Shelter and Settlement Impact Evaluation Tool
(SSIET)

- Purpose and structure
- Pilot Indicator Field Test
- Integration Study
- Further development

Global Shelter Cluster endorsed project

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Why Measure Shelter Impact ?

Shelter Impact Score

- Measure contribution to long term impact

- Divided by livelihood sector

Will it be useful?

Purpose

Are we able to learn from evaluations?

Example:
- Pakistan

Several evaluations - how will they be used?

Shelter too complex to set standards?

- Regional norms?
- Use best practises?

Purpose - Why

Gaps:

- Permanent housing and settlement solutions better integrate with and support the **overall recovery process**

- Shelter support **investments not optimal** for long term housing solutions.

- The initial emergency assistance consider the **smooth transition** to medium and long term solutions.

- **Self assisted recovery** not included or supported by guidance, coordination, plans and legal frames.
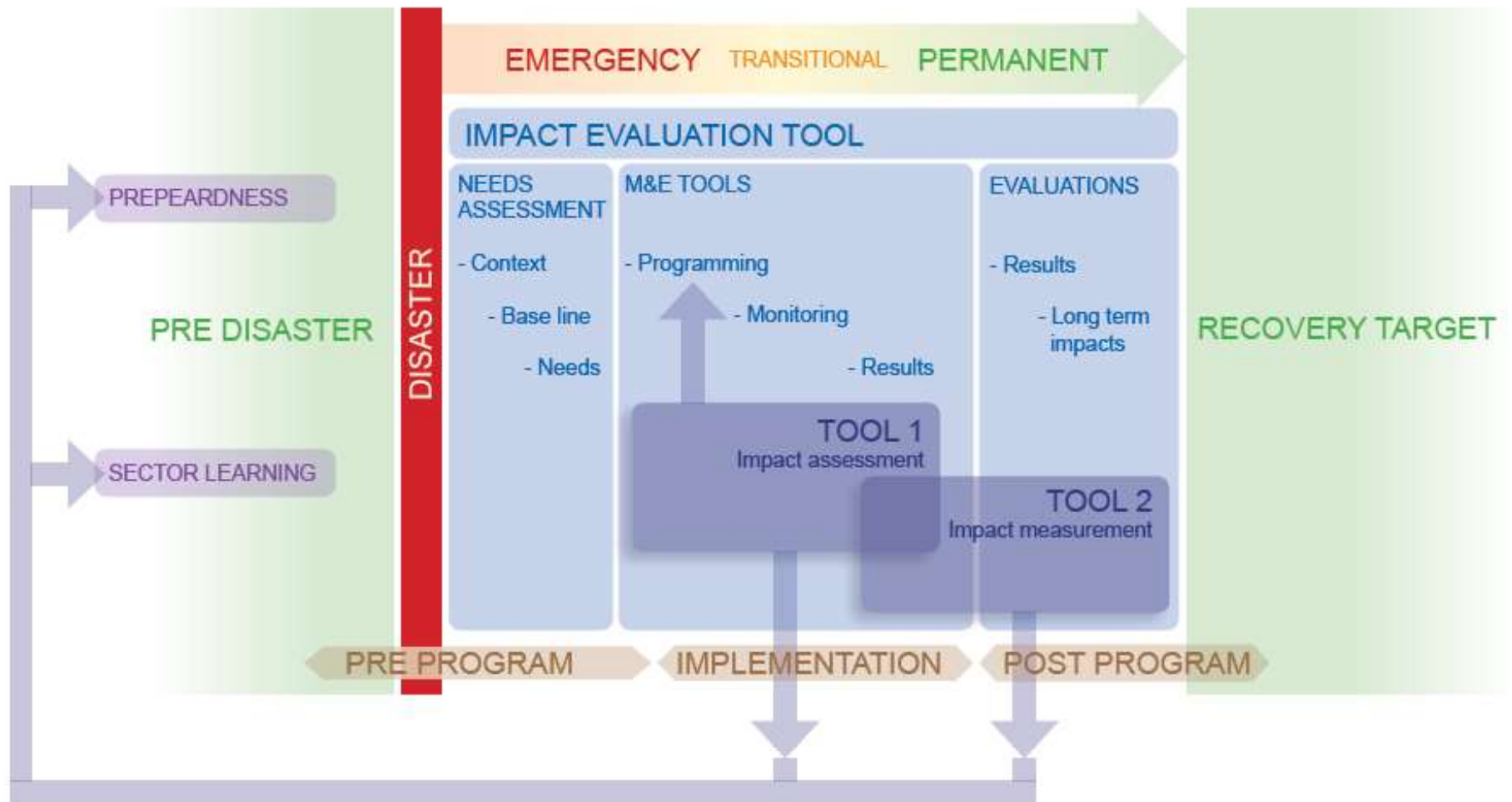
Specific Purpose

