

# Cash-for-shelter Pilot Findings in CRS's Typhoon Haiyan Response

Compiled by Susie Connolly, July 2014



## I. Introduction

With a speed of 195 mph and water surges up to 20 feet, Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) impacted an estimated 14 million people in 9 regions of the Philippines and, according to the Philippine government, resulted in 6,300 deaths, 28,689 injuries, 1,061 missing persons and the displacement of over 4 million individuals. The region most significantly affected was Region VIII (Samar and Leyte Islands).

The National Disaster and Risk Recovery Management Council (NDRRM) estimates that more than 1.1 million homes were damaged by the typhoon including 550,928 that were completely destroyed. Catholic Relief Services/Philippines (CRS) is operating from a field office in Tacloban, covering the municipalities of Palo, Tolosa, Tanauan, Burauen and Tabontabon and the city of Tacloban, and in Salcedo, covering the municipalities of Lawaan, Giporlos, Quinapondan and Salcedo. CRS received \$12 million to provide shelter recovery assistance. The program promotes safe, adequate and durable housing with adequate sanitation facilities for those who have not yet rebuilt their shelters after Typhoon Haiyan. A part of this program also sought to utilize and benefit the local economy through a market-based approach.

## II. Cash-for-shelter Approach

In order to explore possible strategies for shelter assistance that would also benefit local markets, a cash transfer pilot study was conducted in which beneficiaries received cash to purchase shelter materials and to hire labourers. CRS promoted disaster-resilient construction techniques and employed a phased approach in which beneficiaries were required to demonstrate completion of each phase according to these construction techniques before the subsequent phase of cash would be disbursed. (See Annex A for shelter inspection checklists.) In Leyte province, 49 households participated in a 3-phase pilot beginning in January 2014, and in Eastern Samar province, 18 households participated in a 2-phase pilot beginning in May 2014.

### Implementation Process

Trained enumerators conducted beneficiary registration of all households in a community, collecting demographic information and assessing damage to their shelter and latrine. (See Annex B for full assessment criteria, finalized based on the results of the pilot.) Based on these assessments, households were qualified for construction of a new house or latrine, major repair to their existing house or latrine, or minor repair to their house or latrine. A list of households and proposed assistance were posted publicly, and a hotline number and suggestion boxes were provided to solicit feedback. Requirements for finalized beneficiaries were as follows:

1. *To Receive Tranche 1:* Before receiving the first disbursement of cash, beneficiaries must provide proof of land ownership or permission to rent or reside on their land for 2 or more years. In addition, a household representative must attend a community orientation in which the beneficiary requirements are discussed, a disaster risk reduction training on the 8 Build Back Better principles promoted by CRS and the Shelter Cluster, and hygiene promotion training to promote hygienic use of household latrines.

2. *To Receive Tranche 2:* CRS foremen and engineers confirm clearing of debris, completion of the concrete footing, erection of wooden columns, and attachment of beams and trusses. The installation of the septic tank for the household latrine is also confirmed.
3. *To Receive Tranche 3:* CRS foremen and engineers confirm completion of flooring, walling, and roofing, as well as completion of the superstructure of the latrine.
4. *Shelter and Latrine Completion:* Finally, CRS foremen and engineers confirm the installation of the door and windows and provide a certificate of completion signed by a CRS representative and the beneficiary.

Households were grouped into clusters of 10, and if a member of the group was unable to meet the requirements, all members of the group do not receive the subsequent cash grant. All members, especially the leaders, encouraged other members to complete their requirements and provided assistance when needed.

### Entitlements

An initial market assessment demonstrated that the requisite quality (0.47 mm thickness, as recommended by the shelter cluster and specified in the CRS model design) of corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheeting used for roofing was not locally available, and would need to be procured nationally or internationally. In addition, plain sheet GI was also not available in the required thickness and toilet bowls were in short supply. The decision was made therefore to directly procure these three items to distribute with the cash. The cash grant amount was determined by using the list of type and quantity of materials needed for a Sphere-compliant model shelter using locally available/familiar materials, subtracting the cost of the 3 directly procured items and adding the estimated cost of labor.

