

<p>QSAND Settlement Category SET02 – Security of Tenure Focus: to recognise and support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diverse tenure arrangements relating to housing, land and property. - Transparency, accountability and communication with the affected community in regard to tenure issues. - The promotion of security of tenure in all shelter responses. <p>SET03 – Spatial Planning Focus: to ensure that the settlement layout, amenities, other designated land uses, and infrastructure are planned and implemented in an integrated manner to sustainably support social, cultural and economic activities, providing the necessary basis for the community to develop and grow.</p>	<p>CRS Activities – Spatial Planning, Security, and Viability of Tenure Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation and participatory activities in order to understand the spatial planning context. • Development of a spatial settlement plan to ensure that the redeveloped community was organised in an efficient, integrated and appropriate way. • Consideration and integration of relevant, appropriate amenities, shelter types and infrastructure. • Helping families to navigate the government land tenure system, ensuring they are able to provide and submit all the required documents involved in obtaining their own land title. <p>Without this support from CRS and their partners, the prospect of ever owning their own home would be inconceivable for almost all the project’s participants.</p>
<p>QSAND Water and Sanitation Category WS01 – Water Demand and Supply Focus: to ensure that the water demand of the affected community is optimised and met for all needs, through a sustainable and secure water supply.</p> <p>CC02 Community Ownership and Sustainable Management Focus: to ensure that the sustainability of the reconstruction work is maintained through clear community ownership and sustainable management arrangements.</p>	<p>CRS Activities - Water Demand, Supply and Maintenance Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working in line with Philippines national standards on water and sanitation and World Health Organisation standards. • An environmental impact assessment designed in accordance with local authorities. • Care taken to ensure supply, demand, and storage concerns have been addressed. • Provisions for rainwater harvesting and storage. • Training of HOAs to ensure they were equipped to maintain water supplies and deal with water waste in the long-term.

“CRS’s ‘Very Good’ QSAND rating has helped demonstrate the comprehensive approach taken to integrating sustainable and resilience in the early stages of the Anibong Resettlement Project. Hearing from CRS that QSAND also prompted thinking and discussion about enhancement of existing or consideration of new approaches exemplifies how QSAND can benefit development and reconstruction projects.”

Yetunde Abdul, QSAND Programme Manager.



Photo Credit: Jen Hardy / CRS



Photo Credit: Jen Hardy / CRS

Thank you to everyone who contributed to the development of this case study.

The QSAND Team.

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Case Study

QSAND Application – Anibong District, Tacloban, Philippines

A Review of Sustainability and Resilience in A Reconstruction Project in The Philippines

Photo credit - LenJason.com

Project Details

Project name	Anibong Resettlement Project (ARP)
Location	Anibong District, Tacloban, Philippines
Project timeline	2015 – 2019
QSAND assessment Stage and scope and focus	Stage: Preliminary Assessment Scope: CAT - All QSAND issues (see table 1 for full list) Focus: Planning, Design and Construction
Review and Assessment timeline	July 2017 to March 2018
QSAND Preliminary Assessment Score & Rating	72.06% - Very Good ¹

Disaster Overview

Super Typhoon Haiyan, known locally as Yolanda, struck the Philippines in November 2013. It is considered one of the strongest typhoons ever recorded with Category 5-equivalent and five to six-meter storm surges at landfall. It left neighbourhoods and infrastructure in ruins with over 1.1 million houses destroyed or damaged and over 12 million people affected. Over 6,300 people lost their lives. The poor were disproportionately affected, and an additional 2.3 million people (nearly half a million households) are now living below the poverty line, representing an increase in the poverty rate from 41.2 percent to approximately 55.7 percent in the worst affected areas (GoP 2013²).

Sources:

<https://www.gfdr.org/sites/gfdr/files/publication/Recovery%20and%20Reconstruction%20Planning%20in%20the%20Aftermath%20of%20Typhoon%20Haiyan.compressed.pdf>



Days after Typhoon Haiyan



Same street 1 year after Typhoon Haiyan

Anibong Resettlement Project (ARP)

Among the most devastated areas was the coastal district of Anibong in Tacloban, on Leyte island, where the super typhoon washed away or destroyed the vast majority of houses and local infrastructure. CRS, and its local partner Caritas Philippines, have been responding to the disaster since November 2013. CRS aimed to help 100,000 families in Leyte with the use of “build back safer” techniques to increase community resilience and support livelihoods in the area. A focus area was the Anibong district. The Anibong Resettlement Project (ARP) supports almost 900 of the most vulnerable families from the Anibong community to restore the lives and livelihoods in a safe, sustainable, and dignified new community. CRS has not only designed a new planned community that provides essential infrastructure (water, sanitation, electricity, drainage, and solid waste management) and services (education, markets, and shared community spaces), but also worked closely with the families to design and build disaster resilient homes that the families will be able to own and hold title to- often for the first time in their lives³.

