

REGARD Output 6

Planning and Design for Mass Displacement

Handbook

1) Project Introduction

REGARD (REbuildinGAfteR Displacement), is co-funded by an EU Erasmus+ programme grant, will run for three years and is led by the University of Huddersfield's Global Disaster Resilience Centre, based in the UK. They are joined by a consortium of five higher education institutions from four countries in Europe and Asia. This three-year research initiative aims to develop competencies in rebuilding communities following a disaster and conflict induced mass displacements from the perspective of the built environment (BE).

In achieving this aim, the following objectives have been set out.

- To identify the needs of the communities following a disaster and conflict induced mass displacements in the perspective of built environment
- To investigate the role of the built environment in enhancing social cohesion between host and displaced communities
- To explore the knowledge, skills and competencies required by the built environment professionals to address the needs of the host and displaced communities
- To develop, test and implement an innovative series of training courses in catering the needs of the host and displaced communities
- To develop associated curricula and resources for teachers and learners
- To introduce new uses of ICT in education by formulating technology-enhanced learning environments and materials to facilitate teaching and learning
- To propose policy recommendations to BE professional bodies in upgrading the professional competencies to address the needs of the host and displaced communities

Accordingly, the project will address the needs of the host and displaced communities following a disaster and conflict induced mass displacements and facilitate successful resettlement. In enabling this, project will address the knowledge gaps of BE professionals and help to improve their competencies. The project also informs policy recommendations to BE professional bodies in upgrading the professional competencies to address the needs of the host and displaced communities. In doing so, the project seeks to develop a number of outputs, organise a number of multiplier events and training activities in rebuilding communities following a disaster and conflict induced mass displacements.

Partner countries:

- University of Huddersfield, UK – Lead University
- Lund University, Sweden
- Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia
- University of Central Lancashire, UK
- University of Colombo, Sri Lanka

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3) Introduction to the course

3.1 Course title: Planning and Design for Mass Displacement

3.2 Level: Continuous Professional Development

3.3 Number of Credits: N/A

3.4 Duration (number of semesters): 4 Weeks

3.5 Study hours: 10 Hours

3.7 Planned start: Available Online

3.8 Lead development /coordinating university: University of Huddersfield, UK

3.9 Study programme / specialty: Rebuilding after displacement / Built Environment specialisation in specific area of course

3.10 Prerequisite courses:

- Introduction to Mass Displacement
- Mass Displacement and the Built Environment

3.11 Complementary (subsequent) courses: None / continuous professional development opportunities

3.12 Course objectives:

- To explain how planning and design interventions can mitigate mass displacement impacts the Built Environment and enhance integration and social cohesion.

- To introduce the terminology, policy and legal frameworks relating to mass displacement with specific reference to planning and design of the Built Environment.
- To introduce best practices in relation to planning and design of the Built Environment interventions (including with respect to disaster resilience, environmental sustainability, social cohesion, etc.)
- To prepare students for occupation-specific roles in the context of mass displacement.

3.13 Key learning outcomes:

Having successfully completed the course, the student is able to:

- Understand how planning and design decisions affect mass displacement impacts on the Built Environment and enhance / constrain integration and social cohesion.
- Communicate and discuss issues using appropriate terminology relating to mass displacement with specific reference to planning and design of the Built Environment.
- Understand the policy and legal frameworks that apply to mass displacement with specific reference to planning and design of the Built Environment.
- Analyse a mass displacement scenario and anticipate Built Environment-related problems / issues and recommend planning and design solutions to them.

3.14 How the outcomes will be achieved

A series of lectures introduce principles, terminology, typologies and relevant frameworks to aid overall understanding of the planning and design for mass displacement context. A wide variety of case studies are presented encompassing different mass displacement contexts and geographic regions to stimulate a richer and more detailed exploration of the subject matter. Various media and modes of presentation are employed to encourage student interest and motivation to learn more.

Assignments are designed to challenge students to consider issues and discuss them in light of their own experience and knowledge. In this way they explore what they

themselves know about the subject and build upon that - along the lines of problem-based learning. The course is presented as a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) where the pace of learning is determined by the students themselves according to their own possibilities and preferences.

3.15 Course content

Topics	Sub-topics
1. How planning and design can alleviate mass displacement challenges	1.1 Challenges to host Cities and Urban systems 1.2 Infrastructure and Service provision 1.3 City planning and responses 1.4 Lessons learned through Case studies
2. Planning and designing context, trends and Practices	2.1 Repair / rebuild / resettlement decisions 2.2 Links between Disaster resilience and displacement 2.3 Displacement and Environmental sustainability 2.4 Planning policy, legal and regulatory framework
3. Housing planning and design	3.1 Resettlement housing 3.2 Location decisions 3.3 Resettlement housing and Resource efficiency 3.4 Cultural sensitivity in housing design 3.5 Designing for vulnerable and special needs groups
4. Public places and Stakeholder Engagement	4.1 Planning and designing public places 4.2 Inclusivity and Flexibility 4.3 Stakeholder engagement in resettlement planning

3.16 Trainers



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4) Course Content

4.1) How Planning and Design can alleviate Mass Displacement Challenges

Displacement disrupts people's life in different ways by affecting to their access to basic services and facilities, houses, socio-cultural status, employment and livelihood. In macro scale, mass displacement despite whether it is internal or cross-border, challenges the countries' and regions' physical, social, economic and environmental setting with its effect on the housing and infrastructure need, demand for sources of livelihood and changes to the social structure, pattern and culture. In the global context, Displaced communities have also been a reason for the rapid urbanization the world has experienced during the past years (Kirbyshire, Wilkinson, Masson, & Batra, 2017) and it is highlighted that a major proportion of the displaced communities mobilize to urban areas amounting to a percentage of 60% in total by 2015 (UNHCR, 2016). In the year 2017, over 60 per cent of the world's 19.5 million refugees and 80 percent of 34 million IDPs live in urban environments (UNHCR, 2017). However, these displaced communities face multiple challenges such as deterioration of livelihoods, food insecurities and increased poverty (UNAIDS, 2014). Especially, when large proportion of displaced population arrive to the cities with already weak infrastructure system, inadequate services and affordable housing.