Cash and material disbursements by damage category were as follows:

*Table 1: Cash and Material Entitlements by Shelter and Latrine Category*

SHELTER				LATRINE		
	Totally Destroyed	Major Damage	Minor Damage	Totally Destroyed	Major Damage	Minor Damage
	A	B	C	1	2	3
Tranche 1	16,500 PHP	16,500 PHP	10,000 PHP + CGI	12,000 PHP	10,000 PHP + CGI + Toilet bowl	6,800 PHP + CGI + Toilet bowl
Tranche 2	10,000 PHP + CGI	10,000 PHP + CGI	10,000 PHP	10,000 PHP + CGI + Toilet bowl	N/A	N/A
Tranche 3	6,500 PHP	6,500 PHP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

### III. Cash Transfer Modalities

During the emergency phase, cash payments were made to short-term workers either directly at the CRS office or in targeted communities, both of which required finance staff members to take large personal cash advances in order to fulfil payments. Finance staff had difficulty identifying secure places to store cash and ensuring safe, efficient crowd management in the office and in the communities. When payments were made at the CRS office, workers from multiple barangays often had to wait in long lines, and when payments were made in individual communities, finance staff had to travel with large amounts of cash. Alternative methods of cash transfer were explored as soon as feasible. In Leyte

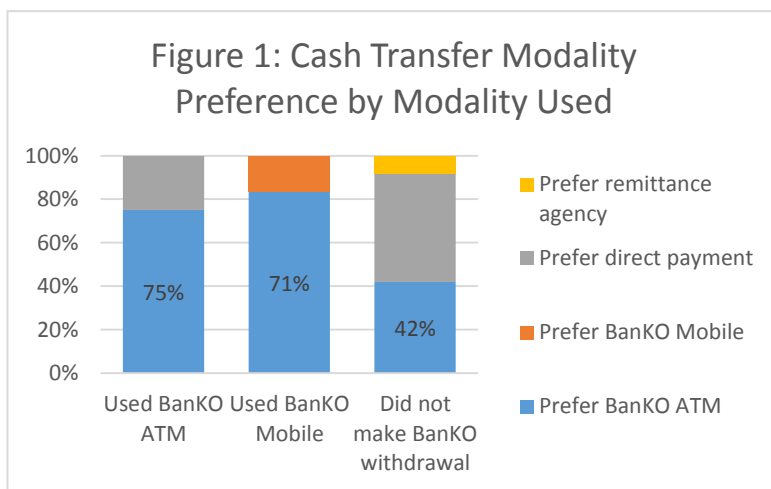
province, electricity had been restored in most areas by January, and ATMs and businesses were returning to their original functionality. Two alternative methods of cash transfer were explored in February 2014: BankO, a mobile money service, and Palawan Express, a local remittance agency.

### BankO Mobile Money Pilot

A pilot was conducted with 38 cash-for-work participants in the city of Tacloban using BankO mobile money to test the functionality of BankO’s systems and gather beneficiary feedback on the use of mobile phones and ATM cards for conditional cash transfers. A BankO representative facilitated the orientation and registration process, including identity validation, and distributed Globe SIM cards and BPI ATM cards. Cash could be withdrawn through a mobile phone at select outlets with a unique code or by using the ATM card and associated PIN number at a BPI bank. The first payment was approximately 1,000 PHP (\$25). Interviews were conducted with 34 of the 38 pilot participants during the week after the cash was transferred to their account.

1. *Sign up and orientation process:* 3 participants (9%) felt that the registration process took too long, and 2 (6%) didn’t feel that they had enough information about the withdrawal process to use the service.
2. *Ability to withdraw money:* 24 of 34 respondents (71%) had attempted to withdraw their money, 9 (26%) had not attempted to withdraw their money, and 2 (6%) chose not to withdraw the money and save it instead. Of those who attempted to withdraw their money, 2 (8%) were unsuccessful. One of these was not able to find a working ATM, and the other was blocked from using the mobile money transfer function after three attempts to enter his code. Of those who had not attempted to withdraw their money, 6 reported that they did not have time to withdraw the money and 2 did not know where to withdraw the money.
3. *Withdrawal method chosen:* Of the 24 respondents who attempted to withdraw their cash, 15 (63%) made their first withdrawal using a mobile phone, and 8 (38%) used an ATM card.
4. *Problems with cash transfer:* 3 of the 22 respondents (14%) who successfully withdrew cash felt that the process of traveling to the transfer location and waiting for the transfer was too long, with the total amount of time needed ranging from 3 minutes to 2 hours. One beneficiary was asked to pay an additional fee for the mobile money service, which was resolved by CRS staff.

