

IOM INFOSHEETS

SHELTER-DRR PROGRAMMES



RSK

Recovery Shelter Kit Programme

BBST

Shelter Build Back Safer Training

TS

Transitional Shelter Programme

TS-CFW

Transitional Shelter - Cash For Work

HLP

**Housing, Land, and Property
Concerns and Issues**

EN-DRRM

**Evacuation Network & Disaster
Risk Reduction Management**



RSK - Recovery Shelter Kit Programme



RSK programme is a comprehensive package that support the self-help efforts of the affected population.

This input entails knowledge transfer and the delivery of technical trainings on Disaster Risk Reduction measures, monitoring quality of shelter materials and the construction process, cash grants, as well as the participation of the community in the reutilization of fallen coconut trees as framing material.

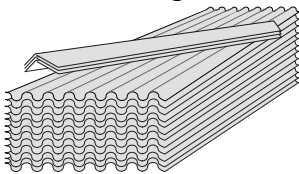
IOM is bringing RSK programmes to **46,609** beneficiaries in all Haiyan affected areas.

The project will contribute directly to this priority by fulfilling the affected people's immediate needs for shelter, which is the backbone of self-recovery. 5 components of this programme integrates the following 5 components:

- Distribution of complementary shelter materials
- Debris to shelter programme & framing kit distribution
- Technical training on safer shelter construction
- Cash grants
- Material and construction monitoring

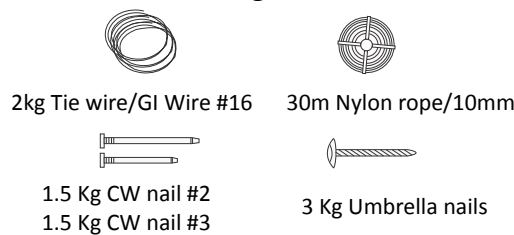
DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLEMENTARY SHELTER CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Roofing Kit



12 CGI Sheets
3 Ridge Roll

Fixing Kit



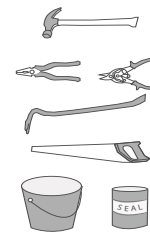
2kg Tie wire/GI Wire #16

30m Nylon rope/10mm

1.5 Kg CW nail #2
1.5 Kg CW nail #3

3 Kg Umbrella nails

Tool Kit



1 Claw hammer 13"
1 Combination plier 8"
1 Aviation snips 10"
1 Crow bar 18"
1 Handsaw 20"
1 PVC pail #12 or 12L
1/4 L Elastoseal

DEBRIS TO SHELTER PROGRAMME / FRAMING KIT DISTRIBUTION

This component has a twofold objective:

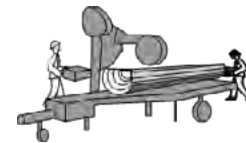
a) Debris clearance - it is a necessity to remove the fallen coco logs from the ground in order to allow for agricultural use and avoid infestation with termites, etc.

b) Framing kit - the linkage of debris clearance with the provision of lumber for shelter construction allows IOM to provide beneficiaries with a more complete kit of construction materials.

- Utilize fallen coconut trees as lumber for shelter framing, by mobilizing the local authorities, land owners and PAC (Philippine Coconut Authority) chainsaw operators.



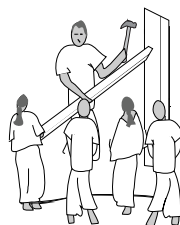
- In line with IOM's strategy aiming at providing minimum input to support self-recovery, the amount of the Framing Kit (230BF) corresponds to 70% of the required lumber for a roof that covers an 18m² shelter.



*BF(Board Foot), 1 BF = 1/12 ft³

TECHNICAL TRAININGS ON SAFER SHELTER CONSTRUCTION

As part of IOM's shelter recovery programme, trainings on DRR safer construction principles are being provided to communities by IOM shelter technicians. Based on the training programme developed by IOM and shared with the Shelter Cluster, the trainings will focus on **8 key messages**.



1. Be prepared for the next typhoon
2. Safe location: Avoid hazardous sites
3. House Shape: Long rectangular houses are less safe than square houses
4. Building on Strong Foundations
5. Tie-down from the bottom up: all the components of the shelter need to be well tied
6. Bracing against the wind: bracing for lateral stability
7. Strong Joints: joinery strengthening, framing and fixing techniques,
8. Roofing : techniques for fastening roofs

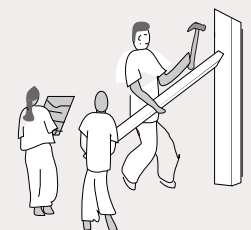
CASH GRANTS

For particularly vulnerable households, that may have neither the physical and/or material capacity for self-recovery, IOM will provide additional assistance in the form of either direct cash grant assistance for self-managed hiring of contractors, or will hire daily labourers to assist in construction of shelters under the supervision of IOM technicians.



