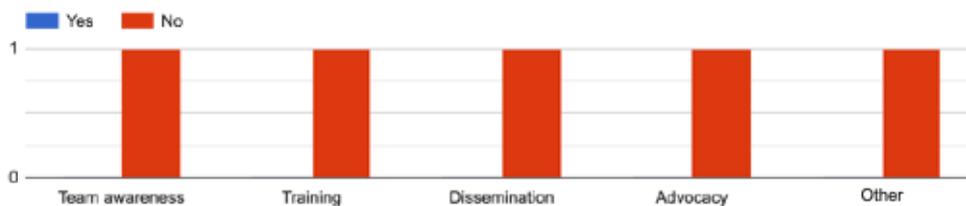
(1 answer)



In your experience, which types of actions have been influenced by the SRP?



For the purposes of your projects/work, have you used the SRP to create other materials for different target audiences and purposes?



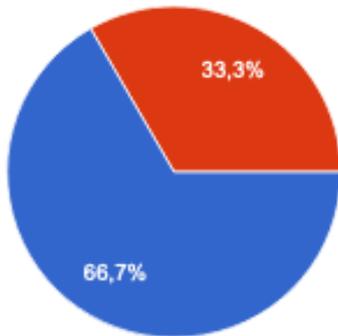
List of documents, trainings, etc. produced:

(0 answer)

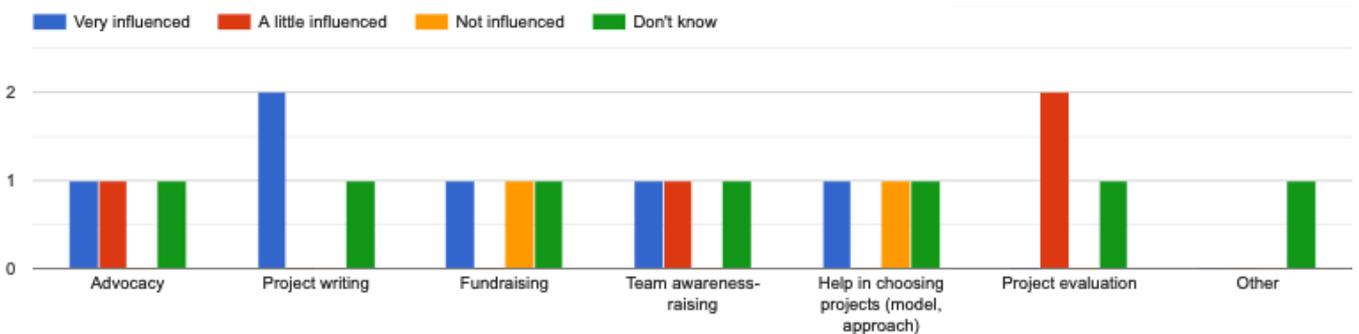
## Others

Would you say that the SRP has been instrumental in changing your perception and practice of shelter responses?

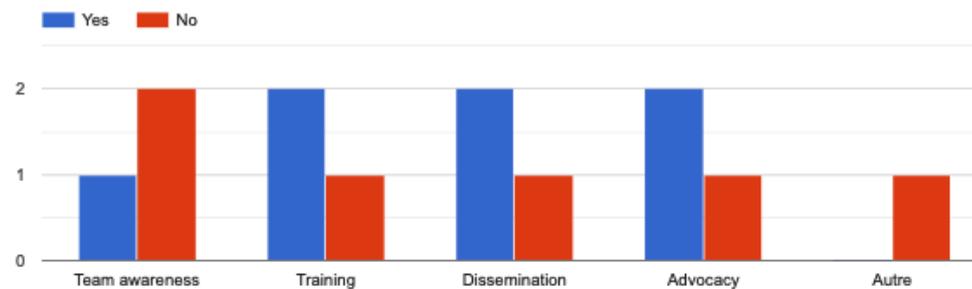
(3 answers)



In your experience, which types of actions have been influenced by the SRP?



For the purposes of your projects/work, have you used the SRP to create other materials for different target audiences and purposes?



List of documents, trainings, etc. produced:

(2 answers)

- Training modules for families (Managing Construction Sites, Owner-Driven Approach, Maintenance, Hygiene Promotion (Latrines and Water treatment)
- Training modules for craftsmen (Onsite Training “Ecole chantier”)
- Training modules for community engineers
- We didn’t use the SRP to create new training or document material, but a large list of technical resources have been developed in Haiti by Build Change since 2010 (Manuel pour le renforcement parasismique endossé par le MTPTC, secret de la construction en maçonnerie chaînée, photoguides pour la construction en maçonnerie chaînée, photoguide pour réaliser une extension en toute sécurité etc.)

## Overall result

Would you say that the SRP has been instrumental in changing your perception and practice of shelter responses?

(53 answers)

● Yes: **90,6%**

● No: **9,4%**

In your experience, which types of actions have been influenced by the SRP?

		Very influenced	A little influenced	Not influenced	Don't know
Advocacy	(52 answers)	51,9%	34,6%	7,7%	5,8%
Project writing	(52 answers)	46,2%	44,2%	3,8%	5,8%
Fundraising	(52 answers)	36,6%	34,6%	17,3%	11,5%
Team awareness	(52 answers)	57,7%	36,5%	3,8%	2%
Help in choosing projects (model, approach)	(53 answers)	41,5%	49,1%	7,5%	1,9%
Project evaluation	(52 answers)	42,3%	36,5%	13,5%	7,7%
Other	(27 answers)	3,8%	40,7%	7,4%	48,1%

For the purposes of your projects/work, have you used the SRP to create other materials for different target audiences and purposes?

		Yes	No
Team awareness	(53 answers)	67,9%	32,1%
Training	(53 answers)	56,6%	43,4%
Dissemination	(51 answers)	60,8%	39,2%
Advocacy	(51 answers)	64,7%	35,3%
Other	(36 answers)	36,1%	63,9%

## Conclusions

- A large majority of participants (90,6%) consider that SRPs have been instrumental in changing their perception and practice of shelter responses, which is very positive.
- It seems that SRPs have influenced most of the proposed actions. The types of actions the most influenced by the SRPs are team awareness (very influenced: 58%, a little influenced; 36,5%) and advocacy (very influenced: 52%, a little influenced; 34,6%). The less influenced are fundraising (not influenced: 17,3%) and project evaluation (not influenced: 13,5%). According to us, SRPs could be more widely used for advocacy, fundraising and help in choosing projects. It would be appropriate to improve this aspect, by improving distribution, creating other types of media, training, experience sharing and support for different target audiences. A number of initiatives in 2023 are designed to achieve this:

- community support materials produced for Venezuela,
- contextualisation of the research in Burkina Faso through a participatory analysis of housing in Kaya and theoretical-practical training for local players on the method and tools,
- guidance documents on materials,
- workshops organised in Venezuela, Burkina Faso and Somalia during the missions.

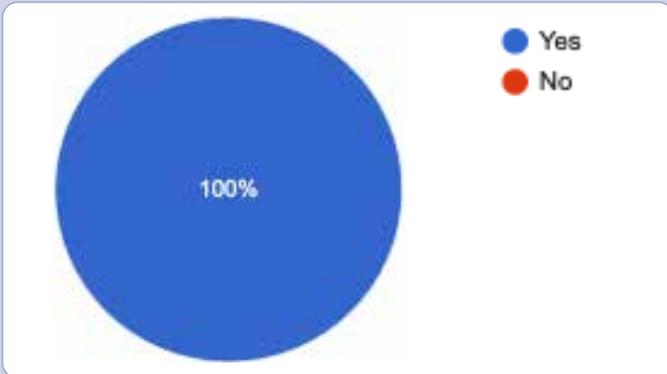
Contextual approaches are not currently a major criterion for project funding. However, it could be an interesting lever for improving shelter response projects in terms of environmental impact and localisation. For the help in choosing projects, the analysis grid for projects could be useful for completing the SRPs. It's surprising that SRPs have had such an impact on the project evaluation, even though this is not what the tool was designed for.

- Many survey participants have used the SRPs to create other materials for different target audiences and purposes, especially for team awareness (68%) and advocacy (65%), which is very positive.
- Overall, the SRPs seems to have had a real impact on the strategies of the shelter response sector, but this could be improved, especially for advocacy, fundraising and help in choosing projects.

