

Mainstreaming environmental considerations in shelter response

Informing country-level strategy

GSC meeting 2022

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Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Session objectives

1. Cluster coordinators meet the GSC environmental support **"Green Team"**
2. Raise **awareness of the range of environmental support** and tools available
3. Present/discuss preliminary guidance and approach to **integrating environment** into country cluster planning processes
4. Gather **feedback** on types of environmental support required (strategic and implementation) - as follow up

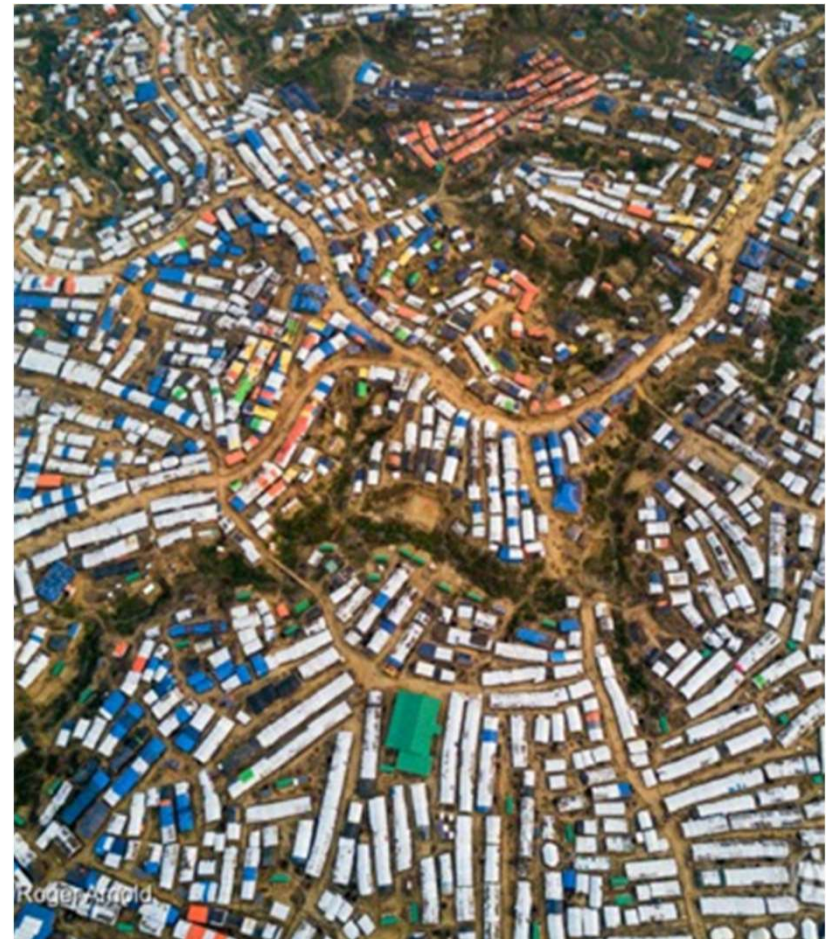
Introductions



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Overview of country cluster support plan of action

- Survey
- Follow up calls
- GSC meeting
- Development of country cluster support plan based on requests for support/need (e.g. trainings in specific tools, webinars etc); and via environment country profiles



Survey results

- To better understand Cluster needs related to the environment
- 15 of 29 Clusters completed survey
- 13 out of 15 indicated there are specific needs for support on environmental issues for Cluster operations
- Top Shelter-level concerns: Flooding, Waste Management, Natural Resources issues
- Few Clusters have done environmental assessments
- More doing environmental activities
- For 7 of 15, *environment* was included in the HRP (although maybe just in passing)
- For 11 of 15, *environment* was included in the Cluster Strategy
- More results can be found in the survey report circulated by email
- The Green Team meeting with Cluster Coordinators to follow-up on the survey and other issues (e.g., Environmental Profiles)

Tools for Country-level greening

There are various tools available or under development to assist in mainstreaming environmental considerations in shelter programming: REA, NEAT+, SMAC, **Energy Option tool**, etc

The GSC Green team is available to provide training to country clusters for the below tools