MATERIAL AND CONSTRUCTION MONITORING

Technical supervisors will monitor the construction of the shelters to ensure that DRR measures are being incorporated and promote the use of safer construction practices.



Rolando Madrigal, 50 years old, a farmer from Barangay Plaridel, Baybay City, is a father of 13. Two of the 13 children are still in school, 3 are working as house helpers, 3 dead, and 5 are already married, living separately. His house was totally devastated by Typhoon Haiyan.



Rolando Madrigal's family living under temporary roofing and walling with scavenged scraps

With the support of his wife, Elma Madrigal, the family now composed of 4, for three months stayed in their roofless dwelling after Typhoon Yolanda destroyed their house. They struggled a lot after the typhoon because their small farm was destroyed which was their main source of livelihood. Doing errands and labour at 200 pesos per day is their only means for subsistence. Two hundred is not enough to cover basic needs. Just to protect them from direct heat from sun and rain, they used scavenged scraps to use as temporary roofing and walling.

When the typhoon hit their place, they stayed together under the table with leg levelled water. They swam protecting the two children when the water rose to waist level. They were starving, soaking in the water and stayed sleepless throughout the night.

There was no assurance that they can continue staying alive with the situation. Nobody was running to their rescue. He was praying to God for giving him the endurance to strive and to save his family. After a month, he started planting, full of hope that recovery maybe slow but definitely coming their way.

Their prayers were answered when Rolando was identified as one of the beneficiaries of RSK from IOM. He was one of the attendees when IOM conducted Disaster Reduction Risk (DRR) Training in the area.



IOM conducted Disaster Reduction Risk Training

He was more than excited waiting for the day to come – when IOM finally distributed the roofing materials, fixing and tool kits.

Fixing their house becomes a reality though for a while they became hopeless. IOM bring back their hopes, bring back their smiles and bring back their trust.



IOM brings back hopes and smiles through RSK programme

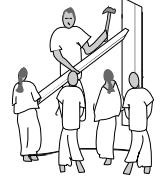
IOM Focus Post Haiyan

One year on, IOM and humanitarian partners have reached thousands of people, however many more had to cope on their own and most of families are still in the mist of their recovery process. IOM is thus committed to maintain its presence in the Haiyan worst affected areas and support the Government of the Philippines to further expand the assistance to the affected population towards more durable solutions. In this regard, IOM plans to:

- Support local authorities to enhance the network of evacuation centres in the high risk areas
- Support the government of the Philippines in preparedness activities, namely capacity building on disaster risk reduction management (DRRM) and information management capacity.
- Capitalize the technical trainings provided during Haiyan response and support the establishment of livelihood activities, based on the knowledge transfer and acquisition of new skills to build safer houses with the locally available materials.
- Identify and build safer homes to most vulnerable members of communities in high risk areas, as an opportunity to further implement the knowledge transfer on safer construction practices
- Further disseminate safe construction practices through communication tools and partnership with local learning institutions, such as universities and vocational trainings
- Preposition emergency shelter and non-food item stocks, as well as IOM rapid response teams

As part of the shelter recovery programme, IOM is providing trainings on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and safer shelter construction to communities. The trainings focus on **8 key messages**, which address the integration of construction techniques features that will mitigate the impact from of natural hazards, namely strong winds, earthquakes and floods. These features are improvements on of the local construction practices, which will increase the resistance of the shelters at an affordable a low cost.

In order to promote an effective knowledge transfer and adoption of safer construction practices, IOM developed a training programme that establishes a series of steps incorporating a variety of training methods suiting the learning styles of participants and conforming to adult learning principles. The training programme targets different groups in order to cascade the knowledge transfer from IOM staff to community members and thus ensure a sound adoption of the new construction techniques.



STEP 1: TRAINING of TRAINERS (ToT)

Trainer: An organisation with recognized experience in humanitarian training trains

Trainees: IOM, DSWD and LGU staff

Duration: 2 days



Day1: Training skills and Learning Environment

Considering community as the target audience, the first step of the training is given on skills for effectively designing, planning and delivering training. The main sessions focus on the adult learning principles and styles, facilitation and training methods, planning training sessions, and creating learning environment.