If these challenges are seen through the lens of the system approach, mass displacement itself challenges the whole urban system and the sub-systems including socio cultural system, housing, energy, drainage, water and economic systems. Large influx of refugees increases the demand for services (health, education, banking, government services, etc.) and facilities (transport, energy, and waste management, etc.), seek for new employment and may create either social tension or harmony, if it is not managed appropriately. In both macro and micro scales, built environment professionals including planners, designers, engineers, surveyors and architects have a major role to play when managing these multiple issues. For instance, across cities, a diverse range of factors are important for the integration of new arrivals and wider local cohesion including meeting the needs of both existing and new residents; Education and knowledge integration; Shared (physical and virtual) spaces across the city; community-based policing; opportunities for cultural exchange; and workforce integration (ARUP, 2021). Changes in patterns of human mobility, including increases in mass displacement into urban centres, may also strengthen capacities in ways that are not well understood; for example, by bringing new skills and knowledge of dealing with climate change risk. Today, more proactive responses are needed to integrate those driven out of their homes by disasters and conflict and into urban areas (Kirbyshire, Wilkinson, Masson, & Batra, 2017). Likewise, there are positive factors of mass displacement which need to be harnessed through the planning and designing strategies.

Referring to the global context case studies, this session answers to the question 'How planning and design can alleviate these mass displacement challenges?'. Firstly, the session

explores the challenges that host cities and urban systems face due to the mass displacement. Secondly, the session is focused on planning and designing responses to these challenges. Planning and design considerations for vulnerable and special needs groups. How do cities ensure the provision of infrastructure and service, provision of livelihood and social cohesion between displaced and host. To improve the student understanding and to give the realistic picture of the issues and challenges, these challenges and planning and design responses will be examined with the use of lessons learned through global context case studies.

4.1.1 Challenges to host Cities and Urban Systems

Forced displacement in the urban centres caused by such factors as violent conflicts and disasters constitutes significant challenges to both the host cities and urban systems. Though it was noted that there has been hotly debated question in policy, political and media circles of whether forced displacement is beneficial or challenging to host communities (Verme, Paolo; Schuettler, Kirsten, 2019). Though there may be opportunities of forced displacement to the host communities, it is important to note that displacement can cause challenges to the host cities and urban systems in various ways. It was noted that displacement creates such challenges as lack of employment and livelihoods, housing and tenure security, basic services, and infrastructure (UNHCR, 2016). As put forward by Natasha (2019), displacement causes tensions between refugees and their host and the tension can arise when displaced people are perceived as competing with the host community for valuable resources such as land, water, and fuel. Agreeing to the tension challenge, Kirbyshire, Wilkinson, Le Masson & Batra (2017) state that the challenges for the host communities includes local tensions as they perceive preferential services will be granted to new arrivals. Further to this, the report from the Global Protracted displacement, ODI case studies (2015) shows that it is characteristic for the host communities to stereotype the displaced as lazy people who are prone to criminality.

These tensions and perception of the displaced as lazy and prone to criminality are basically part of the challenges and can lead to emotional trauma. No wonder the report from the UNHCR states that one of the most challenges of displacement to both the displaced individuals and hosts are trauma and deprivation (UNHCR (2016). According to Verme et al., (2019) the challenges of displacement to host communities are exacerbated by the increased vulnerabilities of the host communities and the urban system as most of these host communities and urban systems lacks the desired resilient infrastructural facilities to enable them to accommodate the teeming mass population of the displaced. They further state that a forced displacement crisis typically results in two types of shocks namely, population shock with a sudden increase in population triggered by an inflow in a particular geographical area and an expenditure shock determined by the increased financial flows that a forced displacement crisis may attract. The population shock and expensive shocks are important shocks that are worthy of note in this study materials.

Other enlisted challenges includes language barriers; unfamiliarity with how to access essential services; the loss of land and access to natural resources; loss of jobs and sources of livelihoods; reduced access to markets; homelessness; severe impoverishment; food insecurity; increased morbidity; dislocation from social networks; community unrest and protests; conflicts; violence; serious security issues and the rising protection needs; the increasing human rights abuse; and the increased vulnerabilities (Kirbyshire et al., 2017; The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, N.D and UNHCR, 2016). Indeed, the lists of the challenges of displacement to the host cities and urban systems can be inexhaustible. It is a call to action to all the built environment professionals to adopt a more detailed action towards addressing these challenges.

4.1.2 Infrastructure and Service Provision

The importance of the provision of adequate infrastructure and services for the displaced cannot be over emphasised. This is because displacement mounts significant pressure on these infrastructural services and the built environment. Moreover, the built environment plays a significant role in the reduction of vulnerability of disasters and displacement through the creation of resilience. According to Haigh and Amaratunga (2011), the built environment can create resilience via the basic roles of constructing, developing, stimulating, facilitating, protecting, and nurturing the environment. With these roles, the built environment professionals can provide the infrastructure geared towards enhancing the resilience of communities. Understanding what constitutes a better built infrastructure and services is as important as creating such services. Earle & Goh (2020) affirm that the built environment is critical to international development and to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. As a result of this, countries that are targeting to achieve sustainable development should also understand the importance of the built environment bearing in mind that there is an increasing urban population as well as population in flow of the displaced into the cities. For instance, projection has it that by 2050, an estimated 68% of the world's population will live in towns and cities with majority residing in small and medium-sized urban centres approximately half of which are not yet built (Earle & Goh, 2020).

Against this backdrop, the built environment professionals have a role to play towards planning and preparing for this upsurge of urban population. While planning and preparation is what is expected of the built environment professionals, it is shocking to know that this may not be so. For instance, it is noted that despite the fact that forced displacement mounts significant pressure on the built environment, it is quite striking that governments are sometimes unwilling to make or authorize long-term investments such as energy infrastructure in areas where displaced populations are located (Natasha, 2019). This according to Natasha is because no government wants to be seen to work in favour of the displaced populations over their own nationals (Natasha, 2019). This sounds discriminatory and should be revisited with strategic planning.

4.1.3 City planning and Responses

One of the best ways to reduce the challenges of displacement is through effective city planning and responses. UN-Habitat (2020) notes that planning is an essential development tool. According to Royal Town Planning Institutes (RTPI) (2021), planning has a proven role in particularly disaster preparedness to deliver climate change measures, manage urban expansion and lessen the risk of displacement. The implication is that effective planning which also includes pertinent design is important to mitigate the risk of displacement caused by various humanitarian crises. Writing about city planning, the UN-Habitat (2020) report confirms that planning helps to dig deeper into the role that urban planning plays in developing holistic responses. Most importantly, the report demonstrates that planning helps to address the following: density, land use, streets, and public spaces; create a legal plan that contains the rules of land subdivision and land occupation, as well as the regulatory frameworks governing planned urbanization (UN-Habitat, 2020). The Design Council Document Review (2000) confirms that the planning system supports good design everywhere not just in conservation areas and other attractive places. This suggests that both planning, responses and good environmental designs are important measures that can help to reduce the risks associated with forced displacement.