	SMAC (Shelter Methodology for the Assessment of Carbon)	NEAT+ (NEXUS Environmental Assessment Tool)
Description/ Application	Tool to compare shelter solutions in terms of their kg CO2 equivalent emissions. Can be used as a decision-making tool to help identify the most carbon-efficient shelter option.	Environmental screening tool designed to be used prior to project design or implementation. It highlights the vulnerabilities of local environment, and overlays activities such as Shelter, WASH and Food security, to identify potential exacerbating risks posed by a project.
Advantages	Simple user-friendly tool; can easily be used by non-specialist. Data are entered into an excel sheet and result automatically produced	Simple user-friendly tool; can easily be used by non-specialist. Data can be entered directly on excel sheet or using Kobo toolbox
Disadvantages	Only focus on CO2 emissions of shelter components but does not consider other environmental impacts. (Currently being improved to include a scorecard analysis)	Does not replace the need for conducting a comprehensive EIA, when is required.

Resources for Country-level greening

Through BHA-ECHO funding support, the GSC is putting in place resources/activities to provide global/country-specific knowledge needed to help design greener and/or climate smart shelter responses

Resources/Activities	Objectives
Environment Country Profile	Inform environmentally sustainable shelter programming by making key information about country-level environment/shelter considerations, impacts, concerns and opportunities available and accessible to practitioners as a preparedness measure.
Shelter Response Profile	This activity aims at providing an in-depth overview of local construction practices, local materials used in building homes and the construction process. The profiles are co-produced with shelter cluster partners who are, in the process, trained on a number of tools to identify local building practices and local material value chains.
Cash champions initiative	The aim of this activity is to build capacity and provide methodology to implement well-designed cash and shelter responses programs that integrate environmental considerations

Mainstreaming Environment in Cluster Planning

Two approaches for conflict & non-conflict

- 1. Conflict:** Following HNO/HRP HPC process
- 1. Disaster:** Focus on emergency response preparedness, contingency planning, and ESC strategic planning template/process



Environment in cluster strategic planning - Conflict

- Follows HNO/HRP process
- Analysis of environment in previous HNO/HRP to identify gaps and good practice
- Guidance for each step of the HPC process where the cluster and partners have responsibility
- Trial guidance in 2022/2023
- Update and finalise by end of HPC process (Feb/March 2023)
- Looking for volunteer clusters to trial guidance, with green team

support!

HNO/HRP Process Overview

Step 1 Agree on the scope and focus of the analysis

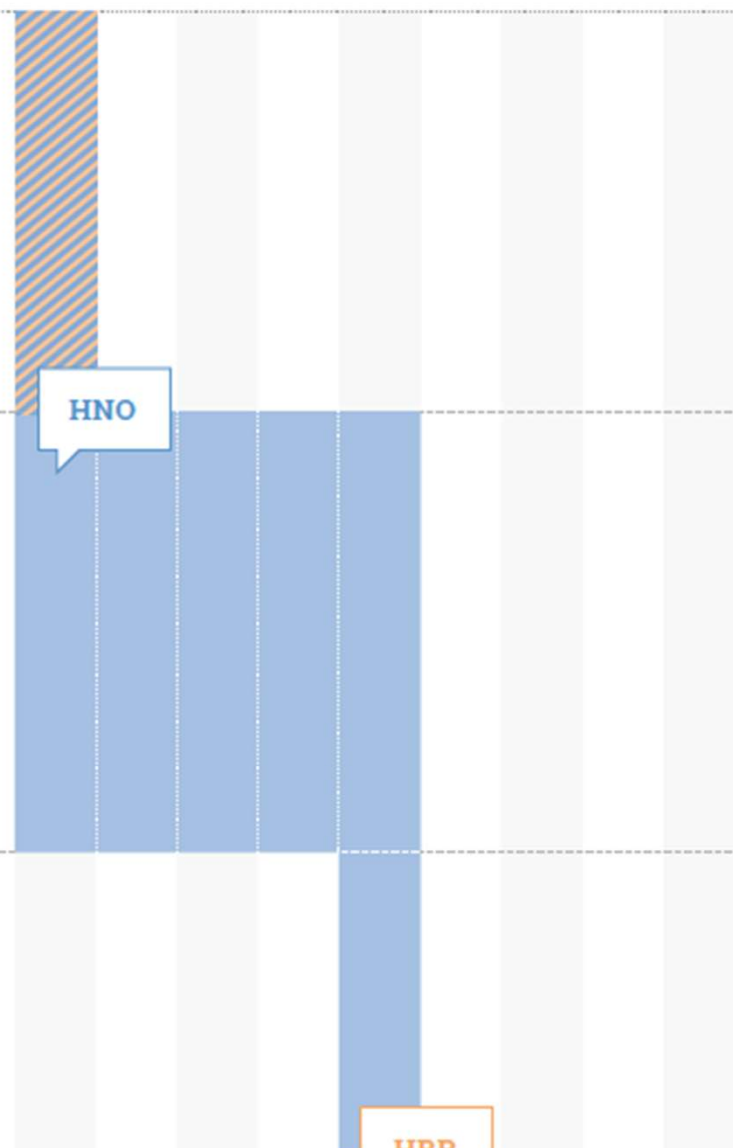
- 1.1 Develop a joint analytical framework and plan based on the key questions needed to inform planning and decision-making
- 1.2 Identify the data, indicators, and other information required to answer the key questions
- 1.3 Identify the sources of data, information and indicators
- 1.4 Establish a timeline to deliver the analysis results
- 1.5 Define and agree on agencies' and clusters/sectors' roles and responsibilities