Day2: DRR Key Messages & Training Methodology

The training revolves around the 8 key messages and is based on demonstration and practical examples for enabling the participants to learn by doing. The gaps in the construction details such as joints, bracing etc. are pointed out to the participants. Participants are encouraged even to make mistakes in the practice sessions so that they can learn from direct experience.



STEP 2: TRAINING of SHELTER DRR COMMITTEE (SDRRC)

Trainer: IOM, DSWD and LGU staff

Trainees: Shelter DRR Committee (SDRRC) members (elected within and by its community)

Duration: 1 day



Prior to the training module, a half day session is devoted for training preparation focused on developing session objectives, key learning points and brief session plans for each of the training components.

The training module was designed to have a total of 10 sessions covering the 8 key DRR messages plus a brief session each on 'Introduction' and 'Summing up'.



3D miniature models are used to show various construction details and joints, samples of weak, strong, stronger and the strongest foundation, bracing, tie down details.



STEP 3: TRAINING of COMMUNITY BENEFICIARIES AT BARANGAYS

Trainer: SDRRC

Trainees: Community members

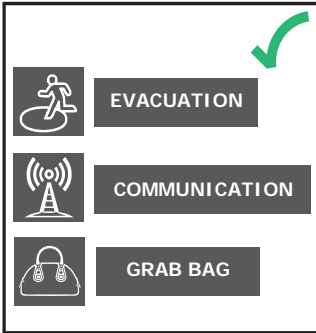
Duration: 3 hours / community



The SDRRC trainers under the guidance of IOM/DSWD trainers prepare a 3-hours training to the community to encompass all the 8 key DRR messages. The SDRRC trainers deliver trainings with participatory discussions using various aids such as miniature models and fixing materials in addition to the posters on the DRR messages.

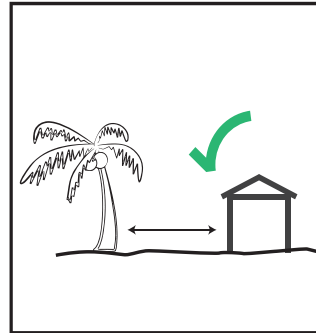
To increase community level disaster resilience, SDRRC monitors ongoing constructions and provides regular advice to promote the effective use of the safer construction practices.





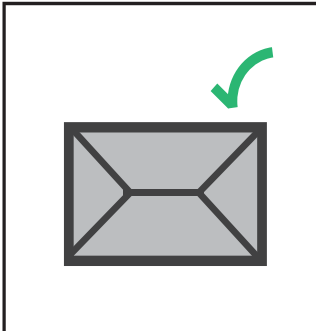
1. BE PREPARED

Preparedness is critical because it is the main way to reduce the impacts of a disaster. It is important to start taking actions and prepare now.



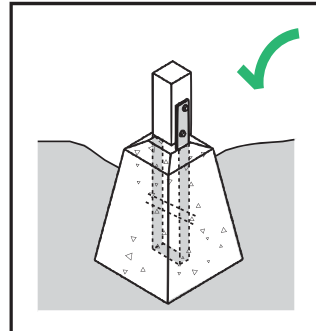
2. SITE YOUR HOUSE SAFELY

It is important to know the hazards in your location and build as safely as you can.



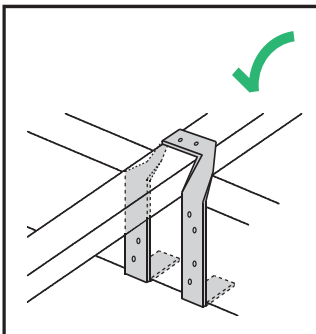
3. SIMPLE SHAPE TO KEEP SAFE

The shape of your house is important to reduce damage in strong winds. Always keep the design simple and strong.



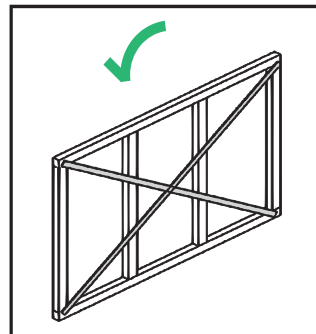
4. BUILD ON STRONG FOUNDATIONS

Foundations are very important as they anchor your house to the ground. Ensuring foundations are suitable to your building's location and ground conditions.



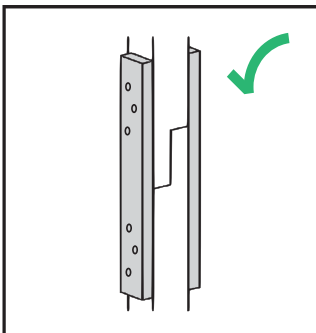
5. TIE-DOWN FROM BOTTOM UP

In a typhoon your house can be sucked apart or blown away by the wind. Tie every part of your building right through to the ground. Start thinking about this from the bottom up.



