

Shelter and Settlements

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The Village Planning process strives to achieve:

- community self-reliance
- sustainable village housing, infrastructure and community facilities
- maximum protection from natural disasters, especially earthquakes and tsunamis
- preservation of community heritage, culture and natural environment

(Source: BRR's *Village Planning Guidelines* (Indonesia))

Early recovery is defined as a multidimensional process of recovery that begins in the humanitarian settings

(Source: Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery, 2008a. Guidance on Early Recovery, CWGER in cooperation with the UNDG-ECHA Working Group on Transition)

Guiding Principles for Reconstruction

A good reconstruction policy helps reactivate communities and empowers people to rebuild their housing, their lives, and their livelihoods.

Reconstruction begins the day of the disaster.

Community members should be partners in policy making and leaders of local implementation.

Reconstruction policy and plans should be financially realistic but ambitious with respect to disaster risk reduction.

Institutions matter and coordination among them improves outcomes.

Reconstruction is an opportunity to plan for the future and to conserve the past.

Relocation disrupts lives and should be minimized.

Civil society and the private sector are important parts of the solution.

Assessment and monitoring can improve reconstruction outcomes.

To contribute to long-term development, reconstruction must be sustainable.

The last word: every reconstruction project is unique.

(Source: Safer Homes, Stronger Communities, The World Bank, 2010)