The tools shall:

- **measure impact** and evaluate the relevance of shelter and settlement programs with focus on their ability to provide **permanent housing and settlement solutions** and their effect on the **overall recovery process**

- secure that the initial emergency assistance is considering the **smooth transition** to medium and long term solutions.
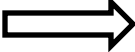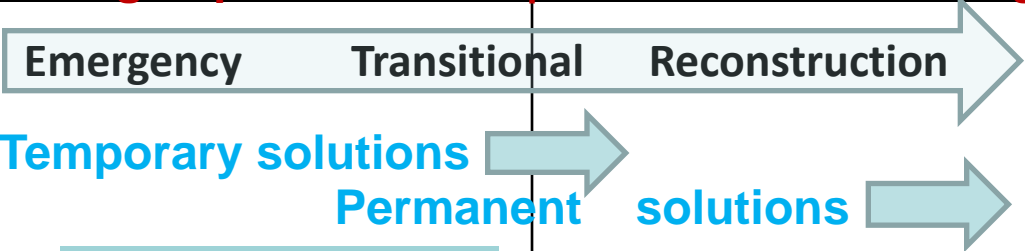
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Phase 1 and 2 Tools

Shelter and Settlement Impact Evaluation Tool Develoment
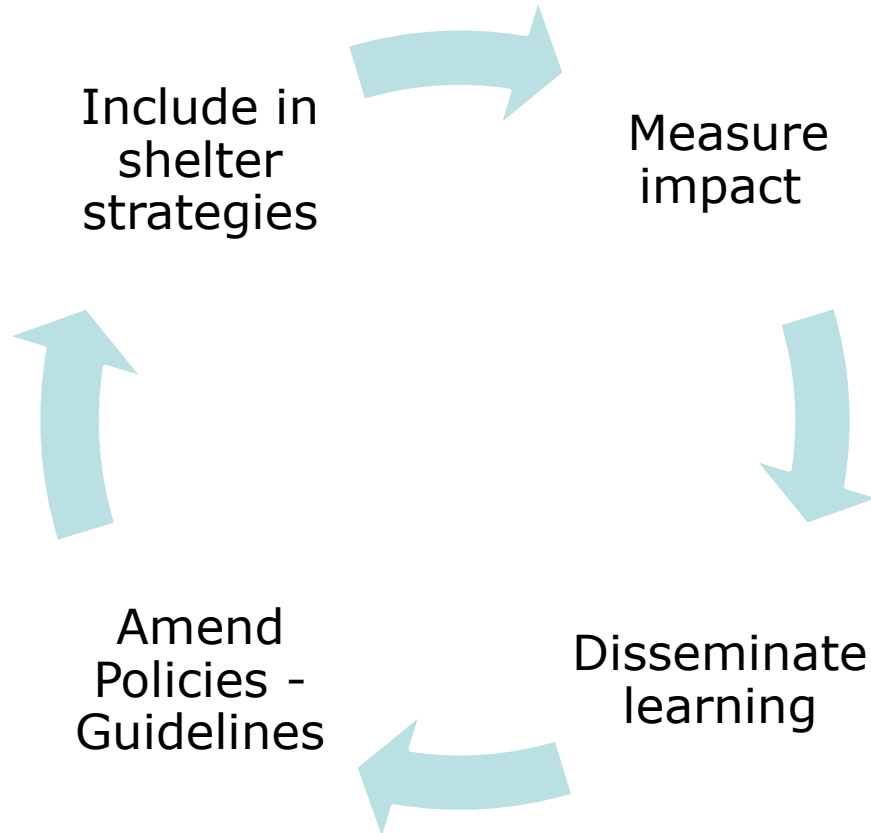Global Shelter Cluster, May 2013