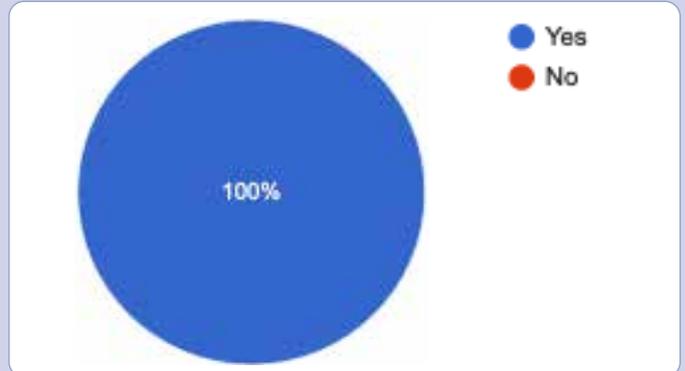
## 6. Usefulness of the contextual approach in reducing the environmental impact of shelter response projects

In your opinion, can the contextual approach developed in the SRP be a way to reduce the environmental impact of shelter responses?

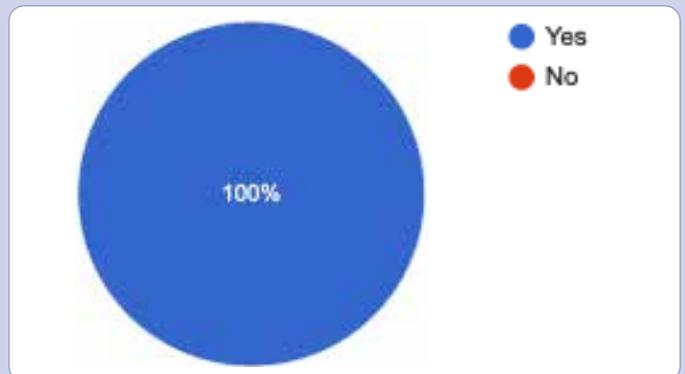
**Yemen** (5 answers)



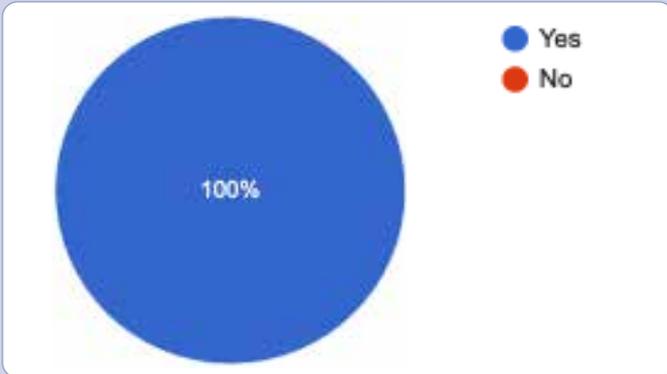
**Venezuela** (10 answers)



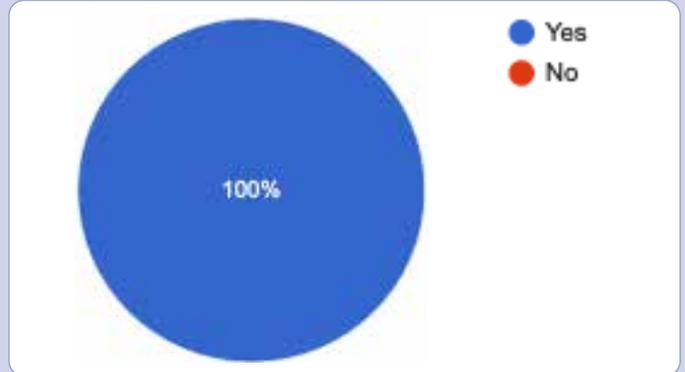
**Somalia** (24 answers)



**Burkina Faso** (7 answers)



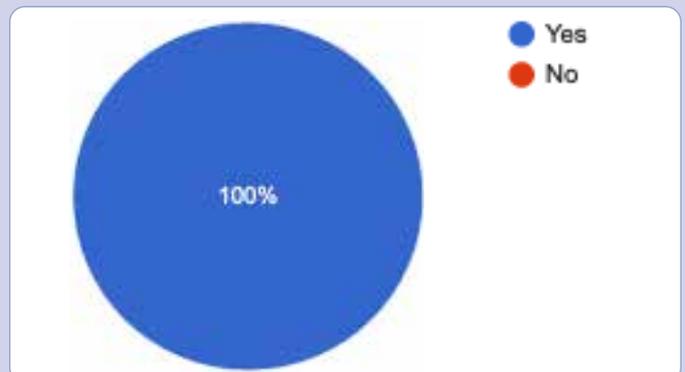
**Nepal** (1 answer)



