

## Consultant: Long-term Impacts of Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements Assistance 2006 Yogyakarta earthquake response

InterAction invites individuals to submit their application to carry out the case study described in the attached draft TOR.

### Qualifications:

- A. Significant experience responding to humanitarian emergencies in shelter and settlements in Southeast Asia, preferably in Indonesia
- B. Significant experience in writing analysis and research reports, and conducting and leading consultancies in relevant humanitarian contexts and sectors
- C. Familiarity with humanitarian stakeholders, networks and resources and access to and knowledge of references and case studies
- D. Understanding of the sector: historic knowledge, recent developments, challenges and innovations
- E. Demonstrated capacity to lead and facilitate effectively in a discussion with a diverse constituency with varied interests and perspectives
- F. Able to meet the time frame of this consultancy, including the field visit, two online consultations with SSWG team and the ability to conduct independent online interviews with key stakeholders

### Technical Capacity Statements and Resume

1. Comments (and suggestions) to the attached TOR, proposed methodology, issues and questions; a draft work plan including time frame (**not exceeding two pages**)
2. A cover letter highlighting skills and competencies with concrete examples of previous research and similar longitudinal case studies with a current curriculum vitae
3. Indicate your availability in Indonesia for the proposed period (seven to nine days between 22<sup>nd</sup> May to 5<sup>th</sup> June) and your availability prior to the field visit to refine the TOR and Methodology
4. Two examples of reports from previous assessments/reviews in analysis, historical case studies or other relevant areas (links or attachments)

### Financial Proposal

1. Consultant's daily rate in US\$
2. Budget covering all other major anticipated costs
3. All-inclusive total for the consultancy

Applications close **13 May 2016 and will be reviewed continuously**. Please note that given the urgency of vacancy the position may be filled before the closing date, so early applications are strongly encouraged. Please see enclosed TOR for more details about the consultancy and requirements.

Please send your applications to [shelter@interaction.org](mailto:shelter@interaction.org) with a copy to [ldamiani@interaction.org](mailto:ldamiani@interaction.org) with "**SSWG-Consultant-LastName**" in the title.

**Please see below for the draft TOR**

---

## Draft Terms of Reference

### Long-term Impacts of Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements Assistance 2006 Yogyakarta earthquake response

#### The background:

In recent large scale natural disasters, humanitarian actors were successful in providing effective emergency and transitional shelter solutions. However, durable solutions for more permanent housing issues remain elusive. For example, following the 2010 earthquake in Haiti, nearly 120,000 transitional shelters were provided, but large scale permanent housing assistance didn't materialize<sup>1</sup>. More than 18 months after typhoon Haiyan, over 200,000 households were without a durable solution and forced into remote relocation. The lack of recovery and reconstruction policies in Nepal points to similar trends, with over three million people<sup>2</sup> who continue to live in emergency shelters after one year. More so, expectations of the affected communities for more durable solutions are not being met, which often leaves them in an even more vulnerable condition. This weakens the impact and sustainability of the humanitarian response not just in shelter but in all other recovery-related activities.

Recent discussions during SSWG meetings, Global Shelter Cluster annual meetings and InterAction-UK Shelter Forum in London point to a fair amount of progress as well as significant shortcomings in meeting the long-term needs of the affected communities.

#### The context and objective

An earthquake measuring 6.3 on the Richter scale hit Yogyakarta on May 27, 2006. Some 6,000 lives were lost, 628,000 homes were damaged or destroyed and 1.5 million people becoming homeless<sup>3</sup>. International and local NGOs responded very quickly to the needs of those affected by the quake providing shelter kits, non-food items and other emergency assistance. This particular response was selected for this study due to the scale of damage and a mix of rural and urban coverage. Time elapsed since the disaster will provide a longitudinal snapshot of the long-term impacts of emergency and transitional assistance.

*The overall objective of the case study is to look at the impacts of humanitarian shelter and settlement assistance on the long-term disaster recovery. The case study will provide recommendations and assist appropriate framing of future emergency and transitional shelter assistance to relevant stakeholders. Within the above objective the case study will also look at the coherence between shelter and settlements assistance and related sectoral needs, especially what disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures were promoted, how it was incorporated into programming and the long-term outcomes.*

This case study will attempt to address the following issues and questions in light of the above objective. These issues and questions will be refined by the consultant and InterAction SSWG members with input from national partners.

---

<sup>1</sup> IOM/GSC reports

<sup>2</sup> Red Cross/VoA

<sup>3</sup> GSC Review by IFRC

---

**This case study is generously supported by USAID/OFDA**

- 
- **Immediate and transitional needs:** What were the impacts of emergency and transitional shelters received by the affected communities?
  - **Housing Recovery:** How have the people recovered, and what helped or hindered the recovery? What kinds of follow-on housing assistances were provided? What percentage of shelters transformed into permanent houses and related contributing factors?
  - **Roles of national, local and community stakeholders:** What were the roles of national actors in the emergency and recovery phases and were they effective?
  - **Recovery of the most vulnerable population:** Did the shelter actors meet the overall needs of the more vulnerable groups with specific needs and how have they recovered?
  - **Humanitarian S&S strategy:** What were the shelter approaches and strategy employed by humanitarian actors and how effective are those approaches in meeting the immediate and transitional needs?
  - How were sectoral programmes **coordinated or integrated**? Integration of services such as WASH, livelihoods, markets, protection, safety and security, land tenure etc. Was there flexibility and adaptability of programs with regard to changes in contexts? How did the funding and donor guidelines help?
  - What **DRR measures** were included in the assistance? Were they effective? What efforts were undertaken to ensure sustainability of DRR interventions? Have the buildings experienced any major hazards since reconstruction? How did they fare? What is the current state of the shelters and how are they used?
  - Were there any **uniquely successful aspects of this response** that should be adapted and used in other responses?

## Methodology

1. Review of relevant literature, existing policies, and available data and documents;
2. Field visit, interviews and visual observations, and
3. Key informant interviews and/or focus group discussions with:
  - a. community members affected by the earthquake, including those who received shelter assistance
  - b. selected humanitarian and recovery staff (in the field, in-country, and regional offices), and
  - c. key external stakeholders (host government officials, UN, NGOs, donors and local stakeholders)
4. Additional input from the consultant, SSWG team and national stakeholders

## Team composition and duration

An independent consultant will have the overall responsibility for leading the evaluation (including literature review, interviews, drafting and editing the final report). Two members of the SSWG will support the consultant by identifying appropriate stakeholders, facilitating discussions, and participating in the interviews and field visits as appropriate. This consultancy is estimated at a maximum of 20 days (including 3 days of discussions in Jakarta and 7 days in the affected areas of Yogyakarta). The field visit is expected to take place in late May/Early June to coincide with the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the disaster. A draft report is expected within four weeks after the field visit with a final report within six weeks.

---

**This case study is generously supported by USAID/OFDA**