Phase 1 and 2 Tools

During Implementation | Consolidated setting

Time line ⟹	Emergency Transitional Reconstruction ⟹
	Temporary solutions ⟹
	Permanent solutions ⟹
Shelter projects + Shelter programs	**Phase 1** of the Shelter Impact Evaluation will focus on measuring/ assessing potential long term impact while programmes are being implemented
Shelter programs + Shelter sector	**Phase 2** of the Shelter Impact Evaluation will focus on measuring impact in the long-term in the post program perspective
Shelter response (both with external support and 'self-recovery')	Phase 3: Including data and impact of self recovery in all tools

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Phase 1 Tools
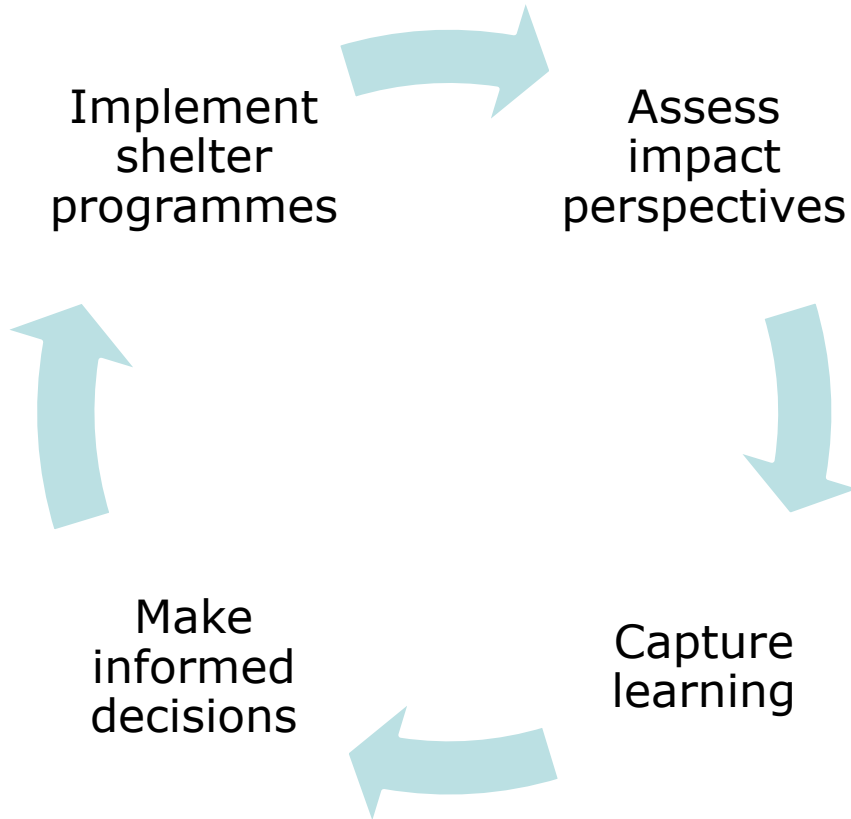
- Real time data collection

