

MISSION REPORT 23.9. 2013

Project	Shelter Impact Pilot, Mindanao Field Test Shelter and Settlement Impact Evaluation Tools (SSIET)
In conjunction with	Shelter Progress Assessment of Shelter Cluster Support, Typhoon Pablo/ Bopha 2012
Location	Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley and Agusan del Sur, Mindanao, Philippines
Agency	UN-Habitat, Shelter Rehabilitation Unit, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation Branch
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Executive Summary

1.1.1. Background

The development of the Shelter and Settlement Impact Evaluation Tool is a UN-Habitat initiative contributing to the agenda of the Accountability Working Group of the Global Emergency Shelter Cluster. The overall aim with the development is to provide coherent standards and create a common platform for the impact evaluation activity in the shelter sector. With a prime focus on the recovery phase and qualitative aspects of both the assisted and self supported shelter provision, the tools will be designed to be coordinated with and complement existing and emerging assessment and monitoring tools.

To ensure that the tool become practical and relevant to field realities, a field pilot test of data sets, questions and indicators was included as a step in the SSIET development project. The east coast of the South Philippine island of Mindanao which was heavily devastated by the typhoon “Pablo” in December 2012, was selected as a suitable test area. The Pilot was prepared and implemented in close cooperation with IFRC and the GSC as a joint survey aiming both to evaluate the present shelter statuses and gaps as well as testing the impact indicators. More than 2600 household were interviewed, providing a strong statistical basis for the results.

1.1.2. Mindanao Pilot Impact Findings

The purpose of the pilot was not to conduct a regular impact evaluation of the Mindanao response, but rather to test the proposed impact indicators and the method. The Pilot can thus not claim to provide a comprehensive impact analysis fully covering all impacts that could potentially be identified by a full scale impact evaluation.

Also, even if contributing to the impact evaluation by providing relevant baseline and results related information, the coordination with the progress assessment survey posed some limitations on the scope and depth of the impact part.

Looking at the overall assistance results at a higher level, the impact indicators were still able to register impact aspects of the shelter provision that can be used for recommendations with a high degree of confidence. The main positive trends and aslo weaker aspects of the findings were found to support the following main suggestion for future shelter programs in the area:

- Ensure that practice of DRR and sustainability training is incorporated into all housing construction programs.
- Encourage the present family and community based self help construction approach, enhancing the ownership and maintenance capacity.
- Promote the on-going low cost and local material based models to secure affordable extensions and maintenance.
- More involvement in the risk and sustainability aspects of planning and selection of relocation sites.
- Ensure that the livelihood sector is included in or coordinated with the recovery shelter programs.
- Promote a more systematic and uniform approach and support to securing tenure issues.
- To reduce health risks, the shelter programs should ensure that WASH facilities are always included or supplied by WASH actors.

1.1.3. Relevance of the Pilot Data Collection and Impact Indicators

The Pilot confirmed that 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 exercise. A variety of context tagged indicators and proxy question needs to be developed to facilitate easy adaptation of questionnaires.

SSIET should provide guidelines on inclusion of a range of survey methods such as Document Reviews and Key Informant or group interview with advice on how they can support correct interpretation of the context as well as the numeric and HH level data. In addition, technical assessments based on observations by skilled shelter staff may prove to be the best survey approach for a number of the impact issues.

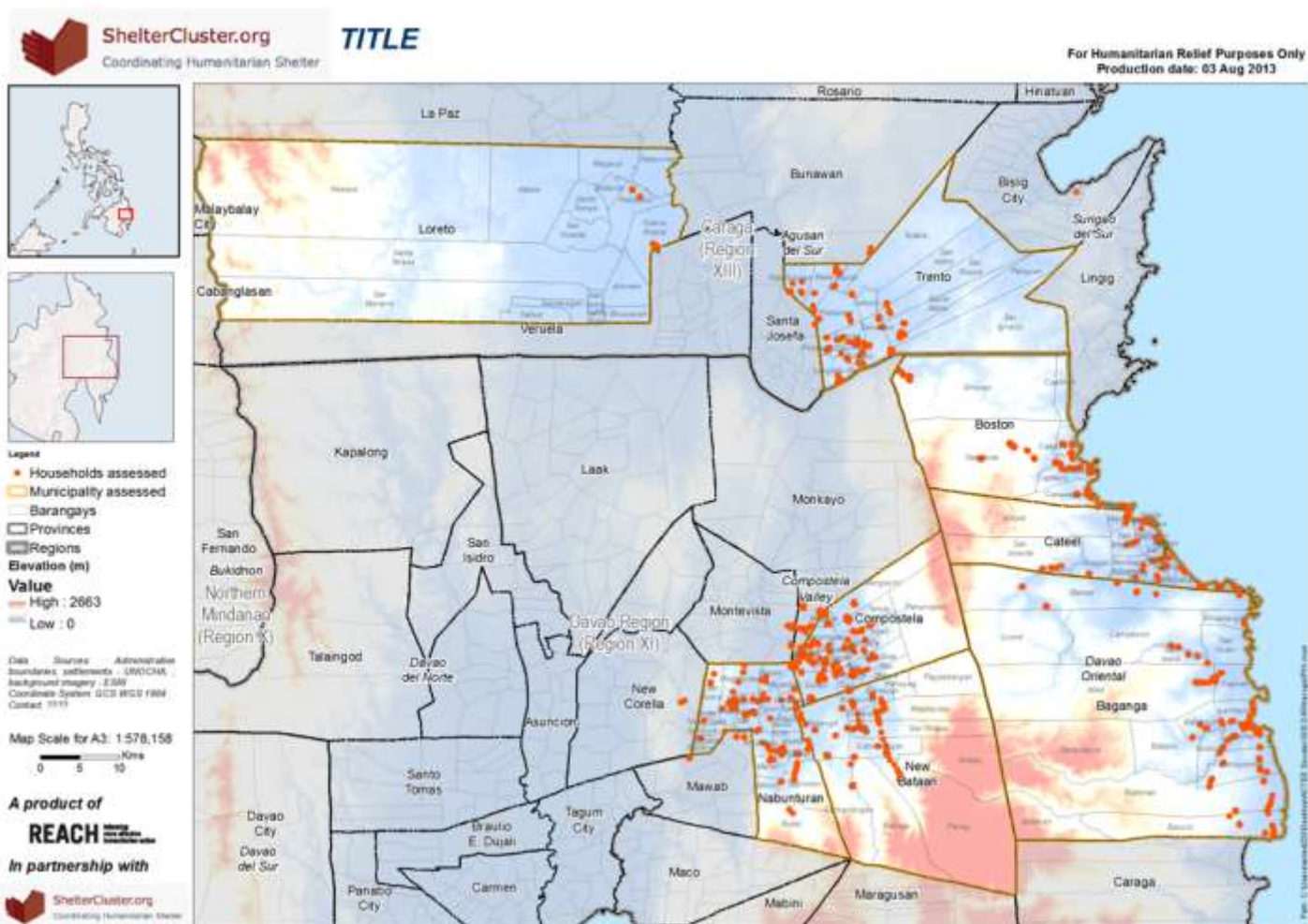
In the further development of the SSIET as well as in the eventual practical use, close links need to establish with other clusters like health, education, environment, livelihoods and the psycho social sectors to secure data and context adapted indicators for the impact measurement. Not only will this ease the work and avoid duplication of data collection, but it will also secure that and relevant data are provided in the most professional manner.

1.1.4. Recommendations for SSIET further development

The Pilot exercise proved that the SSIET will benefit from and work well as an integrated aspect of other shelter M&E tools, although it became clear that further adaptation of indicators and questions is needed as well as willingness by shelter actors to apply suitable survey methods.

The project should emphasise and scale up the work to identify and approach the most relevant partners and existing tools to ensure inclusion of long term impact issues. In addition, a stand- alone version of the tool 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 cluster structure and the wider assessment and monitoring practice. Advocacy efforts on this issue should be a strong component of the further SSIET development.



1.2. Background

Throughout 2012 the GSC advanced a number of initiatives that aimed at better articulating the impact of shelter cluster coordination and response activities. The members of the GSC Working Group (WG) on Assessing Impact identified the need to expand the scope of the group's activities to encompass all elements of the humanitarian program cycle, from preparedness, assessments and planning to monitoring, reporting and evaluation.

As a part of this GSC initiative, UN-Habitat is leading the develop of a shelter impact evaluation framework or a set of tools that can facilitate the collective efforts of the shelter actors to analyze and consider how various aspects of long term impact of shelter programs can be included in shelter and settlement strategies and programming. To achieve this purpose, the tools will need to provide methods to measure impacts on the overall recovery of livelihoods based on analysis of a range of context and program data. To ensure that the relevant and accessible data are identified for the tool, a field pilot test of data sets, questions and indicators was planned as a part of the tool development project.

1.2.1. Pilot test case study

Mindanao was proposed as a suitable test location for several reasons: shelter actors and local partners are still present, while the Shelter Cluster is about to review and hand over activities. Basic assessment and statistical data were available, provided by cluster tools and partners.

Two assessment missions were already conducted by REACH on behalf of the cluster, the first in December 2012 shortly after the disaster, the second to assess progress and needs in February 2013. Both reports are published on the sheltercluster.org web page.

IFRC acted as the cluster lead during the emergency phase. As the emergency assistance came to its end, IFRC withdrew their coordination support for Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Region XI office in mid-May. IOM maintain their role as technical coordination support to the provincial as well as municipal level clusters in Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental at least until September 2013.

Based on the Shelter Cluster Operational Framework for Recovery (May 17, 2013), the DSWD Region XI has an overall responsibility for coordination of the regional response while the practical coordination of all shelter activities are now being undertaken in the two provinces by the Shelter Cluster in Compostela Valley and the Build Back Better Centre on Shelter in Davao Oriental.

1.2.2. The "Pablo" typhoon

The government estimated that about 270.000 households were affected in the region. In the worst hit provinces of Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley, more than 46.000 houses were totally destroyed. In these provinces, several municipalities had more than 90% uninhabitable (category 5 and 4; totally or partly destroyed) houses.

By May, IOM reported that 7,700 new or reconstructed houses had been provided in the same area (table in Annex 5), while practically all affected had received emergency shelter assistance. The present July 2013 survey suggests that about 18.000 HHs (including some additional municipalities in bordering provinces) had received some level of reconstruction assistance such as repair kits or material kits to support construction of new shelters. About 30% of the largest target group, Non Displaced with totally damaged house, have received recovery type assistance.

Remaining Repair – Reconstruction needs:

The survey indicates that 86% are now in habitable houses, category 3 or better. Compared to the previous surveys, this confirms that a large percentage of the affected have succeeded to make repairs and improve shelter conditions. Presently, around 3.500 households are living in substandard (makeshift) shelters, largely those still remaining in or displaced from No Build Zones (NBZ) .

The least assisted target group in terms of progress are those displaced and living in temporary shelter solutions. According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) by IOM for Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley last May 10, 2013, there were 11,175 persons (2,421 families) living in 74 sites (which includes evacuation centres, bunkhouses and tent sites).

1.2.3. Evaluation and Pilot Preparations

Facilitated by the Accountability Working Group of the Global Shelter Cluster, a joint ToR was prepared between IFRC, REACH and UN-Habitat. (Appendix 1) The ToR describes a three fold purpose: progress and remaining gaps assessment, achievements of the cluster coordinated assistance and the SSIET pilot test.

REACH was assigned by the cluster to prepare the survey exercise, the smart phone application and IT system and the questionnaires for the progress and sector response. UN-Habitat would prepare the long term impact indicators and questions adapted to the pilot field test and the Philippine context. The REACH team further edited and incorporated what was thought to be the most suitable Recovery Targets and Impact Indicators in the survey formats.

REACH supported by the local IFRC, Philippines Red Cross and partners, organized the practical preparations and recruited the field staff needed for the survey. IOM and Oxfam were engaged actively in the exercise and provided substantial logistic and other support. The UN-Habitat office in Manila provided reports and background material as well as logistic support.

1.2.4. Shelter Impact Pilot Objective

The main purpose of the Pilot was to assess the availability, collection method and quality of data suitable for assessing longer term impacts of shelter support and reconstruction.

Further, the Pilot should provide feedback on the relevance of the impact topics from the affected populations and the shelter actors.

In addition, coordinating the Pilot with the Shelter Cluster Review provided an opportunity to explore how measurement of long term impact aspects can be incorporated in review or evaluations of cluster operations.