Step 2 Review and analyse data and information and identify gaps

- 2.1 Review existing data, indicators and other information, to answer key analysis questions for the selected population groups, geographic areas and/or thematic issues
- 2.2 Identify critical gaps of data, indicators and other information
- 2.3 Determine how to bridge the critical data and information gaps and take action accordingly
- 2.4 Conduct joint inter-sectoral analysis of relevant available data, indicators and other information
- 2.5 Write up the draft analysis results

Step 3 Review and approve the analysis results and monitoring requirements

- 3.1 Present to, and seek endorsement and validation from the HCT on the answers to the key questions for the selected population groups, geographic areas and/or thematic issues
- 3.2 Present and seek endorsement of requirements to fill information gaps and monitor the situation and humanitarian consequences



Step 4 **Select priority humanitarian consequences to address**

- 4.1 Review the analysis results (from the HNO or update) and assess its implications
- 4.2 On the basis of the above, decide which population sub-groups and geographic areas the HRP should prioritise
- 4.3 Decide on the most appropriate costing methodology for the HRP

Step 5 **Analyse response options and formulate strategic objectives**

- 5.1 Identify and analyse response options
- 5.2 Formulate strategic and specific objectives
- 5.3 Identify indicators to monitor the achievement of strategic and specific objectives
- 5.4 Define response approach and modalities

Step 6 **Review approve strategic objectives and monitoring requirements**

- 6.1 Present and seek endorsement by the HCT of the strategic objectives and approach
- 6.2 Present and seek endorsement by the HC/HCT the response monitoring and accountability indicators

Step 7 **Formulate the activities and estimate the cost of the response plan**

- 7.1 Clusters/sectors identify cluster objectives required to achieve the HRP strategic and specific objectives and associated indicators
- 7.2 Upload and vet projects
- 7.3 Estimate the cost of the response
- 7.4 Finalise the write-up the draft response plan

HRP



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HRP Process: Suggested approach to incorporate Environmental considerations

HRP Step 1 – Scope of Analysis				HRP Steps 2 and 3– Analysis and Gaps		HRP Steps 4, 5, 6, 7 – Priority Concerns, options, objectives, activities				HRP Step 4 – Priorities	HRP Step 6 – Monitoring	
Environmental issue affecting (Initial prioritization)	Why?	Where?	Who is affected?	What are specific information needed to better define the issue?	What are links to other Clusters (e.g., to CCCM, WASH)?	What are the actions that can address the issue?	What role can the Government play?	What role can civil society (incl. environmental NGOs) play?	What role do the affected play? (gender and protection disaggregated)	What is the priority of the actions? 1 = not very important; 5 = lifesaving	What are possible (SMART) indicators?	Notes



Environment in cluster strategic planning - Disasters

- Country/disaster specific; less linear than HNO/HRP; some content overlap
- National Shelter Cluster planning processes integrated into IFRC/NS planning processes
- Guidance to:
 - a. Follow the cluster planning process/template
 - b. Focus on environmental mainstreaming in preparedness & contingency planning
- Examples of good practice?
- Interest in trialling new guidance?