It is worthy of note that effective city planning, and responses need to include the participation of the local host communities in the overall processes (Meier, 2017). Especially so because some case studies identified that victims of displacement [which can be both the displaced and their hosts] feels that their voices are not heard (Global Protracted displacement, Odi case studies, 2015). The research from Kirbyshire et al., (2017) confirms continuous literature emphasis on the need to engage and include both the displaced and host communities in the planning to help them to overcome tensions. Moreover, the UN-Habitat (2020) states that planning is a contextually designed process that requires broad participation, local leadership as well as ownership. Adding that planning as a development tool facilitates shared knowledge and understanding, strategic and legal agreements which aids to define specific urban investments (UN-Habitat, 2020). Based on this, it can be concluded that before investing in infrastructural facilities, the displaced and the host communities need to be involved in the choice of the specific investments if they are to be accurately tailored to address and reduce displacement induced vulnerability and risks.

In doing this, it is necessary to consider that most displacement are protracted and requires adequate planning and elongated responses to address its challenges. Accordingly, the UN-Habitat report which recognises that crises are increasingly becoming urban and the risks of displacement increasingly becoming protracted, highly recommends that responses to these must be long-term responses (UN-Habitat, 2020). That these responses need to be groundbreaking and established in city expertise. With this, one can state that the built environment professionals have an important role to play in planning and responding to displacements and

its subsequent risks. In doing, this, they should bear in mind the necessity of the sheer involvement of the displaced and hosts in their decisions to be able to carry out data informed measures to address the challenges of displacement.

4.1.4 Lessons learned through Case studies

Case studies have revealed some of the important areas in the challenges of displacement especially in-built environment sector that requires urgent attention. For instance, Ferris (2009) who researched on the displacement in Pakistani, revealed that one of the challenges of displacement there is that their infrastructure is strained which includes increased demands for health care, for sanitation, for water and this overwhelmed the capacity of local infrastructure. Regarding health care facilities, Ferris (2009), notes that an overwhelming majority of the displaced in host communities in Mardan and Swabi districts of the researched areas suffers from diarrhoeal and other health problems after displacement. Ferris also add that there is the lack of quick response in attending to the needs of the displaced and according to Ferris, displacement is an emergency which requires immediate response. Further to this was what happened in Colombia where it was noted that there were no displacement camps and collective centres apart from some small-scale sites (Global Protracted displacement, Odi case studies, 2015). Ferris (2014), explained that some IDPs in urban areas have to rent accommodation and some others have to set up home in informal settlements with poor access to public services and inadequate tenure security. It was noted that this situation makes the urban displaced to become largely invisible among the poorest and most vulnerable members of the general population, thereby making it difficult to identify them and address needs related to their displacement (Ferris, 2014). This is a worrisome situation that shows that much work and interventions are still needed to reduce these challenges

From these enumerations, one can conclude that first, displacement mounts significant pressure on the built environment especially the health care facilities aggravating the already aggravated conditions of the displaced. Thus, reinforcing the need for built environment professionals to adopt a proactive measure to ensure that more attention is paid to increasing infrastructural facilities to reduce unnecessary strains on the already existing infrastructural facilities of the displaced and their host communities. Second, the lack of urgency in the response to displacement challenges shows that the built environment professionals as well as other humanitarian organisations should act towards timely response to displacement challenges. Another important lesson learned from the case study of the Syrian crises is the challenges that emanates from the short-term planning. According to Kelly (2017), the reflection on the early years of the Syrian crisis revealed that the short-term planning measures adopted to address the challenges emanating from the crises was flawed and inadequate. This is perhaps because of the increasing protracted displacement with elongated challenges that cannot be adequately addressed via short term planning. Based on this, it becomes important to adopt the recommendation of the UN-Habitat that countries should start adopting long term measures in addressing the challenges of displacement (UN-Habitat, 2020).

4.2) Planning and designing context, trends and Practices

Displaced communities can be described as groups of people whose built environments, houses, properties, sources of livelihoods and belongings have been devastated and have no option but to relocate to other communities for safety, resettlement or both (de Goyet, Marti, & Osorio, 2006). According to the global trends and patterns, the driving factors behind the increasing number of displaced communities around the world are protracted conflicting situations, worsening climatic conditions and resulting natural hazards (UNHCR, 2016). Global report on internal displacement 2021 confirms this by disclosing the fact that in year 2021 there are 40.5 million new internal displacement across 149 countries, out of which 9.8 million displaced population due to the conflicts and violence and 30.7 million displaced population due to the disasters (IDMC, 2021). From the previous session on ‘How planning and design can alleviate mass displacement challenges’ it was also identified that mass displacement and relocation have also been a reason for the rapid urbanization the world has experienced during the past years. Extending the topics discussed at the previous session, this session will explore the recent displacement trends, patterns and practices in the planning and designing context.

How the repair, rebuild and resettlement planning decisions are made and transformed according to the displacement trends and patterns of the world will be focused during the session. Apart from that, how planning policy, legal and regulatory frameworks are formed and transformed according to the displacement trends will be explored. For instance, according to the patterns of mass displacement, local authorities may lack in capacity and flexibility. In such cases NGOs and INGOs may start in operating and the regulatory frameworks need adopting to these changes. Further, planning strategies and policies may need changing to effectively work with non-governmental resource (e.g., NGOs, CBOs, faith-based organisations, private sector, academia and other new grassroots organisations). The administrative capacity of some High Pressure, Low-Medium Capacity cities can prove an obstacle with respect to both meeting donor funding requirements and their wider response (ARUP, 2021). Therefore, understanding these issues related to the displacement challenges and making change to the planning policies and reflecting these policy changes through planning strategies are vital steps withing the planning and design context of displacement.

This session will further discuss the relationship between the disaster resilience and the displacement and the sustainability and the displacement which are the popular topics in the current global context. It is a fact that displacement increase the vulnerability of the people and decreases the resilience of a community. Disasters are directly linked to increase the world displacement population with a contribution of 30.7 million disaster-induced displacement (IDMC, 2021). Therefore, understanding the direct and indirect links between the disaster resilience and the displacement would be vital for the built environmental professionals who are working in the displacement field.