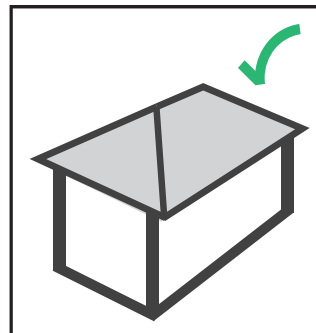
6. BRACE AGAINST THE STORM

Strong bracing can stop your house being pushed over or pulled apart by the wind. Brace between the strong points of your house.



7. USE STRONG JOINTS

Your house is only as strong as the weakest joint. Make all joints strong so they can't be pushed or pulled apart.



8. A GOOD HOUSE NEEDS A GOOD ROOF

The way you design and build your roof is critical to protect you against wind and rain.

IOM Focus Post Haiyan

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IOM's Transitional Shelter programme (TS) provides **adequate shelters** to affected families. The construction of transitional shelter is an opportunity to train more labourers and improve the construction practices through the **introduction of DRR features**, enhancing the communities' resilience to future disaster events.

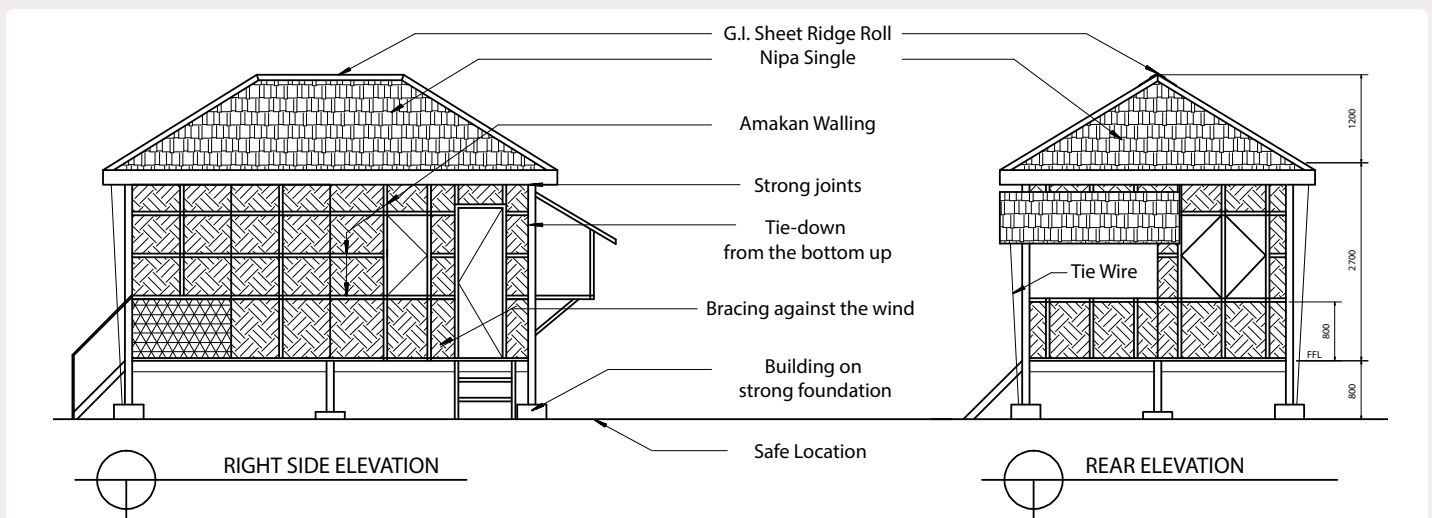
The process of TS also enables the injection of monetary support into the communities by the engagement of local labourers through **Cash for Work**.

IOM is building Transitional Shelters in all Haiyan affected areas:

- 400 Panay and Coron
- 452 Western Leyte
- 2,282 Eastern Leyte
- 2,556 Eastern Samar

These transitional shelters are built both on relocation sites and place of origin according to the communities' vulnerabilities and requirements.

IOM Transitional Shelter design features and considerations



- Shelter design is based on local construction typologies, local materials and **improved construction techniques**.
- Transitional shelter project includes considerations and support in regards with **land tenure and land issues** amongst beneficiary household, local authorities and land owners.