5. *Preferred method of cash transfer:* Among all 34 participants surveyed, 62% preferred to use BankO ATM, 6% preferred BankO mobile, 29% preferred direct payments, and 3% preferred to receive cash through a remittance agency. Preference varied depending on the modality used for the first transfer, with most participants who used their ATM card or mobile preferring



to use BankO ATM in the future and those who had not attempted to withdraw or had not been successful preferring direct payment or BankO ATM cards.

### Palawan Express Remittance Agency Pilot

The first 25 cash-for-shelter pilot beneficiaries in Palo municipality received their cash payment through a local remittance agency, Palawan Express. Beneficiaries were required to present an ID card and a unique tracking number to withdraw their cash. Satisfaction interviews were conducted with 24 of these beneficiaries within 1 week of the first transfer to gather feedback on the use of this modality, and 23 (96%) preferred to continue receiving cash transfers through Palawan Express.



*Dhapne Diane Ronda's family received staggered cash grants to construct their home and had frequent visits from CRS engineers to ensure they used proper building techniques to build resilience to future disasters. Jennifer Hardy/CRS*

### Advantages and Challenges of Cash Transfer Modalities

At the end of February, program and finance staff held a reflection meeting to decide which cash transfer modality would be used for the cash-for-shelter project. The following was identified:

*Table 2: Advantages and Challenges Associated with Cash Transfer Modalities*

<i>Modality</i>	<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Challenges</i>	<i>How to Overcome Challenges</i>
Direct Cash Distribution	1. Beneficiaries are already familiar with the process	1. Requires CRS staff time to control crowd and make the payments	1. Develop efficient processes and ensure adequate staffing for payments
	2. Easy for CRS to track payments	2. Finance staff may be at risk carrying large amounts of money in communities	2. Ask barangay officials to assist with crowd control and to provide barangay peacekeepers
Palawan Express Remittance Agency	1. Finance can process all transfers at once, and there is no longer a need for mass distribution of cash.	1. Must distribute tracking code for each cash transfer for each beneficiary.	1. Distribute tracking codes during other scheduled community visits.
	2. Beneficiaries are already familiar and may have used Palawan Express before.	2. ID is required for withdrawal.	2. Gather data on ID status at registration and create CRS temporary ID for those lacking ID.
	3. Fees of less than 1% per transaction.	3. Outlets not accessible for all beneficiaries, especially in remote areas.	3. Include transport cost in cash transfer amount.
BankO Mobile Money	1. Provides beneficiaries an option of using mobile money transfer or ATM card.	1. Beneficiaries and vendors are unfamiliar with mobile money transfer.	1. Provide orientation in small groups and distribute clear instructions in the local language, including lists of withdrawal outlets.
	2. Connects people with no previous banking experience to banks, possibly promoting savings.	2. Technology issues and more room for user error, particularly with mobile money.	2. Provide ongoing support and follow-up from CRS and BankO.
	3. No need to return to the community to distribute tracking codes or cash.	3. No BPI ATMs and few functioning mobile money outlets in Palo municipality.	3. Identify additional BankO vendors for training and provide equipment as necessary.
	4. Fees of approximately 2% per transaction.		

When considering the timeline for scaling up the shelter recovery project to reach 7,000 households in Palo municipality, CRS staff concluded that Palawan Express would be the most appropriate cash transfer modality because beneficiaries were already familiar with the process and no additional registration was required. In Eastern Samar province, CRS staff concluded that Palawan Express outlets were not conveniently located for all beneficiaries and chose to continue direct distribution of cash in targeted communities, mitigating the risk by ensuring that multiple staff members were present and working with the community to develop efficient cash distribution processes.

