

ANNEX 20

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: Initial Concepts

Introduction

(Note: This M&E Framework was prepared by UP Planades in May 2010 and was used to inform the development of the BRACE logframe. It will be revisited during BRACE implementation)

A. Methodology

Within the limited timeframe for this engagement, four primary methods were used to develop the proposed M&E framework:

1. Review of relevant documents such as: LGU documents, studies on socialized housing initiatives in the Philippines, literature on Disaster Risk Reduction concepts, related success indicators, legislations, AusAID guidelines and concept papers
2. Interview with key informants from the City Government of Taguig (including the Local Housing Office, UPAO, City Health Office, City Planning Office, Disaster Management Office), HABITAT for Humanity and Gawad Kalinga, and AusAID
3. Participant-observation in Community Focus Group Discussions organized by other PLANADES team members
4. Review and cross-checking with studies conducted by other consultants commissioned for this project (including the Socio-Economic Profiling Survey, Community Development and Livelihood Options, and Housing Finance Models)

B. Scope and Limitations

1. The proposed M&E Framework was designed mainly for the Socialised Housing and Livelihood Component of the project. While other offices may be involved in implementing the M&E Framework, this document does not intend to develop a Monitoring and Evaluation System for the entire local government office.
2. Ideally, the development of a Logical Framework involves a long process of consultation and consensus-building with key stakeholders. It follows a sequential process of problem tree analysis, stakeholders' analysis, objectives tree analysis, alternatives analysis, and formulation of the logical framework matrix (LFM). However, this process was modified and shortened for the following reasons: a) limited timetable for the consulting engagement; b) activities related to the May 10 national and local elections constrained LGU officials'/staff's participation in workshops; c) it is premature for LGU officials to decide on specific program options during an election period; and d) relocation is a sensitive matter to discuss with potential community beneficiaries, hence, engaging them in a planning exercise at this point was not advisable. Instead of engaging a big number of stakeholders, the LFM was based on key informant's views of expected results and risks, analysis of community FGD results, as well as review of past and existing experiences in socialised housing.
3. The proposed LFM is indicative in nature, and mainly intends to provide AusAID and the LGU with an initial working document. Further refinements may be made in the course of building consensus among stakeholders, as well as integrating and harmonizing the Social Housing and Livelihood component with the MMRRP.
4. It is premature to develop monitoring instruments and data analysis framework since AusAID, the LGU and other stakeholders need to first agree on the general direction of the project as summarized in the LFM.

II. Guiding Concepts and Key Assumptions

- A. The terminologies used in the proposed Logical Framework are defined based on AusAID's Guidelines for LFA Development.
- B. The Social Housing and Livelihood Component envision to contribute to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) goals for Metro Manila. Hence, the proposed logical framework was developed considering basic DRR concepts:¹

1. Communities are not isolated: the linkages of one community with the wider world are determinants for its resilience.
2. Communities are complex and often not united. Don't overlook internal differences in wealth, gender and the labour, religion or ethnic-based divisions.
3. Communities have other dimensions: common values, interest, activities and structures.

In designing resettlement programs, it is important to consider partnership-building, community organizing, and differential access to project benefits.

- C. The Logical Framework of the Social Housing and Livelihood Component follows the "Building Back Better" principle which prescribes that both the physical structure and the necessary services and facilities needed to ensure the overall well-being of the family and individual should be considered. While AusAID's assistance for this component does not include direct assistance for basic services (e.g., education, health, transportation), the Logframe assumes that the selection of relocation sites will consider physical access to existing services/facilities. Enhancing the quality of existing basic services, if at all needed, is beyond the scope of this component, and is assumed to be addressed by the initiatives of the LGU, other programs, and/or other partner agencies.
- D. Socialized housing and Disaster Risk Reduction involves multi-faceted interventions requiring competencies which may not necessarily be present in one single organization. These programs, hence, should be developed using a **multi-stakeholder framework**.
- E. The level of vulnerability to disasters varies across various segments of the population, as revealed by the Socio-Economic Profile Survey, and a rapid vulnerability assessment of the target communities: Depending on the level of vulnerability, DRR intervention could range from relocation (such as social housing) to adaptation (i.e., strengthening people's capacity to cope with disasters). The AusAID and the City Government of Taguig will have to decide on a targeted intervention before the Logframe could be finalized. The draft M&E framework assumes that AusAID's assistance will focus on "Prioritized Resettlement" of informal settlers residing on public lands situated in high-risk areas (refer to Table 3: Strategic Action Matrix, Section 4).

III. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

A. Critical Questions

1. Has the program contributed to reducing informal settlers' social, economic and environmental vulnerability?
2. Is the housing and finance model appropriate for the identified target group? What adjustments should be made if the program will be replicated in other parts of Metro Manila?
 - a) Is it affordable to identified target groups?
 - b) Is the building technology cost-effective and volunteer-friendly?
 - c) Can target beneficiaries manage and maintain the housing facilities?

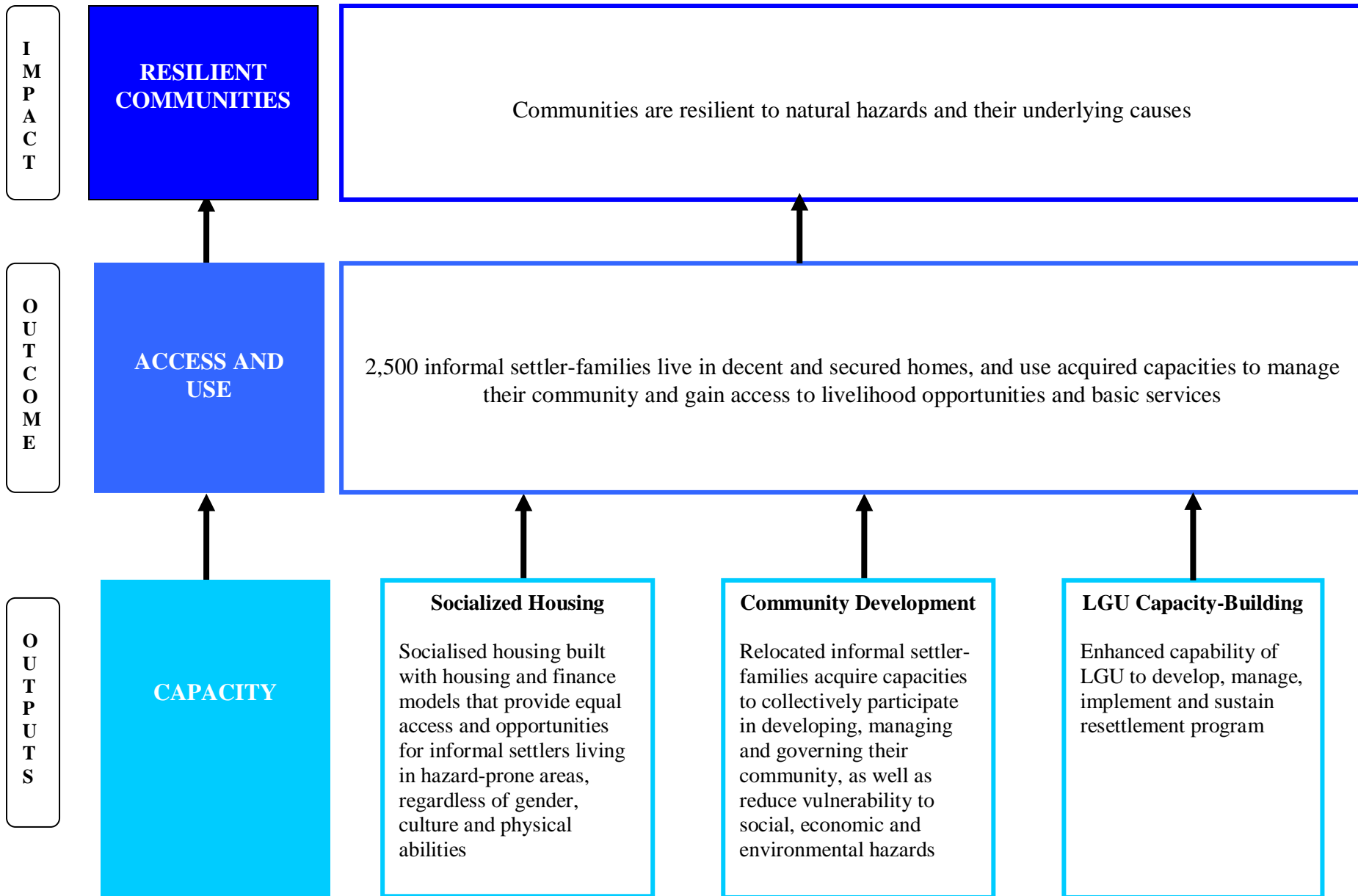
¹ "Characteristics of a disaster-resilient community: A guidance note, powerpoint presented by Jose Luis Peña of Christian Aid, London, February 2008.