Majority of forcibly displaced people worldwide are hosted by developing countries. Alternative routes to sustainable solutions for the forcibly displaced, particularly in developing countries, are drying up, and the path towards and support for local integration and longer-term development is becoming urgent (Gagnon and Rodrigues, 2020). This session will offer most up to date planning and designing approaches related to displacement and relocation including sustainable shelters, resilience housing, addressing forced displacement issues in a tangible way, strategies for long-term satisfaction of displacement and host communities.

4.2.1 Repair / rebuild / resettlement decisions

Repair/rebuild/resettle is among the initial challenges that are needed to be addressed immediately after displacement as further delay can cause havocs via increased vulnerability. It is important to state that these factors namely repair, rebuild, and resettle are all embedded in the singular term resettlement. Now what is resettlement? The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Austrian Government (2015) provided one of the well worded definitions of resettlement. According to this report, resettlement are actions that can include payment of compensation at replacement cost, provisional assistance in relocation, measures to improve or restore living standards, and measures provide opportunities for those economically displaced to improve or restore their livelihoods. Thus, such factors as compensation, relocation, restoration of standard of living and livelihoods are all pointers to the meaning of resettlement that is noted in this study. However, it can be said that actions geared towards repairing, rebuilding, and resettling the displaced are hugely determined by the nature of displacement, its causes, and the resultant effects.

As noted by the central Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Austrian Government (2015), the consequents of physical or economic displacement includes a long-term hardship and poverty which drastically affect the poor and other vulnerable groups like the people with special needs. Based on this, the built environment professionals have a duty to conduct a detailed assessment to ascertain what constitutes a befitting resettlement plan for the displaced and their hosts. Regarding assessment the central Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Austrian Government (2015) suggests that effective assessment is central to effectively address resettlement risks.

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (N.D) warned that neglecting to address resettlements adequately can unfavourably affect the lives and well-being of the displaced individuals and communities. A situation they said can be devastating for vulnerable individuals and groups. They identified the vulnerable group to includes the poor, female; child-headed households; women, children, and the elderly; people with disability; minority ethnic, religious and linguistic groups; indigenous peoples and people dependent upon the land of others for livelihood or residence. Writing about the vulnerable group, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Austrian Government (2015) note that during

resettlement, careful attention is needed during the aid management process to help affected people, especially the vulnerable groups. That this aid should target improving or restoring their livelihoods and living standards after displacement. The report was clear on the fact that these vulnerable groups may have reduced capacity to rebuild their lives after resettlement than those who are better off, and those who can exercise their rights and access better social supports. Based on this, the built environment professionals should pay adequate attention to the needs of the vulnerable groups when carrying out their resettlement plans. This is to ensure that these vulnerable groups are not made more vulnerable after resettlement.

4.2.2 Links between Disaster resilience and displacement

Disaster resilience and displacement can be said to be interrelated. However, it was noted that the relationship between resilience and displacement is multifaceted (Pinto, Attwood, Birkeland & Nordbeck, 2014). According to Schrepfer & Caterina (2014) when resilience decreases, displacement risks increase with every shock and stress. To explain this further, Schrepfer & Caterina (2014) put forth an equation which is “Displacement = hazards (causes + drivers) + vulnerability Capacity + innovation”. This shows that the lack of resilience is central to the causes of vulnerability and then displacement. Resilience on the other hand was demonstrated by UNHCR (2015) as: “resilience = disaster risk reduction + climate change adaptation + poverty reduction”. In explaining resilience, it was noted that resilient communities and individuals have the capacity to withstand shocks and stresses resulting from disasters and displacement. Importantly, these set of people are said to have some degree of capacity to access quick solution to their displacement with reduced losses to their social networks, financial and physical assets, or general well-being (Pinto et al., 2014).

Pinto et al., further narrated that vulnerable communities on the other hand lack resilience and the capacity to withstand shocks; that displacement is a consequent of vulnerability. Further to this, it is noted that while the lack of resilience increases vulnerability to displacement, displacement reduces resilience, increases vulnerability (Pinto et al., 2014). This means that the creation of disaster resilient measures in cities can help to reduce vulnerability and prevent further displacements. No wonder it is imperative that humanitarian, development, and displacement organizations adapt to solutions that can increase the resilience of vulnerable populations preventing further displacement (Pinto et al., 2014). It was based on this that the report from Arup (2018), suggests that resilience planning should consider long-term urban resilience issues such as climate change impacts while creating resilience to reduce vulnerability. In all, it can be noted that the built environment professionals should focus on building disaster resilience infrastructure targeted at reducing the risks of displacement via the reduction of vulnerabilities.

4.2.3 Displacement and Environmental Sustainability

To adequately address displacement, environmental sustainability is a necessity particularly to facilitate the achievement of sustainable development goals. The Design Council Document Review (2000) report shows that urban design is central to the creation of sustainable development and it facilitates a flourishing economic life. Writing on the importance of environmental sustainability, Black, Adger, Arnell, Dercon, Geddes & Thomas (2011), affirm that the ecosystem services, hazards, and deep human environment interactions affect every critical social and cultural phenomenon. This makes it easy to state that displacement and environmental sustainability are interrelated. The inference can be that displacement can create environmental challenges while environmental challenges can result in displacement. Based on this, creating a sustainable environment will go a long way to reduce the vulnerability of the built environment as well as to reduce the rate of displacement and its risks. The UNHCR (2016) notes that displacement itself can have environmental impacts, causing environmental degradation.

According to the report, rapid urbanization, and poorly managed refugee camps and IDPs settlements can put pressure on the limited water, energy and food resources, and lead to uncontrolled waste disposal which are part of the built environment. The report however, states that displacement can equally reduce environmental pressures in a fragile ecosystem; that for instance, when people are displaced from a particular environment, that environment is relieved from so much pressure and can be redesigned.

Creating environmental sustainability that will help to reduce the risk of displacement can be said to require a good design. According to Design Council Document Review (2000), urban design is the art of making places for people with community safety at heart. That it concerns the connections between people and places, the urban form, nature, and the built fabric. The Design Council Document Review (2000) report adds that good design can help create lively places with idiosyncratic character; streets and public spaces that are safe, accessible, pleasant to use and capable of giving inspiration because of the imagination of their designers. The inference derived from these elaborations is that the creation of environmental sustainability which is grounded in resilience and design is necessary to reduce the risks of displacement. It becomes important for the built environment professionals to take these factors on board.

