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Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

Preliminary Impact Evaluation of the Transitional Shelter Programme in Aceh Province, Indonesia



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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	v
I. Background and Methodology.....	1
II. Demographic Data and Initial Impact of the Tsunami	4
III. Dissemination of the Programme	10
IV. Construction Process	16
V. Beneficiary Satisfaction	19
VI. Transitional Shelter Adaptations	22
VII. Access to Infrastructure and Services.....	26
VIII. Expected Future Use of Transitional Shelters	30
IX. Summary of Findings and Recommendations.....	35
Annexes:	
Annex 1: Terms of Reference	37
Annex 2: Household Questionnaire.....	41

List of Tables

Table 1: Sex of Respondent by Shelter Type by Zone	4
Table 2: Household Size by Zone by Shelter Type	4
Table 3: Mean Number of Income Earner Per Household	5
Table 4: Household Income Level by Zone by Shelter Type	6
Table 5: Households Lived in Districts Before Tsunami	6
Table 6: Status of Home Ownership Before Tsunami	7
Table 7: Type of House Before Tsunami	7
Table 8: Loss of Family & Assets in Tsunami (multiple answers)	9
Table 9: Rank of Loss as Perceived by the Households (multiple answers).....	10
Table 10: Period in Shelter by Zone and by Shelter Type	11
Table 11: Period Lived in a Shack Before Moving to Shelter	12
Table 12: Ways of Involvement in Shelter Programme	13
Table 13: How did information was received at the beginning of the programme	14
Table 14: Source of Technical Information (multiple response)	15
Table 15: Builder of Shelter Frame (multiple responses)	16
Table 16: Builder of Shelter Timber (multiple responses).....	17
Table 17: Builder of Gable	17
Table 18: Number of People were Involved in Construction.....	18
Table 19: Is the Transitional Shelter Easy to Assemble and/or Disassemble	19
Table 20: Overall Satisfaction of the Households	20
Table 21: Satisfaction Index by Shelter Type by Survey Zone	21
Table 22: Privacy of the Households by Zone	21
Table 23: Importance of Transitional Shelter Programme in Rebuilding Livelihoods	22
Table 24: Current Use of Transitional Shelter (multiple responses)	22
Table 25: Adaptations Made to the Shelter (multiple responses)	24
Table 26: Furniture, Household Appliances & Cooking Utensils in the Shelter.....	25
Table 27: Proportion of Households Have Supply Water	26
Table 28: Proportion of Households with Latrine	27
Table 29: Proportion of Households with Solid Waste Management System	28
Table 30: Proportion of Households with Drainage System.....	28
Table 31: Proximity to Services from the Shelter.....	29
Table 32: Location of Permanent Houses	31
Table 33: Distance of Future Residence from the Shelter.....	32
Table 34: Anticipated Use of Transitional Shelter if get a Permanent House	32
Table 35: Plan to improve TS if to be used in the Future.....	33
Table 36: Single Most Important Feature to be Added to Future Shelter Programme.....	34
Table 37: Planned Maintenance to the TS.....	34
Table 38: The Most Important Thing Currently Needed By the Households.....	35

List of Figures

Figure 1: Pre-tsunami land ownership status	8
Figure 2: Current household ownership of land.....	8
Figure 3: Proportion of Households in TSS Living in a different Village	12
Figure 4: Proportion of Households Received Ownership Certificate	15
Figure 5: Proportion of Households Invested Resources or Time on Shelter Improvement	24
Figure 6: Access to Electricity by Shelter Type and by Survey Zone.....	26
Figure 7: Use of Rainwater Pipe in Rainwater Harvesting	29
Figure 8: Proportion of Households have a Permanent House	30
Figure 9: Who the Household Believe will provide Permanent House.....	31

Executive Summary

Background and Methodology

The International Federation of the Red Cross's (IFRC) Transitional Shelter Programme (TSP) began in August 2005 in response to the need for temporary shelter among an estimated 67,000 individuals in Aceh and Nias whose homes were damaged or lost in the wake of the tsunami disaster of December 2004. From the outset, the programme was intended to benefit large numbers of displaced households living in inadequate shelter conditions who needed immediate, temporary housing assistance that would not compromise their ability to eventually relocate into permanent structures.

At the time of the survey, 16,521 transitional shelters had been constructed in ten districts of Aceh Province and Nias by over thirty implementing partners, including PMI (Indonesian Red Cross) and the International Federation. The survey sought to:

- Ø Determine overall beneficiary satisfaction with the transitional shelter programme ;
- Ø Determine beneficiaries perceptions of future plans regarding permanent housing ;
- Ø Determine demographic profile of transitional shelter beneficiaries; and
- Ø Determine the level of access to essential support services (e.g. water, sanitation, healthcare, livelihoods etc.)

A multi-stage sample design was used for the transitional shelter survey. The operational area was stratified into four zones, each zone representing a different region of Aceh province. Within each zone, a further stratification was done based on whether or not a site represented a return area (RA) or a transitional shelter site (TSS).

The next stage of sampling was a clustering of households in each of the four zones and shelter area types (TSSs and RAs). A minimum of fourteen clusters (villages/sites) were selected with probability proportional to size for each zone and area type, except in Zone 4 (Simeulue) where only TSS sites were sampled. The final stage of the sampling process was a random selection of households. In each cluster a fixed number of households (14 for most clusters) was randomly selected from a sampling frame of transitional shelter households. A total of 220 households were selected for each strata. After data cleaning, a total of 1,561 households were available for analysis.

Zone	Districts/Communities
Zone 1	Aceh Barat, Barat Daya and Aceh Jaya Districts
Zone 2	Aceh Besar
Zone 3	Banda Aceh, Aceh Utara, Pidie, and Birbeuen Districts
Zone 4	Simeulue

It is expected that the International Federation will use the findings of this preliminary evaluation of its Transitional Shelter Programme to:

- Ø Identify key gaps (if any) in services provided by implementing partners and provide a basis for their resolution;
- Ø Inform its global strategy on shelter;
- Ø Support creation of monitoring and evaluation tools used by the shelter department; and
- Ø Strengthen the capacity of PMI (Indonesian Red Cross) in the areas of survey implementation and data analysis.

Demographic Data and Initial Impact of the Tsunami

Data show that average household size among the sample population is greatest in Zone 4 (Simuelue) and smallest in Zone 1 (Aceh Barat, Barat Daya and Aceh Jaya Districts). For the vast majority of households, only one member is engaged in income earning activities. Over sixty percent of households living in transitional shelters earn less than 500,000 Rupiah per month while nearly a third earn between 500,000 and 1,200,000 Rupiah per month. Data suggest that households in the lowest income strata (up to 500,000 Rp/month) in Zones 3 and 4 are more likely to live in transitional shelters than their counterparts in Zones 1 and 2.

The study found that the vast majority of households now residing in Return Areas (RA) and Transitional Shelter Sites (TSS) owned a home and/or land prior to the tsunami. While the majority of TSS residents in Zones 1 and 2 continue to own land, such is not the case among sample households in Zone 3. As expected, the losses resulting from tsunami among the sample population were enormous. Among households living in TSS, ninety percent lost their homes, sixty-seven percent lost family members, and sixty-percent lost their principle source of income. Although the losses were somewhat less among RA residents, they too were, and continue to be, severely affected by the tsunami.

Dissemination of the Programme

On average, sample households have been living in transitional shelters for just over one year, with those in Zone 3 having stayed the longest (14 months). The majority of the households (76.9%) moved into transitional shelters between January to August 2006. All TSS households in Zones 1 and 2, and over seventy percent of those in Zone 3 are living in a different village than before the tsunami. The majority of households living in new locations now reside within 5 kilometers of their former residence. In the period between the tsunami and the establishment of the Transitional Shelter Programme, most beneficiary households resided in temporary shacks or tents, and many current TSS residents lived in such conditions for over a year.

The extent of direct beneficiary involvement in the Transitional Shelter Programme is primarily limited to participation in information sharing meetings, or serving as a committee member. A smaller, but still significant proportion of households also participated in training sessions and/or contributed labor to the TSP. Most households reported learning of the TSP from village leaders, while technical information regarding the programme was typically received from implementing partners, and PMI/IFRC staff.

The survey found that households in Zones 2 and 3 are more likely to have received ownership certificates for transitional shelters than their counterparts in Zones 1 and 4.

Construction Process

The evaluation found that in most cases, construction of the shelter frame, timber and gables was undertaken by household members. In fewer instances, community members, implementing partners, contractors, or IFRC/PMI staff were credited with constructing transitional shelter frames. Shelter frames in Zones 1 and 4 are more likely to have been constructed by household members, whereas in Zone 3, households are most likely to have relied on community support in building the shelter frame. For those households who constructed their own transitional shelter, most relied on four or fewer individuals to complete the task. Given that households in Zone 3 are more likely to have had their shelter constructed by implementing partners, it follows that they are less likely to know how many individuals directly contributed to its construction. Nonetheless, the vast majority of all beneficiary households feel that it is fairly easy to assemble and disassemble traditional shelters.

Beneficiary Satisfaction

Sample households were asked to provide their opinions regarding the design of the transitional shelter, size, quality of frame, timber, roof, gable material, quality of acoustic and thermal insulation and safety of the shelter. Data suggest that more than 65 percent of households are satisfied with each of these aspects of their transitional shelter. The most common complaints among households who are dissatisfied in any way are that the material used for gables is weak and that the acoustic and thermal insulation is sometimes inadequate. Some households were also dissatisfied with the amount of privacy afforded by transitional shelters. Based on a satisfaction index which draws on all aspects of satisfaction, RA households in Zone 2 were found to be most satisfied while those in Zone 4 are most likely to be dissatisfied.

Approximately 98 percent of TSS residents and 99.5 percent of RA residents reported that the transitional shelter programme has been and will continue to be extremely important in rebuilding their livelihoods.

Transitional Shelter Adaptations

Well over ninety percent of households in both TSS and RA use their shelter exclusively for accommodation. The remaining households also reported using the shelter for business, other livelihood-related activities, or storage. Disaggregated data show that a greater proportion of households in Zone 4 use transitional shelters for business purposes and/or for other livelihood related activities than their counterparts in other zones.

More than 80 percent of sample households reported investing resources or time to improve transitional shelters. Households in Zone 1 are most likely to have invested resources or time towards shelter improvement while households in Zone 4 are least likely to have done so. The most common answer given for the failure to invest in adaptation and/or improvement of transitional shelters across the entire sample was “do not have money to invest”.

The most common improvement is separation of rooms and extension/expansion of rooms or patios. Nearly a third of households reported having decorated the exterior of temporary shelters. Other common adaptations to shelters include the addition of a kitchen and/or window.

Access to Infrastructure and Services

Among the entire sample, households in Zones 2 and 3 are most likely to have access to electricity while Zone 4 has the lowest proportion of households with access to electricity. Roughly half of the sample

households have satisfactory access to a safe water supply. A significantly larger proportion of households in Zone 2 have satisfactory access to safe water supplies compared to their counterparts in other zones.

Data suggest that in general, the proportion of households with access to a latrine is low throughout the entire sample. Households in Zone 2 are most likely to report having satisfactory access to a latrine while households in Zone 4 are by far the least likely to have access to a latrine. The most commonly cited reasons for dissatisfaction with sanitary conditions are dependence on common latrines, inadequate sanitation/cleanliness, and a lack of water sources within close proximity.

Overall, nearly half of sample households do not have access to any type of solid waste management system. In many areas lacking a functioning solid waste management system, households reported using ditches that often overflow. Similarly, few households reported having a satisfactory drainage system. More than 90 percent of all sample households use rainwater pipes in harvesting rainwater. Among the households that do not harvest rainwater, many have access to other water sources including borehole pumps or piped water supply.

The evaluation found that within the sample area, markets and schools are the most accessible services for TSS households, while health facilities are most easily accessible service for RA households.

Expected Future Use of Transitional Shelters

Sample households were asked a range of questions ranging from ownership of permanent shelters, to the planned use of transitional shelters in the near future. Data show that ownership of permanent houses is most common among TSS and RA households in Zone 2. Across all zones, households in RAs are more likely to have a permanent house than their counterparts in TSS. Disaggregated data shows that having a permanent house significantly varies across the survey zones and across the shelter types ranging from a high of eighty-four percent among RA households in Zone 2 to a low of nine percent among RA households in Zone 4. Among those who do not currently have a permanent house, over a third believe they will eventually have a permanent house.

Among households that expect to have a permanent house in the near future, most expected to use their transitional shelter as an extension of the permanent house, while others plan to use it as a second home. A smaller number of respondents plan to sell transitional shelters, use them as kitchen facilities or for other purposes.

Among sample households, the addition of a kitchen to transitional shelters is viewed as the most important improvement for future transitional shelter programmes. Other suggested improvements include extension/expansion of the shelter, construction of multiple rooms, or attaching latrines to the shelter.

The most commonly cited critical need among sample households at this point of time is permanent housing, followed by access to better water and sanitation facilities. Significant numbers of households also reported needing a better job or other improved source of cash income.

Conclusions

- The majority of the households living in temporary shelters come from low income strata, however, many of them did own a home prior to the tsunami. Nine out of ten surveyed households lost their homes and assets in the tsunami. Household size tends to be larger in RAs compared to the households in TSSs (3.8 as opposed to 4.4).

- In general households are satisfied (more than 65%) with all of the aspects of temporary shelter including design, size, quality of frame, quality of timber, quality of roof, and safety of shelter. However for many, there are concerns about the quality of gable materials. Those with concerns state that the gable area often leaks during heavy rains and makes too much noise because of poor acoustic insulation. Another fairly common complaint is the shelter gets too warm during midday. For a similar shelter programme in the future, adding a kitchen to the shelter is a common suggestion.
- The transitional shelter programme provided households with a viable shelter alternative while they were waiting for permanent shelter. Despite some problems in communications, shelter recipients were highly appreciative of their transitional shelters. By residing in transitional shelters dwellers more better positioned to pursue their livelihood recovery.
- While ownership of permanent houses varies significantly across survey zones, RAs are more likely to have a permanent house than their counterparts in TSS. The evaluation has revealed however, that participating NGOs have done a less than satisfactory job in communicating eligibility criteria and notifying households of their eligibility to receive permanent housing. Currently, households that do not have permanent housing are unclear about their eligibility and do not know whether they will get one.
- Existing temporary shelters will likely be adapted to become an extension of the main house or will be used as a second home based on the need for and availability of land.
- It is clear that a large proportion of households highly value their transitional shelters. Between 80 and 90 percent of dwellers invest both time and money in improving their shelters, some to the extent of doubling the area of the shelter through add-ons. Almost 10 percent of those living in RAs are using their shelter, in part, for business purposes.
- There is a need to improve household access to services including safe water, sanitary latrines, solid waste management and proper drainage systems. Access to these services in RA is particularly limited compared to households living in TSS. A lack of regular maintenance and cleaning of toilets constructed in TSS and RA contributes to the dissatisfaction. A simultaneous lack of close proximity to water sources makes the sanitation situation even worse. In terms of distance, markets and schools are the most accessible services for TSS households, while health facilities are most proximate for RA households.
- Future transitional shelter programmes should carefully assess recipient needs for living space, cooking, water and sanitation, and privacy to ensure that basic shelter needs are met and that those willing are allowed to participate in the design and construct of their dwellings.