#### IV. Pilot Study Evaluation Findings

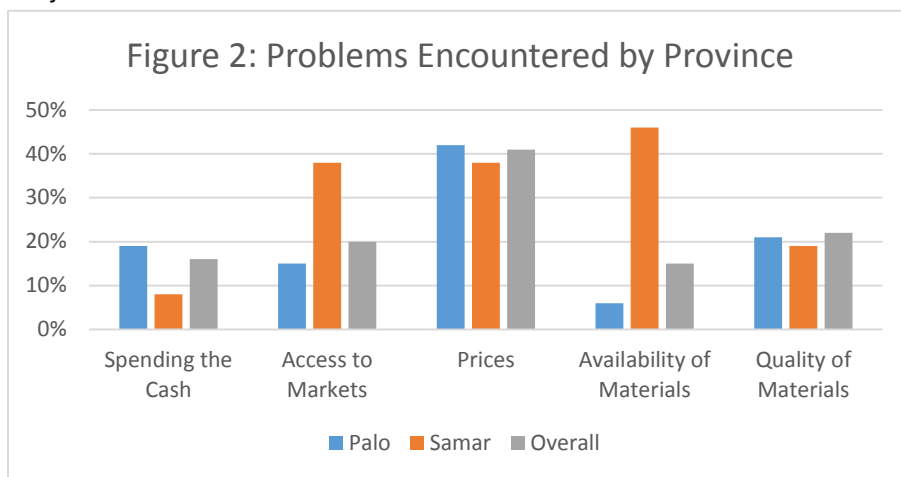
In order to assess satisfaction with the cash-for-shelter approach, household interviews were conducted with 61 of the 67 pilot beneficiaries in both provinces after completing at least one phase of construction. For comparison, 25 households in Leyte and 25 households in Eastern Samar who had received direct construction assistance, in which a CRS carpenter procured all materials and built the shelter with beneficiary households, were interviewed. In total, 111 interviews were completed (61 cash-for-shelter and 50 direct construction). Beneficiaries were asked about their satisfaction with the shelter approach in which they participated as well as their preferences, based on their experiences.

##### Cash-for-shelter Satisfaction

*Cash payment preferences:* When asked if they would prefer to receive cash through Palawan Express or direct distribution, all Samar beneficiaries (100%) preferred direct cash distribution, while most beneficiaries in Leyte (96% of the first 24 beneficiaries, and 77% of the full group of 48 cash-for-shelter pilot beneficiaries) preferred to continue receiving their payments from Palawan Express.

*Household spending:* Male heads of household are the primary actor in making decisions about spending money, with 49% of households reporting that the husband decides how money is spent and 34% of households reporting that it is a joint decision between husband and wife.

*Markets:* Beneficiaries in Leyte (62%) reported purchasing their materials from both the municipal markets, approximately 15 minutes from their homes; and the regional markets, located approximately 45 minutes from their homes. The remainder purchased all of their materials directly from only the municipal markets. None of the beneficiaries purchased their construction materials from a store located within their barangay.<sup>1</sup>



Although most beneficiaries in Samar purchased all of their materials from markets located within 1 hour of their homes, one of 13 interviewed reported traveling to Tacloban in Leyte province, a journey of 2-3 hours, to purchase shelter materials.

<sup>1</sup> A barangay formerly called barrio, is the smallest administrative division in the Philippines and is the native Filipino term for a village, district or ward.

*Problems with cash transfer:* Some beneficiaries in Leyte and Samar (41%) reported that prices were higher than before the typhoon, and others (20%) reported problems with access to markets, including unavailability of essential construction materials or slow delivery of materials. Some (22%) also reported a lack of high-quality materials in the markets.

#### Direct Construction Satisfaction

*Satisfaction with design:* The majority of direct construction beneficiaries reported a high level of satisfaction with the design of their shelter, with 88% stating that they were “somewhat satisfied” or “very satisfied” with the design. Those who were not satisfied with the design felt that the walling material (lightweight woven bamboo) was not sturdy enough. Most beneficiaries (58%) plan to add an extension to their shelter, and 20% would like to change either the woven bamboo walling to plywood or the coconut lumber posts to hardwood.