4.2.4 Planning policy, legal and regulatory framework

The rapid nature of forced displacement in recent times with devastating consequences requires comprehensive and effective planning policies, legal and regulatory framework. The Global Protracted displacement, Odi case studies (2015), identified two important legal frameworks that can be adopted in addressing the challenges of displacement. First, it was noted that legal framework on IDPs Law 387 of 1997 was the first in Colombia to address

internal displacement. That it is a comprehensive instrument that provides for IDPs' protection, assistance, and socio-economic stability, return and the inhibition of new displacement. According to this report, the framework recognises displacement as a major issue, details the rights of the displaced IDPs' rights and signposts them to the institutions responsible for assisting them. Second, the Legislation that supports IDPs' livelihoods and self-reliance Article 17 of Law 387 focuses on the socioeconomic balance and call on the government to take the necessary measures to ensure sustainable conditions for the IDPs while having durable solutions in mind and these measures can be medium and long-term measures. Notably, it was noted that the framework specifies that IDPs should have access to housing, social services such as health care and education, income-generation projects, micro-enterprise programmes and training.

Further to this is the 2018 Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) document which enlisted the key points of interest that need to be taken into consideration in matters of displacements and plans for resettlement (IDMC, 2019). Some of the factors enlisted in the Framework as ways to reduce the impacts of forced displacement are to deliver assistance to a possible extent through appropriate services such as public authorities for health, education, social services and child protection; to provide support to local civil society partners that contribute to humanitarian responses; to ensure close cooperation and joint planning between humanitarian, development actors and other relevant actors; to implement a joint, impartial and rapid risk assessment to identify and prioritize the assistance required for the IDPs and the refugees; and to provide adequate resources, without prejudice to official development assistance, for national and local government authorities and other service providers in view of the increased needs and pressures on social services.

It can be stated that these frameworks are clear on displacements, the rights of the IDPs, the institutions that handles the humanitarian services and the durability of the offers and solutions provided to the displaced. However, considering the severity and frequencies of displacement recently, these frameworks need to be updated to suit the current displacement situations.

4.3) Housing Planning and Design

The previous two sessions of the course; 'How planning and design can alleviate mass displacement challenges' and 'Planning and designing context, trends and Practices' explore how the cities are heavily affected by displacement crises, how the planning systems response these challenges and how sustainable solutions are invented through the lessons learned. Accordingly, this third session of the course focuses on one particular spatial element of the spatial system which is Housing.

Displacement to an urban setting who are already struggling with housing shortage can escalate the existing problems such as increase of rental costs, informal accommodation

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arrangements, and poor housing conditions. Therefore, carefully planned interventions are needed to handle the housing market especially in the urbanization and displacement context. This is because it has been proven that proper landscape planning and designs together with sustainability concept and approach can facilitate the creation of a favourable and responsive built environment (Shahli, Hussain, Tukiman & Zaidin, 2014). It can be argued that to achieve this kind of conducive and responsive housing environment, the planning and designs need to focus more on quality especially in developing countries. This is mostly because the provision of adequate and quality housing for particularly the displaced population has always been a major challenge in developing countries (Sidi, 2010). As such various planning and design measures need to be employed to address this challenge. However, Sidi (2010) states that the major constraint in creating quality housing and design centres in understanding the criteria for quality housing as well as establishing what constitutes quality. This is an important point and well noted in this course.

Moreover, it is important to know that the housing planning and design should put into consideration the needs of the vulnerable people for instance, people living with disabilities to ensure that these needs are identified and met in the resettlement process (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Austrian Government, 2015). This report highlighted that in housing planning and designs, special planning measures may be needed to ensure that gender-specific impacts on livelihoods and living standards are also identified. Ensuring that all the affected people, have access to appropriate means of resettlement assistance irrespective of gender especially in areas typified by substantial gender discrimination. This is important as it can be noted that one of the essences of housing planning and designs is to ensure that there is inclusivity and zero discrimination when it comes to resettlement. Though it was observed that housing often fails to comply with planning and building regulations (Kirbyshire, Wilkinson, Le Masson & Batra, 2017). This seems unacceptable mostly because planning is as important in housing and designs as following building regulations; the essence is to create both the desired inclusivity and resilience. Also, to help prevent buildings in hazardous areas and the lack of regular provision of basic services and infrastructure (Kirbyshire et al., 2017).

Further to this, Kirbyshire et al., (2017) confirms that the humanitarian actors can use expertise in planning to significantly address the displaced people's need of housing, land, and property rights and to ensure that adequate protection is provided to them. These are important emphasis on the need of housing and designs when it comes to mass displacement and resettlement. It all shows that housing planning and design are two important factors when creating resilient, sustainable, inclusive and well secured built environment to reduce the vulnerability of the displaced.

4.3.1 Resettlement Housing

Resettlement of the displaced has been a widely discussed topic (Perera, Weerasoori & Karunarathne, 2012). This is because, during and after displacement, resettlement housing is among the central factors to the recovery process of the displaced. A lack of resettlement constitutes challenges and creates several risks (Homeless Link, 2013), to the displaced specifically and the humanitarian organisations in general.

The Homeless Link (2013) confirms that resettlement is the most challenging task when it comes to displacement. The report defines resettlement as the act of moving a homeless person from temporary housing or the streets into more permanent and frequently independent accommodation. This report further notes that resettlement has characteristically been accomplished in stages which starts with people moving from hostels to supported housing before being given the opportunity to live independently. This in essence means that displacement which renders people homeless has an initial impact of making the displaced move from one temporal area to the other including hotels as noted above until they are sorted to start living independently. Based on this, one can argue that moving the displaced into the hotels does show the lack of housing planning and designs. Also, it shows what seems to be the lack of preparedness on the part of the built environment. This is because in these unprecedented times of forced displacement induced challenges, it is expected that the built environment professionals in every city should have detailed plans to address the resettlement needs of the displaced.

To this end, it can be argued that the provision should be made before the event rather the event before the provision. This is important because it was stated that an elongated residence in temporary places can increase the risk of expulsion and abandonment (Homeless Link, 2013). This can be frustrating when it happens, and it is contrary to the fact that resettlement should also include supports to sustain people in their resettled places including tenancies (Homeless Link, 2013). Perera, Weerasoori & Karunarathne (2012) add that resettlement or resettlement housing “must” be development oriented and that planning “must” put into consideration the social and physical infrastructure of the displaced, school and health services, access to employment opportunities, and housing. First, it is arguable that these factors may not be achieved with temporal displacement. Second, these can be seen as facts that the built environment professionals need to take into consideration in resettlement housing as resettling people without access to the above important infrastructure only points to increasing their vulnerability.