I. Background and Methodology

Beginning in August 2005, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies assumed the lead role in providing temporary shelter for an estimated 67,000 individuals in Aceh Province who continued to live in unsafe conditions following the tsunami disaster of December 2004. The rationale behind the Transitional Shelter Programme was based on the following conditions:

- Large numbers of displaced persons continued to live in inadequate shelter conditions, necessitating an emergency response by the Government and the humanitarian community;
- For the sake of health and well-being solutions were urgently needed for the survivors of the tsunami and subsequent earthquake on March 28th, 2005 who continued to live in inadequate shelters.
- Responses would have to be directed toward providing beneficiaries with temporary ('transitional') shelters without compromising or delaying their eligibility to eventually move into more permanent structures.

At the time of the survey, 16,521 transitional shelters had been constructed ten districts of Aceh and Nias based on the combined efforts of 33 implementing partners, including four PMI (Indonesian Red Cross) branches and the International Federation. The overall purpose of the survey was to determine the impact to date of the transitional shelter programme. Specifically, the survey sought to:

- Ø Determine overall beneficiary satisfaction with the transitional shelter programme (process, product and end results);
- Ø Determine beneficiaries perceptions of future plans regarding permanent housing (personal needs, potential solutions);
- Ø Determine demographic profile of transitional shelter beneficiaries; and
- Ø Determine the level of access to essential support services (e.g. water, sanitation, healthcare, livelihoods etc.)

Ultimately, the International Federation intends to use the findings of the survey in three primary ways. First, it is expected that the survey will identify key gaps (if any) in services provided by implementing partners and provide a basis for their resolution. Second, the International Federation expects the findings of the survey to inform its global strategy on shelter and support creation of monitoring and evaluation tools used by the shelter department. Finally, it is expected that the process will strengthen the capacity of PMI in the areas of survey implementation and data analysis.

Methodology

A multi-stage sample design was used for the transitional shelter survey. The first sampling stage was a stratification of the operational area into four zones, each zone representing a different region of Aceh province (Table 1). This stratification of the geographical area into four zones allowed for comparisons of the shelter programme by geographical area. Differences in experiences associated with the transitional shelter programme were expected based on where people live, in part because of different management styles that were used in different locations, and because people living in different areas have different expectations on housing.

Table 1: Four sampling zones and their associated Districts/Communities.

Zone	Districts/Communities
Zone 1	Aceh Barat, Barat Daya and Aceh Jaya Districts
Zone 2	Aceh Besar
Zone 3	Banda Aceh, Aceh Utara, Pidie, and Birbeuen Districts
Zone 4	Simeulue

The second stage in sampling was an additional stratification based on two distinct target groups – those living in transitional shelter in temporary shelter settlement areas (TSS) and those living in transitional shelters in return areas (RA).

The third stage of the sample was a clustering of households in each of the four zones and shelter area types (TSS's and RAs). For the survey, a minimum of fourteen clusters (villages/sites) were selected with probability proportional to size for each zone and area type, except in Zone 4 (Simeulue) where only TSS sites were sampled because there were no RA sites. The limited number of clusters was due to two factors – the relatively small number of villages/sites in each zone where transitional shelter was constructed and the expected magnitude of intra-cluster variation being relatively large compared to inter-cluster variation. These factors drove the decision to sample more households within clusters to account for more variation in the study population.

The final stage of the sampling process was a random selection of households. In each cluster a fixed number of households (14 for most clusters) was randomly selected from a sampling frame of transitional shelter households. Systematic random sampling was used with a randomly selected starting point (household number on the list) and a sampling interval. In some clusters there were fewer than 14 households available. In large clusters additional households were selected at random to achieve the desired sample size. In some zones there were fewer than 14 clusters. In these cases, sample sizes were adjusted in the available clusters in order to achieve the desired minimum sample size described below.

Calculation of Sample Size

For surveys designed to measure change over time or differences between comparison groups, precision is specified in terms of the smallest change or comparison group difference that it is desired to be able to reliably measure. The formula used to calculate the sample size is the following:

Sample size formula:

$$n = d(Z_{\alpha} / E)^2 (p) (1-p).$$

Where:

- n** n = required minimum sample size per comparison group
- d** d = design effect of 1.4 [due to combining stratification and clustering]
- p** p = the estimated level of an indicator measured as a proportion [0.50]
- E** E = standard error [0.08]
- Z_α** Z_α = the Z-score corresponding to the degree of confidence with which it is desired to be able to conclude that an observed change of size would not have occurred by chance (α - the level of statistical significance) at 95% confidence interval, and [1.96]

n = 210 per strata.

This formula takes into account the magnitude of change that can be detected with 95 percent confidence given the *expected* occurrence of a proportional variable in the study population. A value of 0.5 is used for *p*, as this maximizes the impact of the variable on sample size. What impacts the size of the sample more is the value chosen for *E*, which is the standard error. For the transitional shelter survey, a standard error of eight percent should allow detection of important differences where they are important.

A design effect of 1.4 is used, derived by the fact that stratification dominates the sample design and variance within clusters is expected to be smaller than variance across clusters. Applying the values to the formula yields a sample size of 210 households per zone. The sample size was further adjusted for non-response, assuming that five percent of households would not respond to the questionnaire for a variety of reasons. Thus, the final sample size per strata was 220. For each zone, a minimum of 14 clusters (villages or sites) were randomly selected. Data collection took place in using teams of enumerators, including team leaders and an overall survey supervisors.

Table 1: Planned and actual sample sizes in each of the four zones of the transitional shelter survey.

	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4
Planned	450 ¹	450	450	225
Actual	442	432	430	257

Field Data Collection Using PDAs

All quantitative data was collected in April 2007. Three teams, each consisting of five enumerators and one team leader, carried out the household data collection. The enumerators and team leaders participated in a one-week training event that included survey objectives, interview techniques and pre-testing of the questionnaire. All household data was collected on Dell Axim PDAs. PDAs are hand-held computers and were used to facilitate data collection and eliminate the need for data entry personnel and facilities. Use of PDAs made the data available immediately after it was collected and thus allowed analysis and write-up to proceed immediately.

¹ Each Zone, with the exception of Zone 4, has two strata – one TSS and one RA. Thus, the total sample required per zone was 450 households, or 225 households for each strata. Zone 4 had no RA sites, so only 225 households were required.

II. Demographic Data and Initial Impact of the Tsunami

Table 1 shows that approximately 62 percent of respondents in TSS and 74 percent of respondents in Return Areas (RA) are male. A significantly larger proportion of respondents in Zone 2 are male (76.7 percent in TSS and 84.2 percent in RA) compared to their counterparts in other zones.

Table 2: Sex of Respondent by Shelter Type by Zone

Type of shelter		Survey Zone				All
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Sex of respondent	Male	56.3%	76.7%	51.9%	61.6%
		Female	43.7%	23.3%	48.1%	38.4%
	N	254	210	185	649	
RA	Sex of respondent	Male	53.2%	84.2%	65.7%	73.6%
		Female	46.8%	15.8%	34.3%	26.4%
	N	188	222	245	257	912

Table 2 shows that mean household size for the entire sample households is 4.1. Household size tends to be larger in RAs compared to the households in TSS (3.8 as opposed to 4.4).² Data disaggregated by zone shows that household size is smallest (3.6) in Zone 1 and largest in Zone 4 (5.0). Zone 1 includes Aceh Barat, Barat Daya and Aceh Jaya District while Zone 4 includes only Simeulue District.

Table 3: Household Size by Zone by Shelter Type

Household size				
Survey zone	Shelter type	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
Zone 1	TSS	3.7	254	1.5
	RA	3.6	188	1.7
	Total	3.6	442	1.6
Zone 2	TSS	3.7	210	1.9
	RA	4.1	222	4.6
	Total	3.9	432	3.6
Zone 3	TSS	4.1	185	1.7
	RA	4.5	244	4.4
	Total	4.3	429	3.5
Zone 4	TSS			
	RA	5.0	257	1.8
	Total	5.0	257	1.8
Total	TSS	3.8	649	1.7
	RA	4.4	911	3.5
	Total	4.1	1560	2.9

² T-test suggests a significant difference in mean household size at five percent significance level.

Quantitative data suggest that on average, only one household member is engaged in income earning activities. Table 3 shows little variation in mean number of income earners per household across the survey zones and across the shelter types.

Table 4: Mean Number of Income Earner Per Household

Number of income earner				
Survey zone	Shelter type	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
Zone 1	TSS	1.3	253	.8
	RA	1.2	188	.5
	Total	1.2	441	.7
Zone 2	TSS	1.2	209	.6
	RA	1.2	222	.6
	Total	1.2	431	.6
Zone 3	TSS	1.3	185	.8
	RA	1.2	244	.5
	Total	1.3	429	.7
Zone 4	TSS			
	RA	1.3	256	.6
	Total	1.3	256	.6
Total	TSS	1.3	647	.7
	RA	1.2	910	.6
	Total	1.2	1557	.7

Overall, the monthly income of households living in transitional shelters was found to be quite low. More than 60 percent of households living in transitional shelters earn up to 500,000 Rupiah per month (Table 4).³ Slightly more than a quarter (29.2%) of all households earn between 500,000 and 1,200,000 Rupiah per month. Only 2.6 percent of households in TSS and 4.9 percent of households in RA reported monthly household income between 1,200,001 to 2,000,000 Rupiah while another half of a percent earns more than 2,000,000 Rupiah per month.

Data suggest that a higher proportion of households from the lower income strata (up to 500,000 Rp/month) in Zones 3 and 4 live in transitional shelters compared to their counterparts in Zone 1 and Zone 2. More than 70 percent of households living in Return Areas (RA) of Zone 4 and Zone 3 (70.4% and 73.9% respectively) also fall within this lowest income category. Based on incomes, the transitional shelter programme appears to have targeted poor households quite well⁴.

³ Approximately USD 53.8 without taking purchasing power parity into account

⁴ The median income of transitional shelter households mimics closely those incomes of the lower strata from other recent surveys in Aceh Province conducted by TANGO International.

Table 5: Household Income Level by Zone by Shelter Type

Shelter type			Survey zone				Total
			Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Level of income	Upto 500,000Rp	67.2%	63.8%	76.2%		68.7%
		500,001Rp to 1,200,000Rp	30.0%	33.8%	19.5%		28.2%
		1,200,001Rp to 2,000,000Rp	2.8%	2.4%	2.7%		2.6%
		More than 2,000,000Rp	.0%	.0%	1.6%		.5%
	Total		253	210	185		648
RA	Level of income	Upto 500,000Rp	61.7%	57.2%	73.9%	70.4%	66.3%
		500,001Rp to 1,200,000Rp	30.3%	31.1%	25.3%	26.8%	28.2%
		1,200,001Rp to 2,000,000Rp	6.4%	11.3%	.8%	2.3%	4.9%
		More than 2,000,000Rp	1.6%	.5%	.0%	.4%	.5%
	Total		188	222	245	257	912

The survey asked “in which district did you live before the tsunami”? Table 5 shows that 24.7 percent of the households used to live in Aceh Besar, 22.2 percent lived in Aceh Jaya, 16.3 percent of households lived in Simeulue, 12.7 percent of households lived in Banda Aceh, 8.3 percent lived in Pidie, 5.8 percent lived in Aceh Barat, 4.6 percent of households used to live in Aceh Utara, 3.8 percent of households lived in Birbeuen and 1.5 percent of households lived in Aceh Barat Daya.

Table 6: Districts Households Lived in Before the Tsunami

	Shelter type		
	TSS	RA	Total
Banda Aceh	15.0%	11.1%	12.7%
Aceh Besar	26.7%	23.2%	24.7%
Aceh Utara	2.5%	6.0%	4.6%
Pidie	11.3%	6.3%	8.3%
Birbeuen	2.5%	4.7%	3.8%
Aceh Barat	11.6%	1.6%	5.8%
Aceh Barat Daya	3.7%	.0%	1.5%
Aceh Jaya	26.9%	19.0%	22.2%
Simeulue	.0%	28.0%	16.3%
Other	.0%	.1%	.1%
N	648	912	1560

Table 6 shows that the vast majority of households now residing in RA and TSS owned a home prior to the tsunami (93.6% and 83.2% respectively). Pearson Chi-square test ($p < 0.001$) suggest that home ownership is correlated to type of shelter in which households now reside. Prior to the tsunami, home ownership among households in TSS and RA was found to be highest in Zone 2 (91.0% and 95.9% respectively) and lowest in Zone 3 (64.3% and 89% respectively).

Table 7: Status of Home Ownership Before Tsunami

Shelter type		Survey zone				Total
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Yes	90.5%	91.0%	64.3%		83.2%
	No	9.5%	9.0%	35.7%		16.8%
	N	253	210	185		648
RA	Yes	95.2%	95.9%	89.0%	94.9%	93.6%
	No	4.8%	4.1%	11.0%	5.1%	6.4%
	N	188	222	245	257	912

Table 7 shows that among the TSS residents 40.9 percent used to live in a brick house, 40.6 percent of households lived in a wooden house, 15.9 percent of households lived in semi-permanent house and 2.6 percent of households lived in house that was made of other materials. Among the RA residents, 33 percent of households lived in brick house, 48.8 percent lived in wooden house, 16.9 percent of households lived in semi permanent house and 1.3 percent of households lived in houses made of other materials.

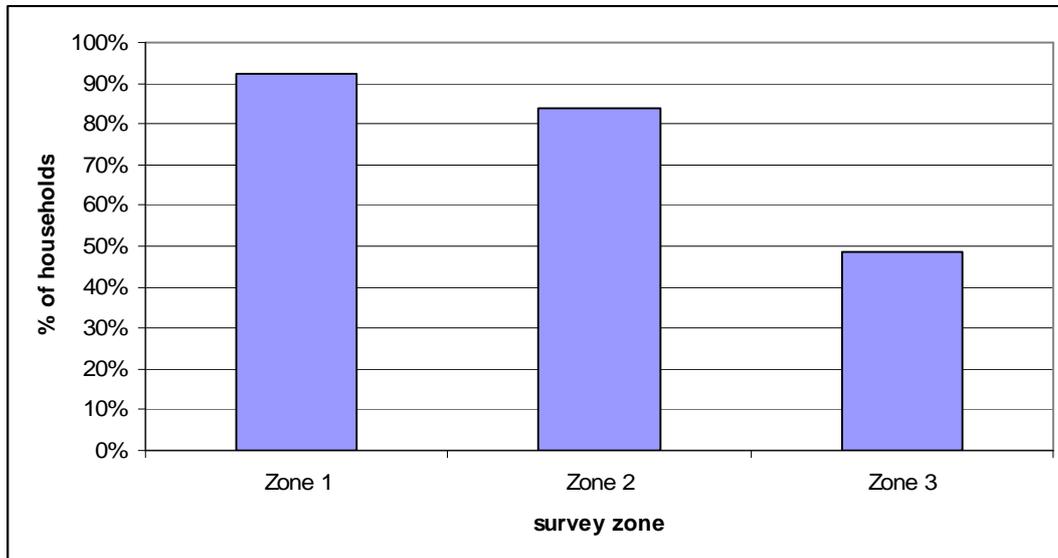
Table 8: Type of House Before Tsunami

Shelter type		Survey zone				Total
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Brick house	38.4%	49.7%	31.7%		40.9%
	Wooden house	51.1%	24.1%	46.7%		40.6%
	Semi permanent house	10.5%	19.9%	20.0%		15.9%
	Other	.0%	6.3%	1.7%		2.6%
	N	229	191	120		540
RA	Brick house	30.2%	63.8%	30.3%	10.7%	33.0%
	Wooden house	62.0%	18.3%	41.7%	72.1%	48.8%
	Semi permanent house	7.3%	15.5%	27.5%	15.6%	16.9%
	Other	.6%	2.3%	.5%	1.6%	1.3%
	N	179	213	218	244	854

Disaggregated data by zone shows that brick houses are more common in Zone 2 (49.7% in TSS and 63.8% in RA) while wooden houses are more common in Zone 1 and in Zone 4 (51.1% in TSS and 62% of RA residents in Zone 1 and 72.1% of RA residents in Zone 4).