*Quality of materials and labor:* Almost all respondents were satisfied with the quality of materials used to construct their shelter, with 94% “somewhat satisfied” or “very satisfied” with material quality. Many felt that the CGI sheeting was high-quality and thick. Most beneficiaries (88%) were “somewhat satisfied” or “very satisfied” with the carpenter services that they received. Those who were dissatisfied reported that the carpenters hired by CRS did not build the house to their standard.

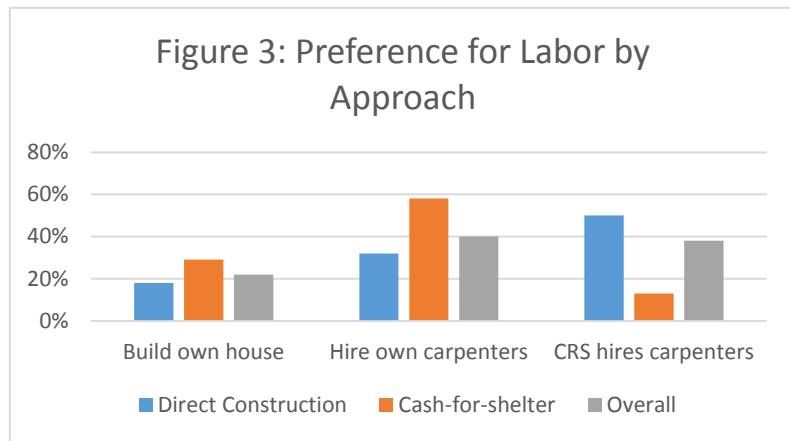
*Length of time:* On average, direct construction took 3.7 weeks from registration until completion of shelter, with 10% of respondents reporting that the amount of time for construction was “too long.”



*After Michael Loyola's family lost the home they had been renting, they stayed in a makeshift shelter of salvaged tin. They received installments of cash to rebuild their home, with CRS engineers checking that they used "build back better" techniques. Jennifer Hardy/CRS*

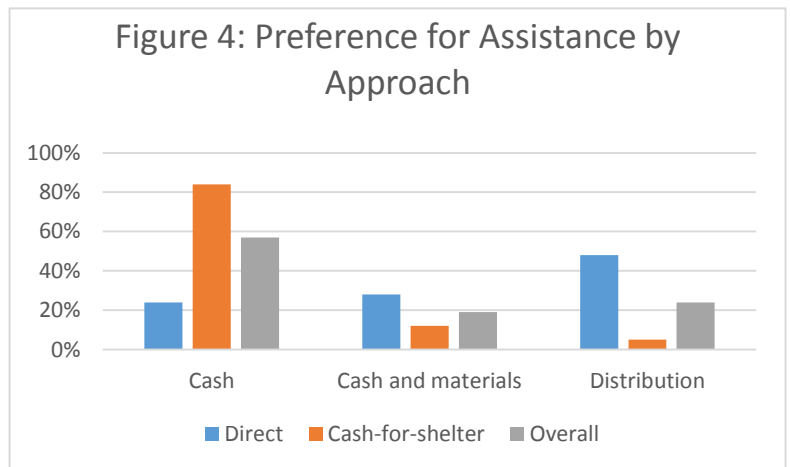
### Overall Preference for Hiring Labor

Cash-for-shelter beneficiaries were able to hire their own labor, while direct construction beneficiaries were provided with carpenters hired by CRS. Both groups expressed a slight preference for the implementation approach that they participated in, with 58% of cash-for-shelter beneficiaries expressing a preference for hiring their own carpenters and 50% of direct construction beneficiaries expressing a preference to have carpenters hired for them. It is worth noting that 29% of cash-for-shelter beneficiaries and 18% of direct construction beneficiaries expressed a desire to build their home without the assistance of a carpenter.



### Overall Preference for Type of Assistance

Among beneficiaries, 94% preferred to receive cash or a combination of cash and materials to rebuild their shelter, and among direct construction beneficiaries, 52% preferred to receive cash or a combination of cash and materials. Of those who preferred cash, almost all explained that they appreciated the opportunity to choose their own materials and shelter design. Of those who had received direct construction and preferred to have their house built by CRS were concerned about budgeting the money or about the amount of time needed to purchase the materials themselves.