- In relocation sites IOM partnered with other organizations to ensure the **provision of basic services**, such as water supply and sanitation
- Beneficiary households are selected in line with IOM **Beneficiary Selection Criteria** devised with the guidance of the Shelter and Protection clusters.



What is Transitional Shelter ?

Transitional shelter is an incremental process which supports the shelter of families affected by conflicts and disasters, as they seek to maintain alternative options for their recovery.

Through its five characteristics, transitional shelter can be:

1. upgraded into part of a permanent house;
2. reused for another purpose;
3. relocated from a temporary site to a permanent location;
4. resold, to generate income to aid with recovery; and
5. recycled for reconstruction.¹

STORY: A New Beginning in Tagpuro Transitional Site

IOM supported the transfer of 86 families from tents and makeshift houses in Barangay Costa Brava, San Jose, Tacloban City, to the new temporary shelter site in Barangay Tagpuro. This transitional site was developed by IOM in collaboration with Operation Blessing, All Hands Volunteers, Samaritan's Purse, the City Government and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).

Josefina Jackson (67 years old), one of the new residents of the Tagpuro shelter site, is glad to have moved out from the tent city where she has been living since typhoon Yolanda destroyed her house since last November. Josefina expressed her gratitude for the temporary shelter made out of bamboo and palm leaf roofing by saying: "This may be temporary, but we are more secure here and now we have the luxury of sleeping comfortably, which we didn't have for the last nine months".



Children living in the Tagpuro Transitional Site are happy to live in a house again

More transitional sites are being developed in coordination with the local government of Tacloban, the DSWD and the Office of the Presidential Assistant for Rehabilitation and Recovery (OPARR) for people who are currently living in high-risk coastal areas.



Tagpuro Transitional Site is accommodating 86 families ©IOM 2014

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TS-CFW - Transitional Shelter Cash For Work