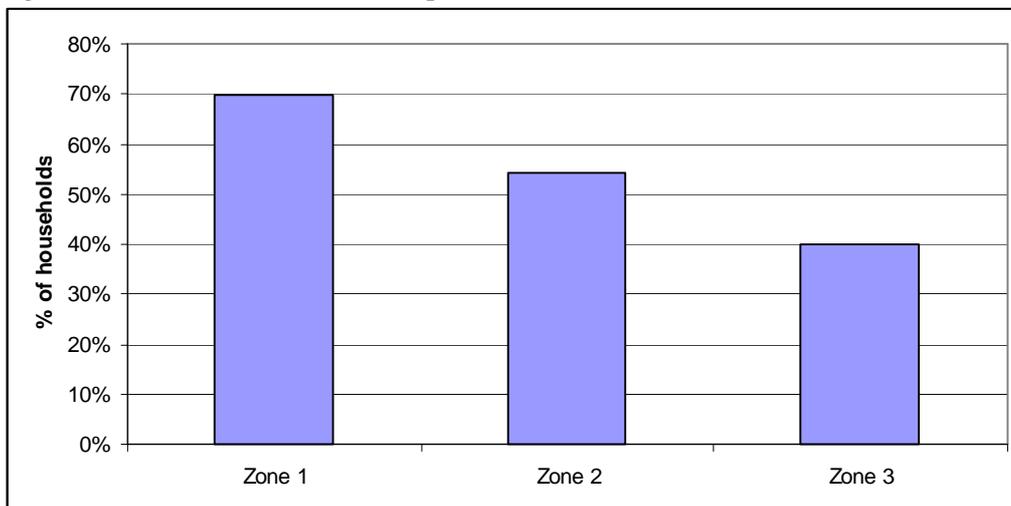
Questions regarding prior land ownership were asked to TSS residents only due to the fact that households residing in the RA continue to own land. Figure 1 shows that pre-tsunami landownership was highest in Zone 1 and lowest in Zone 3. In Zone 1 approximately 93 percent of households reported owning land prior to the tsunami while only 48.9 percent of households in Zone 3 reported the same.

Figure 1: Pre-tsunami land ownership status



Approximately 70 percent of TSS households in Zone 1 continue to own land while 54 percent of TSS households in Zone 2 and 40 percent of households in Zone 3 currently have land. Pearson Chi-square test suggest that ownership of land highly associated with the zone where the households live ($p < 0.001$).

Figure 2: Current household ownership of land



As part of the survey, households in both RA and TSS were asked to provide information on losses resulting from the tsunami. Table 8 shows that among the households living in TSS, 67.3 percent lost family members in tsunami, 90.1 percent lost homes, 62.3 percent of households lost income opportunities, and 93.7 percent of households lost assets. Among the RA residents, 50.4 percent of households lost family members, 90 percent of households lost their homes, 50 percent lost income opportunities and 89.4 percent of households lost assets.

Data disaggregated by survey zone and by shelter type suggest that a significantly larger proportion of households living in TSS in Zone 2 lost family members in the tsunami (82.9%) compared to their counterparts in Zones 1 and 3 (68.8% and 47.6% respectively). More than 92 percent of households living in TSS in Zone 2 and 93.7 percent of households currently in TSS in Zone 1 lost their homes. A larger proportion of TSS residents in Zone 3 lost income and assets (76.8% and 99.5% respectively) compared to their counterparts in Zone 1 and Zone 2 (Zone 1: 60.1% lost income and 87% lost assets; Zone 2: 52.4% lost income and 96.7% lost assets).

Among the RA residents, a larger proportion of households in Zone 1 and Zone 2 reported loss of family members (81.4% and 81.5% respectively) compared to households living in Zones 3 (46.5%). The loss of life as a result of the tsunami was particularly low in Zone 4 (4.7%). Meanwhile, a larger proportion of households in Zone 3 lost their homes, income and assets (95.1%, 79.6% and 98.8% respectively) compared to their counterparts in Zones 1, 2 and 4.

A significantly lower proportion of households in Zone 4 (Simeulue) lost family members and income opportunities due to the fact that the area was primarily affected by the earthquake not by the subsequent tsunami.

Table 9: Loss of Family & Assets in Tsunami (multiple answers)

Shelter type			Survey zone				Total
			Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Lost to Tsunami	Family	68.8%	82.9%	47.6%		67.3%
		Home	93.7%	92.4%	82.7%		90.1%
		Income	60.1%	52.4%	76.8%		62.3%
		Assets	87.0%	96.7%	99.5%		93.7%
		N	253	210	185		648
RA	Lost to Tsunami	Family	81.4%	81.5%	46.5%	4.7%	50.4%
		Home	91.5%	92.8%	95.1%	81.7%	90.0%
		Income	59.6%	50.5%	79.6%	14.4%	50.0%
		Assets	84.0%	90.1%	98.8%	83.7%	89.4%
		N	188	222	245	257	912

Households were also asked to rank losses in terms of importance. As expected, ranking of losses is dictated by what was lost as a result of the tsunami. Households that lost family members ranked “losing family member” as the most important loss while households that did not lose family members but lost their homes ranked “loss of home” as most important. With the exception of Zone 4, nearly all respondents ranked “loss of family member(s)” as the most important loss experienced in the wake of the tsunami. While the vast majority of households in Zone 4 did not lose family members (95.3%), most lost their homes (81.7%). Accordingly the loss of homes was reported by 86 percent of households in Zone 4 as being the most important loss resulting from the tsunami.

Across the entire survey area, the loss of homes was identified as the second most important loss regardless of type of shelter. More than three-quarter of households’ ranked the loss of homes as being important to them. Loss of income was ranked third most important by households in Zones 1, 2 and 3. Meanwhile, households in Zone 4 ranked income loss as the fourth most important loss after loss of assets. This is partially explained by a lower proportion (14.1%) of households in Zone 4 that lost income

as a result of the tsunami. Loss of assets is the fourth most important loss suffered by households in Zones 1, 2 and 3.

Table 10: Rank of Loss as Perceived by the Households (multiple answers)

Shelter type			Survey zone				Total
			Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Importance of Loss	Family	100.0%	99.0%	100.0%		99.7%
		Home	68.3%	95.7%	63.0%		75.7%
		Income	54.0%	92.8%	48.4%		65.0%
		Assets	26.2%	60.3%	25.5%		37.1%
	Total		252	209	184		645
RA	Importance of Loss	Family	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	45.5%	84.7%
		Home	50.5%	86.4%	79.2%	85.9%	76.9%
		Income	42.0%	85.1%	65.3%	19.2%	52.4%
		Assets	26.6%	56.1%	30.2%	49.4%	41.1%
	Total		188	221	245	255	909

III. Dissemination of the Programme

Sample households have been moving into transitional shelters since the immediate aftermath of the tsunami, and on average have lived in shelters for more than a year (12.5 months). Table 10 shows that households living in TSS have lived in shelters for a longer period of time (13.5 months) than their counterparts in RAs (11.7 months). On average, households in Zone 3 (Banda Aceh, Aceh Utara, Pidie, and Birbeuen District) have lived in the transitional shelter for more than 14 months which represents the longest average stay in shelters among all four zones. By comparison, households in Zone 4 (Simuelue) have lived in the shelter for an average of 8.5 months. This is primarily due to the fact that construction of transitional shelters was completed in phases with the completion of shelters in Simuelue occurring during the final phase.

Many have been moved into the shelter within two months of tsunami (early 2005) while few just moved into the shelter (June 2007). Majority of the households (76.9%) moved into the transitional shelter between January to August 2006. However 7.4 percent of households moved into the shelters between February to December 2005, 12.5 percent of households moved between September 2006 to February 2007 and the rest of the households (3.1%) moved into the shelter after February 2007. Majority of the households in Simuelue recently moved into the shelter.

Average number of months, households living in transitional shelters ranges from a low of 8.5 months in RAs in Simuelue to a high of 14.8 months in TSS in Zone 3. Overall, households in Zone 3 have been living in shelter for a longer period (14.4 months) than their counterparts in other survey zones (Zone 1:12.8 months, Zone 2:13.8 months, and Zone 4:8.6 months).

Table 11: Period in Shelter by Zone and by Shelter Type

Number of months in shelter				
Survey zone	Shelter type	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
Zone 1	TSS	12.1	254	6.6
	RA	11.2	188	4.5
	Total	11.7	442	5.8
Zone 2	TSS	14.1	210	5.5
	RA	13.3	214	4.6
	Total	13.7	424	5.0
Zone 3	TSS	14.8	177	5.8
	RA	14.0	245	5.2
	Total	14.4	422	5.5
Zone 4	TSS			
	RA	8.5	252	4.6
	Total	8.5	252	4.6
Total	TSS	13.5	641	6.1
	RA	11.7	899	5.2
	Total	12.5	1540	5.7

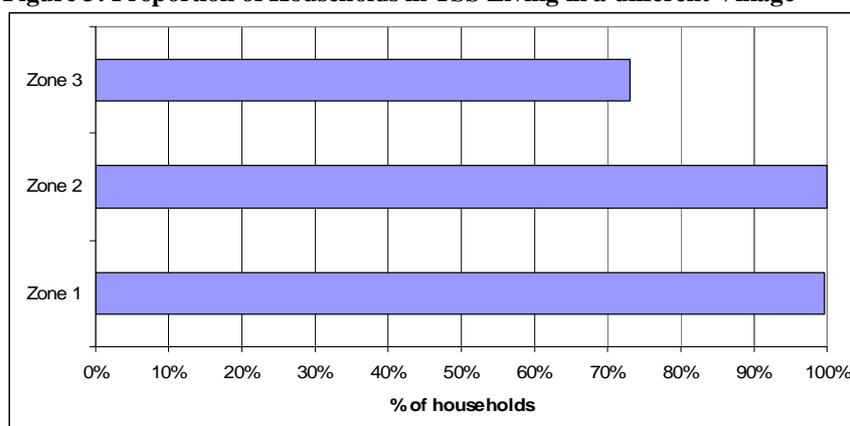
The survey asked households living in TSS whether they are living in a different village from where they used to live prior to the tsunami. Figure 3 shows that all households in Zones 1 and 2 and 73 percent of the households in Zone 3 reported that they are living in a different village than before the tsunami.

Approximately 46 percent of the households in Zone 1 live within a kilometre of their former village, 39.9 percent live between one and five kilometres, 7.9 percent of households live between 6 and 20 kilometres and 6.7 percent live more than 20 kilometres away from their former village.

In Zone 2, 39.5 percent of households live within a kilometre while 43.3 percent of households live more than 20 kilometres away from their village. Meanwhile 5.2 percent of households live within 1 and 5 kilometres, and 11.9 percent of households live between 6 and 20 kilometres away from their former village.

In Zone 3, 37 percent of households live within a kilometre, and 55.6 percent of households live between 1 and 5 kilometres of their former village. Only 4.7 percent of households live between 6 and 20 kilometres and 1.5 percent of households live more than 20 kilometres away from their former village.

Figure 3: Proportion of Households in TSS Living in a different Village



The survey also asked respondents about housing conditions between the onset of tsunami disaster and the establishment of RA and TSS. Table 11 shows that more than 60 percent of households in TSS lived in a shack or tent before they moved to a transitional shelter while approximately one third (35.3%) of the RA residents lived in tent or shack before moving to a transitional shelter.

A significantly greater proportion of TSS residents in Zone 2 lived in a tent for more than a year (82.9%) compared to their counterparts in other zones (52.2% in Zone 1, 53% in Zone 3). Similarly, a greater proportion of RA residents in Zone 2 lived in a tent or shack for more than a year before moving to a transitional shelter (64.9%) than did their counterparts in Zones 1,3, and 4 (30.3%, 34.7% and 14.0% respectively).

RA residents in Zone 4 were more likely to have lived in a tent or shack for less than 6 months before moving to a transitional shelter. The construction of transitional shelters in Zone 4 began only recently due to the fact that the task has been scheduled for the last phase of implementation of the transitional shelter programme managed by IFRC and its partners. It is possible that households in Zone 4 lived with friends and relatives instead of tents or shacks before they moved to transitional shelter.

Table 12: Period Lived in a Shack Before Moving to Shelter

Shelter type		% within Survey zone				Total
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Never	3.2%	2.4%			2.0%
	Less than 6 months	21.7%	1.0%	18.9%		14.2%
	Between 6 months & 1 year	22.9%	13.8%	28.1%		21.5%
	More than 1 year	52.2%	82.9%	53.0%		62.3%
	N	253	210	185		648
RA	Never	2.1%	1.4%	.4%	1.9%	1.4%
	Less than 6 months	21.8%	4.1%	26.1%	68.9%	31.9%
	Between 6 months & 1 year	45.7%	29.7%	38.8%	15.2%	31.4%
	More than 1 year	30.3%	64.9%	34.7%	14.0%	35.3%
	N	188	222	245	257	912

The survey asked respondents about the ways in which they or other family members have been involved in the TS programme in their own village. Table 12 shows that a majority of TSS households participated in information sharing meetings (56.6%) followed by joining in committees as members (40.2%). Meanwhile, the majority of RA residents joined in committees as members (50.4%) followed by participating in training (44.2%). A significant proportion of RA residents also participated in information sharing meetings (35.9%).

Disaggregated results suggest that TSS residents in Zone 1 and Zone 3 participated in information sharing meetings (69.2% and 59.1% respectively) than did their counterparts in Zone 2. Meanwhile, TSS residents in Zone 2 were most likely to have provided labour (27.7%).

Among the RA residents, a significantly larger proportion of households in Zone 4 participated in training (70.8%) compared to their counterparts in other zones (34.6% in Zone 1, 49.5% in Zone 2 and 18.4% in Zone 3). Meanwhile, households in Zone 1 and Zone 3 were most likely to have participated in committees (69.1% and 62.3% respectively).