**North West Syria** (3 answers)

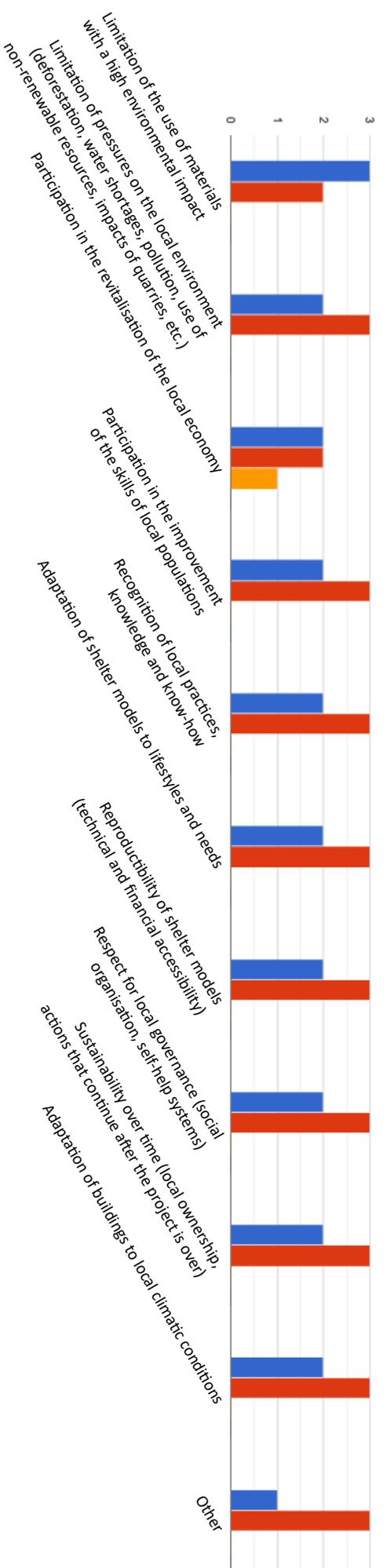


**Others** (3 answers)

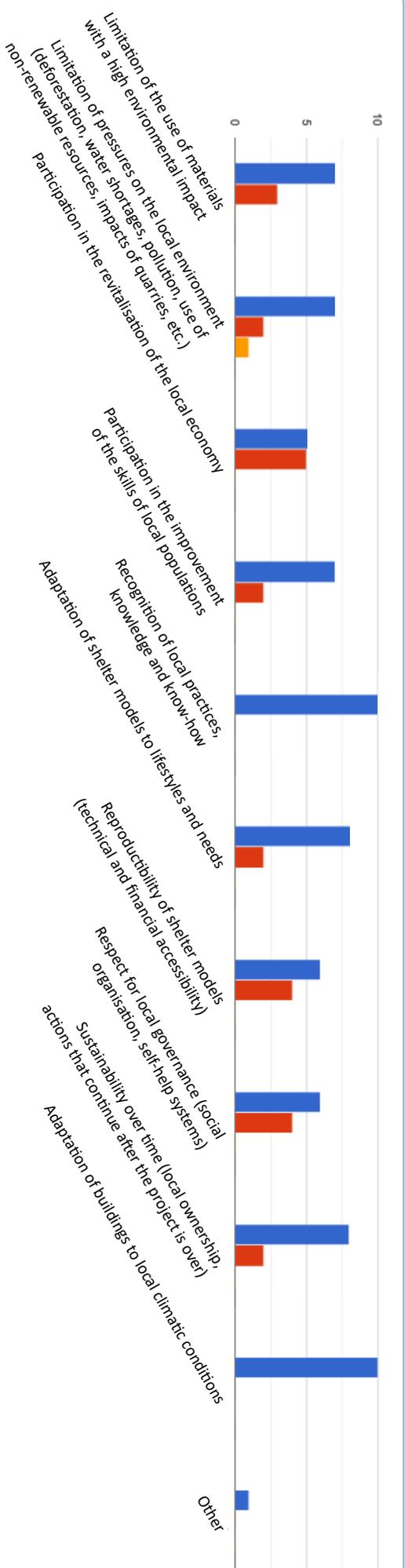




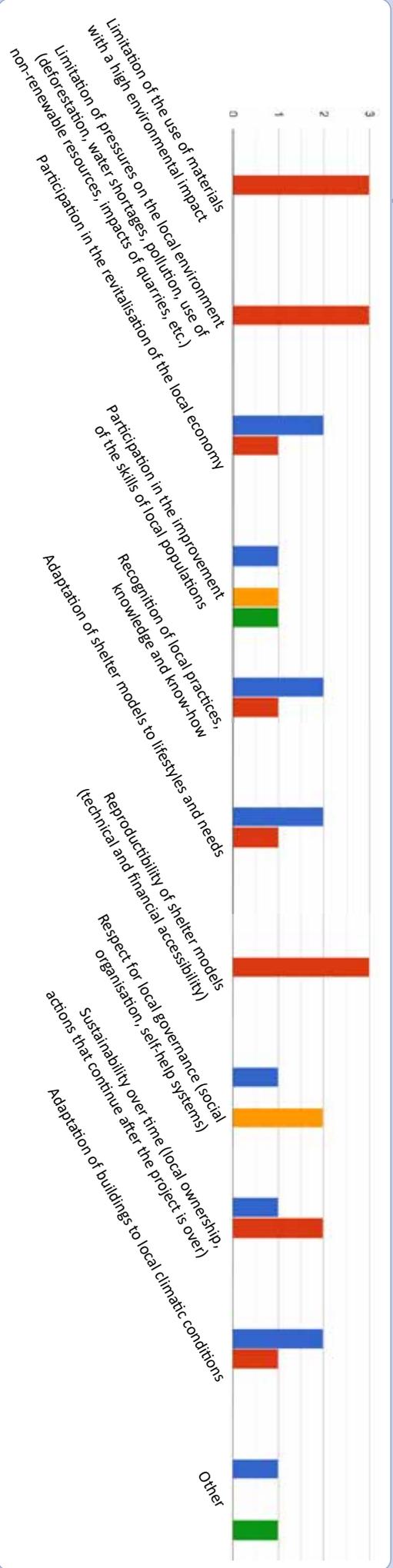
### Yemen



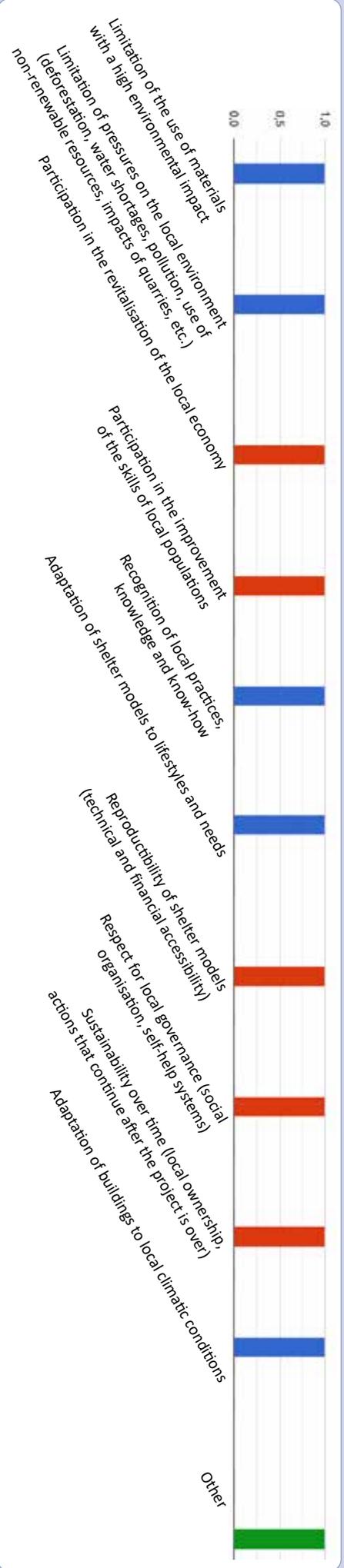
### Venezuela



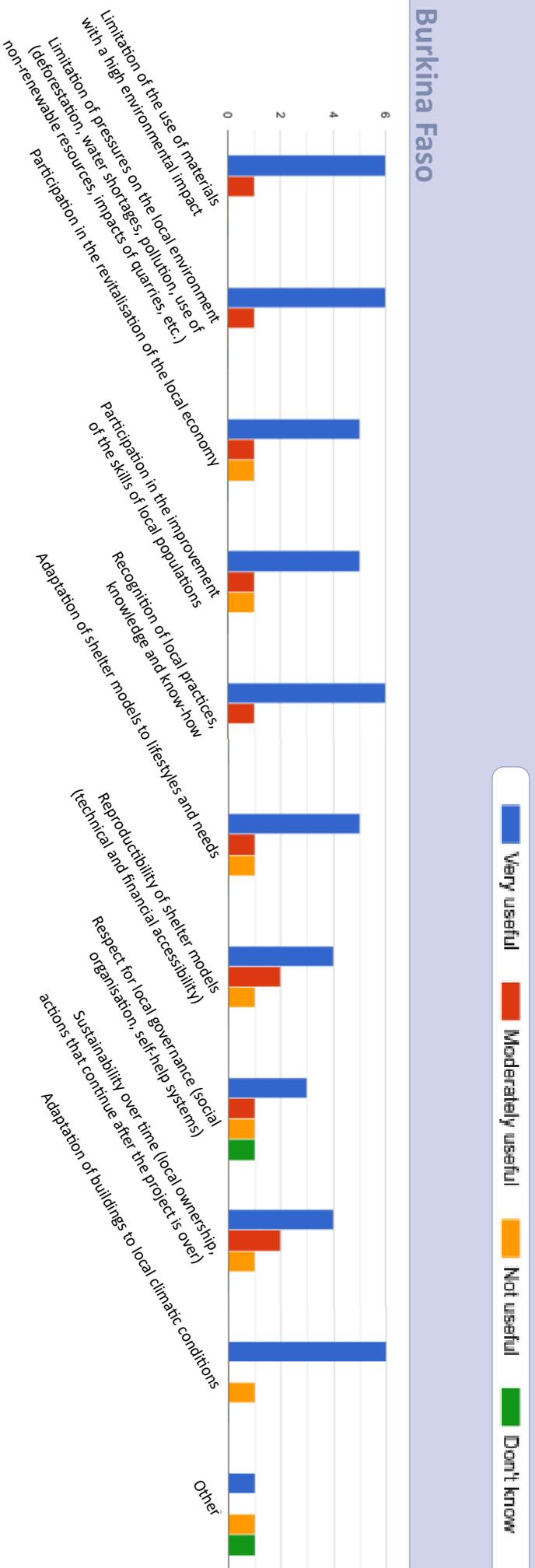
## North West Syria



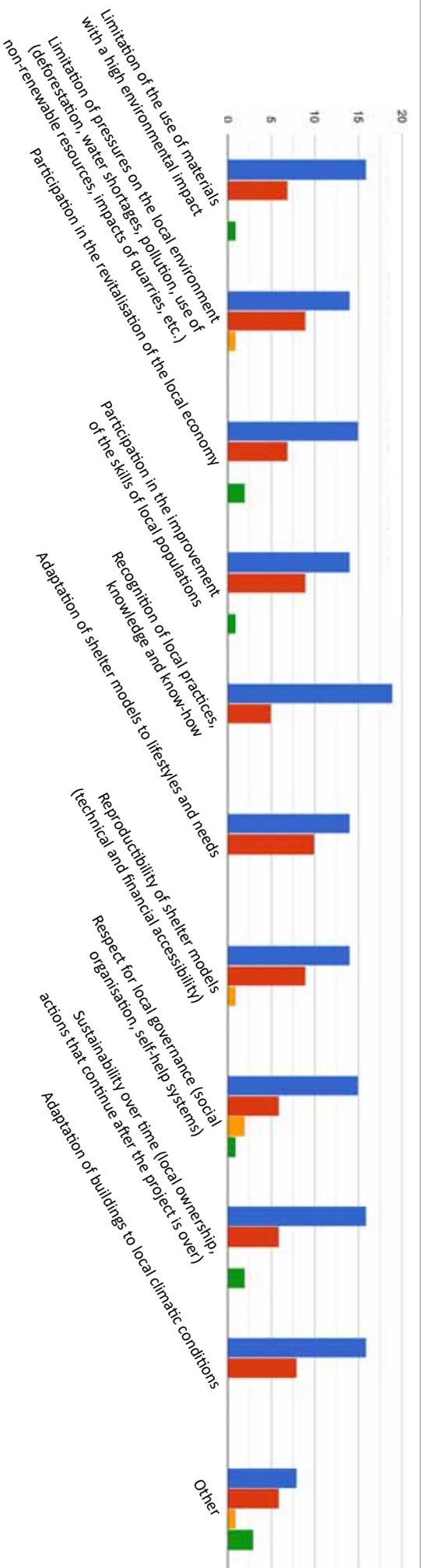
## Nepal



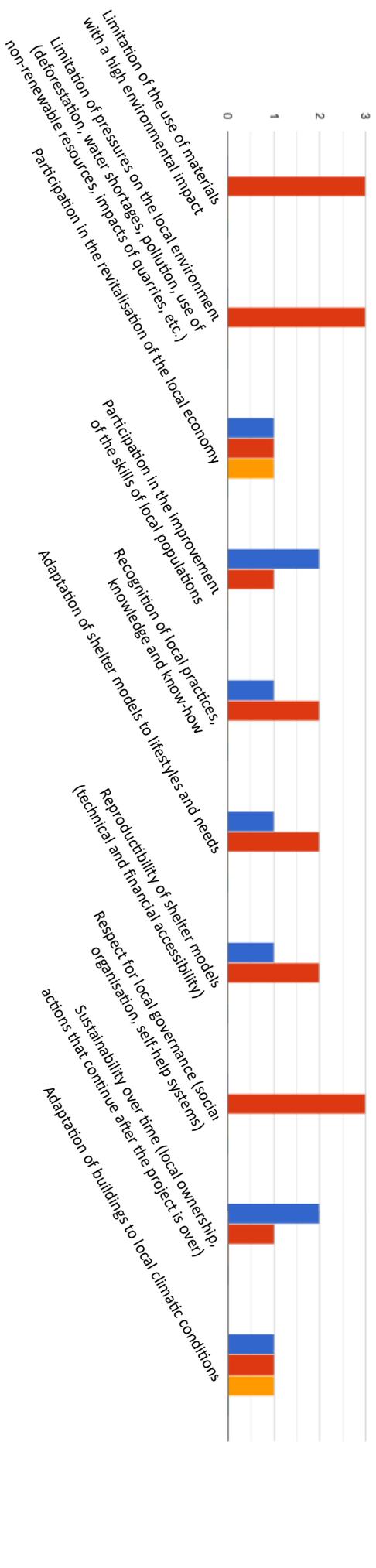
## Burkina Faso



## Somalia



## Others



## Overall result

In your opinion, can the contextual approach developed in the SRP be a way to reduce the environmental impact of shelter responses?

(52 answers)

● Yes: **100%**

● No: **0%**

In what way?

		Very useful	Moderately useful	Not useful	Don't know
Limitation of the use of materials with a high environmental impact	(53 answers)	62,3%	35,8%	0%	1,9%
Limitation of pressures on the local environment (deforestation, water shortages, pollution, use of non-renewable resources, impacts of quarries, etc.)	(53 answers)	56,6%	39,6%	3,8%	0%
Participation in the revitalisation of the local economy	(53 answers)	56,6%	34%	5,7%	3,7%
Participation in the improvement of the skills of local populations	(52 answers)	59,7%	32,7%	3,8%	3,8%
Recognition of local practices, knowledge and know-how	(53 answers)	77,4%	22,6%	0%	0%
Adaptation of shelter models to lifestyles and needs	(53 answers)	62,3%	35,8%	1,9%	0%
Reproductibility of shelter models (technical and financial accessibility)	(53 answers)	50,9%	45,3%	3,8%	0%
Respect for local governance (social organisation, self-help systems)	(52 answers)	51,9%	34,7%	9,6%	3,8%
Sustainability over time (local ownership, actions that continue after the project is over)	(52 answers)	63,5%	32,7%	1,9%	1,9%
Adaptation of buildings to local climatic conditions	(53 answers)	71,7%	24,5%	3,8%	0%
Other	(29 answers)	41,4%	31%	6,9%	20,7%

## Conclusions

100% of the survey participants think that the contextual approach developed in the SRPs can be a way to reduce the environmental impact of shelter responses, which is very positive. However, there are many aspects to reducing environmental impact. The participants have different views on the levers on which the contextual approaches developed in the SRPs can be useful. The contextual approaches developed in the SRPs are considered very useful to reduce the environmental impact with all proposed levers by more than half the participants. This aspect is quite important. It means that the vision conveyed by the SRPs is shared and that it makes sense to develop it.

The levers considered most useful are:

- Recognition of local practices, knowledge and know-how (77% very useful),
- Adaptation of buildings to local climatic conditions (72% very useful).

The levers considered less useful are:

- Respect for local governance (social organisation, self-help systems) (10% not useful, 35% moderately useful),