Credit: Francis Moran

Proposed guidance structure (plan template)

- 1. *Situation*** *(overview of shelter needs)*
- 2. *Objectives***
- 3. *Key issues***
- 4. *Assessments***
- 5. *Monitoring and evaluation***
- 6. *Response plan: (activities)***
- 7. *Inter-cluster issues***
- 8. *Annex material***

Examples of content in environmental guidance

Situation (overview of shelter needs)

The environmental causes connected to the shelter dimensions of the crisis: identify key environmental drivers and underlying environmental factors; Any major environmental issues negatively impacting the shelter needs and lives and livelihoods of affected communities; How environmental issues affect the delivery of shelter assistance; How environmental conditions might change over time; Who are the humanitarian and government environmental focal points; existing data, EIAs etc

Objectives

Include environmental factors as a cluster objective, e.g. The response will mitigate negative environmental impacts/risks

Key issues

Include any environmental issues that are considered key issues affecting the shelter response, as identified in the situation analysis section. E.g. deforestation, pressure on key natural resources used for construction, site planning issues with protected areas etc.

Assessments

Environmental questions to include in multi-sectoral & shelter assessments; country specific EIAs

Inter-cluster issues

Examples of environmental issues that overlap with other clusters

Contingency planning

Checklist for Cluster/Sector Contingency Planning

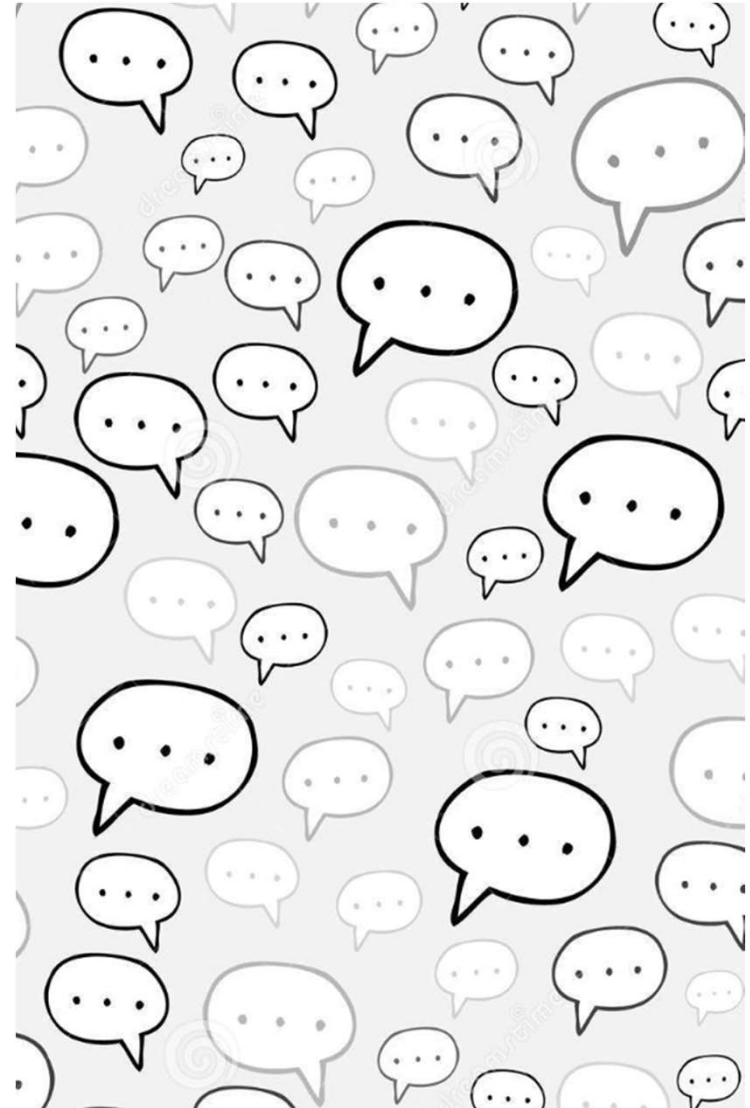
GLOBAL SHELTER CLUSTER (adapted from IASC Interagency Contingency Planning Guidelines for Humanitarian Assistance)

Checklist to Prepare a Shelter Cluster Contingency plan for a Specific Emergency – to provide sector-specific components of an overall multisectoral interagency contingency plan in support of the host Government