4.3.2 Location Decisions

Location decisions are an important integral part of the resettlement process. This is because location can increase or reduce the level of vulnerability of the displaced as such adopting strategic location decisions is paramount. According to Dear (2008), though the relationships

between the causes and consequences of decision making when it comes to displacement are complicated, that it is necessary to understand ways to minimize displacement or to effectively resettle displaced people. With this, one can say that the role of location decisions in resettling the displaced effectively cannot be over-emphasised. This is important because resettling the displaced effectively is one of the important roles of the built environment professionals immediately after displacement and they must put in every necessary effort to achieve this goal. The reason is because the resettlement location of the displaced is fundamental to their recovery process, safety, and resilience and as such planning and making decisions as to where to resettle the displaced is critical in resettlement plans.

Effective location decisions and planning can help to minimize the risk of displacement (Dear, 2008). According to UNHCR (2014), planned relocation is one of the responses to take to protect the affected communities as without strategic location decisions, more people can be relocated in highly vulnerable locations- vulnerable to displacement inducing challenges. Writing about the States as a case study, the UNHCR proposed that future relocation or resettlement of people should be commenced, planned, and carried out in a rights-respecting manner to generate a more positive outcome. Based on this, the report argues that well planned relocation can be both disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation strategies; that it may be used as a strategy to avoid future displacement (UNHCR, 2014). The location decisions help to weigh options before resettlement to determine highly disaster-prone areas that are very risky for human habitation (UNHCR, 2014). The reason is mostly to drastically reduce the risk of people being displaced for the second and third time. Location decisions should be said thorough enough to identify places that can further endanger the lives and property of the already displaced.

4.3.3 Resettlement housing and Resource efficiency

Resource efficiency can be seen as an act of using the limited resources of the Earth in a sustainable manner while minimising impacts on the environment to allow for the creation of more with less and to deliver greater value with less input (European Commission (N.D)). This has highlighted the importance of environmental sustainability in resettlement process. Further to this, it was noted that resource efficiency is important for separating economic growth from the consumption of natural resources and to foster sustainable development (Fenn, Fleet, Hartman, Garrett, Daly, Elding & Udo,2014). These enumerations have shown the importance of resource efficiency in particularly fostering the achievement of sustainable development.

Based on this, one can say that when it comes to resettlement housing, there is the need to consider resource efficiency as this will help to ensure sustainability of the Earth and the Earth's resources. This is evidenced in the effective consumption of energy, raw materials, water, and other resource (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank (2017), in the resettled environment. As such every resettlement housing

approach need to consider the resource efficiency of the environment. Writing about resettlement, it was noted that no two resettlement processes are the same that this is because resettlement involves people (IFC Environment and Social Development Department, N.D). According to this report, people may have comparable desires to enjoy quality of life but may have different ideas of what that means for them and how to achieve that. Based on this, the report suggests that the most vital tool to adequately address challenges of resettlement especially in the areas of the desires of the people and the supports they need is listening to affected people and communities to know their perspectives. According to them, failure to satisfactorily address resettlement impacts can badly affect the lives and well-being of the displaced individuals and communities particularly the vulnerable individuals (IFC Environment and Social Development Department (N.D). This can be particularly devastating for vulnerable individuals and/or groups. In doing these and resettling people effectively, it is important not to relegate the importance of resource efficiency of the new environment of the displaced to the background. The consideration of resource efficiency should be there from the onset to facilitate the achievement of sustainable development.

4.3.4 Cultural Sensitivity in Housing Design

In constructing the resettlement housing, it is important to be culturally sensitive in the design of the housing especially because the housing is meant for people from diverse cultural backgrounds. This is because to people who are in love with cultural heritages, culturally sensitive designs may enhance their quality of life and be part of their recovery processes. Aburounia (2007), affirm that the basic goal of sustainable development in the built environment is to protect and enhance the quality of life of the inhabitants and this can only be achieved through ensuring the interaction between the environment, economy, society and culture. According to them, cultural sustainability indicates the ideas of how to adapt local cultural values and norms with modern values and to even create social housing. Aburounia also add that a suitable internal layout of housing plays a critical role in facilitating sustainable urban development.

Writing about housing design, Aburounia states that to minimise environmental and financial cost it is good to build an appropriate internal layout and design of social housing units which can accommodate varied users' activities and needs. To Aburounia, social housing is a fundamental human need and essential for the future of individuals and society. Thus, he notes that creating built environment that enhances societal cultural heritage is beneficial to the overall population and helps to raise cultural sensitivity and awareness which in turn enhances the society generally (Aburounia. 2007). Here, the need for the built environment professionals to be culturally sensitive in housing design and to ensure that social housing is created have been emphasised. To achieve this culturally sensitive housing designs, the built environment professionals need to understand what constitutes cultural designs, and the appropriate culture of the displaced who are to be resettled. According to Hadjiyanni (2006)

an understanding of cultural disparities in housing needs will help the designers to develop residential models that can accommodate various individual values and ways of living.

Hadiyanni (2006) advanced that culturally sensitive designs help to ease the adjustment process of new arrivals thereby contributing to the well-being of communities and the country. That to respond to multiculturalism in housing designs, design education must prepare graduates for cross-cultural practice by engaging them to consider cultural differences. These enumerations have identified the need for culturally sensitive housing designs in the built environment and as such, it is important that the built environment professionals take cognizance of this culturally sensitive housing designs in resettlement plans and processes.

4.3.5 Designing for vulnerable and Special Needs Groups

One of the important factors to note during resettlement planning period is the need to design houses for the vulnerable and special needs groups. Osman & Gibberd (2008) explained that there is need for inclusive environment, stating that inclusive environments are environment that account and address the needs of users. That the users include people who are physically disabled, people with sensory disabilities: both hearing and sight, people with learning disabilities, people with mental illnesses, elderly people, young children, people with heavy luggage, people with dexterity problems, people with neurological problems, woman who are very pregnant, people who are in a hurry and not looking where they are going, people who have had an accident and are temporarily disabled, people who are not wearing their glasses that day, people who are distracted or concentrating on something else (Osman & Gibberd, 2008).