Expected outcome

1. Conduct test of shelter long term impact indicators
2. Review of existing assessments (e.g. REACH, PDNA, etc.)
3. Representative impact related data with statistical significance collected and stored
4. On return: Assessment of data quality and relevance for impact measurement

1.3. Pilot Impact Evaluation Indicators

1.3.1. Indicators proposed for the Pilot

The SSIET project proposes 10 Recovery Targets in different livelihood areas as the main factors supporting full recovery and a long term sustainable living situation which would be possible to measure and relate to shelter inputs. For the Pilot, five of the ten Recovery Targets were selected, with 7 shelter and other sector program aspects (indicator title) identified to provide the impact indicators. In total, 27 proxy questions were formed to enable measurement of these indicators. The complete matrix with Recovery Targets, Indicators, proxy questions and instructions, called the *Result Impact Assessment – Pilot Questions and Indicators, NAFT format*, is included in the appendix 2.

The appendix also includes a model of the complete Impact Evaluation tool as envisaged when fully developed with different sets of indicators for the various stages from pre-disaster, needs assessment, implementation to post program recovery. The set of indicators developed for the Pilot, includes only the selection of indicators designed for the impact assessment of program results to be conducted at the program closure stage.

During the preparations, it became obvious that the combination of the Progress Assessment and the Impact Evaluation could easily lead to a very complex and extensive survey questioner, impractical to handle with a limited timeframe and training. Thus, only a selection of the Shelter Impact Pilot indicators with a focus of on those most relevant to the context and feasible to collect were included.

1.3.2. Indicators adapted and included in the Progress Assessment survey

The Progress Assessment covers 6 sections, which in addition to the basic demographic profile are: Land Ownership, Livelihood & Income, Shelter Profile, Assistance Provided and Still Needed. The adapted Impact Indicators are incorporated in all sections, but fall mostly under the three first. About 20 impact questions are found in the progress assessment HH questionnaire, relating to 8 topics. A comparison between the initial Impact Indicators from the matrix and the actual survey questionnaire is compiled in the table below. How well the adapted questions served as impact indicators and how they corresponded to the intentions with the selected Pilot topics and targets will be discussed below under “Method” and “Indicator Relevance”.

It should be noted that some of the Progress Assessment Indicators are not results indicators, but rather context and baseline information (marked in blue text). However, since the SSIET was not considered when the needs assessment was conducted in December 2012, it was necessary to include a number of pre disaster situation questions.

Eventually, with a full integration of the SSIET in other tools, the relevant pre disaster baseline and needs data would be already available when conducting the result impact evaluation, some of the data provided by other clusters and sectors.

1.3.3. Comparison of proposed Pilot indicators and the Progress Assessment survey:

Shelter Impact Pilot Indicators		Progress Assessment Questions	
Physical sector. Recovery Target: I) Reduce Risk			
Indicator Title:	Multi hazard mitigation - Stronger buildings	Survey section:	A4 SHELTER PROFILE
Indicator	Proxy Question	Question	Proxy
P1 To which degree are recommended risk mitigation measures secured by type of construction and materials	P 1.1 Have the repairs/construction used improved structure method and materials as recommended by Roof, Walls, Foundation P 1.2 Were there trainings on improved risk mitigation shelter construction? If so, did someone from your household attend one of these trainings?	A 4.2 Is your roof secured? Does your house have external drainage? Did any household member attend any DRR training since Pablo? A2.2.1 If no, (not remain) why do you plan to move?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roof secured before Pablo Roof secured after Pablo Drainage before Pablo Drainage after Pablo Y/N <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land where house/shelter is located declared NBZ For safety (+other non shelter related)
<i>Comment: A 4.3 A technical specification of Secure Roof and Drainage (to prevent flooding) should be used by skilled evaluator</i>			
Indicator Title:	Cover long term housing needs	Survey section:	B 1 ASSISTANCE PROVIDED
P2 Can the building serve long term family needs with expansion and amendments within the economic capacity of the average family	P2.1, P 2.2, (not directly related.)	B1.1.3 What did you do with the materials? (B1.1.6 Did you buy materials for repairs with your own money since Typhoon Pablo?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repaired Sold Gave away Y/N

Indicator Title:	Durable structure, maintenance feasibility	Survey section:	A4 SHELTER PROFILE
P3 To which degree can houses be maintained by known construction materials and methods, locally available?	P 3.1 Of the following materials used in your house, which can you collect free of charge in walking distance: Roof, Walls/loadbearing, Foundation P 3.2 (not Included)	A 4.1 What materials was your house/shelter made of that you lived in before Pablo ? ...that you currently live in? Where did you obtain these materials? From where can you currently obtain more of these materials if needed? (select all that apply)	Roof, Frame, Walls, Foundation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neppa palm • CGI sheet • Tarpaulin • Inakak • Timber • Concrete • Cocolumber • Plywood • Amakan • Earth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market/local business (paid) • Forest (for free) • Salvaged (for free) • NGO/UN • Government • Gift/donation from other
P4 Material Costs, maintenance affecting household economy	P 4.1, P 4.2,(not included)		
		Survey section:	B 1 ASSISTANCE PROVIDED
P 5 To which degree are maintenance skills accessible. Degree of self maintenance skills acquired by provided training	P 5.1 How many of the materials used in your house are you or responsible family member skilled to handle for repair or construction: Roof, Walls, Foundation P 5.2.(not incl.)	B 1.1.3 Who built/repared your current house/shelter? B 1.1.4 What difficulties did you face in repairing/rebuilding your house/shelter after Typhoon Pablo? Did you use your own tools to repair shelter since Typhoon Pablo?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HH members • CFW Workers • Other Contractors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • Lack of materials • Lack of labour/capacity • Lack of skills Y/N
<i>B1.1.3 The list could add Social network, community</i> <i>B1.1.4. Lack of materials is probably lack of funds – materials may be available</i> <i>Use of own tools may not be informative, they may have lost tools, they may always have shared tools</i>			
Economic Sector		Recovery Target: III) Secure Income	
Indicator Title:	Family Income, food security	Survey section:	A3 LIVELIHOODS & INCOME PROFILE
E 1 To which degree did the project compensate drop in income level?	E 1.1 If you were engaged in paid work in the shelter program, How much did you earn from this pr month/ year E 1.2 How much of the family income is created by activities taking place in the house	A3.1 What were the primary and secondary sources of income for your household during the month prior to Typhoon Pablo? A3.1.1 How many	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance/aid from NGOs or government, Y/N • (+other)

		<p>pesos did you earn from your primary and secondary sources of income during the month before Pablo? A3.1.2 after Typhoon Pablo? A3.1.3 most recent month</p> <p>Has your household earned any income from Cash for Work since Typhoon Pablo? If so how much?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 3.1.1 Pesos/mo • A 3.1.2 Pesos/mo • A 3.1.3 Pesos/mo <p>Y/N</p> <p>Pesos</p>
<i>A 3.1,1 Referring to just one month may be misleading for the family income as the harvest season can provide higher income than non harvest months. Access to self grown food can also be significant for the economy.</i>			
E 2 Degree of Program contribution to restore assets/land in % of loss	E 2.1, (not included)		
Social Sector. Recovery Target: V) Secure Tenure,			
Indicator Title:	Needed documents provided, security of tenure improved	Survey section:	A2. LAND OWNERSHIP PROFILE
S 1 To which degree has tenure security improved for affected population	<p>S 1.1 Did you loose any legal land or tenant contract documents? If so have you been assisted to replace these?</p> <p>S 1.2 Were you assisted by an organization or government body to obtain secure (land) tenure? If yes, who provided the assistance?</p>	<p>A2.1 What was your land tenure status before Pablo?</p> <p>A2.1.2 What is your land tenure status now?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Own house and lot • Own house but rent lot • Rent house/room including lot • Own house, rent-free lot with consent of owner • Own house, rent-free lot <u>without</u> consent of owner • Rent-free house and lot <u>with</u> consent of owner • Rent-free house and lot <u>without</u> consent of owner • Ancestral domain land
		Survey section:	B1 ASSISTANCE PROVIDED
S 2 To which degree has the project provided training and improved capacity of HLP legal regulation?	<p>S 2.1 Did the project provide training addressing HLP concerns, rights and solutions?</p> <p>If so, how many participated of employed officials, of community representatives?</p>	B1.1.1 How many of each type of shelter assistance did you receive?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referral for [legal] assistance on land issues • (+other)
S 3 and S 4 Family or Social Networks and Representativeness	S 3.1, S 3.2, S 4.1, S 4.2 (Not included)		
Human Sector. Recovery Target: VII) Protect Health			

Indicator Title:	Improved physical protection	Survey section:	A4 SHELTER PROFILE
H 1 To which degree has the houses contributed to reduce population vulnerable to local health risks and illness?	H 1.1 and H 1.2 (not directly included)	A 4.3 What sanitation facilities do you use now?	A 4.3. Is there evidence of water damage inside your house? (As sign of roof leaking) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private/in home • Private/in home • Communal
H 2 To which degree has access to health institutions and services improved?	H 2.1 What is the distance to primary, secondary health service? H 2.2 How many times have you made a visits to one or more of these health services> child control, vaccine program, maternity programs?	In your current location, how long does it take you, in minutes, to reach the nearest primary health care centre? .. where you lived before Pablo? By which mode?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <30Minutes • 30Minutes < 1 hour • 1 hour - 2 hours • > 2 hours <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motorbike/car • By foot • Boat/Kayak
Natural Sector. Recovery Target: X) Preserve Environment,			
Indicator Title:	Sensitive ecological areas and species protected;		
N 1 and N 2 Reduced risk that local natural resources are threatened, Replanting activity,	N 1.1, N 2.1, N 2.2 (Not directly included)	What materials was your house made of before/after? Where did you obtain these materials?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cocolumber • Salvaged (for free) • (+other)

2. SURVEY IMPACT FINDINGS:

2.1. General Observations

Overall, the limited number of impact indicators included did provide information that would be possible to use for an assessment of how the assistance has contributed to the long term recovery targets. Since there is a scarcity of baseline data and few possibilities to compare results with other shelter approaches or non-assisted in similar setting, any effort to scale or grade the significance of the impact and the long term effects will in this pilot to a high degree depend on how the evaluator interprets the context and the data.

With a focus on the present recovery statues, gaps and remaining shelter needs, the Progress Assessment did not provide optimal data for the impact evaluation purpose. The survey included both assisted and non -assisted HHS, reducing the statistic basis for analysing the effects of the provided shelter solutions. Also, the survey area did not correspond with the initial needs assessment area, making it difficult to compare the accumulated values.

Thus, based on this pilot test, it will be difficult to present specific impact results of the shelter assistance provided after Pablo, but still possible to conclude that the survey did provided documentation which points to areas in which the long term positive or negative impact may be expected.

2.1.2. Overall Indications of Impact on Recovery Targets

Summarising and combining the results of the HH survey and Key Informant interviews, the main findings with indications of long term impact relating to the recovery target areas are within the following topics:

Physical sector.

Reduce risk, Safer houses:

Overall the results of the shelter assistance appears to have **positive impact on risk reduction**, based on :

- Wide participation in DDR training. Reason for moving indicate high risk awareness.
- Agency designs and model houses included improved hurricane resistance
- Familiar building materials, reasonable access, affordable design and cost level and presence of skills will promote maintenance.
- Assistance targeting relocation from NBZ. Restricted support to reconstruction in NBZ.

Most assistance targeted rural population in single houses with access to own plots. The scope of urban resettlement is limited and specifically adapted urban assistance not recorded.

Economic sector.

Secure income, food security:

Based on the context with a high degree of incomes linked to agriculture, the dominant strategy of shelter provision to individual houses on original plots may be assumed to **indirectly support the long term economic recovery**. The survey confirms this assumption by recording a high degree of return and reconstruction of original homes. In a sense, this trait may be regarded to be achieved by default as a result of the shelter approach prioritizing land owners more than a conscious choice of long term recovery strategy.

There is limited evidence of direct support to improved HH economy and food security.

- Few program components directly supporting income generation,
- Little use of cash for work or skills training designed for income generation.
- Some coordination with livelihood programs, but not included in criteria for selection of program areas.

Livelihoods were hard hit in the disaster and a stronger focus could have been expected even in the shelter programs.

The relocation process is still in early stages, but has started and sites are selected. Agencies reported no programmed involvement in the site selection process where livelihood opportunities will be key factor for long term sustainability. It can be concluded that the shelter programs demonstrate a **low engagement in economic recovery** activities.

Social sector.

Secure Tenure, improved HLP situation:

With a large proportion of the families living on self owned land, the HLP issue seems not to be a critical factor for the majority of the assisted. Still, even if land ownership is not disputed, the survey confirmed that legal documents were in many cases not existing and ownership never formalized. Compared to the pre disaster situation, the percentage with **formal land deeds has increased**. This may be ascribed to the fact that many agencies required land documents as criteria for receiving assistance, prompting people to settle their land rights.