- d) Does the cost-recovery scheme work? Under what context will it work/not work?
- e) Does the settlement program benefit some people more than others? Does it address gender concerns and the special needs of more vulnerable groups (physically challenged individuals, cultural minority, and senior citizens)?
3. Has the program strengthened the LGU's capacity to manage and implement the social housing and livelihood program effectively and efficiently?
4. Were project risks managed effectively?
5. What lessons can be learned from the pilot project? What factors should be considered if the program is to be replicated in other areas in Metro Manila?

B. The Results Chain

The Logical Framework Matrix (LFM) is designed based on a CAPACITY-ACCESS/USAGE-RELIENCE model (Figure 1). As illustrated by the cause-effect relationship in the model, the approach to disaster risk reduction is by enabling informal settlers residing in hazard-prone areas to acquire affordable, durable and safer homes, as well as providing them with capacities that will address some underlying causes of vulnerability, such as limited access to livelihood opportunities, information and social protection, as well as limited participation in community. The model also presupposes that AusAID's assistance will focus on the most vulnerable section of the target population who are most in need of resettlement. It is assumed that other MRRP components, other LGU programs, and initiatives of other service/support organizations will address or render other DRR interventions.

Figure 1. Proposed Results Chain



Note: 1) “Community” in this context refers to the resettlement community.
 2) “Secured homes” refers to security of tenure, sturdy homes, and peaceful community.

C. Indicative Logical Framework²

Design Summary	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Impact</p> <p>Contribute to building communities that are resilient to natural hazards and the underlying causes of vulnerability</p>	<p>Reduced disaster losses in lives, economic and community assets</p> <p>Duration of displacement, and number of families displaced from home, economic activities and social network</p> <p>Organized and educated response to disasters</p> <p>Number of resource agencies mobilized to support disaster-affected families</p> <p>Improved socio-economic status of relocated families</p>	<p>NDCC Report Impact evaluation</p> <p>Existing government data systems (CBMS, CHLSS, MBN)</p>	<p>Support groups have adequate structures and capacity to respond</p> <p>LGU institutes measures to prevent influx of new families in high-risk areas</p>
<p>Outcome</p> <p>After 3 years, 2,500 informal settler-families live in decent, and secured homes, and use acquired capacities to develop, manage and govern their communities; gain access to livelihood opportunities and basic services; as well as draw support from resource agencies³</p>	<p>1. Number and profile of informal settlers who participate in the relocation program (planning, construction, monitoring, conflict resolution, and actual relocation)</p>	<p>Records of Local Housing Office and/or agency tasked to implement community development activities</p>	<p>Risks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resistance or unwillingness of informal settlers living in hazard-prone areas to relocate 2. Less vulnerable and higher-income families are favored in the selection process over more vulnerable families (including women-headed households)

² For further refinement subject to consultation with various stakeholders, and integration with the bigger program

³ The draft LFM assumes a 3-year timeframe to coincide with Local Elective Officials' term of office.

Design Summary	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Outcome, cont.</p>	<p>2. Building occupancy or number and profile of informal settlers relocated (profile includes, among others, no. of female-headed or single-parent households, households with physically challenged members, cultural/religious affiliation, income sources)</p> <p>3. Percentage of housing applications approved or denied, disaggregated by applicant's gender, income</p> <p>4. Homeowners' Association ensure effective governance of the relocation community, and collaborates with the LGU to formulate and implement Estate Management policies and plans</p> <p>a) Estate Management Policies and Plans formulated</p> <p>b) Number of women who participate in policy and plan formulation</p> <p>c) No. of violations reported and resolved (<i>proxy for effective governance and estate management</i>)</p> <p>d) Projects (including installation of utilities and amenities) implemented in collaboration with resource agencies</p>	<p>Database of relocated families' profiles</p> <p>Local Housing Office's records</p> <p><u>For items under indicator 4:</u></p> <p>Records of Homeowners' Association and Local Housing Office (policies and plans formulated, minutes of meetings, projects implemented, records of violations and action taken)</p> <p>Records of amortization collecting agency</p> <p>FGD with Homeowners' Association to assess quality of participation</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <p>1. Existing support service facilities have capacity to accommodate the demands of relocated families</p> <p>2. Families use livelihood assistance (capital) to start up livelihood activities</p>

