

40-YEAR JOURNEY OF DISASTER SHELTER STUDIES AND PRACTICE

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Humanitarian, Emergency & Disaster Management



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Kilas balik Indonesia sejak 1992

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Nepal 2017



Sikka 2018

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Embedding risk mitigation – middle upper class



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Local developer in Seismically vulnerable City



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Bukti “build back better”?

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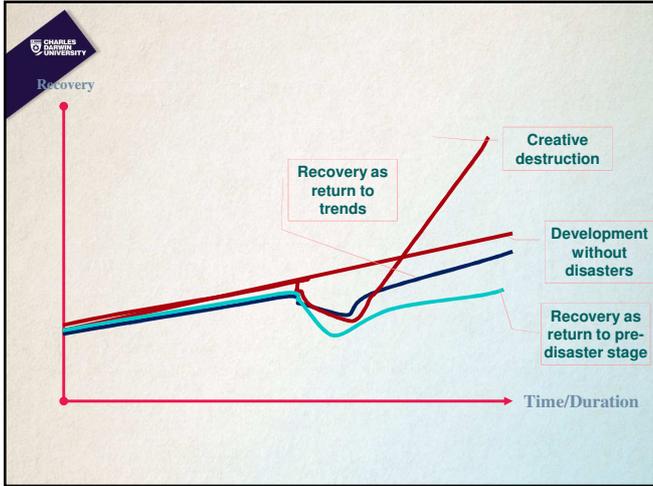
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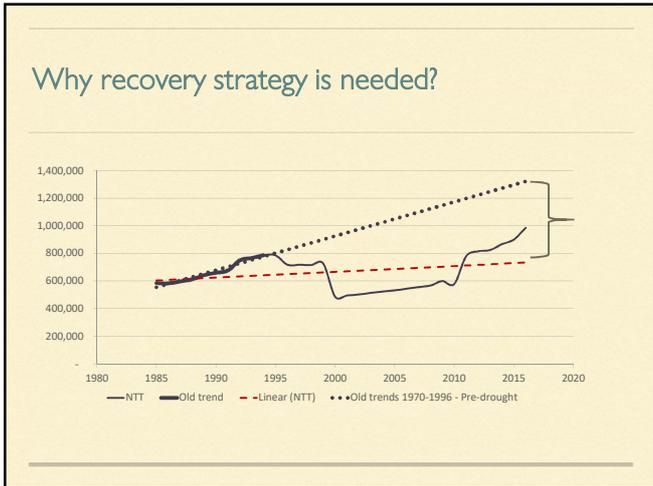
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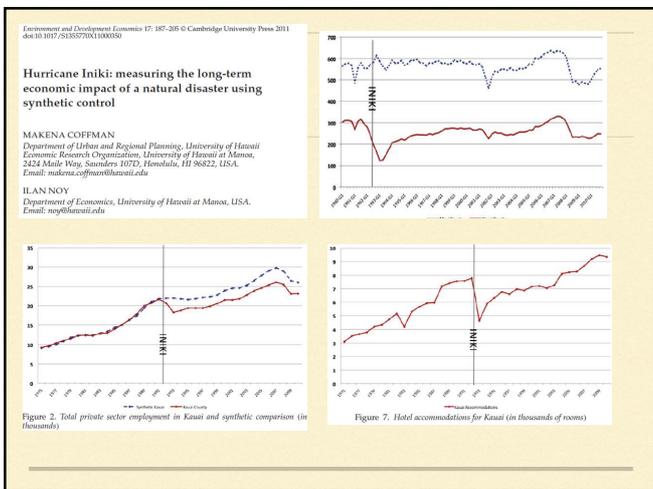
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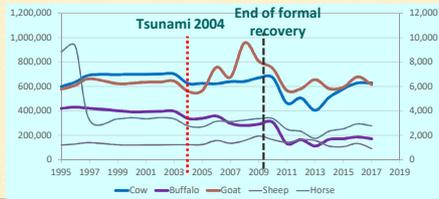
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## Long term recovery data - Agriculture

- 54.3 per cent ha land for aquaculture recovered after 10 years (variation from 0 to 99 per cent)
- 77.5 percent of rice land recover after 10 years
- Livestock (Picture below) – shows long term decline – no recovery