Key informants reported on a practice of advising on the need to secure formal agreements from land owners for those with informal settlement rights. However, no agencies had program components for professional advice or direct engagement in securing documents of agreement negotiations. IFRC provided forms for tri-party agreements in cooperation local authorities. One agency reported to have offered training to officials involved in handling formalisation of tenant rights.

For the limited group affected by the High Risk or NBZs, the land issue is very critical and has for many resulted in a prolonged stay in sub standards shelters. Still, most agencies reported not to have dedicated resources to engage in the relocation issue even if local authorities lack capacity, both to map the risk zones and identify alternative land.

In terms of active support for those with critical land issues, the survey reveals **a low HLP focus in the shelter programs**:

- No HLP advisers, limited information and training
- No legal cases supported
- Often no shelter support or formal engagement with the NBZ and relocation issues.

Social Networks

There was only one question included with an indirect link to the impact on social networks, the variable for Indigenous group. The inclusion of this group in shelter programs may be controlled against type and coverage of assistance to uncover discrimination. However, there **is not recorded** of agencies actively involving or promoting the **ethnic or other community groups in the programming or provision shelter** support.

Even with no direct support to recovery or strengthening of social networks, again it may be concluded that the shelter intervention by default is **supporting the pre disaster social structures** by the high degree of support to return and reconstruction on original sites.

Also, programs were largely based on self help which will rely on family and neighbourhood mutual support. Programs also included agreements with local communities that vulnerable families would be assisted with construction by the community. The survey results indicates that this **community based self help strategy has worked** as the degree of completed and improved shelter category is higher for vulnerable with less construction capacity like FHH and disabled than the average

The main survey findings indicating that social networks are activated, could be:

- Shelter support prioritize return to home community
- Shelter materials distributed on condition of self help or community support for construction
- Shelter conditions for vulnerable groups have improved above average.

Human sector.

Protect Health, Physical Protection and access to Health Services

The impact of improved shelters on health conditions will often be significant. However, the documentation of this impact is complex and requires input from health expertise and data. With limited resources for the Pilot exercise, this was not prioritized, considering also the context with favourable climatic conditions in terms of need for weather protection.

Based on a general observation of the shelter designs and distributed materials, the survey indicates that the reconstructed shelters should **provide adequate climatic protection**. The only statistical data from the survey supporting this is the increase in use of CGI roofing which is a significant improvement in a setting where protection against the heavy rains may be regarded a main feature of the shelter.

The question on Access to health services proved less significant in a context where most shelter support is tied to the original home. The issue will be more relevant for those who are displaced from NBZ and have to relocate, but this process has hardly started. At this stage, the survey could **not identify impact trends on Health Service access issues**.

Indirectly, the reported drop in access to WASH facilities which can be a health risk factor, indicates that shelter programs have not been sufficiently coordinated with the WASH sector or neglected to include the facilities as part of the shelter provision.

Natural sector:

Preserve environment, protect sensitive ecological areas and species.

This issue was not directly addressed in the survey, in spite of the economic dependence on harvesting the natural environment and the extensive damage on forests and waterways inflicted by the typhoon. Being such a dominant aspect of the disaster, it was felt that the sector is covered by other clusters and agencies.

However, there is one feature of the shelter assistance recorded in the survey which may be regarded as supporting environmental considerations. There has been a wide use of recovered materials, supported by cash for work programs, in particular salvaging broken coco palm trees and encouraging use of coco timber in the construction. This has **lowered the request for timber** in an area where the forests have been over harvested and logging is restricted, a trend which is apparent from the survey record of most commonly used materials before and after the Pablo.

2.2. Concluding on Survey Impact Findings

Although it is difficult to find numeric documentation of long term impacts, there are a number of quantified results or trends that will point to impacts. This is somehow in line with the design of the SSIET impact indicator matrix which when conducted at the time of program closure can not be expected to provide measurable indications of impacts.

Actual figures that can be used to assess potential impact implications are mostly presenting output and a also a few quality or outcome results. The main tables produced by the survey for this purpose will be:

- Households that had participated in DRR training were significantly more likely to have re-secured their roofing following Bopha – 58% reported having a secured roof in July 2013 compared to 47% of those that had not participated in DRR training. The pattern was even more clear for the question on improving flood drainage around the house: 50% more frequent among those who had received training. (Table 4.3.6.)
- Assistance with land issues was not reported. At the same time, 17% report that they live in NBZ and up to 10% are still reported as displaced and likely to be affected by lack of access to safe land with secure tenure rights. (table 4.2.5. - 4.3.)
- The survey reveals there is a higher % of indigenous groups and most of the vulnerable categories that are included in recovery assistance compared to the overall population. (table 4.2.4)

The survey provided very limited data on economic recovery support and family economy impact of construction and maintenance cost levels. Indirectly, economic impacts can to some degree be derived from the following figures:

- Last month average family income of 1,761 PHP can be displayed against the reported value of cash and material shelter recovery assistance varying from PHP 8,000 – 40,000.
- Overall, income level has dropped 60%, and slightly more for those still in inhabitable or unsafe houses. Only 13 – 16% reported to have received Cash for Work income linked to the recovery assistance. (table 4.4.4, 4.4.3)
- Income from the pre disaster dominant economic activity (Agriculture production and labour) fell from around 60% to 30%, in some areas dropped as much as from 72% to 10%.
- Livelihood programs were linked to only 12% -14 % of the recovery assistance. (table 4.4.3)

In addition, Key Informant Interviews pointed to stronger or weaker awareness of the various aspects of shelter programs which may have long term impact on recovery. This relates in particular to the following long term impact issues:

- Most of the informants expressed that they were concerned about land issues, in particular for the families displaced from or still in the NBZ. Even so, most agencies did not include any program component or skilled support to property or tenure issues.
- Other issues that appeared to be a common concern were the large remaining shelter needs and the funding limits. Slow and very insufficient recovery will weaken communities and the sustainability prospects even for those assisted.
- Confusing cluster structure was mentioned, and awareness about the cluster strategies and guidelines was limited. This will affect the adherence to agreed standards and reduce the level of equity in the assisted communities.

Main missing topics:

- Human, (Health, Education)
- Natural, (Environment, Energy)

These topics were also excluded from the initial REACH needs assessments as other clusters are normally assigned to cover the areas. It was there for concluded that it would be too resource demanding to include the areas in the present progress survey.

Some of the numeric data from the survey could still be used as indirect indicators for positive or negative impacts in these sectors, like the increase in use of CGI roofs compared to the local and sustainable palm leaf roofs (now 9%, before 48%), and the wide use of recovered timber (Coco lumber up from 8% to 31%) .

The up to 25% drop in access to individual family WASH facilities in many of the municipalities could be a warning of water contamination and reduced hygiene standards.

2.2.1. Potential Learning and Feedback to Strategies in Mindanao

A main purpose with the SSIET is that it should be able to provide learning for revision of strategies or future shelter programs. There are still large gaps and uncovered shelter needs in the areas that were hit by the Pablo disaster. Even if the cluster structure is changing and international donor funding is subceeding, there will still be shelter recovery programs implemented, mainly with government funding. An impact evaluation of the kind that the Pilot demonstrated, would therefore be useful and able to inform the next rounds of assistance.

The pilot itself had clear limitations as discussed above, and can not claim to provide detailed or strong evidence of to which degree different strategies or solutions are securing positive long term effects. However, at a higher level looking at the overall assistance results, the impact indicators were still able to register impact aspects of the shelter provision that can be used for recommendations with a high degree of confidence.

The following points are the main reminders that emerged from the survey regarding how to best secure the long term aspects in future strategies.

Positive trends to pursue:

- **Ensure that practice of DRR and sustainability training is incorporated into all housing construction programs.** It is confirmed that such training can be linked to improved risk resiliency by ensuring that new constructions and repairs will have a higher typhoon- and flood-resistance.
- **Encourage the present family and community based self help construction approach.** Repair kits and material distribution has been well received and utilized for the purpose, successfully including vulnerable groups. The approach appears to activate community capacities and strengthen to local family and social structures.
- **Promote the on going low cost and local material based models** to secure affordable extensions and maintenance. The basic shelters are adapted to local standards, promoting equity and will help to stretch limited funds to reach more of the large un- served population.

Missing aspects to strengthen:

- More involvement in the risk and sustainability aspects of planning and selection of relocation sites. There is little record of actual support or involvement by the shelter actors. The relocation process is slow and the displaced group is recorded to have the poorest shelter condition.
- The loss of livelihoods was reported in the survey to be a major concern for the affected, but the sector appears not to be included in or coordinated with the recovery shelter programs. Shelter activity can also contribute to improvement of livelihoods through construction skills training.
- Although not critical for the majority, HLP issues were reported to have surfaced for a large portion of the affected. A more systematic and uniform approach and support to securing tenure issues should be established by the sector actors. Only one program reported provision of soft loan financing for land purchase, an approach that could be adopted more widely as a viable strategy.
- To reduce health risks, the shelter programs should ensure that WASH facilities are always included or supplied by WASH actors.

2.3. Survey Method Findings

2.3.2. Group selection

Sample Selection:

The sampling method used for the survey has apparently worked well for the purpose of assessing present shelter status in the typhoon affected area. More focus on the assisted part of the population would probably have made it easier to register specific impacts related to the shelter delivery. Still, the possibility to compare effects of shelter assistance with that of non assisted recovery will be a very valuable exercise, although the SSIET is not yet developed for this purpose.

Target groups:

The survey inherited the definition of target groups from the cluster, and it would be difficult not to refer to the same in the evaluation report. However, the division and sub-division of the target group was not optimal for analysing effects of the assistance, and this affects the value of many of the tables. The division in displaced in/outside EC and with host families does not have much bearing on their shelter condition and even less on their need for type of recovery assistance. Thus the split in how they were assisted does not teach us much or help strategies. Even the difference between displaced and non displaced is not always clear or really important. The significant strategic issues are linked to the level of damage to their house and to those affected by NBZ, relocation and the landless. For the identification of impacts the survey could have included more data where target groups are split with focus on these criteria.

2.3.3. Data Selection

Baseline Data

For any impact analysis, the possibility to compare results and present situation with a baseline is essential. This should include both the pre disaster situation and damage assessment or pre assistance and self recovery. In this case, very limited pre disaster information was available in cluster or agency reports. Only basic damage assessment data could be used, mostly related to income and shelter damage category and settlement solution. As the needs assessment data did not cover the same geographical area as the Pilot, accumulated data could not be directly compared, only at municipality or lower level.

A number of “Before/After” questions were added in the survey to compensate for the lack of baseline. However, most of this did not distinguish the “after” category by just after disaster or “after “ as the present situation. All three stages are needed to set recovery targets and assess sector achievements.

Context data

A regular SSIET exercise would include collection of specific context data which would highlight the impact significance of various shelter features and approaches. In the case of this Pilot, development of the questionnaires was based on the previous needs assessments and knowledge about the region and the disaster. Thus, context is somehow built in to the selection of

issues and questions. Even so, some additional context information could have been recorded to help the interpretation of some of the findings, like material cost levels compared to average income, seasonal income variations, mobility and labour markets, public service and administrative capacity (natural resources management) and land ownership patterns.

Sector data

The SSIET intends to find indications of impacts within the various livelihood sectors, and will need specific baseline and results data concerning non shelter sector impacts. The pilot exercise did not allow much time for collection of these related sector data. Normally, it would also require a degree of coordination with the other sectors from early stages of the emergency. The Human sector (Health) and the Natural (environment) has not been possible to address as indicated in the Pilot Indicator Matrix, the Financial sector is also quite limited in scope. The experience underlines the need to think wider and include other sectors when planning and conducting shelter evaluations where the long term impacts are included.

2.3.4. Data Collection

Technical surveyors

Many of the Shelter Impact Pilot Indicators are designed to be answered by the surveyor, based on shelter technical knowledge and observations more than HH responders. This approach could not be used in the survey as it would be too difficult to recruit the required number of shelter technicians locally. Even though there was a training of the surveyors explaining also the technical aspects, the response still depended mostly on the interview object who may not have much technical insight. This naturally limited the kind of indicators which could be used and added some uncertainty to the results. An example is the question of how hurricane secure roofs were before and after the Pablo and the assistance, a technical question answered by actual number of nails, dimensions of tie bands, anchoring and wind exposure.

Graded questions

The Shelter Impact Pilot Indicators were largely based on a question or technical assessment using a scale (like: to which degree 1 to 8), where as the survey only included Y/N response or actual values like Pesos income. The actual figures can serve as graded value when compared in % of a baseline or an average. This grading will be important in impact studies to be able to compare the achievement rating of approaches and strategies. In this case, the limited use of grading reduces the scope of conclusions and strategic recommendations. As mention above, the use of graded questions would require access to sufficient technical staff.