- Single project score on including long term aspects

- Local cluster strategies for transition to permanent solutions

- Feed back to program revision

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Phase 2 Tools

Include in shelter strategies

Measure impact

Disseminate learning

Amend Policies - Guidelines

- Post assistance evaluation of impact on recovery

- Documented verification of impacts

- Collective shelter sector contribution to overall recovery

- Feedback to Policy making and sector learning

Tool Structure
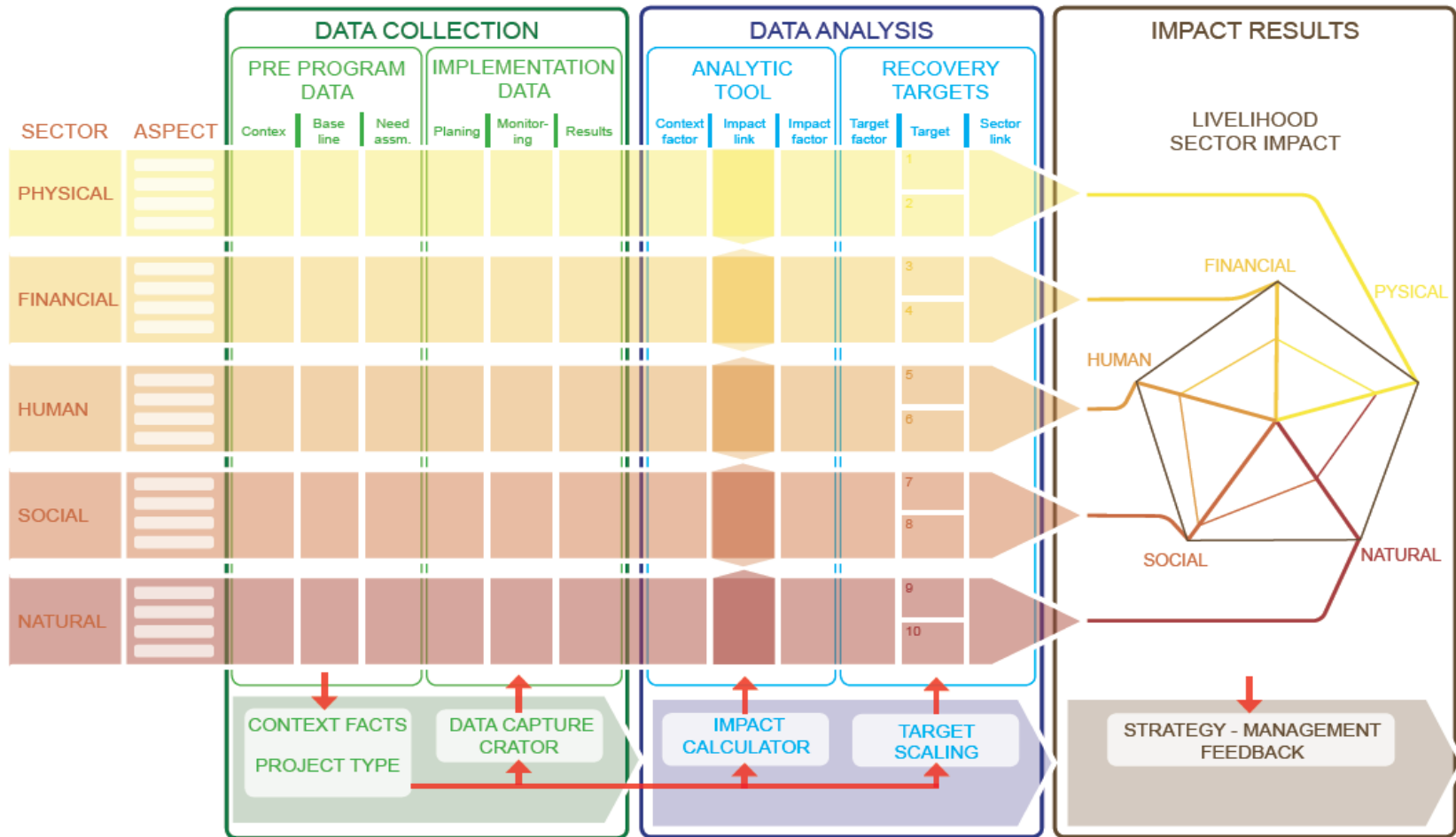
Targets and Indicators

10 Impact Recovery Targets

I)	Reduce Risk
II)	Sustainable
III)	Secure Income
IV)	Improve Economy
V)	Secure Tenure
VI)	Enhance social networks
VII)	Protect Health
VIII)	Improve Knowledge and Skills
IX)	Promote Energy neutrality
X)	Preserve Environment

