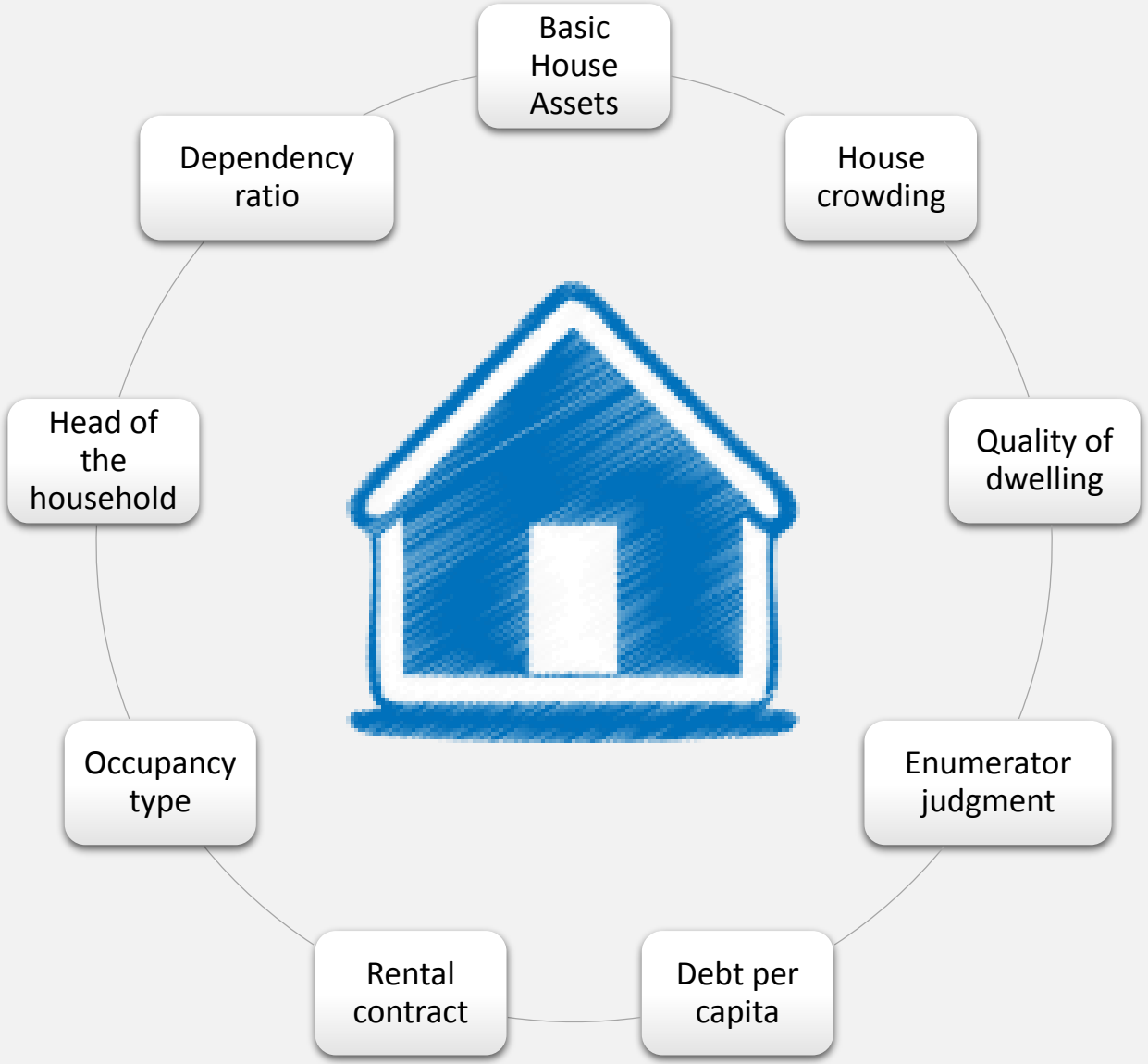
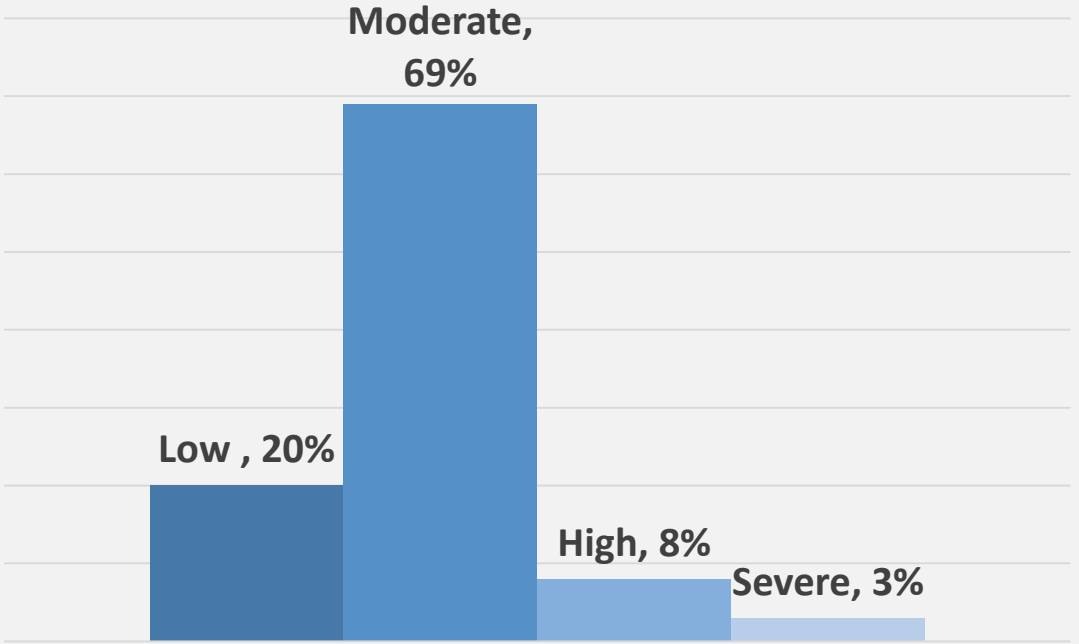
The original shelter sector decision tree