- Participation in the revitalisation of the local economy (6% not useful, 34% moderately useful),
- Reproductibility of shelter models (technical and financial accessibility) (4% not useful, 45% moderately useful),
- Adaptation of shelter models to lifestyles and needs (2% not useful, 36% moderately useful).

Respecting the local governance appears to be an important point for improvement. Although 77% of participants felt that the contextual approaches are very useful to reduce the environmental impact by the recognition of local practices, 23% of participants think that they are moderately useful. This is an area for improvement, as it is the main objective of SRPs.

## 7. Comments and suggestions

Do you have any comments or suggestions on the SRP, its positive or negative impacts, possible developments or other?

### Yemen (2 answers)

### Somalia (17 answers)

- Yes, Riverine farmer flood and conflict affected communities are the most vulnerable communities for the support of NFI.
- Very informative and useful for the Shelter response projects in the near and far future.
- To increase the local partners to effectively execute a widely used SRP in Somalia.
- Yes, we are requesting to conduct a training for our staff as DDA.
- As this model is new to the context both in humanitarian actors and local communities, it needs more workshops to be organized in participation with local communities from different groups.
- In the evaluation would be good to see which recommendations have been adopted. SRP also proposes more significant changes to reduce environmental impact - would be good to see SAG groups leading on this for shelter cluster - e.g. sustainable timber/ afforestation/ use of plastics/ CSEB training - could be a good SHF project together.
- The SRP is a very useful and timely tool to help the locals tap into their indigenous knowledge systems to solve local problems.
- Good start that needs further enriching to be fit for purpose and holistic use adaptation
- it is very useful,

### Burkina Faso (5 answers)

- Take into account the accessibility of shelters for beneficiaries living with a disability as an indicator in the shelter response.
- Clearly defined transitional shelters and the type of materials to be used.

### Venezuela (5 answers)

- The use of environmentally friendly materials is promoted.
- It is a material that we must also adapt for adaptations and rehabilitations. Socialize with volunteers and local labor to strengthen the capacity of local human resources.
- Other dwellings in other towns should be highlighted.
- Promote activities to disseminate this sheet, which can be very useful in the preparation of disaster response plans adapted to the type of housing in each context.

### Nepal (1 answer)

- Nepal SRP will undoubtedly have a positive impact, however, it still needs to capture different communities and their building cultures to present a complete picture of Nepal.