Table 13: Ways of Involvement in Shelter Programme

Shelter type		Survey zone				Total
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Training	21.3%	29.7%	28.2%		25.9%
	Information meeting	69.2%	37.9%	59.1%		56.6%
	Committee member	43.5%	41.5%	34.3%		40.2%
	Provided labor	4.3%	27.7%	23.8%		17.2%
	Don't know	.4%	3.6%	6.1%		3.0%
	N		253	195	181	
RA	Training	34.6%	49.5%	18.4%	70.8%	44.2%
	Information meeting	44.7%	40.3%	36.4%	25.3%	35.9%
	Committee member	69.1%	45.4%	62.3%	30.0%	50.4%
	Provided labor	7.4%	23.6%	18.8%	25.3%	19.4%
	Don't know	.5%	2.3%	4.2%	.0%	1.8%
	N		188	216	239	257

Percentages and totals are based on respondents.

Table 13 shows that the majority of sample households received information about the programme from village leaders (72.4% in TSS and 86.8% in RA) followed by implementing partners (44.9% in TSS and 36.2% in RA). Approximately a quarter of households received information about the programme from PMI or IFRC staff (23.9% in TSS and 26.3% in RA).

Disaggregated data show that a greater proportion of TSS residents in Zone 2 heard about the programme from village leaders (82.4%) compared to households in Zone 1 (65.2%) and Zone 3 (70.8%). A larger proportion of TSS households in Zone 3 (54.1%) learned of the programme from implementing partners than their counterparts in Zones 2 and 1 (46.2% and 37.2% respectively).

Among the RA residents, a larger proportion of households in Zone 4 received the information about the programme from village leaders than their counterparts in other zones (91.1% compared to 84.2% in Zone

1, 82.9% in Zone 2, and 88.2% in Zone 3). A slightly larger proportion of Zone 2 residents heard of the programme from implementing partners (48.6% compared to 30.9% in Zone 1, 39.2% in Zone 3, and 26.5% in Zone 4).

Table 14: How was information received at the beginning of the programme

Shelter type		Survey zone				Total
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Village leader	65.2%	82.4%	70.8%		72.4%
	Implementing partner	37.2%	46.2%	54.1%		44.9%
	Radio	.0%	.0%	.5%		.2%
	Information board	.0%	14.8%	8.1%		7.1%
	PMI/ IFRC staff	36.0%	13.3%	19.5%		23.9%
	N		253	210	185	
RA	Village leader	84.0%	82.9%	88.2%	91.1%	86.8%
	Implementing partner	30.9%	48.6%	39.2%	26.5%	36.2%
	Radio	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
	Information board	2.1%	18.0%	5.3%	1.9%	6.8%
	PMI/ IFRC staff	26.1%	20.7%	17.6%	39.7%	26.3%
	N		188	222	245	257

Percentages and totals are based on respondents.

Table 14 shows that the most common source of technical information on the construction of transitional shelters has been the implementing partner followed by IFRC or PMI staff. Approximately 70 percent of households received technical information from implementing partners while just over 41 percent (41.5% in TSS and 41.3% in RA) of households received technical information from IFRC or PMI staff. More than 23 percent of households in TSS and 21.1 percent of RA residents get the information from printed materials while 7.6 percent of TSS residents and 5.6 percent of RA households have not received any technical information about construction of the transitional shelter.

Disaggregated results show slight variation in results across the zones and across the shelter types. A greater proportion of TSS households in Zone 2 received technical information from implementing partners (74.3% compared to 69.6% in Zone 1 and 66.5% in Zone 3) while a larger proportion of RA residents in Zone 1 received information from implementing partners (84.6%).

Conversely, a greater proportion of households in TSS in Zone 1 (46.6%) received technical information from IFRC or PMI staff than their counterparts in Zones 2 and 3 (37.6% and 38.9% respectively). A greater proportion of RA residents in Zone 2 received technical information from IFRC/PMI staff compared to RA residents in other zones.

IFRC worked with Red Cross Societies and international and local NGOs in implementing the transitional shelter programme. The survey asked the sample households to name the implementing partner for the shelter. Most commonly cited names of implementing partners include Muslim Aid (26.9%), CARE (16.7%), Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) (15.8%), IFRC (9.7%), Canadian RC (7.6%), and CRS (5.6%).

Table 15: Source of Technical Information (multiple response)

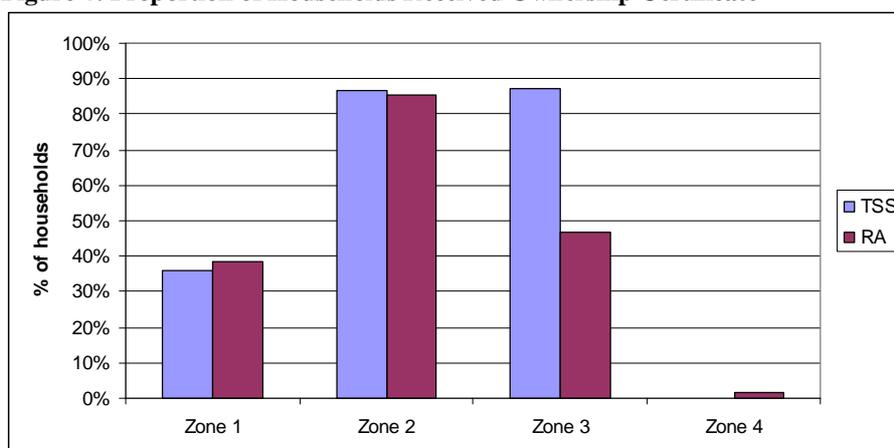
Shelter type		Survey zone				Total
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Implementing partner	69.6%	74.3%	66.5%		70.2%
	IFRC/ PMI staff	46.6%	37.6%	38.9%		41.5%
	Documentation	11.5%	41.9%	18.9%		23.5%
	Did not receive instruction	4.0%	7.1%	13.0%		7.6%
	N	253	210	185		648
RA	Implementing partner	84.6%	65.3%	66.1%	65.0%	69.4%
	IFRC/ PMI staff	33.0%	49.1%	35.1%	46.7%	41.3%
	Documentation	9.0%	39.6%	24.9%	10.1%	21.1%
	Did not receive instruction	3.2%	3.6%	13.1%	1.9%	5.6%
	N	188	222	245	257	912

Percentages and totals are based on respondents.

Figure 4 shows that among the survey zones, a larger proportion of households in Zones 2 and 3 received ownership certificates for transitional shelters than households in Zones 1 and 4. In the sample as a whole, a greater proportion of TSS residents reported to receive ownership certificate compared to RA residents, though the opposite was the case in Zone 1. .

Disaggregated data show that 86.7 percent of TSS residents in Zone 2 and 87 percent of TSS residents in Zone 3 received ownership certificate for their transitional shelters while 85.6 percent of RA residents in Zone 2 and 46.9 percent of RA residents in Zone 3 received similar certificates. Receipt of certificates for transitional shelters among both TSS and RA households was relatively low in Zone 1. Just over one third of Zone 1 residents reported receiving ownership certificates (36% in TSS and 38.3% in RA). In Zone 4, only 1.6 percent of RA residents received ownership certificates. Pearson Chi-square test confirms the dependency between zone and receipt of ownership certificates at 99 percent confidence level.

Figure 4: Proportion of Households Received Ownership Certificate



IV. Construction Process

As part of the survey, households were asked to provide information on the various construction processes involved in the transitional shelter programme. Table 15 suggests that most often (70.7% of TSS households, 80.7% percent of RA households) construction of the shelter frame was undertaken by household members. The other most responses in terms of responsibility for building shelter frames include community members, implementing partners, contractors, or IFRC/PMI staff.. The construction of shelter frames by household members was more common in Zones 1 and 4, while households in Zone 3 were most likely to have relied on community support in building the shelter frame.

A larger proportion of TSS residents in Zone 1 were involved in building shelter frames (83%) compared to their counterparts in Zones 2 and 3 (65.7% and 59.5% respectively). Meanwhile, households in Zone 3 were more likely than houses in other zones to have had their frames built by the community (58.9%), an implementing partner (31.4%), contractors (18.9%) or IFRC/PMI staff (10.3%).

Among the RA residents, a larger proportion of households in Zone 1 (89.4%) and in Zone 4 (98.4%) were involved in building their own transitional shelter frame. As was the case with TSS households, RA households in Zone 3 are more likely to have relied on community support (64.1%), an implementing partner (30.2%), contractors (15.5%) or IFRC/PMI staff (13.1%) for the construction of the frame.

Table 16: Builder of Shelter Frame (multiple responses)

Shelter type		Survey zone				Total
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Household itself	83.0%	65.7%	59.5%		70.7%
	Community support	44.3%	30.0%	58.9%		43.8%
	Implementing partner	3.6%	24.3%	31.4%		18.2%
	Contractor	.4%	.0%	18.9%		5.6%
	IFRC/ PMI staff	8.7%	5.7%	10.3%		8.2%
	N		253	210	185	
RA	Household itself	89.4%	70.7%	64.5%	98.4%	80.7%
	Community support	42.0%	36.9%	64.1%	18.7%	40.1%
	Implementing partner	1.6%	14.0%	30.2%	2.3%	12.5%
	Contractor	.0%	3.2%	15.5%	.0%	4.9%
	IFRC/ PMI staff	3.2%	12.2%	13.1%	10.9%	10.2%
	N		188	222	245	257

Percentages and totals are based on respondents.

Respondents were also asked who was responsible for building the transitional shelter timber. Quantitative data presented in Table 16 are quite similar to those presented in Table 15. The clear majority of TSS and RA households in Zone 1 built the timber themselves (81.4% and 90.4% respectively). Again, both TSS and RA households in Zone 3 were more likely than their counterparts in other zones to have received other assistance in constructing the shelter timber.

Table 17: Builder of Shelter Timber (multiple responses)

Shelter type		Survey zone				Total
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Household itself	81.4%	64.8%	58.9%		69.6%
	Community support	45.1%	28.1%	57.3%		43.1%
	Implementing partner	5.5%	23.8%	29.7%		18.4%
	Contractor	.0%	.0%	17.3%		4.9%
	IFRC/ PMI staff	9.9%	5.2%	5.9%		7.3%
	N		253	210	185	
RA	Household itself	90.4%	69.8%	64.1%	99.2%	80.8%
	Community support	39.4%	35.6%	61.2%	7.4%	35.3%
	Implementing partner	1.1%	14.0%	30.2%	.8%	12.0%
	Contractor	.0%	3.2%	15.1%	.0%	4.8%
	IFRC/ PMI staff	3.2%	9.9%	12.7%	8.6%	8.9%
	N		188	222	245	257

Percentages and totals are based on respondents.

Data presented in Table 17 reveals a similar pattern of involvement and support in building gables the transitional shelters. A significantly greater proportion of TSS households in Zone 1 built the gable by themselves (86.2% compared to 69% in Zone 2 and 58.9% in Zone 3). Similarly, RA households in Zones 1 and 4 were more likely to have built the gables by themselves (95.2% and 97.7% respectively) whereas a larger proportion of both TSS and RA households in Zone 3 received support from community, implementing partners, contractor and IFRC/PMI staff in building gables.

Approximately 72 percent of TSS and RA households in Zone 1 reported that they themselves had provided the gable material. In Zones 2 and 3, implementing partners were most likely to have provided gable materials. In Zone 2, 79 percent of TSS households and 70 percent of RA households received gable materials from implementing partner. In zone 3, 96 percent of TSS households and 86 percent of RA households reported relying on implementing partners for providing material for shelter gables. Meanwhile in Zone 4, 55.6 percent of households obtained the gable materials themselves while 44.4 percent of households received materials from implementing partners.

Table 18: Builder of Gable

Shelter type		Survey zone				Total
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Household itself	86.2%	69.0%	58.9%		72.8%
	Community support	37.5%	19.5%	53.5%		36.3%
	Implementing partner	2.8%	23.8%	30.3%		17.4%
	Contractor	.0%	.0%	16.8%		4.8%
	IFRC/ PMI staff	9.9%	5.2%	5.4%		7.1%
	N		253	210	185	
RA	Household itself	95.2%	78.4%	63.3%	97.7%	83.2%
	Community support	29.3%	22.5%	57.1%	3.9%	28.0%
	Implementing partner	1.1%	13.5%	26.1%	.4%	10.6%
	Contractor	.0%	3.6%	14.7%	.0%	4.8%
	IFRC/ PMI staff	2.7%	3.2%	12.2%	8.2%	6.9%
	N		188	222	245	257

Across the entire sample, approximately one third of the households used more than four people, one-third of the households used four people and another third of the households engaged less than four people in constructing transitional shelter.

Disaggregated data presented in Table 18 show that a greater proportion of TSS households in Zone 2 (51%) used more than four people in constructing transitional shelter compared to their counterparts in Zones 1 and 3. Among RA households, those in Zone 4 were more likely to use more than four people than their counterparts in other zones.⁵

It is interesting to note that a greater proportion of households in Zone 1 were involved in all facets of shelter construction (as reported in Tables 15, 16, and 17). Data in Table 18 also suggest that, both TSS and RA households in Zone 1 used a fewer people in constructing transitional shelters. While households in Zone 3 were more likely to receive assistance in building frames, gables and timbers, they are also more likely to report that they do not know how many people were involved in the construction of their transitional shelter.

Table 19: Number of People were Involved in Construction

Shelter type		% within Survey zone				Total
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Less than 4 people	39.9%	21.4%	31.9%		31.6%
	4 people	37.2%	25.7%	16.8%		27.6%
	More than 4 people	22.5%	51.0%	35.1%		35.3%
	Don't know	.4%	1.9%	16.2%		5.4%
	N	253	210	185		648
RA	Less than 4 people	49.5%	16.7%	42.9%	18.7%	31.0%
	4 people	31.9%	41.0%	21.6%	39.7%	33.6%
	More than 4 people	18.1%	36.0%	27.8%	40.9%	31.5%
	Don't know	.5%	6.3%	7.8%	.8%	3.9%
	N	188	222	245	257	912

The survey asked the households whether it was easy to assemble and or disassemble the transitional shelter. As shown in Table 19, an overwhelming majority of the TSS and RA households reported that it was easy to assemble or to disassemble (93.5% of TSS and 96.2% of RA households). A slightly higher proportion of TSS households in Zone 3 reported that it was not so easy to assemble or disassemble the transitional shelter.

⁵ Pearson Chi-square test fails to reject the null hypothesis of independency between rows and columns suggesting that the number of people engaged in shelter construction does depend on zone.