15 Impact Indicator Topics

Shelter Design, Technical solution,
Shelter Standard and Value
Structural Durability, Quality and Maintenance
Land
Site, Area Planning
Family Income, food security
Macro economy, Enterprise Infrastructure, markets
Secure tenure
Social Networks, Empowerment
Family / relationships
Health, Illness
Knowledge, skills
Energy
Ecology
Materials

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Pilot Shelter Impact Evaluation

- **Pilot field test- Mindanao 2012 typhoon «Pablo»**

- **Joint with IFRC Cluster Progress Review**

- **REACH survey format**

- **5 Targets, 7 Indicators, 27 proxy questions**

- **3000 House Holds**

- **Pilot Mission Report with recommendations**

Indicator Titles

- Multi hazard mitigation - Stronger buildings
- Cover long term housing needs
- Durable structure, maintenance feasibility
- Family Income, food security
- Property documents provided, security of tenure improved
- Improved physical protection
- Sensitive ecological areas and species protected

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Pilot Shelter Impact Evaluation

Data collection matrix :

6. Results Impact Assessment - Pilot Questions & Indicators, NAFT format

Indicator type:			Field Survey or Partner report data inputs								Analysis and Report				Report input
6. Results data collection			Data collection: After hand over and closing program				Instructions				Input from assessment and context data				
Sector / Cluster	Topic / Data	Question code	Indicator title	Purpose / rationale	Numerator, value	Denominator	Unit	Disaggregation	Data source	Comment	Baseline	Achievement to Target	Sectors cross tagging	Impact target	Livelihood sector contribution
Shelter Sector	Shelter Design, Technical Standard and Solution	PHY 1	Multi hazard mitigation Stronger buildings	Assess if construction method and design contribute to more lasting solution by improved protection against risks, climate and natural hazards	% of housing in program area with adequate (def, comment) risk mitigation	% of all repairs and reconstruction of damaged houses in program area	Community level	Assisted / non assisted affected population.	Techn. Survey, + interview	Include all houses with repair or reconstruction needs for both assisted and self recovered.			Protect health	I) Reduce Risk	Physical Assets
Housing , NFIs	Indicator		To which degree are recommended risk mitigation measures secured by type of construction and materials												
	Proxy	PHY 1.1	Have the repairs/construction used improved structure method and materials as recommended by Roof, Walls, Foundation		% of houses with improved structures, each element		Community level	"	"	New structures compliance with standards compared to pre disaster standard					
	Proxy	PHY 1.2	Were there trainings on improved risk mitigation shelter construction? If so, did someone from your household attend one of these trainings?		% of families attended training		Family level	"	"	% of total population in program area					
	Shelter living standard and value	PHY 2	Cover long term housing needs	Assess if provided support is sufficient for entire family and to complete structure for lasting use, reducing need for high risk additions.	% of houses with adequate standard and facilities	% of only assisted families with major damage (uninhabitable)	Family level	Assisted population.	Techn. Survey, + interview	Include totally damaged and new housing /relocation			Secure Income	Reduce risk	Physical Assets
	Indicator		To which degree can the building serve long term family needs with expansion and amendments within economic capacity of the average family												
	Proxy	PHY 2.1	How big was your previous house, how many rooms and facilities.		floor space % # rooms WASH facilites Storage space Cooking space	Provided standard in % of average or previous standard	"	"	"	Compare new house to previous in % more or less space and facilities					
	Proxy	PHY 2.2	What would it cost to reach the standard you had or you deem needed in addition to the assistance provided.		Cost to reach average standard as % of income	Based on m2 building costs in the affected area	"	"	"	Cost of covering gap between provided standard and previous, adjust for average standard					