Challenges

- Not adapted to the context of urban setting
- Highly dependent on enumerator judgment
- Did not capture eviction threat & Accessibility
- Included some duplication of atomic indicators
- Did not reflect reality in terms of vulnerability

The revised shelter sector decision tree

Basic House Assets

Shelter Type

House crowding

Eviction

Quality of dwelling

Dependency ratio

Enumerator judgment

Head of the household

Debt per capita

Accessibility

Occupancy type

Rental contract

Added to capture vulnerability of people living in garages, informal buildings, unfinished buildings, informal settlements

Added to capture levels of eviction threat

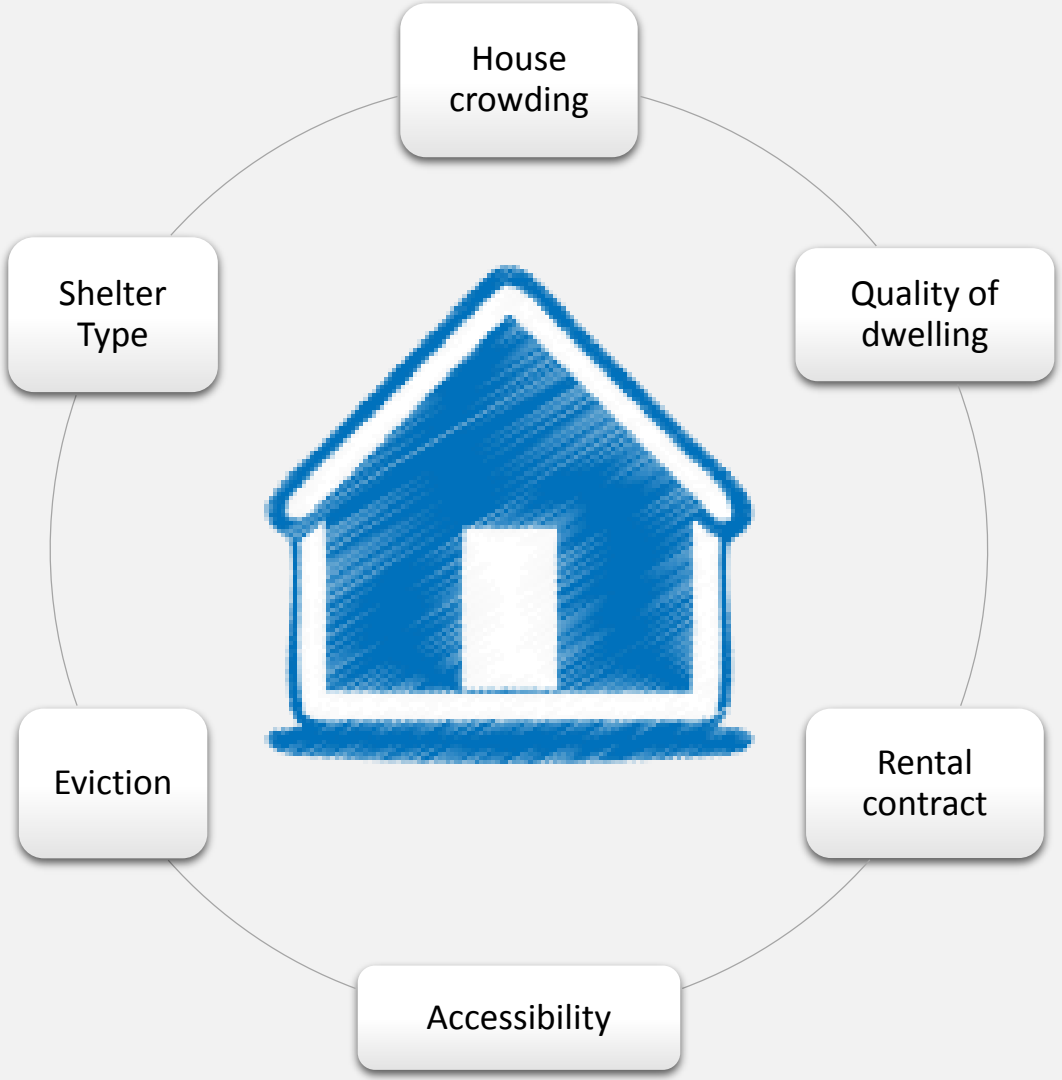
Added to capture accessibility to the shelter by family members