Design Summary	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Outcome, cont.</p>	<p>e) Percentage of families who participate in project planning and implementation</p> <p>f) Amortization payment rate</p> <p>5. Homeowners' satisfaction on:</p> <p>a) space utilization and amenities</p> <p>b) security of tenure and sense of ownership</p> <p>c) safety from disasters</p> <p>d) peace and order</p> <p>e) access to work place, economic opportunities, and basic services</p> <p>f) community socialization</p> <p>g) mortgage amortization schemes</p> <p>6. Number of individuals who set up gainful enterprises to augment family income, or got employed in the formal sector after relocation</p>	<p>Satisfaction Survey of Individuals residing in the resettlement site (adapt GAD checklist to gender-sensitize the survey instrument)</p> <p>Records of micro-finance institution supporting the community</p>	
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Environmentally sound socialized housing units built with housing and finance models that provide equal access and opportunities for informal settlers living in hazard-prone areas, regardless of gender, culture and physical abilities (Socialized Housing)</p>	<p>No., type, utilities and amenities of completed housing units</p> <p>Completed housing units are ECC-compliant</p> <p>Gender issues and special needs of more vulnerable individuals/ households considered in resettlement planning and imp</p>	<p>Database of social housing projects</p> <p>Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)</p> <p>Process review (adapt the GAD checklist)</p>	<p>Risk: Wait-and-see attitude of some informal settlers could delay start-up phase</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <p>1. Buy-in of housing beneficiaries to the sweat equity concept</p> <p>2. Land title or legal documents are in order</p>

Design Summary	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>2. 2,500 relocated informal settler-families acquire capacities to collectively participate in developing and managing their new community, as well as reduce vulnerability to social, economic and environmental hazards (Community Development)</p>	<p>Number and profile of Homeowners' Associations formed (no. of male and female members, positions in the association by sex)</p> <p>Number, profile and changes in knowledge and attitude of individuals trained on community governance, socialized housing, community resource management, and DRR</p> <p>Number of individuals who volunteer to participate in the relocation program (<i>proxy indicator to measure change in perception on DRR, socialized housing</i>)</p> <p>Number and profile of individuals trained on enterprise development and/or specialized skills in the formal sector (<i>note: profile refers to sex, educational attainment, religion/culture, physical disability</i>)</p> <p>Number and profile of individuals enrolled in micro-finance institutions' programs</p> <p>Number, profile and commitments of identified resource agencies, as well as potential employers in the formal sector in Taguig</p>	<p>Records of Homeowners' Association and/or Local Housing Office</p> <p>Training Report Pre- and post-training test</p> <p>Local Housing Office's Records</p> <p>Training Report</p> <p>Micro-finance institution's records</p> <p>Contacts database of partners and potential employers in Taguig</p>	<p>3. Relocation sites are within the geographic scope and priority of potential micro-finance institutions</p>

Design Summary	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>3. Enhanced capability of LGU to develop, manage, implement and sustain resettlement program (LGU Capacity-Building)</p>	<p>Resettlement policy for the City of Taguig clearly articulated, disseminated and implemented</p> <p>Manual of Operations, including guidelines for mainstreaming gender concerns and the special needs of vulnerable sectors, formulated, understood, and complied with by LGU decision-makers, the Local Housing Office, other concerned offices and partners</p> <p>Cost recovery scheme for resettlement program, with clear accountability mechanism, set up and implemented</p> <p>Multi-sectoral committee composed of representatives from the LGU, other government agencies, NGOs, private sector, and community beneficiaries, with clear commitments, roles and responsibilities, set up and functional</p> <p>Mandates, organizational structure and lines of coordination between/among the Local Housing Office, City Planning Office, UPAO and Barangay Affairs Office clarified and understood by staff</p>	<p>Review of Policy Document Periodic assessment</p> <p>Review of Manual of Operations Periodic assessment</p> <p>Financial document (LGU records) Periodic assessment</p> <p>MOA with LGU Minutes of committee meetings</p> <p>LGU records (organizational structure, office mandates, HR Manual) KII during periodic assessments</p>	<p>New administration does not dissolve the Local Housing Office (presently a special arm of the Mayor)</p> <p>The LGU prioritizes capacity-building of the Local Housing Office over regular LGU offices</p> <p>Buy-in of LGU to proposed capacity-building interventions, particularly organizational review</p> <p>Risk: Inability to sustain gains of capacity-building efforts due to lack of security of tenure of consultant-contractual staff in the Local Housing Office</p>