Differentiate data by approaches (agency level)

The aggregated data for a larger region and longer periods of assistance can serve a number of purposes, but will have limited value in terms of understanding the success and failures of different strategies and approaches to shelter solutions and implementation.

The key informants revealed that the various actors had used quite different methods and solutions with large differences in value and standard, although beneficiary selection criteria were more compatible. For learning purposes in a setting where assistance is still on going, it would add value if more data could be separated by type of assistance, approach or agency. The wide sampling used in the survey left a very limited statistic material for the small group that received the reconstruction type of assistance, in particular if further split by type of approach or agency.

The key informant interviews

The Key Informant interviews were not designed with a particular focus on any of the impact aspects. Still, they proved to provide valuable information which helped to supplement and interpret the significance of the HH statistic results. Probably, the survey could benefit from even more use of key informant or group interviews with more emphasise on the local communities.

In addition to the actual questioner, the interviews provided informal and unstructured information with significant value for the assessment of impact issues, like the effects of harvesting cycles, work commuting, social control and family obligations. A framework for controlling and assessing the relevance and quality of such information could be valuable.

Household Interview

The HH questionnaire made use of a number of terms, categories and factors that are specific to the local setting and already in use by the cluster and other actors. This makes sense for the ease of sharing survey results locally, but the use of categories that are not commonly recognized is less profitable for communicating with the external audience and for using the evaluation to compare with other shelter interventions. An integrated interpretation and translation into more mainstream shelter sector language could be helpful.

It is also a question if a HH interview is suited to assess technical aspects of shelter provision. With both the surveyor and the object being non technical people, there is a risk that quality and performance aspects are not understood in a uniform manner. Issues on the clarity of the questionnaire are commented in separate report, some of the main issues affecting the impact questions included in the comparison matrix above.

When conducting surveys daytime on weekdays, you are less likely to meet Head of Households. For some of the long term impact aspects, it could be important to ensure a representative group of Heads of Households.

2.4. Concluding on Method Findings

2.4.2. Indicators capacity to provide long term impact indications

How well did the survey method work to provide long term impact information? Overall, the method demonstrated that relevant impact data can be collected by a combination of a population sample survey using HH interviews and key informant interviews. For a number of issues, however, the use of technical surveyors and observations would bring stronger evidence and clarity and provided the possibility of including more quality issues and grading of achievements related to long term impacts.

Indications of impact depends to a large degree on interpretation of the context, local factors which were obviously considered when designing the survey, but not documented and expressed as the backdrop for interpretation of the findings.

Linking the survey to existing target group definitions and technical terms was probably unavoidable, but has hampered the analysis and ability to present compatible data.

3. LESSONS LEARNED FOR THE SSIET DEVELOPMENT

3.1. Impact Indicator Relevance

Since there were considerable differences between the proposed Pilot Impact Indicator matrix and the actual questions used in the pilot, the Pilot will mainly be able to assess how the adapted indicators functioned. However, the overall experience and field observations provided a real life setting which can also place the Pilot matrix indicators in a practical and realistic perspective.

3.1.1. Indicator relevance to the Sector

Link to Needs Assessments

Designed as a progress assessment and documentation of outstanding needs, the survey did work well as measurement of assistance impacts or achievements in recovery areas. The experience confirms that coordination or inclusion of Impact aspects in needs surveys appears as a logical approach: much of the required data are overlapping and the impacts topics relate well the main needs issues.

The link to the initial needs assessment

The Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) for ComVal and Davao Oriental was done as early as January. It could be valuable to now review this report and consider how it relates to the impact issues and data included in the REACH progress assessment.

The **Assessment Report of Key Impact Assessment-related Tools**_report (Annex 6) will further discuss the linkage between the SSIET indicators and the profile and focus of the main shelter assessment and evaluation tools presently used by the sector.

3.1.2. Indicators relevance to recovery and livelihood targets

The selected Pilot Recovery Targets all proved to have relevance for the situation in Mindanao, although to a variable degree. The first and second targets, Reduce Risk and Secure Income were obviously highly relevant. Although not directly tested in the way they are formulated in the Impact Indicator Matrix, the topics of these indicators related to the first two targets were applicable and would provide reliable and informative data for confirming or adjust strategies for the long term results. One improvement could be to add an indicator for coordination with livelihood programs which is a crucial factor in the case of the Pablo affected.

The indicators for the third target, Secure Tenure, also appears to have identified the issues present on the ground, although the topic was not widely addressed by the agencies and was of high importance only for a limited group.

A specific trait of the Pablo disaster with a very high degree of return to original houses or plots, reduced the importance the social network issues as well as health service (and education) aspects as these structures remained mainly unchanged.

The corresponding indicators were not fully tested, but would most likely not have been able to provide significant indications of health impacts. However, as a secondary recovery target under Improved Housing, the collected data on house standards and quality were useful as indications of adequate physical protection.

A factor that appears to be overlooked in the proposed indicators for the Social sector, is the importance of local level authority institutions like village chiefs that are not family or ethnicity based. The functionality and influence of such institutions appears to have significant impact on local decisions. The proposed Pilot indicator on Advocacy achievements supported by social networks would not easily provide useful information in the context.

Relevance for Policy and Strategy Decisions

In spite of apparent gaps or mismatches discussed above, most proposed indicators would be possible to use for informing strategy and policy development on important long term issues and how they are addressed in the assistance.

As discussed above in 3.1, in the case of Mindanao such recommendations could include:

- Repair work can focus on shelter kits for upgrading of houses with tarp roofing to C.G.I. sheets and reinforcement of house and roof framing for better resilience to typhoon winds.
- Strengthen coordination of shelter and livelihood programs
- Ensure that programs include provision of water and sanitation facilities to recovery shelters

Relevance for Donors

The recovery of communities and affected people's lives will naturally be the ultimate goal for donators responding to emergencies. For the shelter sector, this is of particular interest as shelters are costly investments and an essential factor in the recovery process. A pronounced donor interest has been registered in process of developing the SSIET tools.

Looking at the various reporting formats and LFAs used by the donors, all the Pilot Recovery Targets should as topics be easy to relate to mainstream donor focuses. The level below and the question of which indicators are actually used to provide proves of achievements towards the targets is more a technical and methodical matter that may be of less interest for donor.

The ability of the indicators to satisfy donor interests is probably more related to the quantitative vrs qualitative indicators and the possibility to measure results against defined target values. In this regard, the Pilot Indicator Matrix suggests a wide use of graded values based on evaluator judgment or responder preference. This may be a less preferred method by donors who want

to compare programs and refer to global standards. The actual indicators used in the survey were mainly quantitative or Y/N questions presenting facts that can easily be verified. However, the figures mainly describe outputs and the long term impact implications will still be subject to interpretations. The attitude and expectations of the donor communities to these issues could not be further explored as a part of the Pilot, but should be an aspect of the further development of the SSIET.

A lesson learned for the further SSIET development is that donor reporting requirements and program priorities should be a part of the survey design to ensure that donor interests can be met by the survey report.

Relevance for Sector Learning and Capacity Building

Obviously, the Recovery Targets are on a level that will be relevant to the sector practices in most settings and types of programs. However, all of the indicators selected for the Pilot may not be equally universally applicable in other settings even if they prove capable to provide learning inputs to current strategies and on-going programs in Mindanao.

A number of the indicators are context adapted and difficult to repeat in other settings. An example will be the building material lists used to assess durability of structures which are too detailed and locally adapted to provide general recommendations appropriate technical solutions. Even within the Philippines, the indicators may not easily be transferred to other regions.

Another example of missing topics could be that a number of various aspects relating to Urban settlement and housing solutions were not addressed. The Pilot was planned for the Davao region, already aimed at the predominantly rural settlement situation.

Comparing the Pilot indicator Matrix and the Progress Assessment questions in 1.3.3 shows a difference in detail and local adaptation. The Pilot indicators are more general and less specific than the survey questions as would be expected. This demonstrates that indicators need to be shaped to fit the local context to a high degree. This is a challenge for the development of the SSIET which will never be able to provide full sets of ready developed indicators for all types of contexts. The tool may have to develop a limited number of sets of indicators for selected typical environments, keeping the indicators at more general topic level. This will inevitably also reduce the scope for learning and comparison of results across the shelter sector.

However, the SSIET indicator topics may help to secure that key impact aspects are considered and assessed in relation to local conditions. The Pilot exercise confirmed that useful indicators can be adapted to the local situation based on the SSIET indicators. Complemented with guiding remarks on the purpose and intentions of each of the SSIET indicator, the correlation between the SSIET Matrix and the Survey questions could be improved.

3.2. Suitability of survey method and integration of Impact Aspects

Even if the methodology applied in the Pilot could secure a good spectre of relevant impact related data, it may be concluded that it would be profitable to combine a wider aspects of survey methods. In particular, the use of direct observations by technical staff would provide more information on shelter designs, construction quality and adherence to standards. Group interviews and more community representative interview could complement and improve the understanding of the HH survey information. It could also be possible to gain more information from documents like agency reports, maps, other clusters and actors that what the pilot allowed. The document review would need a guide on what information to search for and how to apply in the Impact analysis and report. The Impact Indicator Matrix includes a column where the Data source and collection method is suggested.

The concept of combining two surveys with different focus by adding impact related question will have both positive and negative sides. Based on the Pilot experience, the main issues are likely to be:

Positive aspects

- Time and cost saving on preparations, staff and logistics

- Use same context and baseline data
- Same context adaptation of questionnaire
- Avoid population survey fatigue
- Mutual strengthening interpretation of data by wider scope of questions in same survey
- Effective dissemination of results, will promote awareness of long term impacts

Negative aspects:

- Adding time on each interview and on data processing
- Scarcity of technical staff
- Less flexible on timing and selected area
- Less flexible on level of detail and in depth focus on target groups
- Weaker branding of Impact concerns

Obviously, the combined survey exercise will pose limitations on both the number of Impact aspects that can be covered and the depth of the analysis. Even so, as an overall conclusion, the benefits or integrating impact indicators should in most cases weigh more than the negative, securing that the practice of impact evaluations will become a part of the shelter monitoring and evaluation routines. This approach is in line with the initial intentions as described in the Concept note and ToR for the SSIET projects as endorsed by the Shelter Cluster.

Based on the Scoping Study which has been completed as part of the SSIET project, it will be possible to select the most relevant existing shelter assessment and evaluation tools and set up proposals for a potential integration of Impact Indicators.

In addition, there will be situations where a stand alone tool and dedicated Impact Evaluation exercise is the natural solution and the SSIET need to be developed in a way that allows the tools to be functional independent on other data collection.

3.3. Recommendations

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 and HH level data.

In the further development of the SSIET as well as in the eventual practical use, close links need to establish 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, and work should continue to 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 coordination, assessment and monitoring practice. Advocacy efforts on this issue should be a strong component of the further SSIET development.