In fact, everybody requires an inclusive environment with inclusive design that accounts for all the above users. These are elaborate lists of the vulnerable groups that need to be considered during housing designs because they deserve the best just as (Osman & Gibberd, 2008), state that the disabled people are not like everyone else, they are everyone else. While it is accepted that different people may have different needs that are to be included into resettlement planning, it is important to note that some people are more vulnerable than the others and requires more well thought out designs than the rest. The vulnerable and special needs groups require supports which are somewhat different form the others. To achieve this, there is need to map out design guidelines that specifies the right designs for the different vulnerable groups, a guideline that must be followed religiously. However, Housing Link (2020) note that there is a lack of relevant design guidance for the designers to follow. This lack is such that need to be addressed urgently to ensure that the vulnerable and special needs groups are provided with the best housing designs to enhance their quality of life.

Referring to the stipulation in the government's planning guidance on housing for older and disabled people, Housing link (2020) states that good housing design can help to create buildings and places that are for everybody. That it can also help to break down unnecessary

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physical and psychological obstacles as well as prohibitions caused by the poor design of buildings and places (Housing Link, 2020).

4.4) Public places and Stakeholder Engagement

In a displacement setting, different actors can understand planning in different ways and use planning expertise for different objectives. Humanitarian actors can use planning expertise to ensure the fulfilment of displaced people's housing, land and property rights and more generally to guarantee that essential conditions for their protection are met, for example by enforcing spatial standards in emergency shelter provision, and increasingly to ensure that the displaced have access to livelihood opportunities. The local and national government entities that have jurisdiction over land, housing and infrastructure in a displacement setting can think of planning as a set of strategies, policies and legal instruments for achieving balanced local development. These sets of policies and instruments may or may not have dedicated provisions to facilitate the absorption of an influx of displaced people in a locale, or to manage displacement within an area (RTPI).

Stakeholders' engagement in resettlement planning especially when it has to do with public places is as essential as the resettlement itself. This is because public places as the name implies are the places that the public can have access to and the importance of such places in resettlement cannot be over emphasised. As such stakeholder's engagement in ensuring the creation of public places in resettlement is critical to a satisfactory resettlement. The document from the Government Communication Service (2016) defines stakeholder as individuals or group of individuals who can affect or be affected by the achievement of any organisation's objective.

Definition from the Accounting Tools (2022) shows that a stakeholder is any person that has an interest in a business or project who can equally have a significant impact on decisions regarding the operations and finances of such projects and businesses. These definitions have shown that stakeholders are an integral part of any organisation who have the interest of the said organisation at heart and has the capacity to contribute their ideas and other help to move the organisation ahead. With this, one can say that the stakeholders in the built environment are part and parcel of the built environment professionals who need to be engaged in public places and resettlement planning. According to the report from Government Communication Service (2016) stakeholder engagement is about identifying the stakeholders, understanding them and knowing the best ways to engage them. The report advanced that engaging the right people in one's project and in the right way can significantly contribute to the success of the business. In the same vein, the stakeholder's engagement in resettlement planning is a right step in the right direction towards promoting effective and efficient resettlement of the displaced. Since resettlement results in the loss of social capital which is the source of the sustenance, survival, and wellbeing of the displaced (Navarra, Niehof, Vaart, Van der Horst

& Moerbeek, 2018), adequate and constant stakeholders' engagement is paramount to ensure that the resettled do not plugged back into abject poverty afterwards.

4.4.1 Planning and Designing Public Places

Planning and designing public places are integral part of the resettlement process. It is noted that public places have long had an important role as the perceived centres of settlements of all types of people and as a central place where public life, events, and activities are focused (Carmona, (2019). According to Carmon, public places include somewhere to rest, hang out, or play. These are the important use of the public places that need not be relegated to the background, and it requires strategic planning and designing to make it attractive and of paramount convenience.

The public places provide or facilitate a ground for the people to come together and interact despite the variations and diversities. This will help to avoid the potential social tensions and conflicting situations especially in a displacement context. In the reconstruction procedure rebuilding the physical assets which allow social cohesion will be a major task (Buryan, 2012). Few features of the built environment that promote social cohesion are open or active ground for social life, social connections, also housing and street layouts to enable social interactions. When developing a new built environment for the displaced communities within the host community's consultation of the host communities is very essential(Baldwin & King, 2017).

Furthermore, public spaces are used by everybody, it is a network of safe, well maintained and people friendly spaces which encourage people to walk, get to know their neighbours and respect their surroundings. Well maintained park engenders a sense of pride and is appreciated by people of all ages and the benefits are more vibrant towns and cities, better personal health, a stronger sense of community and a more prosperous economy (ODPM, 2002). As states by Carmona (2019), to deliver better and attractive public places can be achieved through planning as planners plays a major role in the creation and shaping of public places. According to him, the role of planners manifests itself in two distinct ways. First, planners often initiate the public space projects because they understand the need as well as the potential for new or regenerated public places in particular locations. Second, planners through the regulatory processes of development management, offers directions on how public places can be created, regenerated, and established. According to Carmona, this is achieved via plans, frameworks, and policies. These are details on the planning and designing of public places in resettlement and it shows how demanding and important this role can be.

Indeed, planning and designing open places are important in providing the displaced with an environment that can help to facilitate their quality of life. This reaffirms the statement made by William H. Whyte that "The way we build cities, the way we make places, can have a profound effect on what kinds of lives are lived within those spaces" (Energised public

spaces, 2018). In the same vein, the way we build resettlement houses, the way we make places, can have a profound effect on what kinds of lives are lived within the settlement of displaced people.

4.4.2 Inclusivity and Flexibility

In resettlement planning, inclusivity and flexibility are essential components of the process perhaps because displacement affects a wide range of people who will benefit from the inclusive and flexible resettlement plans. As such an environment that supports solidarity, diversity and openness is vital for the sustainable growth of resettlement (UNHCR, N.D). This handbook also notes that inclusive environment in resettlement promote social cohesion and create more welcoming societies. As detailed in the UNHCR handbook, a welcoming and inclusive society can strengthen the integration of resettled refugees [IDPs] through the following means:

- Ensuring that the resettled have access to the right resources.
- Ensuring the new arrivals enjoy the available opportunities as well as participate meaningfully in the community.
- Fostering a climate of understanding, and acceptance as well as ensure meaningful connections [inclusion] (UNHCR, N.D).

These are important aspect of inclusivity and flexibility in resettlement that need to be pursued with every available resource for the comfort and well-being of the displaced. Though it was stated that the government has an essential role to create a welcoming environment for the displaced (UNHCR, N.D), the built environment professionals have a more overarching role to play in facilitating and creating an inclusive and welcoming environment for the displaced. Indeed, it can be noted that one of the best environments that can foster unity in diversity is an environment that is grounded in inclusivity. It can be said that inclusivity can also mean diversity.