## V. Analysis of Findings

These results were presented to CRS staff members in both offices to inform future steps. The advantages of the cash-for-shelter approach for all stakeholders were articulated as follows:

#### *Advantages*

1. Beneficiaries control the materials and the design used in their shelter.
2. Beneficiaries hire and manage their own labourers.
3. Once the approach is scaled up, less staff time is required per beneficiary.

Challenges have also been identified, and based on the results of the pilot survey, CRS staff have proposed and implemented the following to address these challenges:



Table 3: Challenges of the Cash-for-shelter Approach

	Challenges	How Challenges Were Addressed
Increased autonomy of beneficiaries	1. Beneficiaries may not choose high-quality materials.	Market assessments identified key shelter construction materials that are not available or are not high-quality or quantity in local markets, and CRS procured them for distribution in conjunction with cash transfer.
	2. Beneficiaries may purchase items that are more expensive than in the budget, such as plywood instead of <i>amakan</i> , <sup>2</sup> which would affect the overall budget.	Orient beneficiaries on the budget expectations and requirements necessary to qualify for each tranche. BOQs and demo shelter(s) are provided for beneficiaries to visually see what they could buy and build for the noted price.
	3. Beneficiaries may spend money on food or other priorities.	Beneficiaries oriented on the budget expectations and requirements necessary to qualify for each tranche.
	4. Beneficiaries may not construct shelters according to proper construction techniques.	In response to beneficiary's request after the pilot for additional training, CRS has expanded the training on "Building Back Safer" methodologies. Further, IEC materials with instructions written in local language and graphics are distributed, and ongoing technical support is provided during the construction phase
	5. Cash-for-shelter implementation took approximately 7 weeks from registration until completion of shelter due to delays in beneficiary-led construction.	Improve efficiency through digital data collection at registration and processing of shelter inspection checklists.
Reliance on market economy	6. Vulnerable or inexperienced beneficiaries may be taken advantage of by vendors.	CRS vets vendors before project implementation and discusses common market prices with vendors and beneficiaries.
	7. Limited availability of skilled carpenters.	CRS trains and mobilizes additional carpenters which are then recommended to beneficiaries.
	8. Market prices may fluctuate depending on supply and demand.	Ongoing market assessments may be necessary to determine if the amount of the cash entitlement is sufficient. A phased approach is being used (100 beneficiaries receiving cash at a time) in order to not cause spikes in market prices as a result of demand.

<sup>2</sup> Woven matting made of palm or bamboo; common local housing material especially in rural areas of the Philippines

## VI. Conclusions

Given the right market context, cash grants can be effective and flexible to meet the needs of affected families. Due to the positive results of the pilot, CRS is scaling up use of this approach in Typhoon Haiyan areas. As of June 24, 2014, 1,195 beneficiaries had received the first phase of cash disbursements in Leyte, and more than 12,000 beneficiaries had been registered for assistance in Leyte and Samar.

## VII. List of Annexes

Annex A: Shelter Inspection Checklists (Tranche 1, 2, 3)

Annex B: Shelter and Latrine Criteria for Damage Assessment

Annex A: Shelter Inspection Checklists



**Typhoon Yolanda Emergency Response**

**Cash for Shelter Project – Construction Inspection Checklist for TRANCHE 1**

Name of Beneficiary:					Barangay:			
CRS ID:					Zone:			
Category of Shelter Assessment	A	B	C	R	Minimum Size of Shelter	24 m <sup>2</sup>	18 m <sup>2</sup>	< 18 m <sup>2</sup>
Category of Latrine Assessment	1	2	3					