Design Summary	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
	<p>Local Housing Office's staff functions clarified, streamlined and matched with individual's competencies and program requirements (including clear mainstreaming of monitoring functions)</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation system (including MIS) set up and implemented by trained staff</p> <p>Local Housing Office with full staff complement and necessary equipment to run operations efficiently</p>	<p>LGU records (organizational structure, job descriptions) KII during periodic assessments</p> <p>KII during periodic assessments Spot check of MIS</p> <p>LGU records</p>	

IV. M&E Framework Implementation

A. M&E Needs Assessment Framework

The M&E Needs Assessment looked into existing M&E processes/system in the LGU to: a) determine how the M&E system for the social housing and livelihood component can be mainstreamed into existing systems; b) recommend ways to address gaps in the current system; and c) identify or recommend areas for capacity-building.

Conducted through Key Informant Interviews (KII) and review of documents, the rapid assessment examined two interrelated elements necessary to propel M&E in an organization:

1. **Motivation.** An organization is properly motivated to undertake M&E when: a) M&E is supported by a clear mandate and framework; b) it is internally driven (as opposed to driven by donors and other external partners); c) M&E advocates or champions exist; d) M&E is used for learning, planning and operational improvement; and e) people perceive the benefits of M&E.
2. **Capacity.** An organization is capable to carry out M&E tasks when: a) M&E roles are clearly defined and delegated to staff; b) adequate human and financial resources for M&E are allocated; c) human resources are trained on M&E; d) M&E is supported by a data management system; and e) there is a system to communicate M&E results.

B. Findings

1. There is no M&E system either within the Local Housing Office or in the LGU as a whole. This is manifested by the following observations:
 - a) Monitoring is generally done through verbal communication. Status and issues arising from upcoming or on-going projects are not discussed in regular intra-office meetings, but are discussed informally with concerned individuals. Although this practice works in terms of responding to daily operational concerns, the lack of database and system of documenting performance and lessons learned threatens the loss of institutional memory in the event of staff turnover, as well as contributes to inefficient information retrieval.
 - b) Performance measurement parameters, apart from the completion status of on-going housing projects, are not clearly articulated. In general, a project is considered successful when the Local Housing Office is commended by the Mayor, or when they receive awards from external groups.
 - c) Reporting is only at the "output" level (i.e., completion status of housing projects), solely used by the City Planning Office for annual budgeting purposes. There are no periodic assessment activities to discuss lessons learned and outcomes on the beneficiaries (homeowners).
 - d) There is no data management system. The database set up through the initiative of a Local Housing Staff is not updated. Use of existing government monitoring systems (CBMS, LGPMS) are driven by national agencies, but are not used by the LGU for its planning functions.
2. The above weaknesses are offshoots of other gaps within the organization:
 - a) There is no clearly articulated demand for regular reporting or higher level of information. Information users in the LGU (specifically the Mayor's Office, City Planning Office, Technical Working Group for Housing) are usually interested in information on daily operational concerns or the list of upcoming projects for budgeting purposes. The Local Housing Office reports directly to the Mayor's

Office, and relates only with other offices as need arises. For some reasons, the City Planning Office does not exercise its planning function, but merely as a regulatory body to ensure compliance with documents required for approval of proposed projects. Inter-Office bodies (e.g., Cluster Meetings) have been inactive since Typhoon Ondoy.

- b) There is no M&E champion in the organization.
- c) Although, in principle, some key informants recognize the benefits of M&E, the latter is regarded as a second priority. The City Planning Office sees the need to strengthen its capacity to carry out its planning function first before it can perform its M&E function. Similarly, for the Local Housing Office, operational tasks are prioritized over M&E tasks since the staff/office is overloaded not only with housing projects but also with backstopping tasks for other offices assigned to them by the Mayor.
- d) The staff lack M&E training. Although they have attended a general orientation seminar on CBMS, follow-up intervention to adapt the system to local context is wanting.
- e) The Local Housing Office operates as a special arm of the Mayor's Office, and is not organizationally positioned at par with the regular offices of the LGU. As such, it is a challenge for the Local Housing Office to get fast approval of requests for additional computers and/staff.

C. Recommendations

1. Institutional Mechanisms

Social Housing and Livelihood is a multi-faceted concern that requires the participation of various stakeholders in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes. To implement this multi-stakeholder framework, there is a need to create an Inter-Agency Committee (or expand and activate similar existing bodies, such as the Technical Working Group for Housing or Cluster meetings), with the Local Housing Office as lead agency and secretariat.

Below is a proposed mechanism to implement the M&E framework.

Agencies	Report Requirements		M&E Roles	Reports Generated	
	Type and Frequency of Reports	From Whom		Type of Reports	For Whom
1. AusAID and other donor agencies	Bi-Annual and Annual Progress Report Assessment Reports	Office of the Mayor through the Local Housing Office	Participates in LGU's planning and M&E activities; leads Missions	Mission Report	LGU
2. Office of the Mayor	Status Reports (Weekly, Monthly) Bi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports Assessment	Local Housing Office	Participates in LGU's planning and M&E activities; and Missions of donor agencies	Mission Report	LGU

	Reports				
3. Inter-Agency Committee	Consolidated status report	Local Housing Office (Secretariat)	Discuss overall project status; conduct collective assessment; and set overall project direction	Minutes of inter-agency meetings (prepared by the Secretariat)	Members of Inter-Agency Committee
4. City Planning Office	Consolidated Bi-Annual and Annual Assessment Reports	Local Housing Office	Discuss overall project status; conduct collective assessment; and set overall project direction	Consolidated progress report of all offices in the LGU	Office of the Mayor
5. Local Housing Office a) Head	Weekly status reports	Technical staff and M&E Coordinator	Convene weekly unit meeting and periodic assessment	Weekly Status Report	Office of the Mayor
b) Technical staff	-	-	Monitor and record status and concerns from field activities	Weekly Status Report	M&E Coordinator
c) M&E Coordinator	Weekly Field Status Report	Technical Staff	Coordinate all M&E activities Organize periodic assessment	Consolidated Status Report	Head of Local Housing

Agencies	Report Requirements		M&E Roles	Reports Generated	
	Type and Frequency of Reports	From Whom		Type of Reports	For Whom
d) Database Staff	Weekly Status Report	Technical Staff	Manage the database and generate needed reports	Database-generated reports	M&E Coordinator
6. Social Welfare and Development Office			Support assessment of socio-economic status of relocated families	Socio-economic data using existing government data systems (CBMS, MBN, CHLSS)	Inter-Agency Committee and external evaluators
7. Community Focal Persons	-	-	Coordinate M&E activities at the community level (e.g., homeowners meeting)	Community reports	Technical or field staff

Note: Inter-Agency Committee may be led by the Mayor or the Head of the Local Housing Office, and composed of representatives from various LGU offices, other government agencies, private sector, NGOs, and affected community.

2. M&E Capacity Building

Measures to strengthen the LGU's capacity to implement the M&E system for the Social Housing and Livelihood Component are premised on the following:

- a) The proposed M&E system is based on a multi-stakeholder framework.
- b) Organizational concerns beyond M&E will be addressed simultaneously.

Below are proposed areas for M&E capacity-building:

Interventions	Purpose	Target Group	Requisite/ Assumptions
1. Training on M&E concepts and Management Information System	Enhance appreciation and knowledge of M&E	Staff of Local Housing Office, City Planning, Disaster Management, DSWD, UPAO, Support Service Offices, focal persons from partner organizations	-

Interventions	Purpose	Target Group	Requisite/ Assumptions
2. Job review	Review and streamline staff's job description vis-à-vis actual work load and competencies. Mainstream M&E tasks in technical/operations staff's job description	Local Housing Office	Organizational review of UPAO and Local Housing Office to clarify mandates and relationships
3. Beef up staff complement	Designate M&E staff as needed	Local Housing Office	Dependent on results of job review
4. Develop and implement a Management Information System by maximizing the use of existing government data systems (e.g., CHLSS, CBMS, MBN, LGPMS), supplemented by a database of resettlement projects	To systematically collect, process and report poverty-related information that could be used for LGU planning and decision-making.	Social Welfare and Development Office, Local Housing Office, City Health Office and City Planning Office	
5. Develop a website that could serve as platform for sharing reports and other information among project partners	To facilitate information sharing among various project partners	LGU-wide	
5. Subsidize M&E activities (e.g., periodic assessment, orientation on the final Component Logframe)	To enhance appreciation of M&E within the LGU by demonstrating how M&E is actually implemented	Local Housing Office and Inter-Agency Body	

3. Other Recommendations

The following recommendations are not directly related to M&E, but are essential in creating demand for M&E and improving the LGU's capacity to develop, manage and implement resettlement programs.

- a) There is a need to conduct organizational review to clarify the current role of UPAO with reference to its legal mandate as stated in the Local Government Code. After the creation of the Local Housing Office in 2004, the role of UPAO has been limited to conducting census of urban poor communities targeted for resettlement programs, as requested by the Mayor and the Local Housing Office. Apart from submitting census data to the Local Housing Office, UPAO does not participate in planning resettlement projects, nor implement other programs/services to address other concerns of informal settlers.

The Local Housing Office's position within the LGU is also a gray area. At present, it exists as a special arm of the Mayor, and is not positioned at par with regular LGU offices. Under this set-up, the office faces the risk of dissolution in the event that LGU administration changes, as well as reduces the Office's leverage for LGU resources viz regular LGU offices.

Gray areas have also been raised regarding coordination of the Local Housing Office with UPAO, Anti-Squatting Office, and other LGU offices.

Given that resettlement programs are multi-faceted in nature, and require the participation of various offices/agencies, there is a need to review the LGU's organizational structure and determine how best LGU offices could coordinate and collaborate.

- b) The City Planning and Development Office (CPDO) also needs to strengthen its capacity to perform its planning, monitoring and evaluation functions. At present, the CPDO does not perform these functions, but is merely confined to regulatory functions.
- c) The census instrument used by UPAO generates very limited data (name of husband and wife, income, date of occupancy, number of family members). There is a need to improve profiling of informal settlers to facilitate not only the identification of qualified housing beneficiaries but also a deeper analysis of their vulnerability, affordability, housing preferences, and needs that should be considered in planning housing projects.
- d) In the absence of survey/census data on poverty and other social indicators at the provincial and city/municipality levels, which can be used for targeting program beneficiaries or identifying indigent/poor households/families, the LGU may opt to generate household information using various tools and concepts. For LGUs requiring individual and direct targeting, data are needed at the individual and household levels. The collected data may be stored in a data base which the various programs of the LGU can access and use for targeting their respective beneficiaries. The alternative options for generating local data are the following:

Option 1: Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS)

- Collects income and other basic poverty indicators.
- Data collected through complete enumeration of households province-wide or only within selected municipalities and cities.
- One suggested analysis is to determine whether a household is poor or non-poor based on logit regression analysis, i.e., a formula derived from the relationship between being poor or non-poor and a set of housing characteristics and household asset indicators using national data.

Option 2: Household Rapid Assessment (HRA)

- Recommended for use in DSWD's Conditional Cash Transfer Program

- Identification of the poor is done through proxy indicators that include household and housing characteristics and household assets (the approach is called Proxy Means Test (PMT)).
- Data are collected through complete enumeration of households province-wide or only within selected municipalities and cities, or only on selected households.
- One suggested analysis is to determine whether a household is poor or non-poor based on prediction of per capita income using regression analysis, i.e., a formula derived from the relationship between household per capita income and a set of household and housing characteristics and household asset indicators using national data.

Option 3: The Community-Based Health and Living Standards Survey (CHLSS)

- Data collected through complete enumeration of households province-wide or LGU-wide.
- Ranks households according to a living standards index (LSI) computed through Principal Components Analysis. (The provincial poverty rate as published by NSCB is used as benchmark or cut-off point for determining which households are eligible for enrollment, e.g., if the provincial poverty rate is 33%, then all households in the bottom 33% of ranked households would be eligible for enrollment).
- Standards are consumption-based rather than income-based.
- Uses a limited set of indicators representing various dimension of socio-economic status or living standards:
 - household composition and demographics (age, education, occupation and employment)
 - water and sanitation (source of drinking water, type of toilet used)
 - housing conditions (ownership of house and lot; quality of roof; wall and floor materials; structural condition of house; electricity use; quality of cooking fuel)
 - household assets (land, livestock, transport, appliances/electronics)
 - food security and vulnerability (number of meals served past two days; days luxury food served; days food was not enough past month; weeks of stock of staple food)
- Includes indicators needed by the health sector, specifically information on unmet needs for key health services and education.