Section of Contingency Plan	Guidance questions to complete to inform Contingency Plan	Guidance/Support/ Resources Available Globally	Responsibility
1. Capacity Mapping and Assessment	- What background data is available regarding the shelter situation in country? - What capacity exists locally/nationally to respond to shelter needs in emergencies (human - numbers/ type/expertise - material, financial resources)? - What capacity exists in local/national government, Institutions, CBOs, Local NGOs, International NGOs Red Cross/Crescent Movement, UN, Private Sector? Follow up action required to complete Section 1	- Framework for National Capacity Mapping and Assessment - Contingency Planning Process Guidelines (to be completed)	<i>To be agreed by the sector actors and allocated accordingly</i>
2. Implications of the emergency	In what way (if at all) may response <u>organisations</u> be affected by the	Examples of key issues	<i>To be agreed by</i>

DISCUSSION

- Does the proposed approach & structure make sense?
- What steps in the contingency/preparedness/planning processes need most support?
- Challenges and opportunities?
- Examples of good practice (Cluster Strategies/ Contingency Planning / Preparedness planning etc.)
- What more support is needed?
- What tools and guidance are missing/needed?



DRC Strategy: Case Study



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Mainstreaming environmental consideration in DR Congo



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Context

- ❑ Need to include environmental considering due to challenges raised by Cluster partners and national authorities
 - ❑ Increase conflict between communities due to use of natural resources for construction
 - ❑ Cluster partners receiving fines from government because of negative impact on the environmental
- ❑ 155 million hectares of forests - 67% of the national territory but its forests are subject to several pressures
- ❑ From 2001 to 2021, North Kivu lost 531k ha of vegetation cover about a 9.9% decrease in vegetation

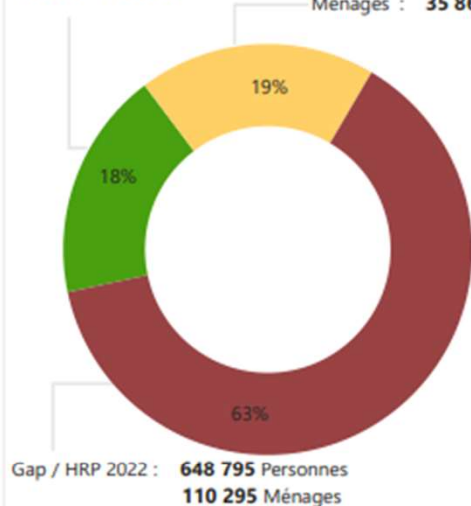


Status of the Shelter response in the second quarterly of 2022

Réponses et gaps / HRP 2022

Personnes / Ménages assistés :
185 337 / 31 391

Réponses en cours :
Personnes : **192 417**
Ménages : **35 861**



Entre Janvier et Juin 2022, les partenaires du Cluster abris en RD Congo ont assistés 185 337 personnes soit 31 391 ménages. Par ailleurs, 192 417 personnes soit 35 861 ménages sont en cours d'assistance. Cela représente respectivement 18% et 19% des personnes ciblées dans le HRP 2022 donc, 63% de personnes restent dans le besoin d'assistance en abris. Le Cluster abris reste l'un des secteurs les moins bien financés en RD Congo et les besoins en abris restent considérables.

Pour plus d'informations, veuillez contacter Caroline Dewast coord.rdc@sheltercluster.org // Rémy Kalombo im.rdc@sheltercluster.org



355,962

Personnes ciblées



185,337

Personnes assistées



26,477

Abris construits



3.003

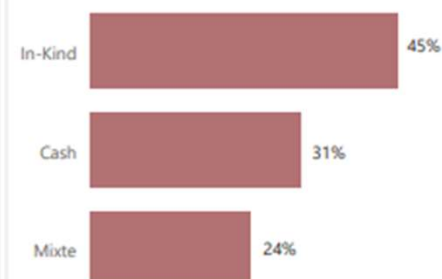
Personnes en situation de handicap assistées