Table 20: Is the Transitional Shelter Easy to Assemble and/or Disassemble

		% within Survey zone				
Shelter type		Survey zone				Total
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Yes	96.0%	97.6%	85.4%		93.5%
	No		1.0%	7.6%		2.5%
	Don't know	4.0%	1.4%	7.0%		4.0%
	N	253	210	185		648
RA	Yes	100.0%	95.9%	91.0%	98.4%	96.2%
	No		1.4%	3.3%	1.6%	1.6%
	Don't know		2.7%	5.7%		2.2%
	N	188	222	245	257	912

V. Beneficiary Satisfaction

To capture the degree of overall satisfaction among program beneficiaries, sample households were asked to provide their opinions regarding the design of the transitional shelter, size, quality of frame, timber, roof, gable material, quality of acoustic and thermal insulation and safety of the shelter. Table 20 shows that more than 65 percent of households are satisfied with all of the aspects of the shelter that were inquired about. A greater proportion of households are satisfied with the design of the TS shelter, size, quality of frame, quality of timber, quality of roof, and safety of shelter compared to the quality of gable material, and quality of acoustic / thermal insulation.

A larger proportion of households are dissatisfied with the gable material as many reported that it is thin and weak (81.5% of dissatisfied households) and it leaks during rain (14.6% of dissatisfied households).

Regarding acoustic and thermal insulation, a significant proportion of dissatisfied households (72.9%) reported that it gets too warm during midday while others claimed that it gets noisy during rain.

A satisfaction index was created drawing on all aspects of satisfaction presented in Table 20 where 8 is the lowest possible score and 40 is the highest. This means if a household is highly dissatisfied with all aspects of shelter, it would get a score of 8 while those that are highly satisfied with all aspects would yield a score of 40. Data presented in Table 21 show that overall, the level of satisfaction with all of the transitional shelter aspects is remarkably high. The mean satisfaction level ranges from a low of 31.7 among RA households in Zone 4 to a high of 34.9 among RA households in Zone 2. T-test fails to reject the null hypothesis of equality of means at 99 percent confidence level.

Table 21: Overall Satisfaction of the Households

	Survey zone				
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Total
TS design					
Highly satisfied	42.9%	43.3%	36.0%	35.0%	39.8%
Somewhat satisfied	49.9%	53.9%	49.5%	48.6%	50.7%
Neutral	7.0%	2.3%	12.8%	13.2%	8.3%
Dissatisfied	0.2%	0.5%	1.6%	3.1%	1.2%
Shelter size					
Highly satisfied	19.7%	32.6%	18.8%	22.2%	23.5%
Somewhat satisfied	60.3%	55.6%	46.3%	40.5%	51.9%
Neutral	19.7%	3.7%	18.1%	16.3%	14.3%
Dissatisfied	0.2%	8.1%	16.5%	20.6%	10.3%
Highly dissatisfied			0.2%	0.4%	0.1%
Quality of frame					
Highly satisfied	43.3%	60.9%	55.6%	74.7%	56.7%
Somewhat satisfied	47.8%	38.2%	38.1%	17.9%	37.6%
Neutral	8.8%	0.9%	6.3%	7.0%	8.8%
Dissatisfied				0.4%	0.1%
Quality of timber					
Highly satisfied	22.9%	49.8%	38.8%	12.8%	33.1%
Somewhat satisfied	61.9%	47.5%	46.3%	40.9%	50.1%
Neutral	14.5%	1.6%	12.3%	30.4%	12.9%
Dissatisfied	0.7%	0.7%	2.3%	16.0%	3.7%
Highly dissatisfied		0.5%	0.2%		0.2%
Quality of roof					
Highly satisfied	41.3%	47.5%	45.3%	80.2%	50.5%
Somewhat satisfied	50.1%	50.9%	41.9%	17.5%	42.7%
Neutral	8.6%	1.2%	10.7%	2.3%	6.1%
Dissatisfied		0.5%	2.1%		0.7%
Quality of gable					
Highly satisfied	32.2%	27.5%	7.4%	10.5%	20.5%
Somewhat satisfied	54.0%	60.6%	43.7%	33.9%	49.7%
Neutral	13.2%	6.5%	32.1%	35.0%	20.1%
Dissatisfied	0.7%	5.1%	16.7%	20.2%	9.6%
Highly dissatisfied		0.2%		0.4%	0.1%
Quality of acoustic/ thermal insulation					
Highly satisfied	27.2%	29.6%	8.8%	9.7%	19.9%
Somewhat satisfied	56.5%	46.8%	42.1%	53.7%	49.4%
Neutral	16.1%	18.8%	41.9%	34.2%	26.9%
Dissatisfied	0.2%	4.9%	7.2%	1.9%	3.7%
Highly dissatisfied				0.4%	0.1%
Safety of the shelter					
Highly satisfied	46.5%	41.4%	16.3%	27.6%	33.7%
Somewhat satisfied	44.4%	49.3%	46.7%	37.0%	45.2%
Neutral	9.1%	8.3%	32.3%	34.2%	19.4%
		0.9%	4.7%	1.2%	1.7%
N	441	432	430	257	1,560

Table 22: Satisfaction Index by Shelter Type by Survey Zone

Level of satisfaction					
Survey zone	Shelter type	Mean	Median	N	Std. Deviation
Zone 1	TSS	33.6	33.0	253	2.9
	RA	34.0	33.0	188	3.6
	Total	33.7	33.0	441	3.2
Zone 2	TSS	34.0	33.0	210	3.7
	RA	34.9	34.0	222	3.7
	Total	34.5	33.0	432	3.7
Zone 3	TSS	31.0	32.0	185	4.2
	RA	32.0	32.0	245	3.8
	Total	31.6	32.0	430	4.0
Zone 4	RA	31.7	32.0	257	2.8
	Total	31.7	32.0	257	2.8
Total	TSS	33.0	33.0	648	3.8
	RA	33.0	33.0	912	3.7
	Total	33.0	33.0	1560	3.8

Table 22 shows that approximately 19 percent of TSS households and 29.6 percent of RA households reported not having any privacy in the transitional shelter. However 79 percent of TSS households and 64.8 percent of RA households reported to have a satisfactory level of privacy. A greater proportion of households in Zone 2 are satisfied with their level of privacy (89.5% in TSS and 88.7% in RA) while households in Zone 4 are apparently least satisfied by the level of privacy in their transitional shelters. The lack of partitions to separate rooms is among the most commonly cited reasons for not having adequate privacy in the shelter. While some respondents reported using plywood or tarpaulins to separate the room, they felt that the level of privacy afforded by the transitional was still insufficient.

Table 23: Privacy of the Households by Zone

		% within Survey zone				
Shelter type		Survey zone				Total
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Yes - satisfactory	70.4%	89.5%	78.9%		79.0%
	Yes but unsatisfactory	2.4%		3.2%		1.9%
	No	27.3%	10.5%	17.8%		19.1%
	N	253	210	185		648
RA	Yes - satisfactory	69.7%	88.7%	61.6%	43.6%	64.8%
	Yes but unsatisfactory	2.7%	1.8%	7.3%	9.3%	5.6%
	No	27.7%	9.5%	31.0%	47.1%	29.6%
	N	188	222	245	257	912

Approximately 98 percent of TSS residents and 99.5 percent of RA residents reported that the transitional shelter programme has been and will continue to be extremely important in rebuilding their livelihoods. There is not much variation to be reported across the survey zones and across the shelter types. Informal

discussions with the households suggest that without having access to transitional shelters, households would not have been able to invest their resources in rebuilding livelihoods.

Table 24: Importance of Transitional Shelter Programme in Rebuilding Livelihoods

		% within Survey zone				
Shelter type		Survey zone				Total
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Very important	96.4%	99.0%	98.4%		97.8%
	Somewhat important	2.8%	.5%	1.6%		1.7%
	Not so important	.8%	.5%			.5%
	N	253	210	185		648
RA	Very important	97.9%	100.0%	100.0%	99.6%	99.5%
	Somewhat important	2.1%			.4%	.5%
	N	188	222	245	257	912

VI. Transitional Shelter Adaptations

Currently, the predominant use of transitional shelters is for housing/ accommodation. Approximately 97 percent of TSS households and 93.3 percent of RA households use their shelter exclusively for accommodation. However, 3.5 percent of households in TSS and 9.0 percent of RA households also use shelters for business (kiosk/shop) or other livelihood related activities. Use of shelter for storage is limited to 2.9 percent of RA households and 0.8 percent of TSS households.

Disaggregated results in Table 24 show that a greater proportion of households in Zone 4 use transitional shelters for business purposes and/or for other livelihood related activities than their counterparts in other zones. The use of transitional shelters for storage was found to be most common among RA households in Zone 2.

Table 25: Current Use of Transitional Shelter (multiple responses)

		Survey zone				
Shelter type		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Total
		TSS	Accommodation	99.6%	91.4%	
	Storage	1.2%	.5%	.5%		.8%
	Business or other livelihood	3.6%	4.3%	2.7%		3.5%
	Other	.4%	8.1%	1.1%		3.1%
	N	253	210	185		648
RA	Accommodation	97.9%	81.1%	93.9%	100.0%	93.3%
	Storage	.0%	9.5%	1.6%	.4%	2.9%
	Business or other livelihood	3.7%	3.2%	10.6%	16.3%	9.0%
	Other	2.7%	9.0%	2.4%	1.2%	3.7%
	N	188	222	245	257	912

Percentages and totals are based on respondents.

More than 80 percent of sample households reported investing resources or time to improve transitional shelters. Figure 5 shows that households in Zone 1 are most likely to have invested resources or time towards shelter improvement (96% in TSS and 93.6% in RA) while households in Zone 4 are least likely to have done so. This difference may be due in part to the different time frames during which transitional shelters were built in each zone. Although the proportional differences are minimal, a Pearson Chi-square test suggests that investing resources or time to improve TS depends on zone ($p < 0.01$). The variation between TSS and RA in investing time and resources to improve shelter is minimal (0.3%).



Approximately 62 percent of the TSS households that invested resources spend less a million Rupiah⁶, 12.6 percent of households spend between one and three million Rupiah, 0.9 percent of households invested more than



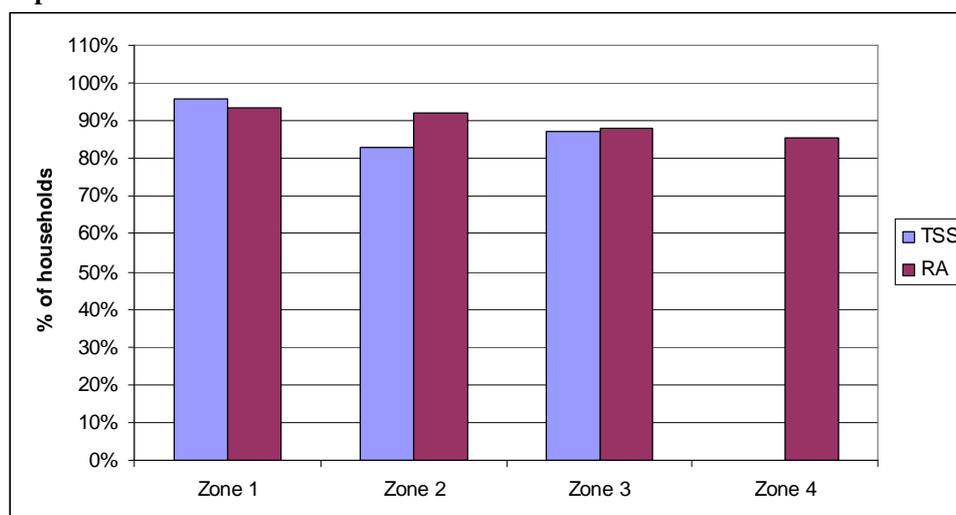
three million Rupiah in adapting/improving their shelters. Meanwhile, a quarter of households only invested their time. Among RA households that invested time or resources in improving shelters, 70.6 percent invested less than a million Rupiah, 12.4 percent invested between one and three million, 1.2 percent spent more than three million Rupiah, and 15.7 percent of households reported investing only their time in improving transitional shelters.

Disaggregated results show that TSS households in Zone 1 and RA households in Zone 4 are most likely to have spent less than a million Rupiah on shelter improvement (81.5% and 90.9% respectively). Similarly, a relatively large proportion of RA households in Zone 1 spent between one and three million Rupiah (21.2%) compared their counterparts in other zones. The same was the case for TSS households in Zone 1.

The most common answer given for the failure to invest in adaptation and/or improvement of transitional shelters across the entire sample was “do not have money to invest”. Many respondents apparently believe it is the responsibility of IFRC or implementing partners to improve shelters, while others felt that such improvement is not necessary.

⁶ Indonesian currency

Figure 5: Proportion of Households Investing Resources or Time on Shelter Improvement



Many households reported making multiple changes to their shelters. The most common improvement is separation of rooms (85.1% in TSS and 76.6% in RA), followed by extension of the shelter (74.2% in TSS and 63.3% in RA). The extension may include extending a room, or patio (veranda). Twenty-three percent of TSS households and 30.2 percent of RA households decorated the exterior of the shelter, while 15.4 percent of TSS and 16.4 percent of RA households invested on interior decoration. Meanwhile 12.6 percent of TSS households and 25.2 percent of RA households painted their shelter. Building a kitchen was found to be the most common “other” adaptation to the shelter, followed by putting in a window.

“Room separation” reported to be more common among both TSS and RA households in Zones 1 as well as among RA households Zone 4. Meanwhile, a greater proportion of RA households in Zone 2 (69.8%) invested on extension. A relatively large proportion of RA households in Zone 4 painted the shelter (41.8%) compared to their counterparts in other zones.

Table 26: Adaptations Made to the Shelter (multiple responses)

Shelter type		Survey zone				Total
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Extension	78.6%	74.7%	67.1%		74.2%
	Room separation	88.5%	73.0%	93.2%		85.1%
	Exterior decoration	14.8%	20.1%	38.5%		23.0%
	Interior decoration	11.1%	11.5%	26.1%		15.4%
	Painting	12.3%	4.6%	21.7%		12.6%
	Other	1.2%	6.3%	6.8%		4.3%
	N		243	174	161	
RA	Extension	79.0%	69.8%	56.5%	51.4%	63.3%
	Room separation	85.8%	54.1%	86.1%	80.9%	76.6%
	Exterior decoration	18.2%	31.7%	35.6%	33.2%	30.2%
	Interior decoration	16.5%	22.0%	18.1%	9.5%	16.4%
	Painting	14.8%	31.7%	10.6%	41.8%	25.2%
	Other	2.8%	10.2%	13.0%	.0%	6.6%
	N		176	205	216	220

In addition to improvements to the actual structure, households were asked what, if any items they had purchased or otherwise acquired for their transitional shelters. Table 26 shows that floor mats are the most common item reportedly used by households in transitional shelters (88.9% in TSS and 94.2% in RA), followed by cooking utensils (85% in TSS and 88.4% in RA). Mattresses are the third most common items used by households (57.1% in TSS and 66.8% in RA). In terms of household appliances, fans and televisions were found to be most common among households residing in transitional shelters. Approximately 30 percent of TSS households and 26.2 percent of RA households have fans, while 33.3 percent of TSS households and 29.6 percent of RA households reported owning a TV.

TSS households in Zone 1 are most likely to have floor mats and mattresses in transitional shelters (92.9% and 60.9% respectively) while having a fan, television and refrigerator among these households are less common (20.2%, 16.6% and 2.4% respectively).

Among the RA residents, those in Zone 4 are most likely to have mattresses (79.4% compared to 48.4% in Zone 1, 66.7% in Zone 2, and 67.8% in Zone 3), while a larger proportion of households in Zone 3 reported having fans and/or TVs (50.2% and 48.2% respectively).

Table 27: Furniture, Household Appliances & Cooking Utensils in the Shelter

Shelter type		Survey zone				Total
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Floor mat	92.9%	89.5%	82.7%		88.9%
	Mattress	60.9%	55.2%	54.1%		57.1%
	Table	20.2%	8.1%	21.1%		16.5%
	Chair	7.9%	1.9%	10.3%		6.6%
	Sofa	.4%	.5%	.0%		.3%
	Cooking utensils	79.1%	89.0%	88.6%		85.0%
	Fan	20.2%	30.0%	44.3%		30.2%
	Cup board/wardrobe	23.7%	36.2%	31.4%		29.9%
	TV	16.6%	34.8%	54.6%		33.3%
	Refrigerator	2.4%	10.0%	15.7%		8.6%
	Other	.4%	1.9%	7.0%		2.8%
	N	253	210	185		648
RA	Floor mat	91.5%	96.4%	92.7%	95.7%	94.2%
	Mattress	48.4%	66.7%	67.8%	79.4%	66.8%
	Table	24.5%	26.6%	15.9%	10.1%	18.6%
	Chair	12.2%	16.7%	6.9%	4.3%	9.6%
	Sofa	1.1%	.9%	.8%	.0%	.7%
	Cooking utensils	77.1%	91.9%	92.7%	89.5%	88.4%
	Fan	11.2%	34.2%	50.2%	7.4%	26.2%
	Cup board/wardrobe	26.6%	55.9%	33.9%	19.1%	33.6%
	TV	15.4%	35.1%	48.2%	17.5%	29.6%
	Refrigerator	5.3%	7.7%	4.9%	3.9%	5.4%
	Other	3.2%	6.3%	2.4%	2.3%	3.5%
	N	188	222	245	257	912

VII. Access to Infrastructure and Services

Among the entire sample, households in Zone 3 are most likely to have access to electricity (93% in TSS and 93.9% in RA) followed by households in Zone 2 (85.7% in TSS and 84.7% in RA). Zone 4 has the lowest proportion of households with access to electricity (61.5%). Although the regional variation in access to electricity is minimal, a Pearson Chi-square test suggests that access to electricity does depend on region. Financial inability is cited as the most common reason for lack of access to electricity, followed by a lack of infrastructure or services.

Figure 6: Access to Electricity by Shelter Type and by Survey Zone

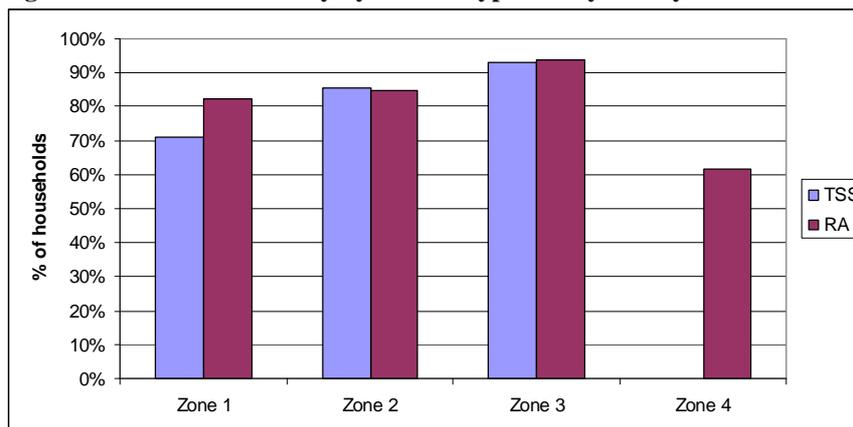


Table 27 shows that approximately 53 percent of TSS households and 42.5 percent of RA households have satisfactory access to a safe water supply, while 16.4 percent of TSS households and 16.6 percent of RA households claimed that their access to water is unsatisfactory. A significantly larger proportion of households in Zone 2 (70.5% in TSS and 65.8% of RA) have satisfactory access to supply water compared to their counterparts in other zones. RA households in Zone 3 are most likely to report unsatisfactory access to water supplies (23.3%). A Pearson Chi square test rejects the hypothesis of independent rows and columns suggesting that having supply water is dependent on zones. Turbidity, inadequate supply, interrupted supply, and poor quality are among the most commonly cited reasons in explaining unsatisfactory water service.

Table 28: Proportion of Households Have Supply Water

Shelter type		% within Survey zone				Total
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Yes - satisfactory	44.3%	70.5%	43.8%		52.6%
	Yes but unsatisfactory	16.2%	15.2%	17.8%		16.4%
	No	39.5%	14.3%	38.4%		31.0%
	N	253	210	185		648
RA	Yes - satisfactory	44.7%	65.8%	23.3%	39.3%	42.5%
	Yes but unsatisfactory	10.1%	14.0%	23.3%	17.1%	16.6%
	No	45.2%	20.3%	53.5%	43.6%	40.9%
	N	188	222	245	257	912

Data in Table 28 suggest that in general, the proportion of households with access to a latrine is low throughout the entire sample. For instance, 42.6 percent of RA households in Zone 1, 40.5 percent of TSS and 56.3 percent of RA households in zone 3, and 78.6 percent of RA households in Zone 4 do not have access to a latrine.

Households in Zone 2 are most likely to report having satisfactory access to a latrine (80% in TSS and 66.7% in RA). By comparison, only 55.3 percent of TSS households and 44.1 percent RA households in Zone 1 reported having satisfactory access to a latrine. In Zone 3, 49.2 percent of TSS and 41.6 percent of RA households have satisfactory access to latrine. Households in Zone 4 are by far the least likely to have access to a latrine (15.6 %). The most commonly cited reasons for dissatisfaction with latrines are dependence on common latrines, inadequate sanitation/cleanliness, and a lack of water sources within close proximity. Many said that sharing latrines with others outside the household is inconvenient, culturally inappropriate and, since it is public, no one takes the responsibility to clean them.

Table 29: Proportion of Households with Latrine

Shelter type		% within Survey zone				Total
		Survey zone				
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Yes - satisfactory	55.3%	80.0%	49.2%		61.6%
	Yes but unsatisfactory	9.5%	6.7%	10.3%		8.8%
	No	35.2%	13.3%	40.5%		29.6%
	N	253	210	185		648
RA	Yes - satisfactory	44.1%	66.7%	41.6%	15.6%	40.9%
	Yes but unsatisfactory	13.3%	11.7%	2.0%	5.8%	7.8%
	No	42.6%	21.6%	56.3%	78.6%	51.3%
	N	188	222	245	257	912

Table 29 shows that 44.1 percent of TSS households and 63.7 percent of RA households do not have any solid waste management system. The situation is slightly better for TSS households in Zone 1 (65.2% have a satisfactory waste management system) and worst for RA households in Zone 4 (11.3% have a satisfactory system). More than half of the TSS households in Zones 1 and 2 reported to having a satisfactory solid waste management system in place (53.8% and 65.2% respectively). Alternatively, only 36.8 percent of TSS households in Zone 3, 45.2 percent of RA households in Zone 1, and 29 percent of RA households in Zone 3 have a satisfactory system. In many areas lacking a functioning solid waste management system, households reported using ditches that often overflow and/or lack proper drainage.

Table 30: Proportion of Households with Solid Waste Management System

		% within Survey zone				
Shelter type		Survey zone				Total
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Yes - satisfactory	53.8%	65.2%	36.8%		52.6%
	Yes but unsatisfactory	2.4%	3.3%	4.3%		3.2%
	No	43.9%	31.4%	58.9%		44.1%
	N	253	210	185		648
RA	Yes - satisfactory	45.2%	52.3%	29.0%	11.3%	33.0%
	Yes but unsatisfactory	4.8%	3.6%	.8%	4.3%	3.3%
	No	50.0%	44.1%	70.2%	84.4%	63.7%
	N	188	222	245	257	912

Only 40.7 percent of TSS households and 23.7 percent of RA households reported having a satisfactory drainage system around the household. Overall, the drainage situation is slightly better for TSS households when compared to their counterparts in RA. More than half of the households in TSS (50.9%) and 69.3 percent households in RA do not have any drainage system. The situation is relatively better in Zone 2 (53.3% of TSS households and 41.9% of RA households have satisfactory drainage) and worst for RA households in Zone 4 (12.5% have satisfactory drainage).

Table 31: Proportion of Households with Drainage System

		% within Survey zone				
Shelter type		Survey zone				Total
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Yes - satisfactory	37.9%	53.3%	30.3%		40.7%
	Yes but unsatisfactory	2.4%	10.5%	14.1%		8.3%
	No	59.7%	36.2%	55.7%		50.9%
	N	253	210	185		648
RA	Yes - satisfactory	27.1%	41.9%	16.3%	12.5%	23.7%
	Yes but unsatisfactory	4.3%	9.5%	9.0%	5.1%	7.0%
	No	68.6%	48.6%	74.7%	82.5%	69.3%
	N	188	222	245	257	912

Overall, more than 90 percent of households use rainwater pipes in harvesting rainwater. Data disaggregated by survey zones suggest that use of rainwater pipes in harvesting rainwater varies from a low of 82.9 percent of RA households in Zone 3 to a high of 100 percent of TSS households in Zone 2. Among the households that do not harvest rainwater, many have access to other water sources. These include wells, borehole pumps or piped water supply. The second most common reason for not engaging in rainwater harvesting is “do not have the gutter”.

Figure 7: Use of Rainwater Pipe in Rainwater Harvesting

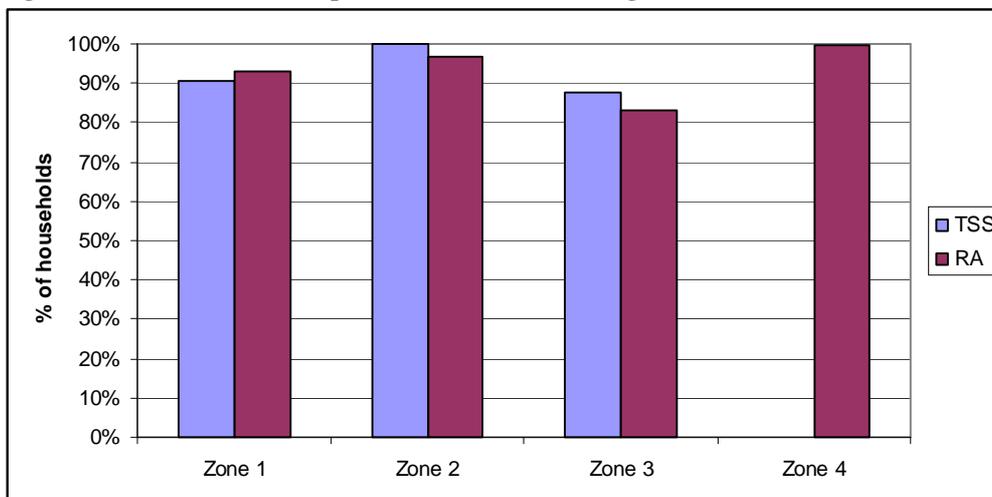


Table 31 suggests that markets and schools are the most accessible services for TSS households, (73.9% and 72.7% respectively) while health facilities are most proximate for RA households (83.6%). Proximity to a health facility is considerably less common among TSS households (66.4%). Mosques were cited as the third most proximate service available to RA households (52.2%).

Disaggregated data show that health services were the most commonly cited service located within the proximity to transitional shelters in Zone 1 (78.7% in TSS and 77.7% in RA), while schools and/or kindergartens are the most commonly cited service within the proximity households in Zone 2 (95.2% in TSS and 84.2% in RA). A greater proportion of TSS households in Zone 3 identified markets as being in close proximity (75.1%) whereas health services were identified as being most proximate to RA households in the same zone (87.3%). In Zone 4, health facilities and mosques were the services most commonly cited as being within close proximity of transitional shelters (92.6% and 90.3% respectively).

Table 32: Proximity to Services from the Shelter

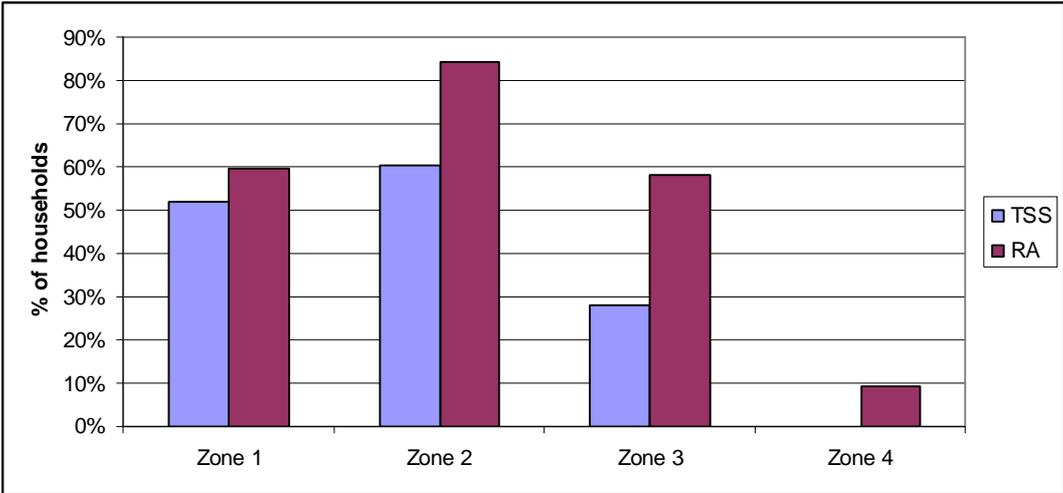
Shelter type		Survey zone				Total
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Health facilities	78.7%	55.2%	62.2%		66.4%
	Market	66.4%	81.9%	75.1%		73.9%
	School or kindergarten	58.1%	95.2%	67.0%		72.7%
	Mosque	58.9%	38.6%	30.8%		44.3%
	N	253	210	185		648
RA	Health facilities	77.7%	73.9%	87.3%	92.6%	83.6%
	Market	57.4%	72.1%	75.1%	45.5%	62.4%
	School or kindergarten	35.6%	84.2%	32.2%	30.4%	45.1%
	Mosque	55.3%	46.4%	15.1%	90.3%	52.2%
	N	188	222	245	257	912

VIII. Expected Future Use of Transitional Shelters

An important task of the survey was to gauge beneficiaries’ future expectations regarding the transitional shelter programme. As part of this effort, sample households were asked a range of questions ranging from ownership of permanent shelters, to the planned use of transitional shelters in the near future. Figure 8 below shows that ownership of permanent houses is most common among TSS and RA households in Zone 2. Across all zones, households in RAs are more likely to have a permanent house than their counterparts in TSS. Disaggregated data shows that having a permanent house significantly varies across the survey zones and across the shelter types ranging from a high of 84.2 percent among RA households in Zone 2 to a low of 9.3 percent among RA households in Zone 4. Meanwhile more than half of TSS households in Zone 1 and more than half of the RA households in Zones 1, 2 and 3 reported having a permanent house.

Among the households that do not have a permanent house, 43.7 percent of TSS households and 33.5 percent of RA households believe that they would eventually have a permanent house while 48.4 percent of TSS and 60.5 percent of RA households reported that they do not know whether or not they will ever have one. For those that do not expect to have a permanent house, households gave a variety of responses to the question “why will you not get a permanent house?”. The most common reasons are “they already gave us a wooden house so it is unlikely that they will give us a permanent house”, “do not have land to built permanent house”, “NGOs are putting lots of conditions to get a permanent house” and “don’t know the reason”.

Figure 8: Proportion of Households have a Permanent House



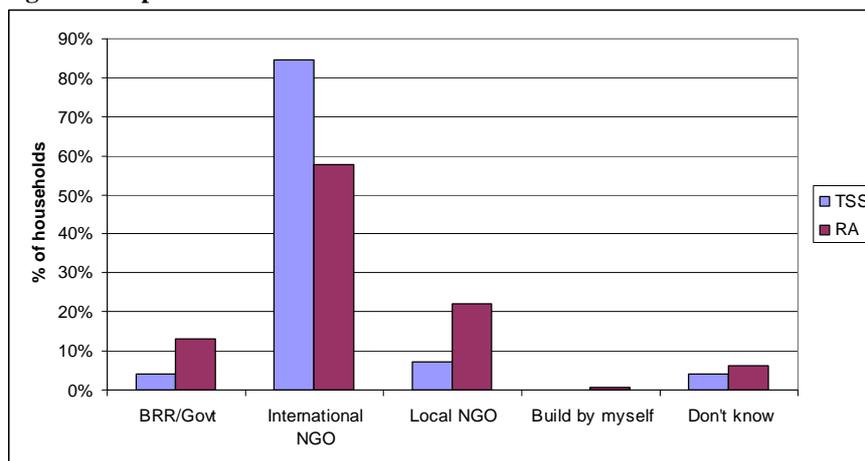
More than 80 percent of TSS households and 57.8 percent of RA households believe that international organizations will provide permanent houses to them. Meanwhile 7.1 percent of TSS households and 22.3 percent of RA households believe that local NGOs will provide permanent house. Of those that expect to have a permanent house in the future, 4.3 percent of TSS households and 13.1 percent of RA households think that the Aceh and Nias Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency (BRR) or Government will provide the permanent house.

Of the households that are expecting to get a permanent house, an average of 38.6 percent (32.2% of TSS and 43.3% of RA) anticipate moving into new homes in less than 6 months while 13.2 percent of households reported that they may be able to move between six months and a year. Meanwhile 2.4

percent of households anticipate that it may take more than a year to move and 45.8 percent of household do not know when they would be able to move.

Of the households that are expecting to get a permanent house, 96.9 percent of TSS and 95.5 percent of RA households know where their new house will be located.

Figure 9: Expectations of Who Will Provide Permanent House



Based on the information gained through household surveys, most respondents in Zone 1 believe that permanent houses will be located in Aceh Jaya (76.8%) while those in Zone 2 expect that permanent houses will be located in Aceh Besar. Households in Zone 3 believe that permanent houses will be built either in Banda Aceh (34.7%), Pidie (30.6%) and Birbeuen (34.7%, 30.6%, 20.4% respectively).

Table 33: Location of Permanent Houses

	% within Survey zone				Total
	Survey zone				
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
Banda Aceh		.5%	34.7%		9.1%
Aceh Besar		99.2%	8.7%		37.1%
Aceh Utara			5.7%		1.4%
Pidie		.3%	30.6%		7.9%
Birbeuen			20.4%		5.2%
Aceh Barat	18.9%			1.8%	6.5%
Aceh Barat Daya	4.3%				1.4%
Aceh Jaya	76.8%				25.9%
Simeulue				98.2%	5.4%
N	349	364	265	57	1035

Table 33 provides data on the estimated distance (in kilometres) of future permanent homes from the household's current location. Households in Zone 3 reported the highest mean distance of expected future homes from the current shelter residence (17.1 kilometres in TSS and 9.4 kilometres in RA) while households in Zone 4 reported shortest distance (0.2 kilometre).

Table 34: Distance of Future Residence from the Shelter

Distance of your future home					
Survey zone	Shelter type	Mean	Median	N	Std. Deviation
Zone 1	TSS	2.6	2.0	156	2.4
	RA	1.7	1.0	118	1.5
	Total	2.2	2.0	274	2.1
Zone 2	TSS	9.1	2.0	165	27.9
	RA	6.4	1.0	176	38.3
	Total	7.7	1.0	341	33.6
Zone 3	TSS	17.1	2.0	72	62.9
	RA	9.4	.0	132	50.5
	Total	12.1	.0	204	55.2
Zone 4	RA	.2	.0	55	.5
	Total	.2	.0	55	.5
Total	TSS	8.0	2.0	393	32.8
	RA	5.3	1.0	481	35.2
	Total	6.5	1.0	874	34.1

Respondents were also asked how they expect transitional shelters will be used if the household receives a permanent house in the future. Table 34 shows that the most common expected use of transitional shelter is as an extension of the permanent house followed by using it as a second home. An average of 55 percent of households (65.9% of TSS and 46.2% of RA) plan to use transitional shelters as an extension of their permanent house, while 16.6 percent of households (9.8% of TSS and 21.7% of RA) plan to use it as a second home. Meanwhile, an average of 6.8 percent of households (5.9% in TSS and 7.5% in RA) plan to sell transitional shelters and another 11.7 percent of households plan to use it as kitchen or for other purposes.

Table 35: Anticipated Use of Transitional Shelter if get a Permanent House

% within Survey zone						
Shelter type		Survey zone				Total
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Use as an extension	79.6%	58.4%	53.5%		65.9%
	Use as second home	4.8%	9.2%	20.2%		9.8%
	Use for other activities	.5%	2.9%	13.1%		4.1%
	Give away	.5%		1.0%		.4%
	Sell it	3.8%	6.9%	8.1%		5.9%
	Other use	9.7%	22.5%	2.0%		12.9%
	Don't know	1.1%		2.0%		.9%
	N		186	173	99	
RA	Use as an extension	62.3%	45.9%	34.6%	38.7%	46.2%
	Use as second home	15.0%	12.8%	30.3%	41.9%	21.7%
	Use for other activities	4.2%	5.1%	14.9%	16.1%	9.0%
	Give away		1.5%	.5%		.7%
	Sell it	.6%	16.8%	6.4%		7.5%
	Other use	18.0%	15.8%	2.7%		10.8%
	Don't know		2.0%	10.6%	3.2%	4.2%
	N		167	196	188	62

The survey asked “if you still plan to use the transitional shelter, how do you plan to improve it”? Data in Table 35 suggest that the most common plan of improvement includes extension (70.5% of TSS and 54.8% of RA), followed by decoration (18.1% of TSS and 25.4% of RA). The proportion of households that plan to extend the transitional shelter ranges from a high of 79.2 percent of TSS households in Zone 2 to a low of 44.7 percent of RA households in Zone 3. A relatively large proportion of households in Zone 1 plan to decorate the transitional shelter (30.1% of TSS households and 44.9% of RA households) compared to their counterparts in Zones 2, 3 and 4. On average, 12 percent of households (9.8% in TSS and 13.7% in RA) do not know how they want to improve the TS.

Table 36: Plan to improve TS if to be used in the Future

		% within Survey zone				
Shelter type		Survey zone				Total
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Extension	63.4%	79.2%	68.7%		70.5%
	Decoration	30.1%	11.6%	7.1%		18.1%
	Other		2.3%	3.0%		1.5%
	Don't know	6.5%	6.9%	21.2%		9.8%
	N	186	173	99		458
RA	Extension	50.3%	64.3%	44.7%	67.7%	54.8%
	Decoration	44.9%	20.4%	12.8%	27.4%	25.4%
	Other	1.2%	5.6%	11.2%	4.8%	6.0%
	Don't know	3.6%	9.7%	31.4%		13.7%
	N	167	196	188	62	613

Table 36 provides data on what respondents feel are the most important features to be added to similar transitional shelter programmes in the future. According to the sample households, a kitchen is viewed as the most important feature to be added in future transitional shelter programmes (45% of TSS and 41.1% of RA), followed by extension (23% of TSS and 31.8% of RA). Approximately 27 percent of TSS households and 16 percent of RA households suggested building multiple rooms within the shelter, while 1.8 percent of TSS households and 8.5 percent of RA households suggested building toilets attached to the shelter.

Disaggregated data show significant variations in suggestions across the survey zones and across the shelter types. A larger proportion of TSS households in Zone 1 suggested including a kitchen in future shelter programmes (62.3% as opposed to 23.2% in Zone 2 and 33.9% in Zone 3), while a larger proportion of Zone 3 households living in similar shelter types recommended building multiple rooms within the shelter (33.9% as opposed to 27.2% in Zone 1 and 10.7% in Zone 2).

Among the RA households, building a kitchen is more common suggestion in Zone 1 (74.7% as opposed to 35.6% in Zone 2, 25.6% in Zone 3 and 37.1% in Zone 4), while building multiple rooms was found to be a relatively common suggestion in Zone 3 (30.6% compared to 17.6% in Zone 1, 15.6% in Zone 2, and 8% in Zone 4). Meanwhile households in Zone 4 were most likely to recommend an extension to the shelter (45.6% as opposed to 5.5% in Zone 1, 33.3% in Zone 2, and 24% in Zone 3).

Table 37: Single Most Important Feature to be Added to Future Shelter Programme

		% within Survey zone				
Shelter type		Survey zone				Total
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Kitchen	62.3%	23.2%	33.9%		45.0%
	Room	27.2%	10.7%	33.9%		26.9%
	Extension	9.3%	48.2%	28.2%		23.0%
	Toilet	.7%	1.8%	3.2%		1.8%
	Other	.7%	16.1%	.8%		3.3%
	N		151	56	124	
RA	Kitchen	74.7%	35.6%	25.6%	37.1%	41.1%
	Room	17.6%	15.6%	30.6%	8.0%	16.0%
	Extension	5.5%	33.3%	24.0%	45.6%	31.8%
	Garage			.8%	.8%	.6%
	Toilet	2.2%		18.2%	7.6%	8.5%
	Other		15.6%	.8%	.8%	2.0%
	N		91	45	121	237

Households were also asked to describe any future plans to maintain the transitional shelter. Painting timber was found to be the most common maintenance plan reported by households (61.2% in TSS and 67.5% in RA), followed by anti-corrosion paint (15.6% of TSS and 10.1% of RA). Approximately 17 percent of households had no plans to maintain the transitional shelter at the time of the survey. Table 37 below shows the variations in planning for maintenance across the survey zones and across the shelter types.

Table 38: Planned Maintenance to the TS

		% within Survey zone				
Shelter type		Survey zone				Total
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Anti-corrosion paint	15.1%	17.6%	14.1%		15.6%
	Paint timber	70.2%	61.9%	48.1%		61.2%
	Other maintenance	4.0%	6.2%	8.6%		6.0%
	No plan	10.7%	14.3%	29.2%		17.2%
	N		252	210	185	
RA	Anti-corrosion paint	9.6%	10.9%	12.7%	7.4%	10.1%
	Paint timber	84.0%	71.5%	39.2%	79.0%	67.5%
	Other maintenance	4.8%	6.8%	5.7%	3.1%	5.0%
	No plan	1.6%	10.9%	42.4%	10.5%	17.3%
	N		188	221	245	257

Findings presented in Table 38 suggest that the most commonly cited critical need at this point of time is permanent housing (44.5%), followed by access to better water and sanitation facilities (21.2%). Approximately 19 percent of households need a job or a better job while 8.2 percent of households need cash. More than a half of TSS households in Zones 1 and 3 need a permanent house (53.2% and 51.4% respectively) while more than a quarter of TSS households in Zone 1 want better water and sanitation facilities (26.6%). Meanwhile, 26.7 percent of TSS households in Zone 2 need a job or a better job.

Among the RA households, a significantly larger proportion of households in Zone 4 are in need of a permanent house (67.3% compared to 27.1% in Zone 1, 24.9% in Zone 2, and 39.2% in Zone 3). Alternatively, a greater proportion of Zone 1 households reported that they need better quality water and sanitation facilities (51.1% compared to 20.4% in Zone 2, 21.2% in Zone 3, and 13.6% in Zone 4). A larger proportion of households in Zone 2 need a job or a better job compared to their counterparts in other zones (27.6% compared to 12.8% in Zone 1, 20.8% in Zone 3, and 11.3% in Zone 4).

Table 39: The Most Important Thing Currently Needed By the Households

Shelter type		% within Survey zone				Total
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
TSS	Permanent house	53.2%	42.4%	51.4%		49.1%
	Better water & sanitation	26.6%	9.5%	8.1%		15.8%
	More money	2.0%	3.8%	16.8%		6.8%
	Job/ better job	17.9%	26.7%	17.8%		20.7%
	Asset	.4%	4.3%	1.1%		1.9%
	Other		13.3%	4.9%		5.7%
	N		252	210	185	
RA	Permanent house	27.1%	24.9%	39.2%	67.3%	41.2%
	Better water & sanitation	51.1%	20.4%	21.2%	13.6%	25.0%
	More money	2.1%	10.4%	16.7%	6.2%	9.2%
	Job/ better job	12.8%	27.6%	20.8%	11.3%	18.1%
	Asset		5.4%	1.2%	.8%	1.9%
	Other	6.9%	11.3%	.8%	.8%	4.6%
	N		188	221	245	257

IX. Summary of Findings and Recommendations

- The majority of the households living in temporary shelters come from low income strata, however, many of them did own a home prior to the tsunami. Nine out of ten surveyed households lost their homes and assets in the tsunami. Household size tends to be larger in RAs compared to the households in TSSs (3.8 as opposed to 4.4).
- In general households are satisfied (more than 65%) with all of the aspects of temporary shelter including design, size, quality of frame, quality of timber, quality of roof, and safety of shelter. However for many, there are concerns about the quality of gable materials. Those with concerns state

that the gable area often leaks during heavy rains and makes too much noise because of poor acoustic insulation. Another fairly common complaint is the shelter gets too warm during midday. For a similar shelter programme in the future, adding a kitchen to the shelter is a common suggestion.