No	Description	Checked by Foreman	Date checked	Signed by Foreman / Remarks	Countercheck by Engineer / Remarks
I.	<b>Site Clearing is completed</b>	Yes / No / Not Applicable (NA)			
II.	<b>Site layout:</b>				
	<b>1. Safe Location –</b>				Checked
	1.1 If the shelter in a safe zone?	Yes / No			
	1.2 If the answer is “No”, please list the risks for the location:				
	<b>2. Is the shelter in a location that allows for future extension?</b>	Yes / No			Checked
	<b>3. Internal area of shelter –</b>				Checked
	3.1 What is the covered internal area?	_____ m <sup>2</sup>			
	3.2 What is the covered veranda area?	_____ m <sup>2</sup>			
	3.3 Does the shelter provide a minimum of 3.5m <sup>2</sup> per person? (Ask number of family members and the minimum internal area should be 3.5 m <sup>2</sup> x family size)	Yes / No			
III.	<b>Foundation:</b>				
	1. No repair is required in existing foundations	Applicable / NA			Checked
	2. If new foundations are built, or existing concrete foundations are repaired:	Applicable / NA			
	2.1 Excavation is min 60 cm for all footings	Yes / No			Photo records checked
	2.2 Gravel bed in place for all footings	Yes / No			
	2.3 Rebar fixed for all footings (main bars, stirrup & ties)	Yes / No			
	2.4 Concrete cast for all footings (Concrete mix design 1:2:4)	Yes / No			
	2.5 Took photo record of all footings	Yes / No			

No	Description	Checked by Foreman	Date checked	Signed by Foreman / Remarks	Countercheck by Engineer / Remarks
	2.6 Anchors for columns cast into each foundation	Yes / No			
	2.7 Backfill is compacted	Yes / No			
	3. If existing foundations are timber posts:	Applicable / NA			Checked
	3.1 All timber posts are treated with protective paint	Yes / No			Photo records checked
	3.2 Excavation around all existing timber posts are min 60 cm	Yes / No			
	3.3 Additional horizontal struts are securely fixed to existing posts	Yes / No			
	3.4 Took photo record of all footings	Yes / No			
	3.5 Backfill is compacted	Yes / No			
IV.	<b>Timber columns:</b>	Applicable / NA			Checked
	1. Anchorage between columns and foundations are securely fixed	Yes / No			Checked
	2. Columns are in good condition / good quality	Yes / No			
V.	<b>Timber wall framing &amp; bracing:</b>	Applicable / NA			Checked
	1. Wall frames are in good condition / good quality	Yes / No			Checked
	2. The joints of the frames are tied securely	Yes / No			
	3. Wall bracing are installed and tied securely	Yes / No			
VI.	<b>Concrete frame &amp; block wall:</b>	Applicable / NA			Checked
	1. Rebar fixed for all columns & beams (main bars & stirrup)	Yes / No			Photo records checked
	2. Concrete mix for all columns & beams (Concrete mix design 1:2:4)	Yes / No			
	3. Ties for block wall cast into columns	Yes / No			
	4. Took photo record before concreting	Yes / No			
VII.	<b>Shape of building:</b>				Checked
	1. Simple and regular shape	Yes / No			
VIII.	<b>Roof trusses, frames, purlins and bracing:</b>				Checked
	1. Roof trusses and frames in are good condition / good quality	Yes / No / NA			
	2. The joints of the trusses and frames are tied securely	Yes / No / NA			
	3. Purlins are fixed to trusses with wooden block	Yes / No / NA			



# Typhoon Yolanda Emergency Response

## Cash for Shelter Project – Construction Inspection Checklist for TRANCHE 2



Name of Beneficiary:				Barangay:				
CRS ID:				Zone:				
Category of Shelter Assessment	A	B	C	R	Minimum Size of Shelter	24 m <sup>2</sup>	18 m <sup>2</sup>	< 18 m <sup>2</sup>
Category of Latrine Assessment	1	2	3					