4. ATTACHMENTS:

Annex 1 – ToR – Work plan

Annex 2 – SSIET Pilot Recovery Targets and Impact Indicator Matrix

Annex 3 – Survey questionnaires

Annex 4 – Organizations/ Persons Contacted

Annex 5 – Assistance and Gap figures

Annex 6 - Assessment Report of Key Impact Assessment-related Tool - Index - Summary

Annex 1 ToR

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Emergency	Natural Disaster <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Conflict <input type="checkbox"/>	Complex Emergency <input type="checkbox"/>
Sector	Shelter	Cluster Lead	DSWD, IFRC, IOM
Donor	AusAID		
Country	Philippines		
Regional Focus	Region XI: Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley, Agusan del Sur Region XIII: Agusan del Sur		
Mission Timeframe	Preparation: July 16-July 23 Data Collection: July 25-31 Analysis & Reporting: August 1-15		
Description of Context	<p>Typhoon Bopha (Pablo as it is known in the Philippines) made landfall on Mindanao early on December 4, 2012, bringing heavy rain and wind gusts of 210 km/h (130mph). The storm caused widespread power cuts, travel disruption and flooding in areas at risk of landslides. Bopha came a year after Typhoon Washi killed more than 1,500 people in southern Philippines.</p> <p>In the aftermath of the disaster, in December 2012, REACH facilitated a Shelter Cluster rapid assessment in the most affected areas, as well as using remote sensing for shelter analysis in inaccessible or hardest hit areas. The assessment results were disseminated end of December and were included in cluster planning and the revised flash appeal.</p> <p>Following a request from the global and country level shelter cluster, REACH deployed one assessment specialist in the Philippines to conduct a two-week follow-up Shelter Sector Progress Assessment in February 2013. The assessment gauged the effectiveness of the shelter response and whether the shelter solutions provided were appropriate. It also provided recommendations on the needs and challenges for further shelter strategies and responses.</p> <p>Following the handing over of responsibility of the cluster to the government and to evaluate the sector-wide response, the Global Shelter Cluster has asked REACH to facilitate a final evaluation. The sector evaluation will be led by REACH in partnership with UN-HABITAT, on behalf of the Global Shelter Cluster Working Group on Accountability, which will be leading a pilot of an impact evaluation framework to be integrated within the framework of the sector evaluation.</p>		
Main objective	To evaluate the sector wide response and measure its impact.		
Specific objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The completion of a sector-wide evaluation of the shelter response that will inform future shelter sector responses and the handover of the current cluster response to the Philippines government;</i> 2. Sharing of results at the field and international level to draw lessons learned and best practices from the humanitarian response in order to inform future responses; 3. Piloting of the GSC impact evaluation framework to assess the availability, collection methods and quality of data suitable for assessing longer term impacts of shelter support and reconstruction 		

Data Sources	<p>Primary Data Collection: Household surveys with affected households; key informant interviews with cluster and non-cluster members, local and provincial government officials and key international donors</p> <p>Secondary Data Collection: GoP, Shelter Cluster, GSC/REACH assessments, other clusters, OCHA, other UN Agencies, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, INGO and LNGOs.</p>
Targeting	Primary focus on Region XI and XIII affected areas with a shelter sector response
Period of evaluation	<i>Planned</i> 16.7.2013-15.8.2013 [1 month]
Human Resources	<p>1 Evaluation Coordinator (ACTED/REACH – Elisabeth Vikman)</p> <p>1 Impact Evaluation Advisor (UN-HABITAT – Oyvind Nordlie)</p> <p>1 Field coordinator (locally identified)</p> <p>24 Enumerators (locally identified) – 8 team leaders out of 24</p> <p>1 Data entry/cleaning supervisor (locally identified from NGO staff)</p> <p>1 Logistics assistant (locally identified)</p>
Expected Results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Key informant interviews with barangay chiefs, local and provincial government officials, shelter cluster member NGOs and some non-cluster members in areas with a high concentration of a shelter response 2. Households for interviews are sampled among those with partial and complete damaged shelter and in areas with a high and low concentration of a shelter response in order to collect information about the shelter sector response and its impact 3. Detailed information evaluating shelter sector response, progress and efficacy are reported 4. Representative impact related data with statistical significance collected and stored and an assessment of data quality and relevance for impact measurement conducted
Expected Deliverables	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A shelter cluster evaluation report shared with shelter cluster members and other relevant humanitarian stakeholders (Elisabeth Vikman, REACH) 2. Final report on the pilot field test mission, the performance of methods, questions and data for input to further tool development (Oyvind Nordlie, UN-HABITAT) 3. Static maps created using secondary and primary data (REACH) 4. An interactive web map made available through www.reach-initiative.org and www.sheltercluster.org (REACH)

1. Objectives of the Evaluation

The overall objective of the deployment is to evaluate the sector wide response and measure its impact in the post-Bopha target areas of Region XI in Mindanao.

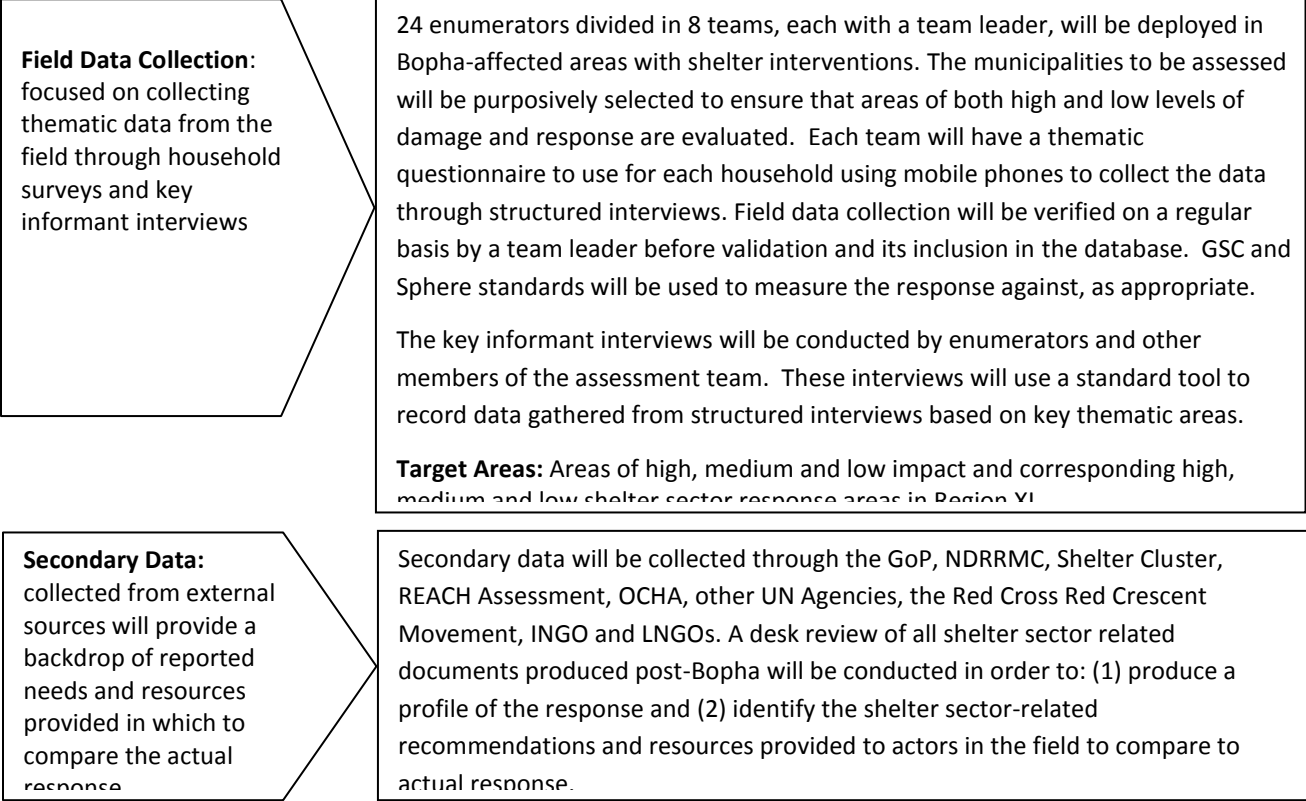
1.1. Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the assessment mission will be:

1. The completion of an evaluation that will inform future shelter sector coordination responses and the handover of the current cluster response to the Philippines government;
2. Sharing of results at the field and international level to understand the efficacy and impact of the humanitarian response in targeted locations and inform future responses;
3. Pilot an impact evaluation framework to assess the availability, collection methods and quality of data suitable for assessing longer term impacts of shelter support and reconstruction

2. Methodology

Two sources of data will be used: Field Data Collection and Secondary Data. The figure below outlines the tools to be used and the data expected from each technique.



2.1. Sampling Strategy

This assessment will use purposive and random sampling, focusing on areas previously assessed and then purposively sampling from the remaining assistance-targeted municipalities. Using data from previous assessments and purposively sampling from other areas, comparison of locations that had high numbers of completely destroyed and partially damaged houses along different response coverage levels will be possible¹. The methods by which municipalities are chosen is as follows:

	High response	Low response
High	✓	✓

¹ High damage is defined as municipalities in which over 80% of the households are reported to have been partially damaged or totally destroyed. Low damage is defined as municipalities in which less than 80% of the households are reported to have been partially damaged or totally destroyed. High response is defined as municipalities in which over 40% of the affected households were reported as being assisted. Low response is defined as municipalities in which less than 40% of the affected households were reported as being assisted.

damage		
Low damage	✓	○

The KI interviews will be conducted in the same municipalities as the household survey. There will be a target number of 3,040 households to be assessed. Below outlines the planned sample size by municipality and barangay²:

Province	Municipality	Number of Barangays	Sample	Damage/Assistance Typology
Agusan del Sur	Loreto	17	380/16 = 24 HHs per Barangay	High damage Low response
Agusan del Sur	Trento	16	380/16 = 24 HHs per Barangay	High damage Low response
Davao Oriental	Baganga	18	380/24 = 16 HHs per Barangay	High damage High response
Davao Oriental	Boston	8	380/8 = 48 HHs per Barangay	High damage High response
Davao Oriental	Cateel	17	380/26 = 15 HHs per Barangay	High damage High response
Compostela Valley	Compostela	16	380/18 = 21 HHs per Barangay	High damage Low response
Compostela Valley	Nabunturan	28	380/14 = 27 HHs per Barangay	Low damage High response
Compostela Valley	New Bataan	16	380/14 = 27 HHs per Barangay	High damage High response

Households will be randomly sampled at the field level using a standard random selection methodology. Before beginning data collection, each team will meet with the Barangay Chief to introduce themselves and acquire the

²See Data Collection Log for detailed information on Barangays

total number of households per Sitio/Purok. The team will then follow the following methodology to sample households:

1. divide the total number of households in the Barangay by the number of Sitio/Puroks in the Barangay, ensuring full coverage of the Barangay
2. divide the total number of households in the Sitio/Purok by the number of households sampled per Sitio/Purok, effectively providing the interval at which the enumerator must sample the households (i.e. the number of houses to skip)
3. beginning at a central point in the Sitio/Purok (e.g. school, central water point, church)
4. dropping a pencil on the ground to define the direction in which the enumerator will walk
5. skipping the number of houses defined by the interval until reaching the target number of households

2.2. Preliminary Workplan (BLUE = July, GREEN = August)

Activities	July																
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
A. Shelter Sector Evaluation																	
A.1. Tools and methodology finalized	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue												
A.2. Identification of resources and commitment from cluster members	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue												
A.3. Arrival of REACH team							Blue										
A.4. Enumerator training								Blue	Blue								
A.5. Field data collection										Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
A.7 Secondary/assessment data screening	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green										Blue	Blue	Blue
A.8 Data analysis	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green												
A.8 Debrief/preliminary findings review with Partners (Mindanao)					Green												
A.9 Partners review and feedback					Green												
A.10 Return travel, further analysis						Green	Green										
A.11 Debrief							Green										
A.12 Final analysis								Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green			
A.13. Final report																Green	
B. Shelter Impact Evaluation Pilot																	
B.1 Arrival of UN-HABITAT team																Blue	

B.2 Screening of existing baseline and assessment data	■	■	■	■													■	■	■
B.3 Field survey in selected locations													■	■	■	■	■	■	■
B.6 Compile and assess data	■	■	■	■															
B.7 Debrief with Partners (Mindanao)					■														
B.8 Return travel						■	■												
B.9 Final analysis								■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
B.10 Final report																	■		
Activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
	August																		

2.3. Data Collection

Fieldwork will be conducted using locally recruited staff from shelter cluster members as well as some from external sources. Teams will spend one week (7 days) in the field, supervised by locally recruited team leaders and the roving Evaluation Coordinator. Vehicles for transportation will be provided to the REACH team by cluster members. The Evaluation Coordinator will travel to each of the locations being surveyed by the field teams to supervise the work.

Data collection will be facilitated with the use of mobile phones and the ODK platform. There will be 8 teams of 3 data collectors, one of whom will be designated the team leader from each team. Each team will be assigned one municipality within which they will collect data for the duration of the evaluation. Each team will be expected to complete 383 household questionnaires total (55 per team/day, 18/enumerator/day). Team leaders will be responsible for supervising data collection, conducting data collection himself/herself, as well as uploading the data from the mobile phones onto the server at the end of each day.

Seven vehicles will be used throughout the duration of the data collection. Two vehicles will be assigned to each province and transportation will be coordinated by the Evaluation Coordinator and each team leader. One vehicle will be used by the Evaluation Coordinator and Impact Evaluation Advisor. Enumerators and drivers will remain in the field for the duration of the evaluation with accommodation organized by cluster members.

2.4. Data Entry & Analysis

Data entry will be facilitated with the use of the ODK platform. At the end of each day, each team leader will be responsible for uploading the data collected for that day onto the central server. The Data Entry/Cleaning

Supervisor will be responsible for checking the data each day to ensure that it is entered correctly and to liaise with team leaders, as necessary.

Analysis will be conducted by the Evaluation Coordinator and Impact Evaluation Advisor.

2.5. Budget

A total budget of 20,000 CHF is requested to cover evaluation costs related to the deployment (salary, local accommodation, travel and visa cost, etc) of the REACH expert, the provision of per diem to local enumerators and data entry clerks, daily payment for the national team leader and logistic support officer, purchase of mobile phones and rental of training facilities.