“The Haiyan response makes me feel very proud for many reasons. We facilitated an integrated recovery process for thousands of people, giving them options to choose from. This sounds easy but it is not. It is a process that takes time and patience, and not all organizations take the time to do it, and we did.”

Tullio Mateo, CRS Technical Advisor for Shelter and Settlements.

QSAND Preliminary Assessment – Anibong Resettlement Project

QSAND⁴ is a free to use shelter and settlement sustainability and resilience self-assessment tool developed by BRE Global (the developers of BREEAM), on behalf of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). As a part of their commitment to sustainable development, IFRC commissioned the development of QSAND to help promote sustainable and therefore resilience focused shelter approaches during post disaster reconstruction programmes.

In the early stages of the ARP CRS used QSAND to support their sustainability and resilience planning and implementation activities. QSAND was used to review and help identify any gaps in their sustainability and resilience programming with the aim of enhancing activities where feasible and viable if gaps were identified. This review took the form of a preliminary QSAND assessment during which all QSAND assessment and cross cutting issues were reviewed and considered (See table 1).

“QSANDs objective to guide and inform decision making processes promoting more sustainable approaches to shelter and settlement activities was perfect in our case as it acted as an additional check to help us identify areas of the project where we could add or enhance our sustainability and resilience programme.”

Jamie Richardson, Shelter and Settlements Technical Advisor, CRS.

Table 1 – QSAND Assessment and Cross Cutting Issues

Shelter and Community	Settlement	Material and Waste
Privacy	Site Selection	Post Disaster Waste Management
Internal Environment	Security of Tenure	Construction Waste Management
Community Sensitive Design	Spatial Planning	Operational Waste Management
Construction approaches	Infrastructure	Material Properties/Specification
		Material Sourcing
Energy	Water and Sanitation	Natural Environment
Energy Demand and Supply	Water Demand and Supply	Human Relationship to Ecosystem Services
Energy Consumption	Water Quality	Ecological Protection
	Sanitation	Ecological Rehabilitation and Restoration
Communications	Cross – Cutting Issues	
Telecommunication	Participation	Community Ownership and Sustainable Management
	Capability and Skills	Livelihoods
	Security and Safety	Resilience
	Economic Viability	Access and Non-discrimination

A selection of some of the QSAND assessment and cross cutting issues reviewed and considered and their corresponding aspects of ARP/CRS activities is provided below:



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<p>QSAND Shelter and Community Category SC01 – Community-Sensitive Design Focus: to promote integration of shelter and settlement layout design features which supports inclusivity and accessibility for community members.</p> <p>QSAND Cross Cutting Issues Category CC08 Skills and Capabilities Focus: to recognise the skills and capabilities needs of the community and promote and provide a context in which these can be successfully maintained and/or met.</p> <p>CC02 Community Ownership and Sustainable Management Focus: to ensure that the sustainability of the reconstruction work is maintained through clear community ownership and sustainable management arrangements.</p>	<p>CRS Activities - Community Participation Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide representation of all members of the community (youth, elderly, male, female etc). • Development of community bodies who would feed back on the process and create Community Action Plans to outline the most important needs in each area. • Running workshops in local communities, where carpenters and builders were to be taught disaster resilient construction techniques. • Establishment of a formalised Home Owners Association (HOA) with an elected board of members, to ensure the community continues to thrive long after CRS is gone. • Training and mentoring the HOA board in the intricacies of community governance, financial management and facilities and infrastructure maintenance.
<p>QSAND Shelter and Community Category SC04 – Construction Approach Focus: to recognise and encourage the selection and application of construction methods that are environmentally sound and appropriate to the location and needs of the community.</p> <p>QSAND Cross Cutting Issues Category CC08 Skills and Capabilities Focus: To recognise the skills and capabilities needs of the community and promote and provide a context in which these can be successfully maintained and/or met.</p>	<p>CRS Activities – Shelter Planning, Meeting and Exceeding Local Regulations Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with the local government bodies to ensure construction in-line with local and national regulations • Community Action Plans designed to ensure that minimum regulations were exceeded in order to meet the specific needs of the community. • Using an innovative digital technology to assign each family's plot of land. Each family's weighted preference for their location, plot size, and neighbours is cross-referenced with the preferences of all 892 other families. Plots are then assigned to minimize potential conflict, enhance community cohesion, and facilitate natural growth and modification of housing units over time. • Aspirations to recruit over 70% community-labour, partly to help stimulate the local economy, and hire locally where possible beyond this.

¹ Four ratings are available - Minimum, Good, Very Good and Excellent. For more information visit the QSAND website www.qsand.org and access one of the free to download resources.

² Government of the Philippines (GoP, 2013) – Reconstruction Assistance on Yolanda <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/RAY.pdf>.

³ https://www.crs.org/sites/default/files/anibong_resettlement_project.pdf

⁴ For more information go to www.qsand.org