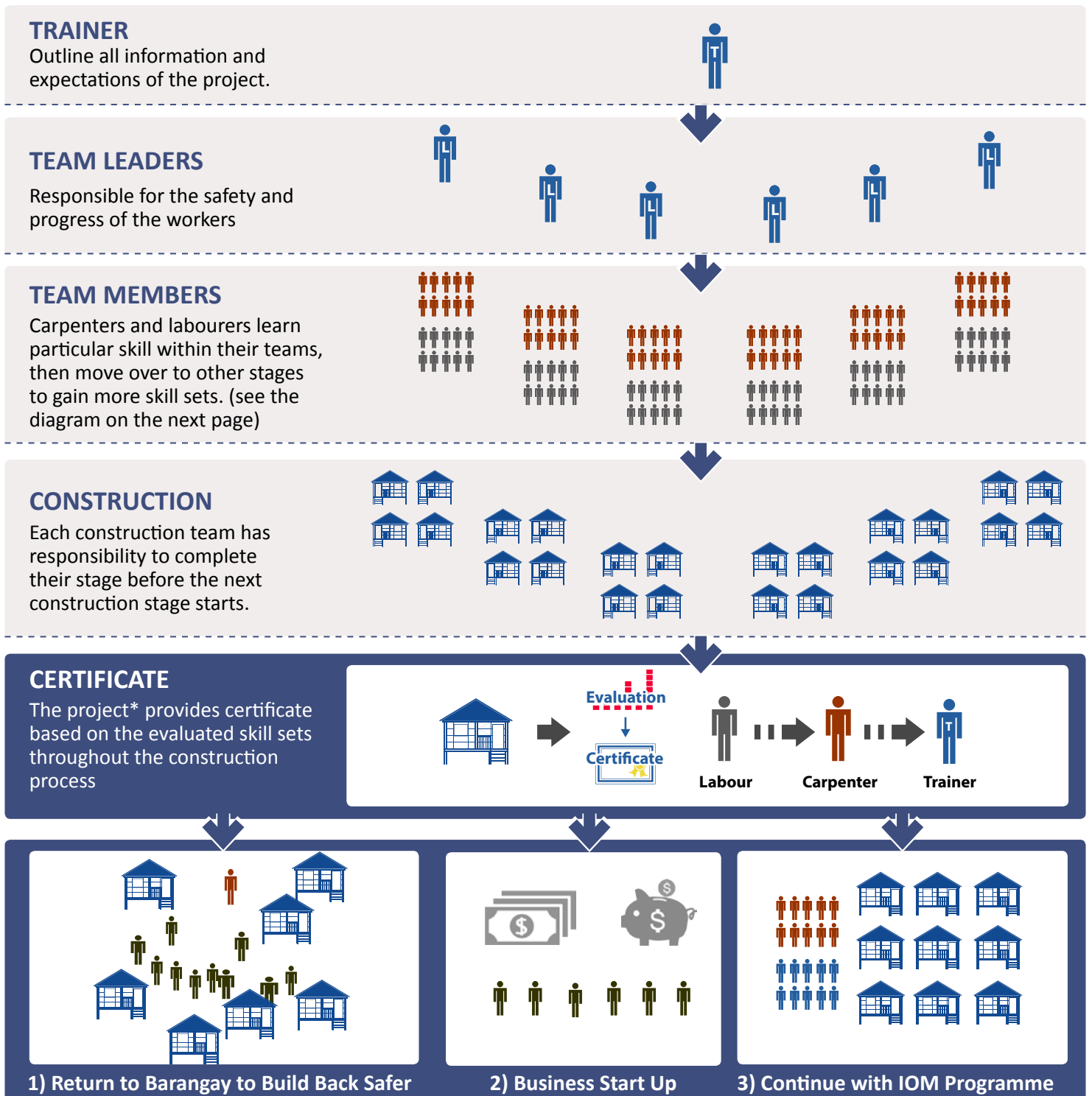


One of the key objectives of the IOM Shelter Programme is to provide shelter solutions for the affected population while finding ways to support the economic recovery of beneficiary communities. In this regard, IOM engages local communities in emergency employment cash-for-work, employing skilled and unskilled community members including the most vulnerable, to work on shelter construction. Building shelters thus provides access to better living conditions and promotes income generation enabling families to attend other pressing needs, such as food, health care and education.

carpenters and builders so that they are better equipped to build safer shelters and use their new skills in the process of reconstruction and recovery.

Throughout the Haiyan response, IOM has observed that different CfW beneficiaries have used their new skills in a variety of different ways. For example, some have returned to their home barangays where they are employed by community members to build safer shelters, others continued to work with IOM in new construction sites, with new roles and responsibilities based on their newly acquired skills, and some returned home and have set up their own business in the construction sector.

The following diagram illustrates this process:



IOM's Transitional Shelter programme (TS) provides **adequate shelters** to affected families. The construction of transitional shelter is an opportunity to train more workers and improve the construction practices through the **introduction of DRR features**, enhancing the communities' resilience to future disaster events.

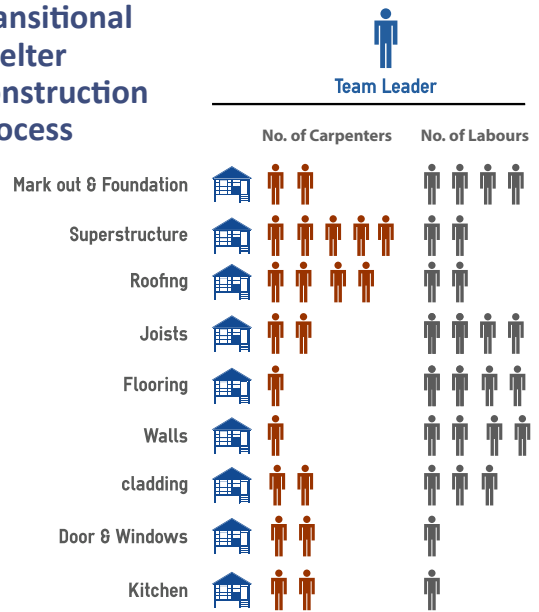
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Transitional Shelter Construction Process



Transitional Shelters being constructed for victims of typhoon Haiyan, San Isidro, Tacloban, November 2014

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The scale of destruction and subsequent internal displacement caused by Typhoon Haiyan has highlighted the need for the international community and the Government at both national and local levels to ensure that suitable shelter alternatives are sought.

Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) issues are instrumental in determining the extent to which post-disaster shelter and related recovery interventions succeed as well as the degree to which the rights of the displaced population are protected. Unclear rights to land may hamper shelter programming by causing delays, increasing costs, and hindering the sustainability of the response.

How can HLP rights of landless populations and others affected by the typhoon be best addressed within the context of the shelter programme? What actions can be taken to improve security of tenure for the disaster-affected population? What can be done to provide documentation for those whose houses have been damaged or destroyed?



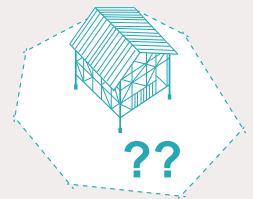
In an effort to address these questions and to guide its shelter interventions more generally, IOM is supporting the Government and affected populations in overcoming barriers and obstacles related to land tenure. These activities are essential elements of a comprehensive and effective reconstruction programme and in building long-term resilience for disaster-affected populations in the face of future disasters.