### North West Syria (1 answer)

### Others (1 answer)

- It's very challenging to create SRP that can take into account all configuration we can find in Haiti. In our last project experience, we decided to work in small cities where homeowners preferred confined masonry building. This typology are not very detailed in the SRP, and we also have a lot of expertise in masonry houses, and we developed a lot of resource, meaning that in the end this report SRP was not useful for implementing this project. Maybe for other organization working in TECLA building, or new NGO that doesn't know the local context, it had been more useful.

## Conclusions

Several interesting points emerged in this section:

- The question of greater involvement of local partners in the production of SRPs comes up again. This question had already been addressed in the 2019 study. This would require funding to mobilise local players (as is the case for the SRP currently being developed for Nigeria). It seems difficult to go further with distance and face-to-face workshops where possible.
- Several participants felt it would be useful to organize more training, workshops and dissemination activities to enable better dissemination and use of SRPs.
- Some respondents point out that not all local building cultures have been taken into account in the SRPs. The authors of the SRPs are well aware of this. The SRPs are not intended to be exhaustive, but to encourage a territorial diagnosis prior to any intervention.
- Other participants suggested enriching this working base, going further in the themes to be worked on, for example :
  - make proposals for adaptations and renovations
  - take into account the accessibility of beneficiaries living with disabilities
  - materials: sustainable timber, afforestation, use of plastics, CSEB training
- One respondent felt that an assessment should be made of which recommendations had been adopted.

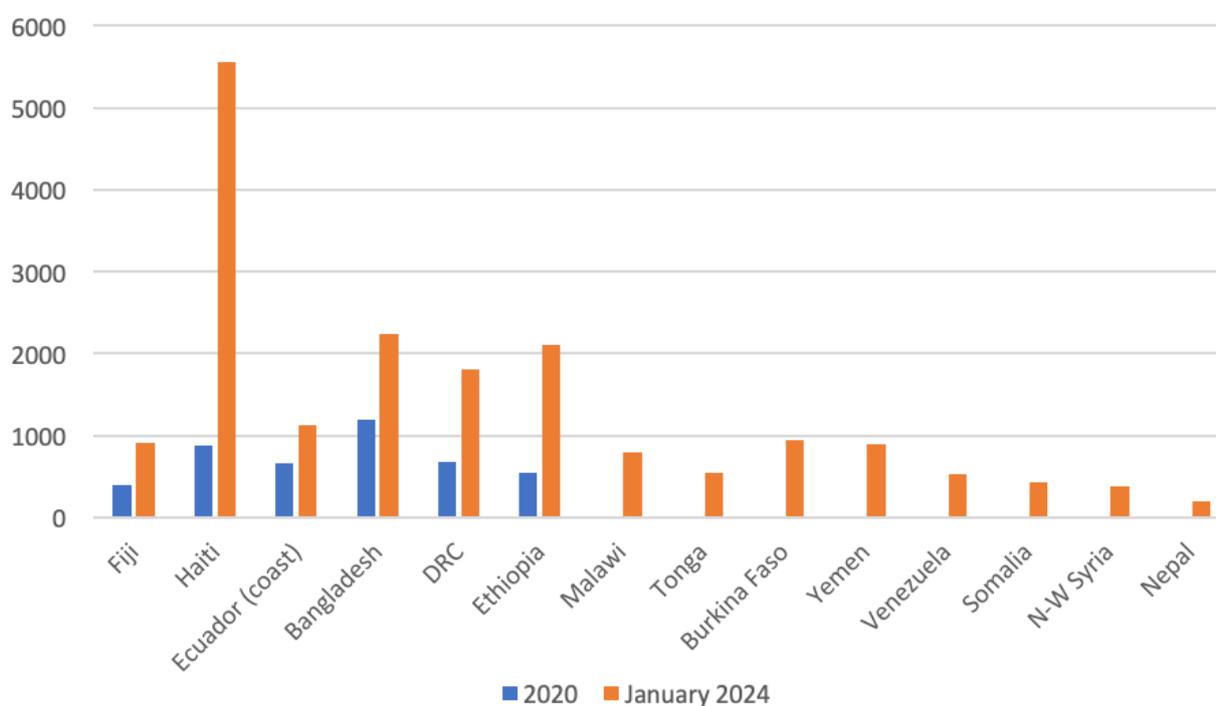
## Statistics on views & downloads

The study of SRPs views and downloads statistics is not exhaustive, because SRPs are distributed under a CC licence, which allows anyone to share them freely. It is therefore difficult to know all the websites on which the SRPs are available. The statistics taken into account are those of the websites:

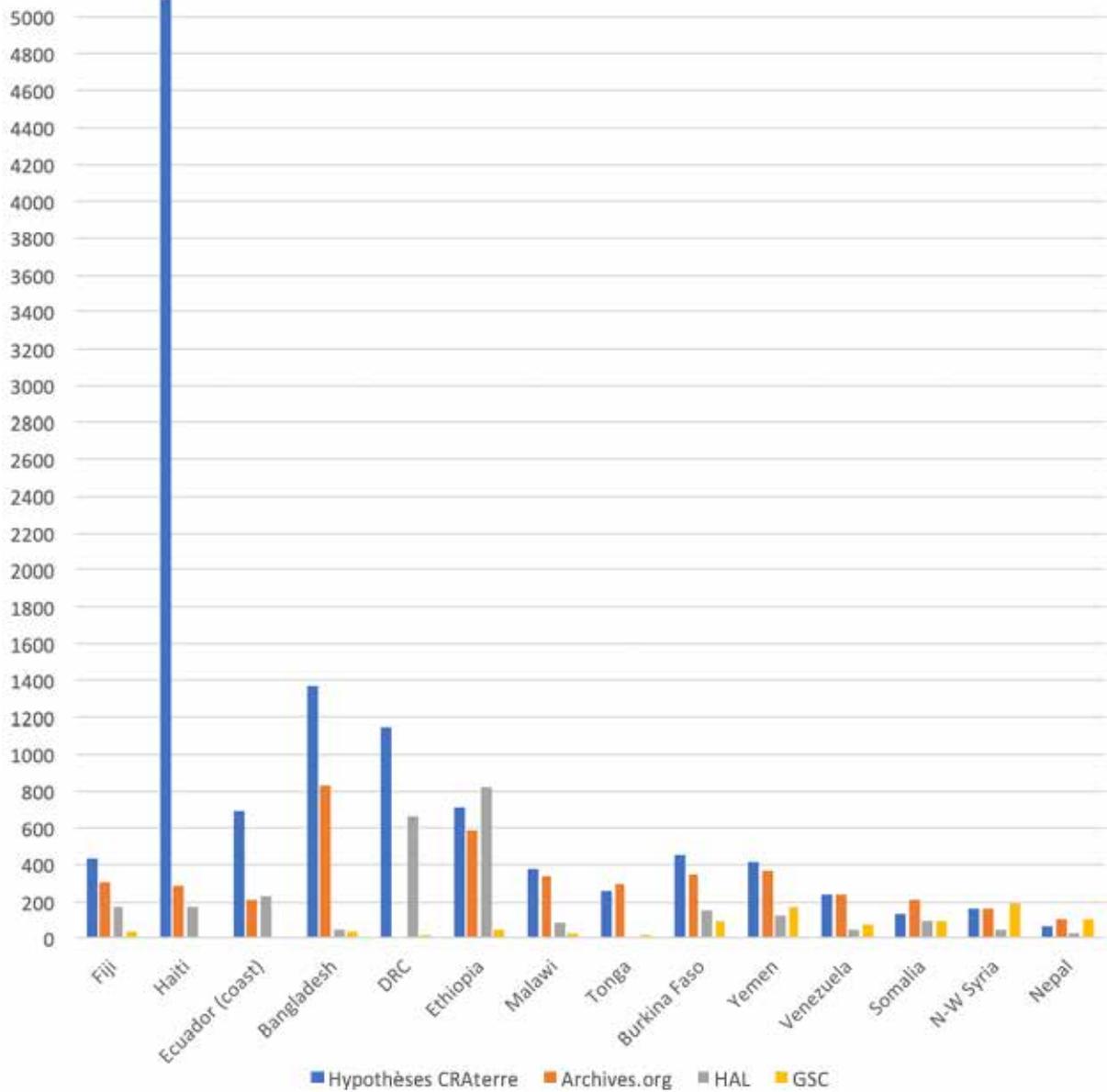
- CRAterre's hypotheses.org page,
- archives.org,
- Hal,
- GSC website.