Other expenses will be covered by shelter cluster partners. These include the salary of seconded staff and the provision of vehicles, accommodation and local transport. Expenses related to the deployment of the UN-Habitat expert will be directly covered by UN-Habitat.

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

6. Results Impact Assessment - Pilot Questions & Indicators, NAFT format																																																																			
Indicator type:		Field Survey or Partner report data inputs								Analysis and Report																																																									
6. Results data collection		Data collection: After hand over and closing program								Input from assessment and context data				Report input																																																					
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																																																			
																	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																																								
																	Housing, NFIs	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 lastig 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																																		
																																		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 facilities 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																							
																																		Structural durability, quality and maintenance			PHY 3	Durable structure, maintenance feasibility	Assess capacity to maintain buildings and improve durability.	1-8 Access to suitable materials for maintenance	Measure within walking or no cost transport distance	Family level	Assisted population.	Techn. Survey, + interview	upgrade materials and skills locally available			Secure Income	Reduce risk,	Physical Assets																	
																																																			To which degree can houses be maintained by known construction materials and methods, locally available?																
																																																			Proxy	PYS 3.1	Of the following materials used in your house, which can you collect free of charge in walking distance: Roof, Walls/loadbearing, Foundation	% in type of construction material							Calculate types and quantity of material need for 5 year durability						
																																																			Proxy	PYS 3.2	Of the following materials used in your house, which can you not collect free of charge, which can you by locally: Roof, Walls/loadbearing, Foundation	% in type of construction material							Local supply, no transport cost to house						
																																																			Support question	PHY 4	To which degree are material costs for maintenance affecting household economy	1-8 above / under average housing running costs	% of pre disaster income of affected families	Family level	Assisted population.	Marked survey - interview									
																																																			Proxy	PHY 4.1	How much will it cost to buy the materials you need to maintain your house the coming year. (Roof, Walls, Foundation)	Annual maintenance cost % of family income													
																																																			Proxy	PHY 4.2	If you need to pay transport for these materials, how much is the added cost.	% of transport cost adding to materials cost													
																																																			Support question	PHY 5	To which degree are maintenance skills accessible. Degree of self maintenance skills acquired by provided training	% of maintenance secured with own or local skills	Measure within walking or no cost transport distance	Community level	Assisted / non assisted affected population.	Techn. Survey, + interview									
																																																			Proxy	PHY 5.1	How many of the materials used in your house are you or responsible family member skilled to handle for repair or construction: Roof, Walls, Foundation	% of materials known to 80% of extended families with able members							Based on extended family that would normally help with house construction						
																																																			Proxy	PHY 5.2	How many of the materials used in your house are mastered by skilled member of your community for repair or construction: Roof, Walls, Foundation	% of materials know to skilled local community member							Could be payed work, but not by professional contractor						
Economic Sector, livelihoods	Family Income, food security		ECO 1	Local labour income added by project	Assess increase of Family level income generated by project or by linking shelter to other income generation	1-8 contribution to income recovery,	% of affected families included in program area	Family level	Assisted / non assisted affected population.	Population survey				III) Secure Income	Financial Assets																																																				
																To which degree did the project compensate drop in income level?																																																			
																Proxy																																			ECO 1.1	If you were engaged in paid work in the shelter program, How much did you earn from this pr month/ year	Income from Housing Program jobs in % of annual family income														
																Proxy																																			ECO 1.2	How much of the family income is created by activities taking place in the house	Home based enterprise income in % of annual family income							May be based on baseline data, assuming that the new house provides same opportunity							
																Support question	ECO 2	Degree of Program contribution to restore assets/land in % of loss	% of value of loss	% of recorded loss for all assisted families	Family level	Assisted population, Land owner, Renters	Population survey																																												
																Proxy	ECO 2.1	What part of your income or food production has been restored by the shelter program, through improved : access to land, jobs, provision of tools, production materials	% of monthly family income or food basket secured by the assistance																																																

Protection Sector, CCM Sector	Secure tenure	SOC 1	Needed documents provided, secure tenure improved	Assess degree of security provided - improved compared to pre disaster	% of assisted population with respected legal tenure documents	Family level	Assisted population. Land owner/ Renters	Program data, interview				Secure Income	V) Secure Tenure,	Social Assets	
HLP.	Indicator	To which degree has tenure security improved for affected population													
	Proxy	SOC 1.1	Did you lose any legal land or tenant contract documents? If so have you been assisted to replace these?	% of lost documents restored											
	Proxy	SOC 1.2	Were you assisted by an organization or government body to obtain secure (land) tenure? If yes, who provided the assistance?	% of landless, tenants provided secure tenure											
	Support question	SOC 2	To which degree has the project provided training and improved capacity of HLP legal regulation	% of officials with HLP responsibilities attended training		Community level	Authority officers./ Affected population	Program data, interview							
	Proxy	SOC 2.1	Did the project provide training addressing HLP concerns, rights and solutions. If so, how many participated of employed officials, of community representatives.	% of employed officials, % of community rep											
	Community Mobilisation	Social Networks, Empowerment	SOC 3	Family or Social Networks restored or established	Assess how traditional or new networks promoted by the project have needed the skills and links to authorities	1-8 degree of effective network function, % of population represented	Community level	Family-clan network/ Community network	Key informant interview				Secure Income	VII) Enhance social networks	Social Assets
Psycho - Social	Indicator	Degree of advocacy achievements by social networks													
	Proxy	SOC 3.1	Are there social networks or organisations that are acting on behalf of defined groups? How many specific cases have they brought to official authorities on behalf of group or individuals last 3 months	% increase in number compared to pre disaster											
	Proxy	SOC 3.2	In average, how many people are attending the called meetings by registered or formal social network/ groups	% of affected population attending community/ network meetings											
	Support question	SOC 4	Level of inclusiveness and representativity.	1 -8 degree of coverage		Community level	Family-clan network/ Community network	Key informant interview							
	Proxy	SOC 4.1	How many distinct ethnic or language groups are found in the affected area. How many of these are represented by the main registered community groups?	% of present ethnic or language group represented in network											
	Proxy	SOC 4.2	Are you regarded as member of any formally registered or constituted community network or group? (have you brought a concern to a person or a group asking for help to bring your case to authorities or third partner? (Last 3 months) Could you do this in the same way before/ after the disaster/ after reconstruction?	% of affected population not member or included in network. % change in nr of concerns brought to group)				Population survey?							
Health, Education Sectors	Health, illness	HUM 1	Improved physical protection	Assess how Shelter solutions mitigate prevailing health risks and strengthen individual resilience.	1-8 decrease of health vulnerability.	Family level	Assisted population.	Health statistics					VIII) Protect Health	Human Assets	
	Indicator	To which degree has the houses contributed to reduce population vulnerable to local health risks and illness?													
	Proxy	HUM 1.1	How many cases taken to treatment pr month in assisted population wh respiratory, diarrhea or malaria.	% improvement in house standard related cases											
	Proxy	HUM 1.2	Which sanitation facilities are installed at your plot/ In building of : latrine, shower room, safe water tap	% increase in family unit latrine and wash room, safe water											
	Support question	HUM 2	To which degree has access to health institutions and services improved	1 - 8 improved access to health care		Community level	Assisted / non assisted affected	Techn. Survey, + observation							
	Proxy	HUM 2.1	What is the distance to primary, secondary health service.	Km - public transport Y/N											
Environment Sector,	ECOLOGY (Land, Plants, Animals)	NAT 1	Sensitive ecological areas and species protected.	Assess negative or positive impacts of shelter projects on environmental sustainability	1-8 degree of species and vegetation recovery.	Community level	Harvested resources/ not harvested biotop	Techn. Survey, + observation	No of species per hectare increased, area of vegetation regrowth			Reduce Risk	X) Preserve Environment,	Natural Assets	
	Natural resources.	Indicator	To which degree has the project reduced the risk that local natural resources are threatened or depleted?												
	Proxy	NAT 1.1	What is the Extent of Natural area affected by the program	% change in Ratio of developed to natural land					(secondary sources, baseline compared						
	Support question	NAT 2	Effectiveness of measures like training or replanting	% affected population involved in training and replanting		Community level	na	Program data,					Reduce Risk		
	Proxy	NAT 2.1	(Coverage of Seedling distribution.)	% of families participate											
	Proxy	NAT 2.2	How many of families in the affected area have participated in environmental protection training	% of families participate											

ANNEX 3 – Survey Questionnaires

 Typhoon Pablo 2012 ShelterCluster.org Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter		Sector Progress Assessment Household Interview	
Hello, my name is _____ and I am collecting data for a consortium of local and international NGOs, organizations, UN and the Government.			
I would like to ask you some questions about your household, the impact of Typhoon Pablo on your house and the response from international agencies, local organizations and the government. The purpose is to help the humanitarian community to understand how the response has been conducted and better plan and implement projects in the future.			
The survey is confidential and any answers you provide will remain private.			
The questionnaire does not have "good" or "bad" answers. You do not have to answer if you do not want to. You may decline to answer any questions or stop the interview at any time. It will take around 20 minutes to complete.			
Do you agree to let me ask you these questions?			
Date: (MM/DD/YYYY)		Household Number:	
Enumerator ID:		Team ID:	
A.1 DEMOGRAPHIC/GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE			
NEW	GPS Coordinates: _____		
A.1.1	1.1.1 Region	1.1.2 Municipality	
	1.1.3 Barangay	1.1.4 Sitio/Purok	
A.1.2	Type of setting	<input type="checkbox"/> Rural	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban
A.1.3	Were you living on this land before Typhoon Pablo?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
NEW	If no, where did you live before Typhoon Pablo?		<input type="checkbox"/> In this Sitio/Purok <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere
NEW	If no, why did you move? (Select all that apply)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Typhoon Pablo	<input type="checkbox"/> Violence/conflict	<input type="checkbox"/> Land dispute
	<input type="checkbox"/> Eviction	<input type="checkbox"/> Land where house/shelter is located declared No Build Zone	
A.1.4	Land otherwise used by household declared No Build Zone		<input type="checkbox"/> For safety <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
	How many people live in your household?		# Male <input type="text"/> # Female <input type="text"/>
	1.4.1 Please specify the ages of your direct household members		
	Under 1 yr	1-5 yrs	5-12 yrs
	13-18 yrs	19-28 yrs	40-60 yrs
	Over 60 yrs		
	M	F	M
	F	M	F
	M	F	M
	F	M	F
	M	F	M
	F	M	F
NEW	How many household members are currently of school age? How many of these are currently attending school?		
	<input type="text"/> Number aged 5-17	<input type="text"/> Number aged 5-17 attending school	
NEW	How many household members were of school age at the time of Pablo? How many were attending school before Pablo?		
	<input type="text"/> Number aged 5-17	<input type="text"/> Number aged 5-17 attending school	
A.1.5	Is this a single-headed household?		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Female <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Male
A.1.6	How many pregnant or lactating women are there in the household?		# Pregnant <input type="text"/> # Lactating <input type="text"/>
1			
A.1.7	Are there any physically or developmentally disabled HH members?		# Physical <input type="text"/> # Developmental <input type="text"/>
A.1.8	Are you a member of an indigenous group?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

A.2 LAND OWNERSHIP PROFILE

A.4.4 Are you living on the same site that you lived on before Pablo?

YES

No - in evacuation center No - with relatives, friends, neighbors, etc. No - in a bunkhouse

No - Spontaneous settlement No - on an official relocation site No - Other (specify)

A.2.1 What was your land tenure status before Pablo?

2.1.1 What documentation did you use to show the right to live on that land and property?

2.1.2 What is your land tenure status now?

2.1.3 What documentation do you use to show the right to live on the land and property that you now live in?

A.2.1 Before Pablo		2.1.1 Documentation Used?	
<input type="checkbox"/> 100A	Own house and lot	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certificate of title
<input type="checkbox"/> 100B	Own house but rent lot	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lease agreement
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rent house/room including lot	<input type="checkbox"/>	Utility bill
<input type="checkbox"/>	Own house, rent-free lot <u>with</u> consent of owner	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certificate of Land Ownership Award
<input type="checkbox"/>	Own house, rent-free lot <u>without</u> consent of owner	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rent-free house and lot <u>with</u> consent of owner	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certificate of Ancestral Land Claim
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rent-free house and lot <u>without</u> consent of owner	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ancestral domain land	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO documentation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)		

A.2.1.3 Now		2.1.3 Documentation Used?	
<input type="checkbox"/> 100A	Own house and lot	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certificate of title
<input type="checkbox"/> 100B	Own house but rent lot	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lease agreement
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rent house/room including lot	<input type="checkbox"/>	Utility bill
<input type="checkbox"/>	Own house, rent-free lot <u>with</u> consent of owner	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certificate of Land Ownership Award
<input type="checkbox"/>	Own house, rent-free lot <u>without</u> consent of owner	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rent-free house and lot <u>with</u> consent of owner	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certificate of Ancestral Land Claim

<input type="checkbox"/>	Rent-free house and lot <u>without</u> consent of owner	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ancestral domain land	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO documentation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)		

A.2.2 Do you plan to remain on the land you are currently living on? Yes No

2.2.1 If no, where do you plan to move?

Return to land previously lived on Other (specify)

Move in with family, friends, neighbors, etc. Don't know

Buy/rent new land

Move to an official relocation site

NEW If no, why do you plan to move? (Select all that apply)

Violence/conflict Land dispute

Eviction Land where house/shelter is located declared No Build Zone

Land otherwise used by household declared No Build Zone For safety Other (Specify)

NEW Has the land you live on been declared a No Build Zone by the government since Typhoon Pablo?