IMMEDIATE CHALLENGES AFTER HAIYAN

Examples of immediate challenges resulting from the internal displacement and destruction caused by Haiyan include:

- the lack of available land for the resettlement of beneficiaries (temporarily or permanently);
- the lack of detailed physical surveys and maps, and thus the delineation of areas that are deemed safe for on-site reconstruction;
- the absence of comprehensive data regarding the tenure status of the affected population.

As direct consequence, many of the affected populations, some of whom were already landless and without security of tenure prior to Haiyan, lack information on whether they will be allowed to rebuild their houses on-site or if they will be forced to relocate elsewhere. In practical terms, this means that shelter actors seeking to facilitate reconstruction through the provision of temporary or long-term shelter solutions do not always have clarity in what constitutes 'buildable' land.



IOM'S RESPONSE TO HLP ISSUES

1. Establishment of the HLP Technical Working Group

In an effort to coordinate common land tenure issues and strengthen HLP policy and practice in the response and recovery phases, IOM is coordinating an HLP Technical Working Group within the Shelter Cluster, which serves as a forum for discussing land-related concerns and acts as a platform for improving coordination and response among aid providers and local governments.

2. Systematic collection and classification of cases of lack of security of tenure

While there are different categories of disaster-affected populations, depending on their degree of tenure security (from landowners with formal documentation

to informal settlers), often the most vulnerable fall into the category of "squatters", living on land whose owner is either unknown or absent, and whose land records are incomplete, deficient and at times of doubtful legitimacy. In close partnership with local government, IOM is working to gather data necessary in order to identify the various barriers and obstacles to security of tenure at various levels of the community and the administration.

3. Identify and develop policy and operational frameworks to strengthen security of tenure

Once systematized, the disaggregated data will allow IOM to focus on identifying and developing practical measures to

provide access to tenure rights tailored to each category of the disaster-affected population. While for those who had the requisite legal documentation prior to the disaster, local administrative channels might be available (albeit with difficulties at times), for those considered informal settlers, improved tenure security presents a much more difficult picture. In these cases, tenure security might take a wide array of forms, including allowing less formal or alternative forms of evidence. Eventually, IOM will support local government unit(s) in establishing tailored, sustainable and replicable mechanisms that provide security of tenure for all, targeting the different levels of vulnerability.

A STORY FROM THE COGON SITE

Residents of the Cogon site in Guiuan sought refuge in the Guiuan tent city in the aftermath of Haiyan. Prior to the disaster, most were living in areas now considered unsafe. Many were informal settlers and others were migrant workers, and many depended on fishing for their livelihoods.

In an effort to support the process of advancing durable solutions for these IDPs, the LGU agreed to identify land on which they could resettle, and that they would be able to purchase over time and eventually hold title. Payments on the land were established at very reasonable fixed rates and the residents signed an agreement with the LGU outlining the terms, conditions and responsibilities of the lease, and establishing governance structures for the settlement. Though the shelters are technically transitional (though they may be upgraded), infrastructure and basic services at the site (water, sanitation, roads, electricity, etc.) are all permanent. The water and sanitation will be established at household-level, and community spaces will include a women's friendly space, a basketball court, and a barangay hall. A variety of different agencies- national and international – have



Cogon site, Nov. 2014, Guiuan, Eastern Samar

participated in the development of the site and will continue to engage with the residents in the future. Such a project serves to reduce informality, provide an opportunity to own land for a population which never had such an opportunity before and provide the services and conditions in which residents feel a true sense of ownership and can progressively upgrade their housing and services over time.

SAFE AND UNSAFE AREAS IN TACLOBAN

The effectiveness of reconstruction activities depends largely on anticipating and planning for HLP challenges that emerge in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. When Typhoon Haiyan hit Tacloban, the Government instructed municipalities to implement a 40 meter 'no build zone' in coastal areas. These instructions were inconsistently applied throughout the different affected areas, leading to general confusion and an eventual change in policy that distinguished between 'Safe Zones' and 'Unsafe Zones', based on broad geo-hazard mapping conducted by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources

(DENR) and the Department of Science and Technology (DOST).

One year after the disaster, however, the outcome of this exercise remains largely unclear. Households living in coastal areas and humanitarian agencies that support them are often unclear as to where reconstruction efforts can and cannot take place. As a result, many affected populations find themselves in a situation remaining on pre-typhoon land, without the right to rebuild where they are and yet no viable option in terms of relocation or resettlement.