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Pilot Shelter Impact Evaluation

Main Conclutions on SSIET relevance:

- The relevance of Impact Indicators is **highly context dependent**. Context information must be collected in a structured way to inform the choice of indicators for each specific evaluation

- SSIET should include a guide on inclusion of relevant **Document Reviews and Key Informant or group interview** methods and questions with advice on how they can support correct interpretation of the context as well as the numeric data.

- The SSIET need to establish **links with other clusters and sectors** like health, education, environment, livelihoods and psycho social to secure data and context adapted indicators for the impact measurement.

- The SSIET will benefit from and work well as an **integrated aspect of other shelter M&E** tools. The tool development should provide adapted modules and ensure incorporation in main existing tools.

- In addition to integration modules, a **stand alone version** should be available for single agency use or external and specially commissioned impact evaluations.

- The benefits of providing the sector with a recognized and uniform Impact Evaluation Tool depends on a **consistent use of terms and definitions** in the wider assessment and monitoring practice. Advocacy efforts on this issue should be a strong component of the further SSIET development.

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Integration – Existing Tools

- Main partners, interlinked processes, methods, guidelines

Tool Name	Organisation
Rapid Shelter Assessment	Sphere
Land and Natural Disaster, Guidance for Practioners	UN-Habitat
The Good Enough Guide	ECB/WVI
PDNA, Guidance Note on Recovery, shelter	UN-Habitat
PCNA	UNDG
Peoples Process in Post Disaster, conflict, recovery and reconstruction	UN-Habitat
REACH	IMPACT
Safer Homes, Stronger Communities	World Bank
Evaluating humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies	RRN
MIRA	ACAPS
Sustainable Reconstruction in Urban Areas	IFRC
Owner-Driven Housing Reconstruction Guidelines	IFRC
LENSS Tool Kit	UN-Habitat
Shelter Cluster Indicator Guidelines	Shelter Cluster
IFRC framework of evaluation	IFRC
EMMA Toolkit	Oxfam
IASC Realtime Evaluation Toolkit	IASC
IFRC Guidelines for Assessments In Emergencies	IFRC
An Integrated Approach To Disaster Recovery	UNDP
The Livelihoods Assessment Toolkit	FAO/ILO

Shelter Impact Evaluation Concept

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- Identify links to SSIET- 8 selected

Criteria

Date of Publication	General Summary			Indicators and Targets		SMART Indicators					Gaps					Connectability		Top 8 Y/N
Date of Publication	Type of Tool	Sector/s	Overview	Type of indicators	Connected with which SSEIT targets	Specific	Measurable	Attainable	Relevant	Time-bound	Not long term	Not qualitative	Not connected to baseline	Not detailed enough	Other	Can be plugged into	Connections to Sphere	Top 8 Y/N

1. Rapid Shelter Assessment – Sphere, 2011
2. Land And Natural Disasters, Guidance For Practitioners – UN-Habitat, 2010
3. PDNA; Guidance Notes On Recovery, Shelter – UN-Habitat, 2013
4. Safer Homes, Stronger Communities – World Bank, 2010
5. LENSS Toolkit – UN-Habitat, 2007
6. Shelter Cluster Indicator Guidelines – Shelter Cluster, 2012
7. EMMA Toolkit – Oxfam, 2008
8. The Livelihoods Assessment Toolkit – FAO/ILO, 2009

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Remaining Development

Final Products

- **Database :**
  - reports, statistics, trends, comparison

- **Coherent Formats   :**
  - data collection, questionnaires

- **Standard Indicators :**
  - definitions, collection methods

- **Performance Standards :**
  - impact score, coverage targets

- **Tool Modules   :**
  - adaptable, integration in other tools