Writing about diversity in resettlement, Beyond Youth Custody (N.D) state that to achieve this, there is need to adequately assess each person's needs, understand, and respond to these needs for their effective resettlement. The assessing of each person's needs and addressing them is an important part of the inclusivity and flexibility, that is a way of making sure that no one is left out. To also ensure that all individual's needs are met. It is this degree of flexibility and inclusivity that is required in resettlement plans to ensure that even the vulnerable groups or people from different ethnic groups are treated equally.

4.4.3 Stakeholder engagement in resettlement planning

Stakeholder engagement in resettlement planning is an important part of the entire process, a strategy that need to be adopted to resettle the displaced effectively. There are diverse reasons why stakeholders' engagement is necessary in resettlement. According to SNNP IAIP and

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RTC (2017) the aim of engaging stakeholders is to establish an understanding with an inclusive, and transparent process of engagement. This report also notes that stakeholders are included in the scoping of issues, the assessment of impacts, and management/mitigation measures. That this is important as it will provide them a platform to provide knowledge and information. It can be said that the information and knowledge they will provide when it comes to resettlement planning can significantly aid the resettlement process. The report from the Ministry of Agriculture on Rwanda Urban Development Project – II which focuses on stakeholder engagement plan states that in stakeholders’ engagement, there is the need to take into consideration the diversity of the relevant stakeholders (Ministry of Infrastructure, 2020). Based on this, within their framework, the report identified two types of stakeholders based on their influence and interests in the project. Accordingly, there are two stakeholders; primary and secondary stakeholders.

Explaining further on this, the Ministry of Infrastructure (2020) notes that the primary stakeholders are those stakeholders that are directly affected by the project decisions or actions positively or negatively. That the secondary stakeholders on the other hand are the stakeholders that that are indirectly affected by the project, decision, or actions. These are important identification that need to be taken into cognizance in the discourse of stakeholders’ engagement. The inference is that before engaging stakeholders in resettlement planning, the built environment professionals should be keen to identify and engage those that are directly affected by forced displacement who can be seen as the displaced themselves – voices of the victims. Then identify and engage the secondary stakeholders. In doing so, there will be a balance in the resettlement decision process as no stakeholders will be left, the right voices will be heard, and the resettlement planning will be effectively carried out to benefit both parties.

5) Online teaching content

Link to the online Course:

<http://www.disaster-resilience.net/knowledgehub/course/view.php?id=37>

5.1) Online teaching materials

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- Verme, Paolo; Schuettler, Kirsten. (2019). *The Impact of Forced Displacement on Host Communities : A Review of the Empirical Literature in Economics*. Policy Research Working Paper;No. 8727. World Bank, Washington, DC. © World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/31231> License: CC BY 3.0 IGO.

5.1.2. Recommended reading:

- Dear, C. E. (2008). Causes and consequences of displacement decision-making in Banhine National Park, Mozambique. University of Montana.
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (N.D). Resettlement Guidance and Good Practice. Available online at: [file:///C:/Users/smart/Downloads/resettlement-guidance-good-practice%20\(3\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/smart/Downloads/resettlement-guidance-good-practice%20(3).pdf). Assessed: 24/01/2022.

- Ferris (2009) Pakistani Displacement: Lessons Learned from Other Mass Displacement Situations. Available online at: <https://www.brookings.edu/on-the-record/pakistani-displacement-lessons-learned-from-other-mass-displacement-situations/>. Assessed on: 12/01/2022).
- Forced Migration Review (2017). Resettlement - Practical considerations for effective resettlement. Available online at: <https://www.fmreview.org/sites/fmr/files/FMRdownloads/en/resettlement/swing.pdf>. Assessed on: 18/01/2022
- Homeless Link (2013). Effective Action - Resettlement from homelessness services.
- IDMC (2019). URBAN INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT: RISK, IMPACTS AND SOLUTIONS. Available online at: <https://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2019/downloads/report/2019-IDMC-GRID-part3.pdf>. Assessed online on: 12/01/2022.
- Kelley, N. (2017). Responding to a refugee influx: Lessons from Lebanon. *Journal on Migration and Human Security*, 5(1), 82-104.
- Perera, T. G. U. P., Weerasoori, I., & Karunaratne, H. M. L. P. (2012). An evaluation of success and failures in Hambantota, Siribopura resettlement housing program: lessons learned. *Sri Lanka Journal of Real Estate*, (6). Resettlement Document. Available online at: <https://www.homeless.org.uk/sites/default/files/site-attachments/Resettlement%20guidance.pdf>. Assessed on: 17/01/2022.
- Sidi, N. S. S. (2010). Quality affordable housing: A theoretical framework for planning and design of quality housing. *Journal of Techno social*, 2(1).
- UNHCR Integration Handbook (N.D) Promoting welcoming and inclusive society. Available online at: <https://www.unhcr.org/handbooks/ih/welcoming-inclusive-societies/promoting-welcoming-and-inclusive-societies>. Assessed on: 19/01/2022.

5.1.3. Relevant journals:

1. Journal of Refugee Studies
<https://academic.oup.com/jrs>
2. Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies
<https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/cjms20>
3. International Journal of Migration and Border Studies
<https://www.inderscience.com/jhome.php?jcode=ijmbs>
4. International Journal of Migration and Residential Mobility
<https://www.inderscience.com/jhome.php?jcode=ijmrm#moredesc>
5. International Journal of Refugee Law
<https://academic.oup.com/ijrl>
6. Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies
<https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wimm20/current>
7. Journal of International Migration and Integration
<https://www.springer.com/journal/12134>
8. Journal of International Mobility
<https://www.cairn.info/revue-journal-of-international-mobility.htm>
9. International Migration

- <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/14682435>
10. International Migration Review
<https://journals.sagepub.com/home/mrx>
 11. International organization for Migration World Migration Report 2020
https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/wmr_2020.pdf
 12. Migration and Development
<https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/rmad20>
 13. Migration Studies
<https://academic.oup.com/migration>
 14. Mobilities
<https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rmob20/current>
 15. Forced Migration Review
<https://www.fmreview.org/>

5.1.4. Online resources:

1. Migration Data portal
<https://www.migrationdataportal.org/>
2. IDMC (The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre)
<https://www.internal-displacement.org/>
3. UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees)
<https://www.unhcr.org>

(II) Online teaching strategy

Lesson	Lesson Content Method	Titles of the extra teaching materials used	Continuous assessment method	Continuous assessment topic	Lesson duration