A large group of people with no other option or whose livelihoods are tied to the land remain in these areas deemed unsafe., Nov. 2014, Tacloban, Leyte

The local land use plans were largely inadequate, adding to the difficulties stemming from the formal prohibition to reconstruct in certain areas and the urgency to move people away from the coast. The local government was not in a position to supply the land-related information (including comprehensive and updated land records) that could improve the coordination and effectiveness of the response.

The decision to re-zone certain areas also led the local government to initiate a hasty search for land for resettlement by various means, including land purchase, lease and expropriation, with mixed results. In some cases, the land was inappropriate for resettlement, expropriation was ruled invalid by courts, and some of the lease arrangements are temporary, thereby increasing

pressure on the government to find more permanent solutions for a large number of people that are prohibited from returning to their pre-typhoon land.

All of these outstanding issues point to the need to include HLP in response and recovery efforts, but also as an important element of contingency planning against future disasters. Various activities, including the updating of land inventories or cadastres, the acquisition of land for future relocation needs, and the revision of key laws and regulations governing land and property rights are essential in order to increase security of tenure and ensure the effectiveness of reconstruction efforts in general. This is especially true for populations living in situations of informality, and represents a key beneficiary group that IOM is committed to supporting.



What is 'Evacuation Centre' ?

An evacuation centre is one of the infrastructural components of a mass evacuation system, which is an essential element of disaster preparedness especially in areas prone to typhoons or tropical cyclones. In case of emergency, people moved quickly away from an immediate threat or impact of a disaster to a safer place. Their use is primarily characterized by a short time of occupancy, from hours to weeks, within which emergency procedures need to be enacted in order to save lives and minimize exposure to harm. They may be located in pre-existing community infrastructure such as schools, sports arenas, town halls, etc., and may therefore not have all of the basic services needed to accommodate people according to minimum humanitarian standards. However, in some cases evacuations turn into internal displacement, where the evacuation centre is often required to serve as a temporary collective shelter for most vulnerable evacuees until alternative sheltering solution will be identified.

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT OF EVACUATION CENTRES

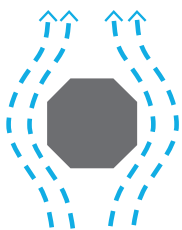
IOM supports the Government and affected populations in the enhancement of mass evacuation networks, including development of new and existing infrastructure and designated fit-for-purpose evacuation centre buildings to provide safe shelter in times of disaster, and a place for the community to gather and socialise during non-emergency periods.

The design of the buildings is based on the best practices and the analysis of local construction practices and locally available materials, as to promote sustainable use, low maintenance requirements and replication of this model, taking into consideration socio-economic factors of the community.

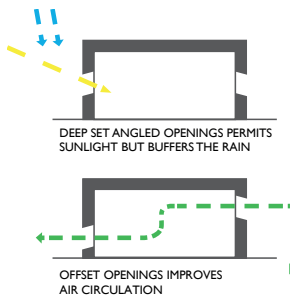
Moreover, the building includes DRR design features to promote its resistance to disasters, namely following key design elements;



1. The shape of the building enhances aerodynamics, which mitigates the wind uplifting.



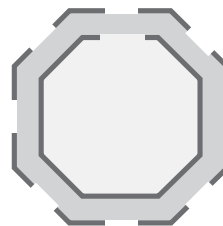
2. The building allows for natural ventilation and lighting, minimizing the need for electrical power that often fails in times of disaster.



3. The building can be adapted to different types of terrain and when necessary can be built on stilts in flood prone areas.



4. The external circulation promotes a buffer area and protects the interior where people congregate.



5. The structural engineering go beyond than the national building code and considers disaster resistance recommendations from other countries, to ensure an adequate level of resistance.



Supporting local government units in updating and development of evacuation plans

This process follows a tool developed by the Global CCCM Cluster, the "MEND Guide: Comprehensive Guide for Planning Mass Evacuations in Natural Disasters", produced in coordination with civil protection and emergency services from a variety of countries and other international partners.

IOM's partnership with Project NOAH extends to evacuation planning as well, including

overlaying hazard, vulnerability, population density, EC locations and other data to determine appropriate locations for ECs and working with communities to understand evacuation patterns, obstacles to evacuation and other information crucial to developing a robust and modern evacuation system. Other analyses include transport network mapping, calculation of "clearance times" and determination of appropriate evacuation routes, and other activities related to evacuation planning. Pilot activities are underway in Leyte and Eastern Samar provinces.



Download The MEND Guide:
<http://www.globalccmcluster.org/tools-and-guidance/publications/mend-guide>