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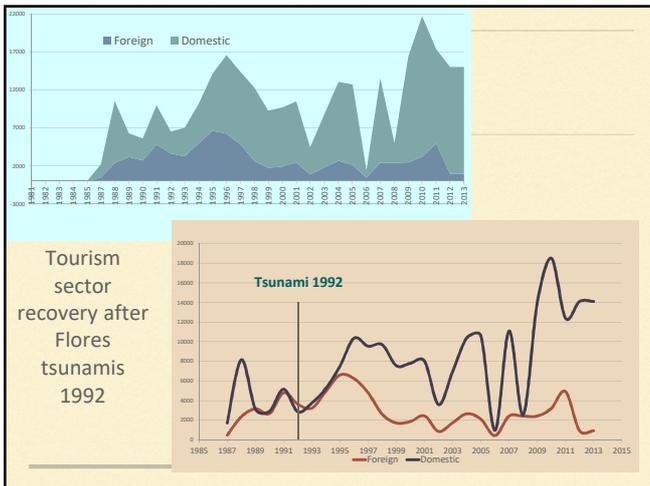
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Tourism sector recovery after Flores tsunamis 1992

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## BUILD BACK BETTER & SAFER

- (Civil) Engineering paradigm domination? High quality engineering design and construction
- Desire to set high standards, engage architects and engineers to produce designs, and use contractors to construct
- The end product is often inappropriate, difficult to maintain and too expensive to replicate
- Better for whom?
- BBB drives people out from the process of recovery
- Exclusionary approach

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Apa yang terjadi dalam 40 tahun?

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What happened to the houses built by the government?

Ten Years of Great Love—  
The Evolution of Housing  
Reconstruction in Banda  
Aceh, Indonesia **13**

David O'Riordan, Catherine Elliott, Brendan McEvoy  
\*The University of Melbourne, Melbourne VIC, Australia; \*\*Newcastle University,  
Newcastle, VIC, Australia

Urban Planning  
for Disaster Recovery

Edited by  
Alan March  
The University of Melbourne, Australia  
Maria Komsakova  
The University of Melbourne, Australia  
Massey University, New Zealand

- Around 95% of residents modify their houses.
- Resident's housing aspirations are not met with the types of housing built by the reconstruction agencies.
- The size of the resident's plot of land plays a significant role in defining the options available for modifications
- The reconstruction process could be streamlined if the designers preplanned for various types of modifications.
- Many residents find the rebuilding process challenging because it involves economic, social, and cultural dimensions.
- A range of house types and sizes is beneficial, as this will accommodate the variety of needs

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**Shelter as an interdisciplinary problem**

- Shelter as an engineering product?
- Shelter as sites of risk production and reduction – hence arena possible for social protection
- Shelter as architectural vision?
- Shelter as cultural product
- Shelter as economical product
- Shelter as ecological product
- Sheltering as a verb – a verb (Ian Devis)
- Shelter as political project?
- Housing as cultural politics of earthquake nation: Greg Clancey 2007
- Never a simple object nor processes
- Developing country - Public administration

Shelter as social process

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## RESILIENT HOUSES OR RESILIENT PEOPLE?

- Top-down and exclusionary, focusing on people with existing title to land and housing
- How B3 and BBS address vulnerabilities?
- There is a need for inclusive and participatory approach, people-centred reconstruction to be central to housing
- How reconstruction to make people more resilient to future risks. – Not just making their buildings safer, but also making people more capable to adapt to risk.
- Reduction of people's vulnerabilities, requires more than better housing; programmes also need to rebuild people's livelihoods, restore local markets and social networks.
- Survivors should play key roles in decision-making and resource management.
- Housing matters as much as its end product, as it empowers people.



<https://www.hrrnepal.org/>



Resilient dwellings or resilient people? Towards people-centred reconstruction

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## DISASTERS AND SOCIAL NETWORKS

- Existing literature: social network matters for community resilience
- One of the gaps: disasters as disruptors to social networks

Before disaster → After disaster  
←



- How social networks can be re-formed quickly after disasters? Who should mediate the process of social network?

Network Density:  
# Actual Ties  
# Possible Ties

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## ASSESSMENT OF LIFE RECOVERY 1999, 2001, 2003, AND 2005 AMONG 1995 KOBE EARTHQUAKE SURVIVORS

[TATSUKI 2007]

- “Longer-term life recovery process was directly facilitated by social ties in which disaster experience was reframed into complete, coherent, meaningful narratives.”
- Policies and programs for event evaluation should include family and community enrichment/empowerment and commemoration and transcending of the experience and its communication, together with its lessons, to the next generation.
- Recovering social ties = boost life recovery

Enoki, S.  
Review:  
Long-term Life Recovery Processes Among Survivors of the 1995 Kobe Earthquake: 1999, 2001, 2003, and 2005 Life Recovery Social Survey Results

Journal of Disaster Research Vol.2 No.6, 2007

Shigeo Tatsuki  
Professor, Department of Sociology, Osaka University

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## A handyman build his own house



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Environmental Hazards

ISSN 1747-7891 (Print) 1878-0189 (Online) Journal homepage: <https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/eha202>

What have we learned from 40 years' experience of Disaster Shelter?

**Beyond Shelter after Disaster: Practice, Process and Possibilities**

With a foreword by Edmund Byrne-Roswell

Edited by David Sanderson and Jent Burnell



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