Yes No Don't know

A.2.3 Are you concerned that the land you live on will be declared a No Build Zone? Yes No

A.3 LIVELIHOODS & INCOME PROFILE

A.3.1 What were the primary and secondary sources of income for your household during the month prior to Typhoon Pablo?

ISA 3.1.1 How many pesos did you earn from your primary and secondary sources of income during the month before Pablo? *(Round up; Write whole number, 0=None/Don't know)*

3.1.2 What are the primary and secondary sources of income for your household now after Typhoon Pablo?
(List top 1=Main, 2=Second, 3=Third, 0=No income)

3.1.3 How many pesos did you earn in the most recent month from your primary and secondary sources of income?
(Round up; Write whole number, 0=None/Don't know)

A.3.1 Before Pablo	3.1.1 Pesos/mo	3.1.2 Post Pablo	3.1.3 Pesos/mo
<input type="checkbox"/> Crop agriculture (own production)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural worker (non-own production)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock/poultry owner			
<input type="checkbox"/> Fishing			
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation (private driver, taxi driver, bus driver)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Skilled manual labor (mason, carpenter, tailor, etc.)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Unskilled daily wage laborer			
<input type="checkbox"/> Small business or trade (hotel, restaurant, hair salon)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Education (teacher, principal, etc.)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Medical sector (doctor, nurse, etc.)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Government sector (police, army, clerks, etc.)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Remittances from family members (from abroad)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Remittances from family members (domestically)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Pension/Allowance from government			
<input type="checkbox"/> Assistance/aid from NGOs or government			
<input type="checkbox"/> Private salaried job			
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)			

NEW Has your household earned any income from Cash for Work since Typhoon Pablo? If so how much?

No Php - from Government Php - from NGOs Php Other (Specify)

A.3.2 Does your current household income currently cover the family's basic needs?

Completely Sufficiently Partially Not at all

NEW Did your household income in the month before Pablo cover the family's basic needs?

Completely Sufficiently Partially Not at all

A.4 SHELTER PROFILE

NEW Are you currently living in the same shelter as you did before Pablo? Yes No

NEW What materials was your house/shelter made of that you lived in before Pablo

Roof	Frame	Walls	Foundation
<input type="checkbox"/> Nepepa palm	<input type="checkbox"/> Timber	<input type="checkbox"/> Timber	<input type="checkbox"/> Earth
<input type="checkbox"/> CGI sheet	<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete	<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete	<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete
<input type="checkbox"/> Tarpaulin	<input type="checkbox"/> Coccolumber	<input type="checkbox"/> Coccolumber	<input type="checkbox"/> Timber
<input type="checkbox"/> Inakak		<input type="checkbox"/> Amakan	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Other		<input type="checkbox"/> Plywood	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Tarps	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	

NEW Where did you obtain those materials? (select all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Market/local business (paid)	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest (for free)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government
<input type="checkbox"/> Salvaged (for free)	<input type="checkbox"/> NGO/UN	<input type="checkbox"/> Gift/donation from other
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

A.4.1 What materials is the house/shelter that you currently live in, made of?

Roof	Frame	Walls	Foundation
<input type="checkbox"/> Nepepa palm	<input type="checkbox"/> Timber	<input type="checkbox"/> Timber	<input type="checkbox"/> Earth
<input type="checkbox"/> CGI sheet	<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete	<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete	<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete
<input type="checkbox"/> Tarpaulin	<input type="checkbox"/> Coccolumber	<input type="checkbox"/> Coccolumber	<input type="checkbox"/> Timber
<input type="checkbox"/> Inakak		<input type="checkbox"/> Amakan	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Other		<input type="checkbox"/> Plywood	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Tarps	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	

NEW Where did you obtain these materials? (select all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Market/local business (paid)	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest (for free)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government
<input type="checkbox"/> Salvaged (for free)	<input type="checkbox"/> NGO/UN	<input type="checkbox"/> Gift/donation from other
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

NEW From where can you currently obtain more of these materials if needed? (select all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Market/local business (paid)	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest (for free)	<input type="checkbox"/> Government
<input type="checkbox"/> Salvaged (for free)	<input type="checkbox"/> NGO/UN	<input type="checkbox"/> Gift/donation from other
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

NEW Is your roof secured? (for example, is the roof sheathing secured to the structure and/or is the roof structure secured to the wall.)

A.4.2

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
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NEW Before Pablo, was your roof secured?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
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NEW Does your house have external drainage? (For example, is there a ditch, gully, or trough for water to flow away from the base of the house when it is raining? Is the house raised higher than the surrounding land?)

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
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NEW Before Pablo, did your house have external drainage? _____

H1B Yes No Don't know

NEW Did any household member attend any Disaster Risk Reduction training since Pablo? _____

H1A Yes No

A.4.3 What is the damage status of the house your household currently lives in?

Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
<input type="checkbox"/> No damage to roof	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor damage to roof	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate damage to the roof
<input type="checkbox"/> No damage to frame	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor damage to frame	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate damage to the frame
<input type="checkbox"/> No damage to walls (ext/int)	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor damage to walls (ext/int)	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate damage to the walls
<input type="checkbox"/> No damage to foundation	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor damage to foundation	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate damage to the found.
Category 4 (less than 75% damaged, not livable)	Category 5 (totally destroyed, not livable)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Significant damage to roof	<input type="checkbox"/> Completely collapsed roof	
<input type="checkbox"/> Significant damage to frame	<input type="checkbox"/> Collapsed or twisted frame	
<input type="checkbox"/> Significant damage to walls	<input type="checkbox"/> Missing or collapsed walls	
<input type="checkbox"/> Significant damage to found.	<input type="checkbox"/> Missing or incomplete foundation	

NEW Is there evidence of water damage inside your house? (For example, peeling paint, warped wood rotting wood, stained floors, smell of mold or fungus)

Yes No Don't know

NEW What sanitation facilities do you use now?

Private/in home None

Private/outside

Communal

NEW Where you lived before Pablo, what sanitation facilities did you use?

Private/in home None

Private/outside

Communal

NEW What is the main source of your drinking water?

Municipal piped water Open water source (lakes, streams) Other (specify)

Private tapstand/pump Public tapstand/pump

Purchased Well

NEW Where you lived before Pablo, what was the main source of your drinking water?

Municipal piped water Open water source (lakes, streams) Other (specify)

Private tapstand/pump Public tapstand/pump

Purchased Well

NEW In your current location, is your household accessible by road (using vehicle)?

Yes No

NEW Where you lived before Pablo, was your household accessible by road (using vehicle)?

	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
NEW	In your current location, how long does it take you, in minutes, to reach the nearest functioning primary health care center?			
ISA	<input type="checkbox"/> <30Minutes	<input type="checkbox"/> 30Minutes < 1 hour	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 hour - 2 hours	<input type="checkbox"/> > 2 hours <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
NEW	By which mode of transport?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Motorbike/car	<input type="checkbox"/> By foot	<input type="checkbox"/> Boat/Kayak	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
NEW	Where you lived before Pablo, how long did it take you, in minutes, to reach the nearest functioning primary health care center?			
ISA	<input type="checkbox"/> <30Minutes	<input type="checkbox"/> 30Minutes < 1 hour	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 hour - 2 hours	<input type="checkbox"/> > 2 hours <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
NEW	By which mode of transport?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Motorbike/car	<input type="checkbox"/> By foot	<input type="checkbox"/> Boat/Kayak	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
NEW	In your current location, how long does it take you, in minutes, to reach your nearest market/shops?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> <30Minutes	<input type="checkbox"/> 30Minutes < 1 hour	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 hour - 2 hours	<input type="checkbox"/> > 2 hours <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
NEW	By which mode of transport?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Motorbike/car	<input type="checkbox"/> By foot	<input type="checkbox"/> Boat/Kayak	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
NEW	Where you lived before Pablo, how long did it take you, in minutes, to reach your nearest market/shops?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> <30Minutes	<input type="checkbox"/> 30Minutes < 1 hour	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 hour - 2 hours	<input type="checkbox"/> > 2 hours <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
NEW	By which mode of transport?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Motorbike/car	<input type="checkbox"/> By foot	<input type="checkbox"/> Boat/Kayak	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
NEW	Are there items that you want to buy, which were available in the market before Pablo but have not been since?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Foods (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Household Items (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Household Items (specify)	
B.1 ASSISTANCE PROVIDED				
B.1.1	Has anyone in your household received any shelter assistance?			Mark all that apply
	1.1.1 How many of each type of shelter assistance did you receive?			
P 5	1.1.2 Who provided the assistance?	(1=UN, 2= International NGO, 3=Local NGO, 4=Local charity, 5=Government, 6=Other (specify) 7=Don't know)		
NEW	1.1.3 What did you do with the materials?	(Mark all that apply: 1=Repaired/rebuild shelter; 2=Sold; 3=Gave away; 4=other (specify))		
B.1.1		1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3
Relief emergency shelter kits				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tarps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Plastic sheeting (usually blue)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Emergency shelter kit (2 tarpaulins, rope, hammer, nails, saw, pliers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bunkhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Recovery shelter kits	
<input type="checkbox"/>	CGI Sheets
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter repair kit (2 tarpaulins, CGI sheets, bracing wires, cash or timber, rope, hammer, nails, saw, pliers)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Skeleton/timber frame kit (frame with roof)
NEW	Trans/semi-permanent kit (walls and roof - no individual sanitation) **NB: If roof received is CGI this
NEW	Full shelter (Masonry)
1.1.3	Referral for [legal] assistance on land issues
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify): _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	None
NEW	1.1.3 How did you receive the assistance? (mark all that apply) In cash: <input type="checkbox"/> In vouchers: <input type="checkbox"/> Materials: <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="checkbox"/>
NEW	1.1.3 Who built/repaid your current house/shelter? HH members: <input type="checkbox"/> CFW Workers: <input type="checkbox"/> Other Contractors: <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="checkbox"/>
NEW	1.1.4 What difficulties did you face in repairing/rebuilding your house/shelter after Typhoon Pablo?
<input type="checkbox"/>	None
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of materials
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of labour/capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of skills
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
NEW	Did you use your own tools to repair shelter since Typhoon Pablo? Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/> N/A: <input type="checkbox"/>
NEW	Did you buy materials for repairs with your own money since Typhoon Pablo? Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/> N/A: <input type="checkbox"/>
C.1 ASSISTANCE STILL NEEDED	
C.1.1	Is there any additional support that you need? (Select up to 3 needs by ranking: 1=top priority and 3 = lowest priority)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Food
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hygiene kits
<input type="checkbox"/>	Financial
<input type="checkbox"/>	Water access
<input type="checkbox"/>	Livelihoods
<input type="checkbox"/>	Temporary shelter
<input type="checkbox"/>	Walls
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	Technical/construction
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter materials
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sanitation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Health
<input type="checkbox"/>	Assistance to address land related issues

ANNEX 4 – ORGANIZATIONS / PERSONS CONTACTED

Place	Organizations Visited/ Persons Contacted
MANILA	<p>IFRC/ PRC, Bernd Schell, Country Representative, bernd.schell@ifrc.org, Necephor Mghendi, Operation Manager, necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org</p> <p>UN-Habitat, Cris Rollo, Country director, crisrollo@undp.org</p>
DAVAO CITY	<p>Habitat for Humanity, Sawadjaan, Jun-Jun, Regional Manager, junjun.sawdjaan@habitat.org.ph</p>
DAVAO ORIENTAL	<p>Davao Oriental Provincial Government Corazon-Nunez Malanyaon Provincial Governor</p> <p>Cateel,</p> <p>OCHA Josh Hallwright, Humanitarian Affairs Officer / Head of Sub-Office hallwright@un.org +63(0)917 5296691</p> <p>IOM Evaristo Gabunia, Head of Sub-Office cnavidad@iom.int 09088654543</p>