On archives.org, the number of downloads has only been available since January 2023. On Global Shelter Cluster website, the statistics on the platform that hosts the documents directly has not been configured to count document downloads unfortunately. These figures are just since 14 June 2023 when the GSC transitioned to a different Google Analytics format. In addition, SRPs were often shared via a direct link to the document. The figures therefore do not represent the full extent of document use. The SRPs can be downloaded from several links on the GSC website. For example, for Burkina Faso, it can be found in the SRPs library (<https://sheltercluster.org/promoting-safer-building-working-group/documents/fiche-reponse-abris-detaillee-burkina-faso>) and on the «response in Burkina Faso» page (<https://sheltercluster.org/burkina-faso/documents/constructives-locales-pour-des-habitats-durables-et-resilients-au-burkina>).

### Views & downloads, by SRP



## Views & downloads, by website, in January 2024



## Conclusions

It's a pity not to have access to the full statistics from GSC and reliefweb or prevention web, as it's really the users of these sites for whom these documents are intended. The study's target audience is not necessarily represented in the available statistics. Countries where CRATERre and its partners have a greater presence are most likely over-represented in the statistics (notably Haiti).

Overall, the most viewed and downloaded SRPs are Haïti, Bangladesh, Ethiopia and DRC. The least downloaded are, logically, the most recent SRPs, which were only released shortly before this impact study. The oldest SRPs continued to be widely downloaded after 2020. The Haïti sheet, in particular, has been heavily downloaded over the last 4 years, probably due to the many hazards suffered by the country. The known website on which SRPs are most viewed and downloaded is CRATERre's hypotheses.org page. But SRPs are probably also downloaded a lot from other websites, for which we do not have the figures.



## Conclusions & recommendations



The aim of this report is to present an analysis of the results of the SRPs impact study on shelter projects and SCs strategies, conducted from March to December 2023. Here are the main conclusions to emerge from the study, along with a few recommendations.

### Reaching field staff

It's not easy to reach the field staff. However, it would be interesting to get more responses from these people, who could provide a vision closer to local realities and contribute data specific to each zone.

### SRPs content: good, but room for improvement

The type of content is considered to be quite good, but a number of questions remain:

- It is likely that some people are looking to the SRPs for 'recipes', standard plans and models. This is not the aim of these documents which, on the contrary, are intended to improve the contextualisation of projects.
- It is possible, in certain cases, that contextual priorities of the response are no longer in line with the objectives of the SRP (for Yemen for example). But in this case, SRPs could once again meet the priorities of the shelter/housing response in the future.
- The question of rehabilitating urban housing could be a theme that could be developed further in SRPs, but which would perhaps require a slightly different support strategy.
- Some respondents point out that not all local building cultures have been taken into account in the SRPs, or suggested enriching this working base, going further in the themes to be worked on.

### SRPs presentation: the amount of information in question

The presentation of content is considered to be quite good, but there is still room for improvement, in particular for the amount of information which remains very deficient or inadequate for some of the participants. The question of the quantity of information is a delicate one. On the one hand, the SRPs are not intended to be exhaustive, but a certain amount of information seems necessary to have a consistent working basis. On the other hand, key messages need to get across and not be lost in the mass of information. Presentation is essential to highlight key points and important messages, such as the need for a territorial diagnosis before any intervention.

### Local partners not sufficiently involved in the production of SRPs?

On the one hand, the stakeholders involved in producing the SRPs are rated excellent by a lot of survey participants. On the other hand, some of them find it very deficient. This question had already been addressed in the 2019 study. This aspect, which concerns the SRPs production process, requires a reflection on the part of the Shelter Coordination Team (SCT), who are in touch with the field, with CRAterre.

### Dissemination, a crucial point

On the one hand, most respondents said they had distributed SRPs to colleagues, and almost half to a wider network. On the other hand, a proportion of respondents felt that dissemination needs improvement or is very deficient or inadequate. Several participants expressed the wish that more trainings, workshops and dissemination

activities be organized. Dissemination is a crucial point for better use of SRPs. Due to turnover in shelter sector staff, there is a need to recirculate and reboot periodically the Shelter Response Profiles and contextualization / localization / greening efforts in countries / territories where the documents have been produced so a new impact is possible. It must be accompanied by awareness-raising and training activities to ensure that SRPs objectives are properly understood. It's important to think collectively about how to improve it. Good dissemination would require more resources. As dissemination is mainly carried out by the SCs, more awareness-raising among SCs and partners, led by the SCT, could be useful to improve this aspect.

### **Recently published SRP's are well known but not much used yet**

It can be said that the recently published SRPs are well known to the stakeholders touched by the survey, and have been widely read and disseminated. The very recent publication of SRPs may explain why these tools have not yet had the opportunity to be widely used. In a few months' time, it would be interesting to see whether SRPs are more widely used. It would also be interesting to analyze more results for SRPs produced longer ago. This would make it possible to check whether SRPs are still known, used and distributed, or whether staff turnover has meant that SRPs are no longer known. In all cases, regular re-distribution of SRPs will ensure that they remain known and used by local actors.

### **SRPs must be living documents**

In some Clusters, there has been an important turnover in the different agencies and organizations who had participated in the production of the SRPs. Others were deactivated since the publication of the SRP. This fact makes necessary a strategic thinking on how to make these documents be living-ones and how to present them to new partners or staff as part of a set of important documents that help vehiculate contextual, localized, sustainable approaches.

### **Impact on projects, still difficult to assess**

The impact on projects is still difficult to assess, given the recent publication of the 6 SRPs mainly studied. Opinions on the usefulness of SRPs on the various points proposed are fairly positive, but could be improved. In the coming years, it would be interesting to assess which recommendations have been taken into account in the projects.

### **A real impact on perceptions and practice**

A large majority of participants consider that SRPs have been instrumental in changing their perception and practice of shelter responses. It seems that SRPs have influenced their actions, especially team awareness and advocacy. SRPs have been used to create other materials for different target audiences and purposes, especially for team awareness and advocacy. A number of actions have been implemented this year, in particular to support local stakeholders in contextual diagnosis (materials sent to communities, participatory habitat analysis, theoretical-practical training on the method and tools, organization of workshops, etc.). Context diagnosis was also central to the missions to Burkina Faso and Venezuela.

Overall, the SRPs seems to have had a real impact on the strategies of the shelter response sector, but this could be improved, especially for advocacy, fundraising and help in choosing projects. It would be appropriate to improve this aspect. Contextual approaches are not currently a major criterion for project funding. The contextual approach developed in SRPs is sometimes seen as being linked to solutions that are

more permanent and therefore more related to development. However, it seems that this approach could still have something to contribute to emergency phases, as promoted by Nexus' approach to prolonged and foreseeable crises. However, it could be an interesting lever for improving shelter response projects in terms of environmental impact and localisation. For the help in choosing projects, the analysis grid for projects could be useful for completing the SRPs. It's surprising that SRPs have had such an impact on the project evaluation, even though this is not what the tool was designed for.

### **Contextual approaches widely considered a way to reduce the environmental impact, but different with levers**

Contextual approaches developed in the SRPs are widely considered a way to reduce the environmental impact of shelter responses, but opinions are divided on the levers on which they have an influence. In particular, respect the local governance appears to be an important point for improvement, as well as the recognition of local practices: this is an essential area for improvement, as it is the main objective of SRPs.

Awareness-raising work is needed to explain the ways in which contextual approaches can help reduce the environmental impact of shelter responses. At the same time, it is essential that the specific features of each area are taken into account: it will not necessarily be possible to use all levers in all cases.

