‘Safe and Dignified Homes and Communities’
Homes and Communities
A platform for sustainability

Economic Pillar
1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Decent Work and Economic Growth
6. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Environmental Pillar
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Clean Water and Sanitation
11. Clean Energy
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land

Mental Health
Psycho-social and spiritual support

Social Cohesion, safety-nets and protection services/ referrals / Security of Tenure

Social

Physical

Spiritual and Human

Natural

Financial

Advocacy / technical / legal support

Safe and dignified
Homes & Communities

Energy, environment, climate change adaptation

Restore livelihoods / Cash and markets

Housing
Health
Education
Transport
Sanitation
Water
Community Based Approach

A **Strength Based Approach** that builds upon community, household, and individual capacity to meet their survival and recovery needs
LESSONS LEARNT
ROHINGYA EMERGENCY RESPONSE
COMMUNITY BASED APPROACH
RESEARCH

• To improve the living conditions and reduce risks from flooding and landslide, improve sanitation, improve physical access, and reduce protection risks

• To enhance and strengthen social cohesion and community capacity
RESULTS

COSTS

The total cost for the site improvements is $484 per household. Community infrastructure, specifically related to flooding and landslide hazards and erosion (retaining walls, drainage, pathways and bridges), constituted less than 10% of costs. A significant contribution to the pilot project, the in-kind labor for shelters and bathing spaces was valued at over $8,000.

SOCIAL BENEFITS

A household survey was conducted where 40 community members as well as 40 members from a control group (20 men and 20 women) - 22% of households - were asked a series of 75 questions.

Major findings on community cohesion:

- Majhi 17, 20 were significantly more likely to go to other community members when they had a problem compared to the control group.
- Majhi 17, 20 report being more connected to their community.
- The survey data shows that Majhi 17, 20 tend to use a greater range of groups to support them when they have a problem.
Guidelines

**INTRODUCTION**
- Approval from the CC and other authorities
- Meeting with key communities leaders and stakeholders to introduce the program, explain processes, roles and responsibilities
- Agreement with the community

**ORGANISATION, INFORMATION SHARING, COORDINATION**
- Household clustering
- Committee identified from clusters and key community stakeholders
- Community information sharing – notice board, help desk (local point)

**ASSESSMENT**
- Produce plan of existing site
- Complete household survey
- Site Hazard and Risk Assessment
- Community Capacity (skilled and unskilled labour)
- Existing knowledge Attitude and Practices for shelter, WASH, monsoon and cyclone

**MAPPING AND PLANNING**
- Review and revise site plan
- Produce a list and schedule of the improvements for each cluster of households
- For each task identify the resources needed (community and agency)
- Identify the roles and responsibilities
- Identify the training needs and activity

**IMPLEMENTATION**
- Supply of materials
- Technical supervision
- Monitoring and supervision of the work
- As-built site plan revisions

**MAINTENANCE**
- Technical specifications and schedule for maintenance
- Resources
- Roles and Responsibilities

**DRR**
- Identifying hazard and risk scenarios
- Planning responses
- Resources
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Training and Information Sharing

**FUTURE PLANNING AND IMPROVEMENTS**
- Technical specifications
- Schedule
- Resourcing
Myanmar

100,000 people were internally displaced and residing in poorly-equipped camps.

In 2018 the Myanmar Government announced that it would be closing the camps and relocating displaced populations.
Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS) requested Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to provide training on ‘Community Based Approaches’ to improve the resettlement process.
• Planning
• Assessment
• Sustainability Benchmark
Social Resources

Technical Assistance

Social

Technical

Resources
Progress

- Plot design
- Individual house plans and budgets
- Community group formed
- Community bank account
- Bulk procurement
- Construction started on the first group of houses
Social Impact

- Dignity through choice
- A sense of pride and ownership
- Social strength and cohesion
- Assisted integration with host community
Learning and Dissemination

• Training workshops with KMSS and national shelter actors
• Research shared regionally and globally
• Rollout of CBA in Kachin and other districts in Myanmar
Thankyou