	<p>Rizalino Delos Santos, Cluster Coordinator rdelosantos@iom.org 09278963888</p> <p>IFRC, Piero Morandini, Shelter coordinator, pmorandini@ifrc.org</p> <p>Baganga, IFRC, Adrain Bayacang, Head of office, davaoorientalpablp@redcross.org.ph</p>
COMPOSTELA VALLEY	<p>Provincial Government Arceli A. Timogtimog Shelter Cluster Head/ Provincial General Services Officer asatimog@yahoo.com 09209485861/ 09177152608</p>
AGUSAN DEL SUR/ SURIGAO DEL SUR	<p>Provincial Government, Agusan del Sur Armando Gomez Chief of Staff, Provincial Governor's Office Cluster Coordination Focal Point 09177238261</p> <p>Trento Municipality World Vision, Frank Salindato, Program Officer, franklyn_salindat@wvi.org</p> <p>New Visayas, Santa Maria Barangay representatives</p>

ANNEX 5 – Assistance and Gap figures

Repair/ Upgrading Needs

	Totally Damaged	Partially Damaged	House Repair Kits (delivered + ongoing+incoming)	Emergency Shelter Assistance (DSWD) and NHA kits	Total Repair Assistance (House Repair Kit + ESA/NHA)	Assumed Repair Gap (Partially Damaged – Total Repair Assistance)
Davao Oriental	18,048	6,185	1,796	1,300	3,096	3,089
Compostela Valley	28,747	41,630	20,674	8,056	28,730	12,900
Agusan del Sur	19,119	14,006	31,421		31,421	-17,415
Surigao del Sur	5,123	14,482	326	1,141	1,467	13,341

*Source : IOM

Rebuilding and New Housing Needs

	Totally Damaged	Full Recovery Shelters (delivered)	Full Recovery Shelters (ongoing)	Permanent Shelter (ongoing/committed)	Total Assistance (Recovery Shelter + Permanent Shelter)	Gap
Davao Oriental	18,048	1,033	2,340	1,745*	5,118	12,930
Compostela Valley	28,747		775	1,882*	2,657	26,090
Agusan del Sur	19,119			957	957	18,162
Surigao del Sur	5,123	50			50	5,073

Source: IOM *Not including future NHA assistance

Assessment Report of Key Impact Assessment-related Tools – Version 2

Introduction/Summary

This report is undertaken as part of the Shelter Cluster project on Shelter and Settlement Impact Evaluation Tools, supervised by UN-Habitat. The report follows on from the development of a matrix to assess existing tools used in the Shelter sector (see Annexe 1), and uses a discussion of a selection of those tools, to examine the degree to which connections can be made between these existing tools, and any future tool for the measurement of the long-term impacts of shelter and settlements projects.

The discussion in this report will identify the specific connections which can be made with those selected existing tools which by and large have a large-scale of adoption or awareness within the Shelter sector, and the ways in which the draft Targets in the evaluation tool for the SSIET may need to reach forwards, or compensate for gaps or conceptual limits in those existing tools, in some degree confirmation of the direction identified in the original SSIET concept paper. All of this is underpinned by a discussion of the vocabulary and conceptual assumptions which are made across the tools, or in individual tools, and the degree to which the vocabulary or concepts are helpful, or may need to be compensated for.

Out of the initial twenty tools, the following eight have been selected as having the most potential for significant linkages with the SSIET project and its draft evaluation Targets, and for the degree to which the tools are already accepted and used within the Shelter sector:

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

In general, it was found that more recently published tools were more relevant, reflecting the dynamic nature of the development of best practice within the Shelter sector over the last decade. There are some of the tools, such as the EMMA Toolkit, which do not ask for data on Shelter needs or Shelter impacts as such, but which are included because of their increased adoption in the field by organisations who do Shelter programming, and because of the obvious large potential for connections with some of the important aspects of the SSIET Targets dealing with livelihoods, and community-wide economic development.

There are at the same time, one or two tools which were included in the initial matrix of twenty tools, but are not included here in the eight tools for longer discussion, despite the fact that they have a relatively high profile within the sector. For some of the tools, this lack of inclusion is because the tools refer too consistently only to the mandate, and internal structure and vocabulary of only one organisation: to the extent possible, the selection of the eight tools was made to appeal to the needs and interest of a wider range of Shelter Cluster partners. Secondly, there were one or two tools, such as the MIRA, where it was judged that there was another tool in the list which aimed to have substantially the same results, but which seemed to be better adapted, more closely relevant, or more user-friendly, despite not having such a high profile. In the case of the MIRA, the tool which was selected in its stead, was the Sphere Rapid Shelter Assessment, which was seen as being more relevant.

In terms of the overall vocabulary and concepts shared to any degree by the eight tools, the following observations can be made:

Most of the tools, both in the twenty-tool matrix and in this report, have been developed to be used in needs assessments either at the start of an emergency, or during some phase in a disaster response. The tendency, as is general in many of the tools used in the sector (strategy documents, project proposals, etc) to frame the situation in terms of *needs*, rather than *capacities* or actions on the part of the affected communities. This poses challenges in of itself with regards to the connections with the SSIET Targets, which conceptually look precisely at what those community and individual capacities and actions have been, since the start (and then end) of the humanitarian interventions. In some cases, a negative image of what the capacities are might be created, by making an inference from the data of what the needs are *not*, but this is at best a stop-gap approach, and can not be universally applied to all the existing tools, or all situations, and in any case does not come to terms with the fact that ultimately the problem is one of *concept*, not merely one of mirroring vocabulary.

This points to a larger gap, indeed the major gap between the eight tools, and the draft SSIET Targets. Within the limited time-frames of the eight tools (even those of the eight tools which concern permanent housing rather than non-permanent shelter, look no further than the end of programme implementation), there is a gap between those tool which on the one hand have rather concrete, measurable indicators but which look only to the short-term (and therefore are often the ones which frame the data collection in terms of the concrete, and in terms of needs, and which prompt the humanitarian organisations to measure their responses in terms of outputs, rather than impacts), and those tools on the other hand which have more qualitative indicators, and ones which would have greater interest over the long-term, but which are less concrete, less easy to measure, and where the impact of the humanitarian shelter programme might be less easy to separate out from all of the other possible influences upon the housing and lives of the disaster-affected communities. As the final version of the SSIET will focus upon a much longer arc of time than any of these eight existing tools, and will focus much more on the process of recovery rather than the delivery of physical materials, this longterm-short term gap within the existing eight tools will only become more pronounced between the group of existing tools as a whole, and the SSIET.

It is not the intent or the responsibility of SSIET to act primarily as an advocacy voice for the overhaul of the existing tools, and in some cases the existing tools have clear reasons for limiting their indicators or timeframes to the quantitative and the short-term. The discussion of the individual eight tools below, gives some indication of indicators, questions, or data-collection methods which might provide specific direct linkages. However, as per the ToR for the project, the SSIET project will have to produce a clear rationale for steps to be taken, if the selection of scattershot individual indicators from various existing tools, does not create a comprehensive linear, rationalised path for evaluation, from the start of a response to a point much later in time. Beyond the work of this report, to support the analysis and define the content of this task, the main work to be done may not be in the further tweaking of the list of overall SSIET targets, but in the creation of the intelligent questions or data-collection methodologies which can allow evaluators to actually tease out the effects of the original shelter projects, and at the same time can be used with full relevancy during earlier phases of recovery, to provide the consistency of observation from all points after a disaster. These intelligent questions may in turn, have the chance to become part of the vocabulary of the initial needs-assessments tools of the future, but only if the intelligence and usefulness of the SSIET tools is self-evident. Indeed, one of the intentions for how the SSIET can support, or be integrated into existing tools is that it can suggest vocabulary or rather questions that will secure the collection of suitable baseline data for the later impact evaluations and the possibility to measurement of long term effects.

For each of the eight tools, there is listed here below, a separate assessment, contained within a standard framework:

Name of tool

1. Rapid Shelter Assessment – Sphere, 2011

Summary of tool

This is a non-mandatory rapid-assessment checklist, referring not only to actual shelter or NFI resources, but also to community-level risks, resources, and environmental impact. It was drafted by a team including members with extensive experience in cluster co-ordination, and cluster-led needs assessments.

Reason(s) for inclusion of the tool

The purpose of this tool is to cover much of the same ground as the MIRA tool, in terms of eliciting the rapid-assessment data at the start of an emergency, which would allow the drafting of a realistic Shelter Cluster (or, in the case of MIRA, inter-Cluster) strategy. The reason why this tool is preferred over MIRA, is that MIRA on the whole relies upon secondary resources, rather than primary, field-level data collection, and so would be of lesser use to the larger number of Shelter Cluster partners who are actively engaged in programme implementation. Furthermore, the questions used in the Rapid Shelter Assessment have two very significant

advantages over the ones in the relevant template annexe in MIRA. Firstly, the Rapid Shelter Assessment is one of the few tools which refers consistently to not only the needs, but the capacities and opportunities of the disaster-affected population, and does so using open-ended questions, rather than a closed list of boxes to tick. Secondly, the Rapid Shelter Assessment is also one of the few tools to make significant reference to issues like environmental impact, which many of the other tools (MIRA included) do not touch upon.

Assessment of which contexts the tool works best in (e.g. natural disaster, post-conflict, etc)

For the most part, the Rapid Shelter Assessment could be used for either natural disaster or post-conflict situations, although the questions imply that the affected population's shelter situation is not in a planned camp or collective centre. A significant proportion of the questions refer directly or by implication to the needs of displaced populations, and so a further implication is that this assessment is also intended more for the planning of non-permanent shelter (rather than permanent reconstruction) programmes.

Assessment of the range and completeness of the data sought in the tool

Because the Rapid Shelter Assessment is an initial needs assessment, and because half of the assessment concerns NFIs rather than shelter & settlements, the focus is upon those items or materials which would be of the most obvious use in the first phase of shelter and reconstruction, including basic household items, and basic work tools for housing repair. As noted in the initial matrix, this tool does not include questions which refer to security of tenure, a key area where the SSIET could provide those additions. This, and the lack of questions about the future shelter *intentions* of the affected population, may be the largest gaps or weaknesses of the Rapid Shelter Assessment on its own terms. Apart from the questions about hazardous land, there is nothing which touches directly upon use of space, or upon post-disaster urban/neighbourhood planning.

Discussion of the exact points in the tool which could be linked to SSIET, and how SSIET might have to adapt in order to make that link (and what the consequences of that adaptation might be)

The clearest potential linkages, are with those questions which concern the capacities and opportunities of both the disaster-affected population, and where relevant, any host population. There is also the potential for linkages with the section of questions on livelihoods, and the section which addresses more open-ended questions to the host community's concerns.

The greatest challenge for linkages, lies in the lack of questions about the affected population's future shelter intentions, and the lack of clarity in directing any subset of questions to those who are displaced, and any subset of questions to those who have lost housing, but who are essentially non-displaced. It is, after all, the questions of ability to return or ability to initiate reconstruction in situ, or re-settle in a secure, sustainable manner, which will have the largest impact upon both the initial shelter programme, and upon the long-term recovery prospects of the community.

In terms of how SSIET might have to adapt, in order to make those linkages, the way to do so may be constant for a number of the tools discussed below. Firstly, there may need to be an

acceptance that only a partial link is possible – for some of the SSEIT Targets, not all of the relevant questions are raised in the existing tools. Even with the ambition to suggest amendments, there would still remain the issue of different scopes and purposes. Secondly, there may need to be an additional layer of questions added to the data-collection for any long-term evaluation, asking *why* there was such a change over time to community networks, economic development, access to education, etc. A good example in point, is the part of the Rapid Shelter Assessment which asks for the size of a typical household. If, for instance, ten years after the disaster, it was found that generally, household sizes had decreased, then follow-up questions about *why* there had been a decrease might elicit responses which could point to an increase in development of economic opportunity or access to education for women, and therefore touch upon a wider range of the SSIET Targets. The consequences for the SSIET in doing so, of course, would be to make the results more subjective and based upon interpretation.

Recommendation:

One recommendation for follow up of this report, would be that when the SSIET is further developed, there could also be complementary questions or suggest adjustment based on the analysis in this section and elsewhere in this report. It should be possible even now with the relevant impact data which the eight tools are presently able to provide, to also look at how the SSIET could adjust to make best use of what is available. This would require some type of guideline on how to run the SSIET depending on which of the eight tools has been activated and the data which that particular tool has been able to provide in the specific instance.

For each of the eight tools, there is listed here below, a separate assessment, contained within a standard framework: