A socio-economic Impact Assessment Tool for post-disaster temporary housing solutions

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Introduction

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☐ Developing an impact assessment methodology for the measurement of long-term impact that allows for comprehensive analysis of a **household's socio-economic situation**.

☐ Developing a general methodology that is suitable for the evaluation of **different types of post-disaster housing programs.**

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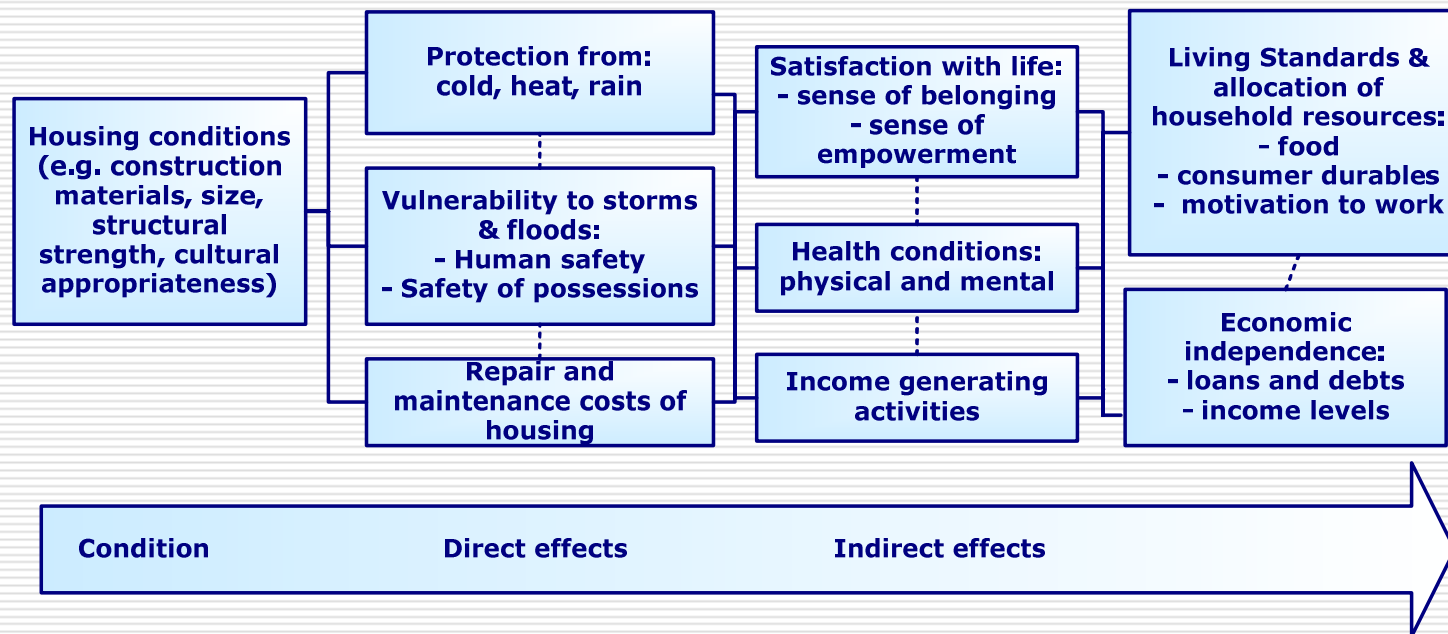- ☐ **Methodology**
  - ■ Double difference approach

- ☐ **Mixed methods approach**
  - ■ Combining quantitative and qualitative data

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■ Focus: Linking socio-economic dimensions to post-disaster housing through direct and indirect linkages.

	Protection from: cold, heat, rain	Satisfaction with life: - sense of belonging - sense of empowerment	Living Standards & allocation of household resources: - food - consumer durables - motivation to work
Housing conditions (e.g. construction materials, size, structural strength, cultural appropriateness)	Vulnerability to storms & floods: - Human safety - Safety of possessions	Health conditions: physical and mental	
	Repair and maintenance costs of housing	Income generating activities	Economic independence: - loans and debts - income levels

Condition   Direct effects   Indirect effects

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☐ Indicators

Type of measurement	Discipline
Direct measurement	• Income • Consumption • Access to social services • Household composition • Education
Indirect measurement	• Durable assets
Self-assessment	• Living standards • Social standards • Economic standards • Housing standards

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☐ Pilots

■ Vietnam   2007   Starter houses program - *Netherlands Red Cross*

■ Indonesia 2008   Transitional Shelter Program - *IFRC*

■ Colombia 2012   Participatory community development program - *Colombian Red Cross*

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☐ Examples of results   *Vietnam*

Category	Item	Intervention HH's (average)	Control HH's (average)	Statistical Significant Difference?
Size of the house	Surface area of the house	36.4 m2	33.7 m2	NO
	Number of rooms	3.4	2.9	YES
Validation of the house	House = good shelter for normal weather	60 % (yes)	34 % (yes)	YES
	Is your housing design similar to local building practice?	No: 50 %	No: 57 %	NO

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Examples of results   *Indonesia*

A slightly positive impact on socio-economic level was
measured for families that moved to permanent house in
time, after living in a transitional shelter compared to
households who were still living in a transitional shelter.

The transitional shelter was seen as a useful and durable asset
for households after use as a shelter

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Examples of results   *Colombia*

	Jeronimo Uribe	La Esmeralda
Do you feel safe in your house?	83,4% (yes)	72,5%
Do you have enough privacy in your house?	71,4%	76,1%
Do you have enough space in your house?	61,8%	63,8%

There is only a significant difference in validation of the sense of safety (U = 17393,0 p < 0,05) where the beneficiaries in Jeronimo Uribe (intervention group)feel more safe in their house than the households in La Esmeralda (control group).

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IFRC FedNet

- Guidelines (methodology, indicators)
- Training material
- Surveys
- Database

- Software

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☐ Questions?