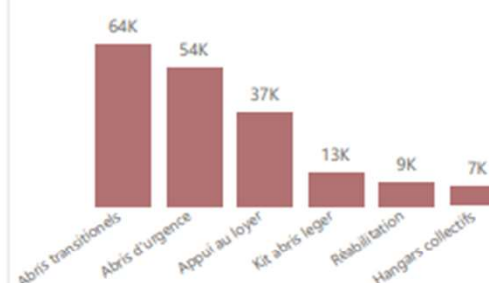
15,382

Femmes chef de ménages assistées

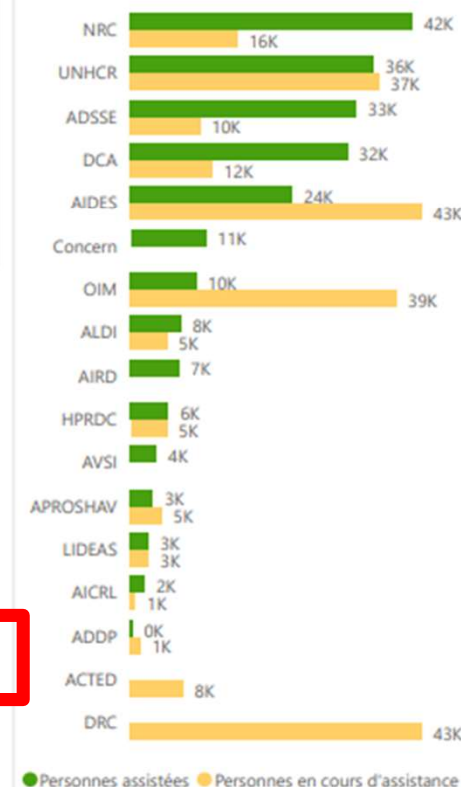
Modalités d'intervention



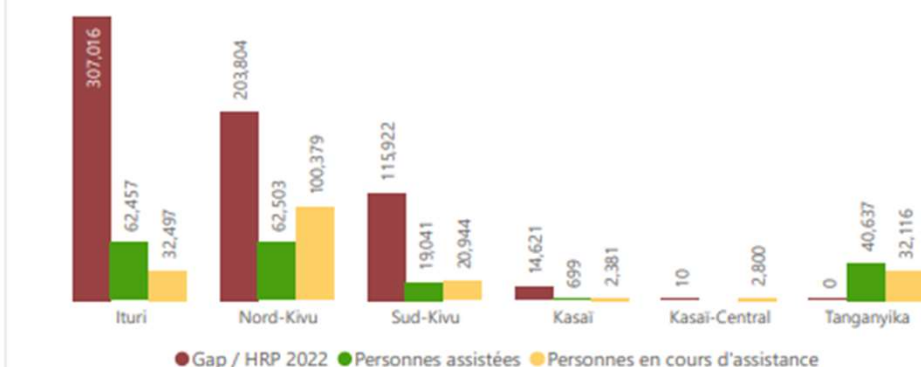
Personnes assistées par type d'intervention



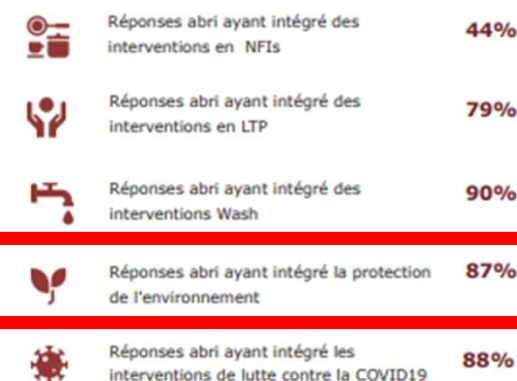
Personnes assistées et en cours d'assistance par acteur



Analyse des gaps par province / HRP 2022



Activités complémentaires aux interventions en abri



Disclaimer : Les données présentées ici rendent compte des informations partagées avec le Cluster Abris au moment de la production de ce Dashboard (30/06/2022). Le gap de la réponse abris revient au nombre de personnes ciblées dans le HRP 2022 qui n'ont pas encore reçu d'assistance et pour lesquelles il n'y a aucune réponse en cours.