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## SRPs

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## Acronyms

AE&CC:	Architecture, environnement et cultures constructives
ALNAP:	Active learning network for accountability and performance in humanitarian action
CENDEP:	Centre for Development and Emergency Practice
CRATERre:	Centre international de la construction en terre
CRS:	Croix-Rouge Suisse
CSEB:	Compressed Stabilised Earth Block
DAC:	Development Assistance Committee
DDA:	Danwadaag Development Association
DRR:	Disaster risk reduction
EVAL:	Centre de ressources en évaluation
GSC:	Global Shelter Cluster
HH:	household
IDEX:	label initiative d'excellence
IDP:	Internally Displaced Population
IFRC:	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent
INGO:	International non-governmental organisation
LBC:	local building cultures
LBP:	local building practices
MTPTC:	Ministère des Travaux Publics, Transports et Communications (Haïti)
NFI:	Non-Food Items
NGO:	non-governmental organization
NNGO:	National, local non-governmental organisation
OECD:	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SC:	Shelter clusters
SCT:	Shelter Coordination Team
SRP:	Shelter Response Profile
TECLA:	Techniques de Construction Locales Améliorées
UNHCR:	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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Presentation of  
SRPs in Burkina  
Faso  
@ CRATERre/  
E. Sevillano  
Gutiérrez



# Appendices



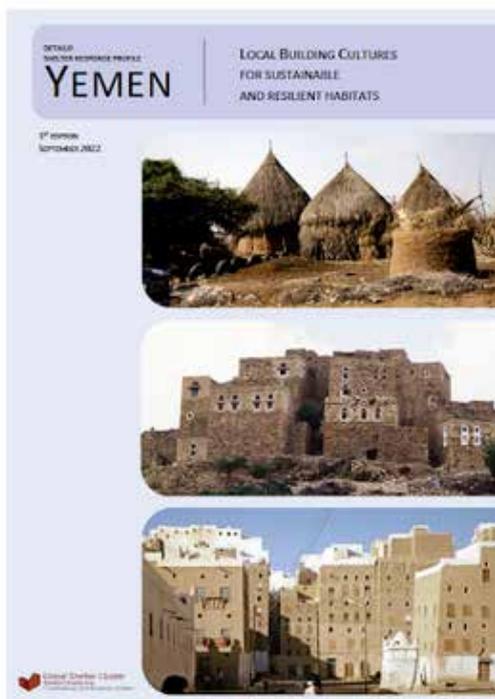
## Questionnaire for the Yemen Shelter response profile (SRP)

CRATERre, in collaboration with, among others, the Global Shelter Cluster, IFRC, CARE, the AE&CC research unit (University of Grenoble, IDEX), CENDEP (Oxford Brookes University), has been working for several years on the development and dissemination of a method for identifying local building cultures and practices (LBCs and LBPs). The objective is to facilitate the identification of the strengths and weaknesses of local building cultures and practices and the opportunities they offer, in order to promote them in reconstruction, rehabilitation or housing improvement projects, in an adapted version if necessary, and thus contribute to disaster risk reduction (DRR) and to efforts to contextualize and reduce the environmental impact of responses. Since 2016, 14 SRPs have been carried out by CRATERre with national Shelter clusters (SCs) for the following countries and territories: Fiji, Haiti, Ecuador, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tonga, Malawi, Burkina Faso, Yemen, Venezuela, Somalia, Nepal, North West Syria.

To access or download the shelter response profiles: <https://www.sheltercluster.org/promoting-safer-building-working-group/library/shelter-response-profiles>

In an effort to improve these tools, we thank you in advance for completing this short survey developed as part of a SRP impact study, (7 questions - approx. 8 minutes).

### [Yemen SRP](#)



## 1. Personal information

Last name, first name:

Votre réponse \_\_\_\_\_

Email address: \*

Votre réponse \_\_\_\_\_

Organisation / function: \*

Votre réponse \_\_\_\_\_

Type of organisation: \*

- UN – International organisation
- GSC / SC – Coordination of the shelter sector
- Red Cross Movement
- INGO – International non-governmental organisation
- NNGO – National, local non-governmental organisation
- University, research centre
- Autre : \_\_\_\_\_

Location

- Locally based position
- Position based at the headquarters in Yemen
- Position based at the headquarters in Europe
- Autre : \_\_\_\_\_

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## 2. Awareness of the Yemen SRP

Are you aware of the Yemen Shelter response profile? \*

Yes

No

You are aware of the Yemen SRP:

	Yes	No
Have you heard of it?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Did you participate in its realization?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Have you leafed through it?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Have you read it?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Have you used it?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Have you passed it on to your colleagues?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Have you passed it on widely in your network?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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### 3. Form, content and dissemination of the Yemen SRP

How do you rate the following aspects developed in the SRP?

	Excellent	Good but needs improvement	Very deficient	Inadequate	Don't know
Type of content	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Presentation of content	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Amount of information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dissemination	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stakeholders involved in the production of the factsheet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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### 4. Use of the Yemen SRP for shelter response projects

Has your organisation developed shelter response projects with contextual approaches (local practices, local knowledge and know-how, local materials...) as described in the SRP? \*

- Yes
- No

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## Project 1

Briefly describe the context, type of project, materials used, scale:

Votre réponse \_\_\_\_\_

Type of shelter response:

- Emergency shelters
- Transitional shelters
- Permanent shelters
- Autre : \_\_\_\_\_

In concrete terms, how was the SRP useful?

	Very useful	Moderately useful	Not useful	Don't know
To get an idea of the major issues (land, environment...)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To better understand the local construction sector (formal or informal) and its actors	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To have an overview of available local resources and materials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To have an initial idea of the techniques and practices (mutual aid, seasonality, etc.) of the local populations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To carry out an in-depth territorial diagnosis to gain a better understanding of these different aspects	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To develop partnerships with local actors (CSOs, local authorities, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

To give a central place to local actors

To help develop shelter models that use local materials or techniques

To help develop shelter designs that match household capacities (cost, labour, size)

To help develop shelter designs that are adapted to the uses of the inhabitants and that can evolve according to their needs

To set up a response strategy based on local intelligence

To set up a strategy accompanying self-recovery (The process by which households affected by a crisis regain a place to live by relying on their own resources and capacities, mobilising their social networks and without formal external assistance.)

Autre

Project 2

No other project

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## Project 2

Briefly describe the context, type of project, materials used, scale:

Votre réponse \_\_\_\_\_

Type of shelter response:

- Emergency shelters
- Transitional shelters
- Permanent shelters
- Autre : \_\_\_\_\_

In concrete terms, how was the SRP useful?

	Very useful	Moderately useful	Not useful	Don't know
to get an idea of the major issues (land, environment...)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
to better understand the local construction sector (formal or informal) and its actors	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
to have an overview of available local resources and materials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
to have an initial idea of the techniques and practices (mutual aid, seasonality, etc.) of the local populations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
to carry out an in-depth territorial diagnosis to gain a better understanding of these different aspects	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
to develop partnerships with local actors (CSOs, local authorities, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

to give a central place to local actors

to help develop shelter models that use local materials or techniques

to help develop shelter designs that match household capacities (cost, labour, size)

to help develop shelter designs that are adapted to the uses of the inhabitants and that can evolve according to their needs

to set up a response strategy based on local intelligence

to set up a strategy accompanying self-recovery

Autre

Project 3

No other project

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### Project 3

Briefly describe the context, type of project, materials used, scale:

Votre réponse \_\_\_\_\_

Type of shelter response:

Emergency shelters

Transitional shelters

Permanent shelters

Autre : \_\_\_\_\_

In concrete terms, how was the SRP useful?

	Very useful	Moderately useful	Not useful	Don't know
to get an idea of the major issues (land, environment...)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
to better understand the local construction sector (formal or informal) and its actors	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
to have an overview of available local resources and materials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
to have an initial idea of the techniques and practices (mutual aid, seasonality, etc.) of the local populations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
to carry out an in-depth territorial diagnosis to gain a better understanding of these different aspects	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
to develop partnerships with local actors (CSOs, local authorities, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

to give a central place to local actors

to help develop shelter models that use local materials or techniques

to help develop shelter designs that match household capacities (cost, labour, size)

to help develop shelter designs that are adapted to the uses of the inhabitants and that can evolve according to their needs

to set up a response strategy based on local intelligence

to set up a strategy accompanying self-recovery

Autre

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## 5. Impact of the SRPs on the strategies of the shelter response sector

Would you say that the SRP has been instrumental in changing your perception and practice of shelter responses?

Yes

No

In your experience, which types of actions have been influenced by the SRP?

	Very influenced	A little influenced	Not influenced	Don't know
Advocacy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Project writing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fundraising	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Team awareness-raising	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Help in choosing projects (model, approach)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Project evaluation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

For the purposes of your projects/work, have you used the SRP to create other materials for different target audiences and purposes?