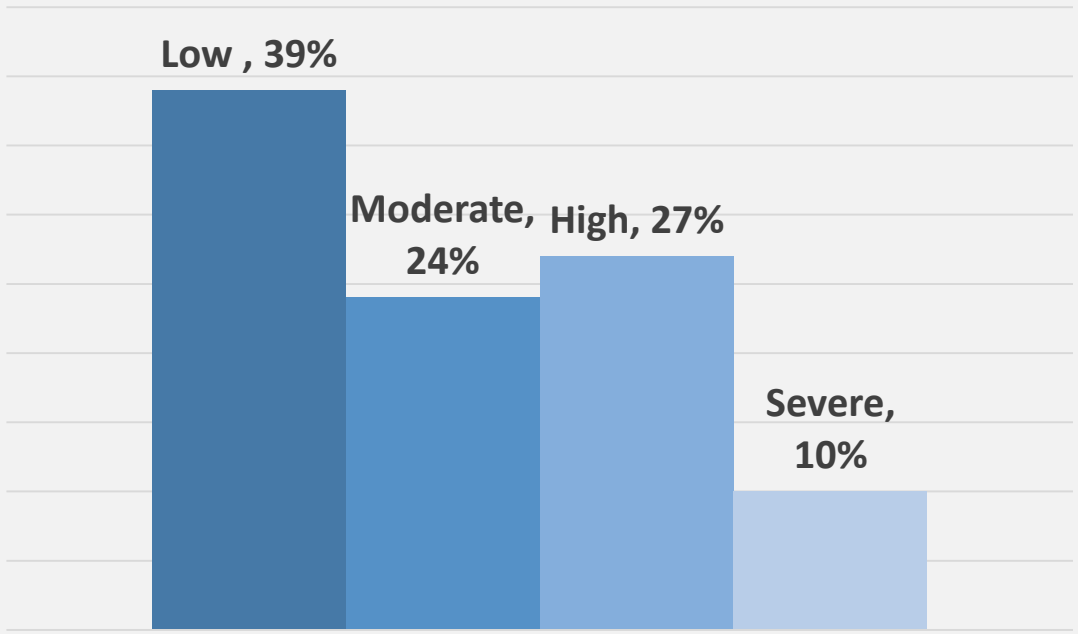
Reformulated the concept of crowdedness in the house to reflect number of people per room and number of families living in the same house – rather than sqm per person

Broken down the different things to look at in order to identify the physical condition of the shelter – included condition of roof, leakages, ventilation, openings, safety from elec hazards, dampness, privacy and light

Changed to reflect the type of agreements between the landlord and the tenant

The revised shelter sector decision tree





Result

The shelter score represents better the vulnerability of the household in terms of (1) quality of dwelling (2) crowdedness (3) security of tenure.

The revised shelter sector decision tree

The sector overall score can only be used as a prioritization tool at national and local level, however the **selection** of both beneficiary and type of intervention should be based on a more **sensitive analysis of the sub-categories scores**.

In order to mainstream the use of VAF scoring across shelter actors, the Shelter Working Group will include considerations of the VAF sector and sub-category scores in the existing technical guidelines for each of the shelter interventions.