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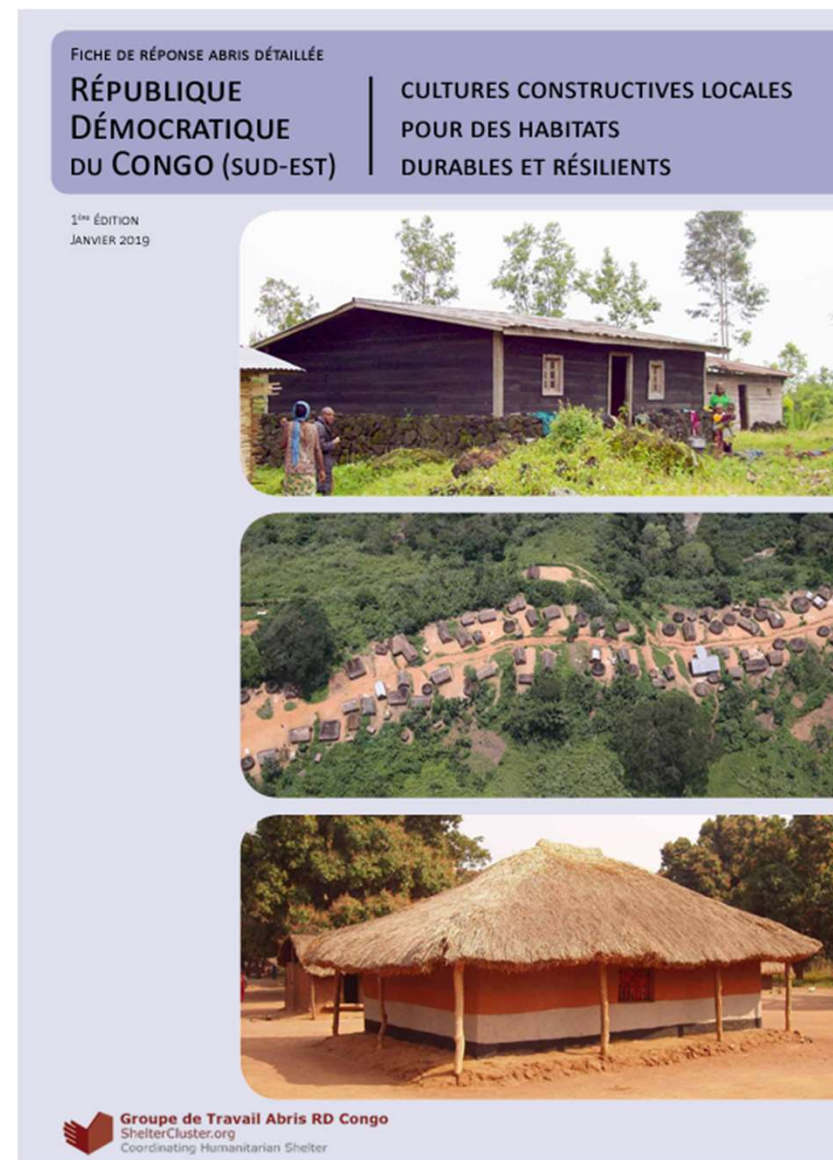
National environment considerations



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Existing strategies & tools

- National Shelter Cluster Strategy
 - notes, guidelines;
 - indicator in 5W
- HNO and HPR
 - sectoral objectives and indicator



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Current ongoing activities

Maintreaming environment in shelter activities:

- Implementation of Environmental WG in 2022 – Led by SC team & UNHCR with 7 Shelter cluster members (UNHCR, CR Lux, ACTED, NRC, AIDES, ADSSE, UN Habitat)
- Activities on going or realized by EWG:
 - Agreed TORs – objectives and timeline
 - Training on existing tools NEAT & SMAC support from GSC
 - Organised online follow-up sessions on the tools
 - Organised other online thematic presentations on reforestation with national WWF

NEXT STEPS

- DRC Country Environmental Profile
- Mapping of environment donor or their minimum requirements and recommendations.
- Environmental analysis report of the shelter intervention following the testing of the NEAT and SMAC tools.
- Environmental checklist and Environmental marker to better support shelter partners in DRC
- Leverage pilot projects from implementing evidence based environmental activities from larger implementing organizations (UNHCR & NRC)





Next Steps

- ☐ GSC Strategy development
- ☐ Country strategy development support
- ☐ Guidance developed and trialled
- ☐ We keep in touch!



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Thank you !

Global Shelter Cluster Green Team

Madeleine Marara, Global Focal Point for Environment
(UNHCR): marara@unhcr.org

Mandy George, Senior Environmental Adviser (IFRC):
mandy.george@sheltercluster.org

Charles Kelly, Disaster Risk Management Adviser
(Environment Community of Practice/WWF US):
havedisastercallkelly@gmail.com