- The transitional shelter programme provided households with a viable shelter alternative while they were waiting for permanent shelter. Despite some problems in communications, shelter recipients were highly appreciative of their transitional shelters. By residing in transitional shelters dwellers more better positioned to pursue their livelihood recovery.
- While ownership of permanent houses varies significantly across survey zones, RAs are more likely to have a permanent house than their counterparts in TSS. The evaluation has revealed however, that participating NGOs have done a less than satisfactory job in communicating eligibility criteria and notifying households of their eligibility to receive permanent housing. Currently, households that do not have permanent housing are unclear about their eligibility and do not know whether they will get one.
- Existing temporary shelters will likely be adapted to become an extension of the main house or will be used as a second home based on the need for and availability of land.
- It is clear that a large proportion of households highly value their transitional shelters. Between 80 and 90 percent of dwellers invest both time and money in improving their shelters, some to the extent of doubling the area of the shelter through add-ons. Almost 10 percent of those living in RAs are using their shelter, in part, for business purposes.
- There is a need to improve household access to services including safe water, sanitary latrines, solid waste management and proper drainage systems. Access to these services in RA is particularly limited compared to households living in TSS. A lack of regular maintenance and cleaning of toilets constructed in TSS and RA contributes to the dissatisfaction. A simultaneous lack of close proximity to water sources makes the sanitation situation even worse. In terms of distance, markets and schools are the most accessible services for TSS households, while health facilities are most proximate for RA households.
- Future transitional shelter programmes should carefully assess recipient needs for living space, cooking, water and sanitation, and privacy to ensure that basic shelter needs are met and that those willing are allowed to participate in the design and construct of their dwellings.

Annex 1: Terms of Reference



Concept paper

Transitional Shelter Satisfaction Survey in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam & Nias

I – Background and Context

In August 2005, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (International Federation) took the lead role in the implementation of a Temporary Shelter program in Aceh and Nias.

Information recorded in November 2005:

- 67 000 persons were still living in an unhealthy situation in tents
- Tents were in a dilapidated condition and needed to be replaced
- IDPs (internally displaced persons) were requesting to come back to their communities
- Permanent housing programme was facing significant delays

Rationale for the Transitional Shelter programme:

- Inadequate shelter conditions for large numbers of displaced people necessitated an emergency response by the Government and the humanitarian community.
- Solutions had to be found for the sake of the health and well-being of survivors of the tsunami and 28th March earthquake who continue to live in inadequate shelter in Aceh and Nias.
- This response had to be based on the principle that beneficiaries provided with a temporary shelter will still be eligible for permanent shelter and that the provision of permanent shelter should not be delayed by the implementation of this plan.

Therefore, the following objective was proposed:

To make available temporary shelter and suitable land to the affected population currently residing in unsatisfactory settlement conditions, including tents and improvised emergency shelter.

II – Update

At present, 16,521 transitional shelters have been delivered and completed in 10 districts of Aceh and Nias. 33 implementing partners have been involved including four PMI (Indonesian Red Cross) branches and the International Federation.

II. Objective of the survey

The overall purpose of the survey is to determine the impact to date of the transitional shelter program.

The specific objectives of the survey are:

- To determine overall beneficiary satisfaction with the transitional shelter programme (process, product and end results)
- To determine beneficiaries perceptions of future plans regarding permanent housing (personal needs, potential solutions)
- To determine demographic profile of transitional shelter beneficiary
- To determine level of access to essential support services (e.g. water, sanitation, healthcare, livelihoods etc.)

This information will be used in 3 primary ways:

1. To note gap areas, if any, in current support services provided by implementing partners and advocate for their resolution:
2. To feed into the International Federation's global strategy on shelter in addition to informing monitoring and evaluation tools supported by the shelter department.
3. To support the capacity building of PMI (Indonesian Red Cross) in surveying activities and analysis:

It is anticipated that several PMI volunteers and paid staff would participate in the survey training and implementation. In addition to participation in the TS survey, the participants would learn several surveying methods, increase their basic skills in all phases of survey design and implementation. The training would consist of brief lecture, discussion and simulations. It is anticipated that 15 PMI volunteers from different branches who are already involved, would participate in the training and survey implementation.

III. Methodology

Target Group

The target group are those TS recipients through Aceh and Nias, living in temporary settlement areas (TSS) and return areas (RA)

Sampling Notes:

Stratified Random Sample – TSS and RA

- taking into account mainland vs. islands

Primary Sampling Unit = Site (of which there are 2 types, TSS, RA)

No. of Sites = 30 - 50

No. of Households: 650 – 800 (over-sampling in island areas)

Random selection of sites, number of surveys per site proportional to site size

Questionnaire:

- A draft survey has been developed (See attached). This will continue to be modified up through the piloting phase.

- IFRC will provide all the beneficiaries data recorded: Identification of beneficiaries per community, type of settlement and identification if implementing partners.

Implementation:

- The survey should be conducted by an independent organization, preferably a local one with strong experience in household survey and data analysis. We estimate that each survey will take between 30 and 45 minutes to implement.

Schedule:

- Survey activities will be completed in 2 months maximum and will be concluded via a full analytical report (outline to be provided)

Research Schedule										
No	Description	Week								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Research Methodology									
2	Questioner Preparation									
3	Questioner Copying									
4	Researcher Recruitment									
5	Researcher Training									
6	Field Research									
7	Data Input & Tables									
8	Data Analysis									
9	First Draft of Reporting									
10	Report Writing									

Estimation:

- **45 000 USD** including:

Translation, back-translation, Survey Workshop (including PMI), Piloting, Survey modifications, survey implementation process – including logistics, lodging, per diem, field supervision, double-data entry, reporting and translation

- Shelter Department in Geneva will contribute with 10,000 CHF (8,200 USD)

Annex 2: Household Questionnaire

TRANSITIONAL SHELTER PROGRAMME QUESTIONNAIRE

1- DATA

1.1	Location	District/Village				
1.2	Name of the respondent					
1.3	Sex of the respondent	a) Male b) Female				
1.4	Age of the respondent	___ ___ Up to 99 yrs old (if older, write 99)				
1.4.1	Relation to Head of HH	a) Head of household b) Spouse c) Child d) Mother/father e) Other				
1.5	Number of people living in the TS	___ ___				
1.6	Implementing partner name	_____ CAN THIS BE PRE-CODED?				
1.7	Date you moved into transitional shelter	Month _____ Year _____ IF DNK, WRITE 00/00?				
1.8	How many people living in this shelter bring income to the household?	___ ___				
1.9	Please estimate how much income your household earns each month (all income earners together)	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">a) < 500,000 rupiah</td> <td style="width: 50%;">b) 500,001 - 1,200,000 rupiah</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) 1,200,001 - 2,000,000 rupiah</td> <td>d) > 2,000,000 rupiah</td> </tr> </table>	a) < 500,000 rupiah	b) 500,001 - 1,200,000 rupiah	c) 1,200,001 - 2,000,000 rupiah	d) > 2,000,000 rupiah
a) < 500,000 rupiah	b) 500,001 - 1,200,000 rupiah					
c) 1,200,001 - 2,000,000 rupiah	d) > 2,000,000 rupiah					

2- SITUATION BEFORE THE TSUNAMI

2.1	In which District did you live before the tsunami?	Answer from list			
2.1.1	In which Village did you live before the tsunami?	_____			
2.2	Did you own a house?	a)Yes	b)No	If No, goto 2.4	
2.3	What type of house?	a) Brick house	b) Wooden house	c) Wood/brick	d) Others (specify)_____
2.4	Did you have any land before tsunami?	a)Yes	b)No	TSS Only	

3- SITUATION AFTER TSUNAMI

3.1	Which of the following did you lose in the tsunami?	a) Family	b) Home	c) Income	d) Assets	
3.2	Rank the following losses based on their importance to you	a) Family	b) Home	c) Income	d) Assets	Rank 1=most, 4=least
3.3	Are you now living in a different village?	a)Yes		b)No	If No, goto 3.5	
3.4	If yes, at what distance do you live now from your previous village?	a) < 1 km		b) 1-5km	c) 6-20km	d) More than 20km
3.5	How long did you live in a tent or shack before moving into TS?	a) Never		b) Less than 6 months	c) Between 6 months and 1 year	d) More than 1 year
3.6	When did you move to the place you live now?	a) Less than 6 months ago		b) Between 6 months and 1 year	c) More than 1 year ago	
3.7	Do you have any land now?	a)Yes	b)No	TSS Only		

4- INFORMATION/DISSEMINATION OF THE PROGRAMME

4.1	In what ways have you or other members of your family been involved in the TS programme in your village?		a) Trainings (Y/N)	b) Information meetings (Y/N)		
			c) Committee member	d) Provided labor	e) Other (Specify)	
4.2	How did you receive the information at the beginning of the programme?	a)Village leader	b)Implementing partner	c)Radio	d)Information board	e)PMI/IFRC staff
4.3	How did you receive technical instructions regarding construction process?	a)Implementing partner	b)IFRC/PMI staff	c)Documentation	d) Did not receive any instruction	
4.4	Have you received your ownership/handover certificate?	a)Yes	b)No			
4.5	How important was the TS program in helping you rebuild your livelihood?		a) Very important	b)No	b) Somewhat important	c) Not so important

5- CONSTRUCTION PROCESS

5.1	Who built the following components of your TS?	FRAME:	a)Myself	b)Community support	c)Implementing partner staff	d)Contractor	e)IFRC/PMI staff
		TIMBER:	a)Myself	b)Community support	c)Implementing partner staff	d)Contractor	e)IFRC/PMI staff
		GABLE:	a)Myself	b)Community support	c)Implementing partner staff	d)Contractor	e)IFRC/PMI staff
5.2	How many persons were involved in the construction?		a) Less than 4 persons	b) 4 persons	c) More than 4 persons		
5.3	How long did it take to complete the TS?	a) 2 days or less	b) Between 2 and 4 days	c) Between 4 and 7 days	d) More than 1 week		
5.4	Is the TS easy to assemble and disassemble?	a) Yes	b) No/Why?	If no, specify:			
5.5	Who has provided the gable material?		a) Myself	b) Implementing partner	c) Other		

6- TS SATISFACTION QUESTIONNAIRE

6.1	Are you satisfied of the TS design? If a-c, skip to 6.2	a) Highly satisfied	b) Satisfied	c) Neutral	d) Dissatisfied	e) Highly dissatisfied
6.1.1	If dissatisfied or highly dissatisfied, why? _____					
6.2	Are you satisfied with the size of the TS?	a) Highly satisfied	b) Satisfied	c) Neutral	d) Dissatisfied	e) Highly dissatisfied
6.3	Are you satisfied about TS material?					
	Quality of the frame	a) Highly satisfied	b) Satisfied	c) Neutral	d) Dissatisfied	e) Highly dissatisfied
	Quality of the timber	a) Highly satisfied	b) Satisfied	c) Neutral	d) Dissatisfied	e) Highly dissatisfied
	Quality of the roof	a) Highly satisfied	b) Satisfied	c) Neutral	d) Dissatisfied	e) Highly dissatisfied
	Quality of the gable	a) Highly satisfied	b) Satisfied	c) Neutral	d) Dissatisfied	e) Highly dissatisfied
	Thermal and acoustic insulation	a) Highly satisfied	b) Satisfied	c) Neutral	d) Dissatisfied	e) Highly dissatisfied
	Safety to ensure that you will be safe from future earthquakes	a) Highly satisfied	b) Satisfied	c) Neutral	d) Dissatisfied	e) Highly dissatisfied
6.4	What change, if any, would you make to the materials used to construct your TS?					
6.5	Did you use the rain water pipe to collect rain water?	a)Yes	b)No	If Yes, skip to 7.1		
6.5.1	If no, why not?					

7 ACTUAL TS ADAPTATIONS

7.1	At present what is your TS being used for?	a) Accommodation only	b) Storage	c) Business or livelihood	d) Other (Specify)
7.2	Did you invest any time or money in improving your TS?	a) Yes	b) No	If yes, skip to 7.3	
7.2.1	If no, why not?				
7.3	How much money have you invested?	a) Less than 1 million	b) Between 1 and 3 millions	c) More than 3 millions	d) No money, just time
7.4	What adaptations have been made?				
	Extension	a) Yes	b) No		
	Room separation	a) Yes	b) No		
	Exterior Decoration	a) Yes	b) No		
	Interior Decoration	a) Yes	b) No		
	Painting	a) Yes	b) No		
	Other	a) Yes	b) No		
7.5	Which furniture you have?				
	Mat on the floor	a) Yes	b) No		
	Mattress	a) Yes	b) No		
	Table	a) Yes	b) No		
	Chairs	a) Yes	b) No		
	Sofa	a) Yes	b) No		
	Cooking set	a) Yes	b) No		
	Fans	a) Yes	b) No		
	Other	a) Yes	b) No		
7.6	Which indispensable furniture are you missing that would improve your living condition?				

8- ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION

8.1	Do you have				
	Electricity	a) Yes	b) No/Why?		
	Water supply	a) Yes - satisfactory	b) Yes - not satisfactory	c) No	If b, then why not satisfactory?
	Latrine	a) Yes - satisfactory	b) Yes - not satisfactory	c) No	If b, then why not satisfactory?
	Solid waste system	a) Yes - satisfactory	b) Yes - not satisfactory	c) No	If b, then why not satisfactory?
	Sufficient privacy	a) Yes - satisfactory	b) Yes - not satisfactory	c) No	If b, then why not satisfactory?
	Proper Drainage around TS	a) Yes - satisfactory	b) Yes - not satisfactory	c) No	If b, then why not satisfactory?
8.2	Which services do you have close by? Indicate the distance				
	Health facilities	a) In village	b) Less than 1km	c) Between 1 and 5km	d) More than 5km
	Market	a) In village	b) Less than 1km	c) Between 1 and 5km	d) More than 5km
	School or kindergarten	a) In village	b) Less than 1km	c) Between 1 and 5km	d) More than 5km
	Mosque	a) In village	b) Less than 1km	c) Between 1 and 5km	d) More than 5km
	Road access	a) In village	b) Less than 1km	c) Between 1 and 5km	d) More than 5km
8.3	Which service are you missing that would most improve your living condition?				

9- FUTURE EXPECTATIONS

9.1	Do you already have a permanent house?	a) Yes	b) No	If Yes, skip to 9.4		
9.2	Will you get a permanent house	a) Yes	b) No	c) Don't know	If Don't Know, skip to 9.10	
9.3	Why will you not get a permanent house?	_____	Skip to 9.10			
9.4	How you will get a permanent house?	a) From BRR/Government	b) From International NGOs	c) From local NGOs	d) Build myself	e) Don't know
9.5	When are you planning to move into your permanent house?	a) Less than 6 months	b) Between 6 months and 1 year	c) More than 1 year	d) Don't know	
9.6	Do you know where your permanent house will be located?	a) Yes	b) No	If No, skip to 9.9		
9.7	Where will your permanent house be located?	District: _____	Sub-district: _____	Village: _____		
9.8	What distance is your future residence site (estimate in kilometers)?	_____ (kms)				
9.9	If you get/have a PH, what you will do with the TS? If d-g, skip to 9.12	a) Use as an extension	b) Use as second residence	c) Use for other activities	d) Give away	e) Sell it
				f) Other (Specify)	g) Don't know	
9.10	If you still plan to use the TS, how do you plan to do to improve it?	a) Extention	b) Decoration	c) Other/Specify	d) Not planning on improving it	
9.11	What single feature would you suggest adding to future TS programs.					
9.12	What maintenance do you plan to do to the TS?	a)Anti-corrosion paint	b)Paint the timber	c)Other/Specify	d) Not planning to maintain the TS	
9.13	What is the most important thing that you need now?	a) Permenent house	a) Better water/sanitation	c) More money	d) Job/better job	
		e) Asset	c)Other/specify			