No	Description	Checked by Foreman	Date checked	Signed by Foreman / Remarks	Countercheck by Engineer / Remarks
XI.	<b>Roofing:</b>				Checked
	4. <b>CGI sheets –</b>				
	1.3 Are any installed CGI sheets NOT supplied by CRS? If the answer is “Yes” –	Yes / No / Not Applicable (NA)			
	1.4 Are the CGI sheets not supplied by CRS of acceptable quality?	Yes / No			
	5. <b>Roofing installation –</b>				Checked
	5.1 CGI sheets are installed using umbrella nails in proper spacing	Yes / No			
5.2 CGI plain sheets are properly installed with fixings in proper spacing	Yes / No				
5.3 Roof edge is installed with wire fastener in proper spacing	Yes / No				
	5.4 Roof edge is properly tied down with nail anchor	Yes / No			
XII.	<b>Flooring:</b>				Checked
	4. Floor frames and flooring are in good condition / good quality	Yes / No			
	5. Floor frames and flooring are installed properly	Yes / No			
XIII.	<b>Wall Cladding:</b>				Checked
	3. Wall cladding are in good condition / good quality	Yes / No			
	4. Wall cladding are tied securely to the wall frame and are installed properly	Yes / No			

No	Description	Checked by Foreman	Date checked	Signed by Foreman / Remarks	Countercheck by Engineer / Remarks
XIV.	<b>Latrine Construction:</b>	Applicable / NA			Checked
	4. Piping layout checked	Yes / No			
	5. Rebar preparation for slab checked	Yes / No			
	6. Concrete mix checked (1:2:4)	Yes / No			
	7. Water closet installed properly	Yes / No			
	8. Wall framing installed properly	Yes / No			
	9. Door installed properly	Yes / No			
	10. Roof framing installed properly and tied to wall frame securely	Yes / No			
	11. Roof sheets installed properly and tied to roof frame securely	Yes / No			
	12. Latrine is well ventilated	Yes / No			
	13. Water closet is tested using pails flush testing	Yes / No			

Checked by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name & Signature (Foreman In charge)

Inspected & Verified by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name & Signature (CRS Engineer)

Noted by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name & Signature (CRS Shelter Manager)

Additional remarks and recommendations from CRS Engineer:

Remarks:

\_\_\_\_\_

# Typhoon Yolanda Emergency Response

## Cash for Shelter Project – Construction Inspection Checklist for TRANCHE 3



Name of Beneficiary:					Barangay:			
CRS ID:					Zone:			
Category of Shelter Assessment	A	B	C	R	Minimum Size of Shelter	24 m <sup>2</sup>	18 m <sup>2</sup>	< 18 m <sup>2</sup>
Category of Latrine Assessment	1	2	3					

No	Description	Checked by Foreman	Date checked	Signed by Foreman / Remarks	Countercheck by Engineer / Remarks
XV.	<b>Door installation:</b> 6. Doors are in good condition / good quality	Yes / No			Checked
	7. Wooden bars or bolts installed to stop doors from being blown open or sucked open during typhoon	Yes / No / Not Applicable			Checked
XVI.	<b>Window installation:</b> 6. Windows are in good condition / good quality	Yes / No			Checked
	7. Wooden bars or bolts installed to stop windows from being blown open or sucked open during typhoon	Yes / No / Not Applicable			
XVII.	Overall House Completion	Yes / No			Yes / No
XVIII.	Overall, do you find that this shelter dignify the living condition of the beneficiary?	Yes / No			Yes / No

Checked by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name & Signature (Foreman In charge)

Inspected & Verified by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name & Signature (CRS Engineer)

Noted by:

Additional remarks and recommendations from CRS Engineer:

Remarks:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name & Signature (CRS Shelter Manager)



## Annex B: Shelter and Latrine Criteria for Damage Assessment

SHELTER DAMAGE ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES							
			Column Damage				
			0%	25%	50%	75%	100%
1. Are columns damaged?			Go to #2		A	A	A
			Foundation Damage				
			0%	25%	50%	75%	100%
2. Are foundations damaged?	If in concrete		Go to #3	B	A	A	A
	If not in concrete		B				
			Roof Damage				
			0%	25%	50%	75%	100%
3. Is the roof damaged?	Damage to trusses/purlins	Wall or floor damage	C	C	B	B	B
	Damage to roof cover only	No wall or floor damage	No damage	C	C	C	C

LATRINE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES			
	1	2	3
Household did not own latrine before typhoon			
No existing septic tank			
Not functional			
Septic tank needs emptying			
Septic tank damaged			
Only superstructure or pipes near repair			