	Yes	No
Team awareness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Training	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dissemination	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Advocacy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Autre	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

List of documents, trainings, etc. produced:

Votre réponse

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## 6. Usefulness of the contextual approach in reducing the environmental impact of shelter response projects

In your opinion, can the contextual approach developed in the SRP be a way to reduce the environmental impact of shelter responses?

Yes

No

In what way?

	Very useful	Moderately useful	Not useful	Don't know
Limitation of the use of materials with a high environmental impact	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Limitation of pressures on the local environment (deforestation, water shortages, pollution, use of non-renewable resources, impacts of quarries, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Participation in the revitalisation of the local economy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Participation in the improvement of the skills of local populations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Recognition of local practices, knowledge and know-how	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Adaptation of shelter models to lifestyles and needs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Reproductibility of shelter models (technical and financial accessibility)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Respect for local governance (social organisation, self-help systems)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Sustainability over time (local ownership, actions that continue after the project is over)

Adaptation of buildings to local climatic conditions

Autre

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## 7. Comments and suggestions

Do you have any comments or suggestions on the Yemen SRP, its positive or negative impacts, possible developments or other?

Votre réponse

Would you like to be kept informed of the results of this evaluation?

Yes

No

Would you be willing to be contacted again about this study for further information?

Yes

No

Thank you very much for taking the time to complete this survey.

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## Statistics on views and downloads

### Statistics on views and downloads in 2020

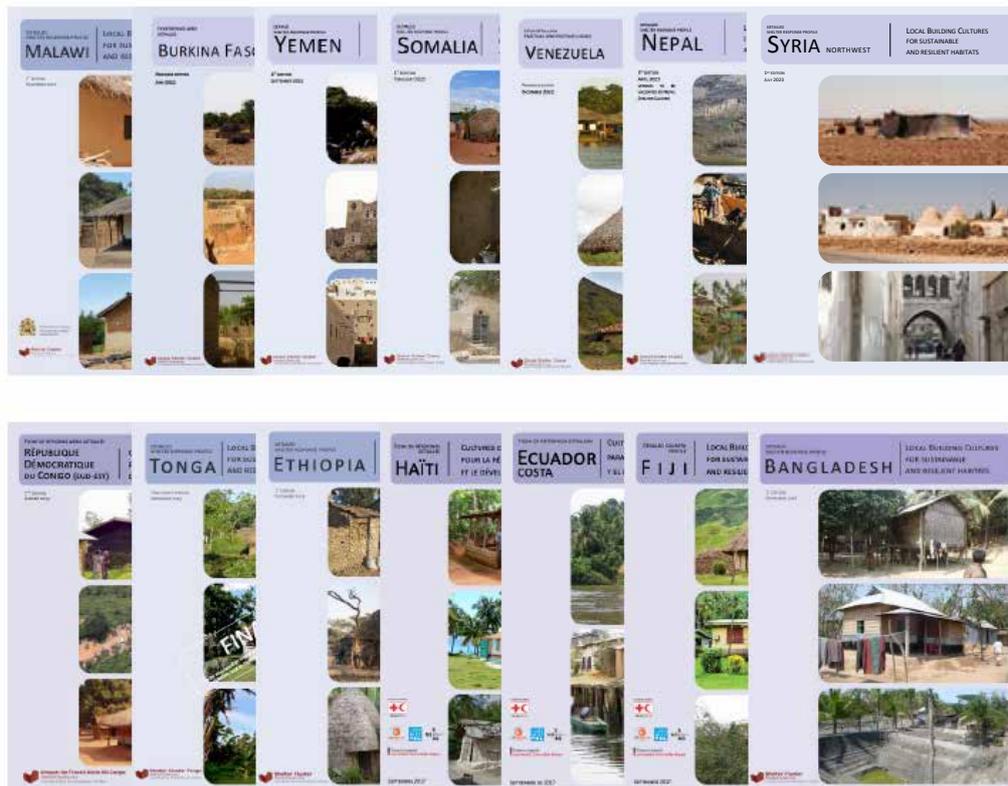
	Hypothèse			Archives.org			HAL		
	Deposit date	Views	Down-loads	Deposit date	Views	Down-loads	Deposit date	Views	Down-loads
Ecuador (Coast)	10/06/2016	514		21/06/2017	112		02/07/2020	14	24
Fiji	19/10/2016	228		21/06/2017	136		02/07/2020	15	22
Haïti	13/02/2018	612		19/09/2018	95		19/09/2018	89	82
Bangladesh	25/09/2018	831		25/09/2018	349		02/07/2020	6	11
Ethiopia	07/01/2019	321	5	07/01/2019	125		02/07/2020	8	90
Democratic Republic of Congo (South-East)	29/01/2019	637	5				02/07/2020	13	26

### Statistics on views and downloads in January 2024

\* if file hosted on archives.org, stat only since January 2023

\* if file hosted on GSC websites, stat only since June 2023

	Hypothèse			Archives.org			HAL			Google Scholar	Research-gate	GSC websites	
	Deposit date	Views	Down-loads	Deposit date	Views	Down-loads	Deposit date	Views	Down-loads	Citation	Citation	Views	Users
Ecuador (Coast)	10/06/2016	698		21/06/2017	209		02/07/2020	113	114	2	2		
Fiji	19/10/2016	429		21/06/2017	310		02/07/2020	121	54	9	2	35	25
Haïti	13/02/2018	1043	4055	19/09/2018	287		19/09/2018	131	39	0			
Bangladesh	25/09/2018	1369		25/09/2018	829		02/07/2020	44	1	0	0	33	24
Ethiopia	07/01/2019	559	152	07/01/2019	584		02/07/2020	135	685	4	4	45	36
Democratic Republic of Congo (South-East)	29/01/2019	892	258	12/01/2024			02/07/2020	167	498	0	1	19	13
Malawi	15/11/2021	371		15/11/2021	311	26*	15/11/2021	56	25	0		29	25
Tonga	15/12/2021	256		15/12/2021	270	28*						16	15
Burkina Faso	30/06/2022	453		30/06/2022	250	93*	30/06/2022	113	40	0	0	95	57
Yemen (EN)	08/09/2022	261		08/09/2022	200	41*	08/09/2022	84	12	0	1	116	79
Yemen (AR)	01/02/2023	151		01/02/2023	87	39*	01/02/2023	21	7	0	0	61	32
Venezuela	15/12/2022	240		15/12/2022	177	62*	16/01/2023	26	20	0	0	76	38
Somalia	22/02/2023	133		22/02/2023	167	42*	22/03/2023	66	25	0		98	44
North West Syria	05/09/2023	164		05/09/2023	109	56*	06/09/2023	31	18	0		195	118
Nepal	06/09/2023	69		05/09/2023	78	29*	06/09/2023	22	3	0		106	70



## Impact Study of Shelter Response Profiles on shelter projects and shelter cluster strategies

### Final report

December 2023

CRATERre, in collaboration with, among others, the Global Shelter Cluster, IFRC, CARE, the AE&CC research unit (University of Grenoble, IDEX), CENDEP (Oxford Brookes University), has been working for several years on the development and dissemination of a method for identifying local building cultures and practices (LBCs and LBPs). The objective is to facilitate the identification of the strengths and weaknesses of local building cultures and practices and the opportunities they offer, to promote them in reconstruction, rehabilitation or housing improvement projects, in an adapted version if necessary, and thus contribute to disaster risk reduction (DRR) and to efforts to contextualize and reduce the environmental impact of responses.

Since 2016, 14 SRPs have been carried out by CRATERre with national Shelter clusters (SCs) for the following countries and territories: Fiji, Haiti, Ecuador (Coast), Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo (South-East), Tonga, Malawi, Burkina Faso, Yemen, Venezuela, Somalia, Nepal, North West Syria.

CRATERre and the Global Shelter Cluster believe that an impact study of the SRPs produced is necessary to:

- Verify their real impact on the projects and strategies of the Shelter clusters,
- Verify their usefulness in making shelter responses more ecological.

The aim of this report is to present an analysis of the results of the SRPs impact study on shelter projects and SCs strategies, conducted from March to December 2023.