QSAND Settlement Category

SET02 – Security of Tenure
Focus: to recognise and support:
- Diverse tenure arrangements relating to housing, land and property.
- Transparency, accountability and communication with the affected community in regard to tenure issues.
- The promotion of security of tenure in all shelter responses.

SET03 – Spatial Planning
Focus: to ensure that the settlement layout, amenities, other designated land uses, and infrastructure are planned and implemented in an integrated manner to sustainably support social, cultural and economic activities, providing the necessary basis for the community to develop and grow.

QSAND Water and Sanitation Category

WS01 – Water Demand and Supply
Focus: to ensure that the water demand of the affected community is optimised and met for all needs, through a sustainable and secure water supply.

CCS02 Community Ownership and Sustainable Management
Focus: to ensure that the sustainability of the reconstruction work is maintained through clear community ownership and sustainable management arrangements.

CRS Activities – Spatial Planning, Security, and Viability of Tenure
Examples include:
- Consultation and participatory activities in order to understand the spatial planning context.
- Development of a spatial settlement plan to ensure that the newly developed community was integrated in an efficient, integrated and appropriate way.
- Consideration and implementation of relevant, appropriate amenities, shelter types and infrastructure.
- Helping families to navigate the government land tenure system, ensuring they understood the required control of the required documents involved in obtaining their own land title.
- Without this support from CRS and their partners, the prospect of ever owning their own home would be inconceivable for almost all the project’s participants.

QSAND Water and Sanitation Category

WS01 – Water Demand and Supply
Focus: to ensure that the water demand of the affected community is optimised and met for all needs, through a sustainable and secure water supply.

CCS02 Community Ownership and Sustainable Management
Focus: to ensure that the sustainability of the reconstruction work is maintained through clear community ownership and sustainable management arrangements.

CRS Activities – Water Demand, Supply, and Maintenance
Examples include:
- Working in line with Philippines national standards on water and sanitation and World Health Organisation standards.
- An environmental impact assessment designed in accordance with local authorities.
- Care taken to ensure supply, demand, and storage concerns have been addressed.
- Provisions for rainwater harvesting and storage.
- Training of HOAs to ensure they were equipped to maintain water supplies and deal with water waste in the long-term.

“CRS’s ‘Very Good’ QSAND rating has helped demonstrate the comprehensive approach taken to integrating sustainable and resilience in the early stages of the Anibong Resettlement Project. Hearing from CRS that QSAND also prompted thinking and discussion about enhancement of existing or consideration of new approaches exemplifies how QSAND can benefit development and reconstruction projects.”

Yetunde Abdul, QSAND Programme Manager.
Anibong Resettlement Project (ARP)

Among the most devastated areas was the coastal district of Anibong in Tacloban, on Leyte island, where the super typhoon washed away or destroyed the vast majority of houses and local infrastructure. CRS, and its local partner Caritas Philippines, have been responding to this disaster since November 2013. CRS aimed to help 100,000 families in the area with the use of ‘durable assets’ to transition to a more sustainable community, resilient and support livelihoods. Working with the local government bodies, the organization was able to bring aid to almost 70% of the most affected families from the Anibong community to relocate the homes and livelihoods to a safer, sustainable, and dignified new community. CRS has not only designed a new planned community, but provides essential infrastructure (water, sanitation, electricity, drainage, and solid waste management), but also worked closely with education, markets, and shared community spaces), but also worked closely with services not only designed a new planned community that provides essential infrastructure lives and livelihoods in a safe, sustainable, and dignified new community. CRS has recorded with Category 5-equivalent and five to six-meter storm surges at landfall. It left neighbourhoods and infrastructure in ruins with over 11 million houses destroyed or damaged and over 12 million people affected. Over 6,000 lost their lives. The poor were disproportionately affected, and an additional 2.3 million people (over half a million households) are now living below the poverty line, representing an increase in the poverty rate from 62.1 percent to approximately 55.7 percent in the worst-affected areas (GoP 2013).

Super Typhoon Haiyan, known locally as Yolanda, struck the Philippines in November 2013. It is considered one of the strongest typhoons ever recorded with Category 5-equivalent and five to six-meter storm surges at landfall. It left neighbourhoods and infrastructure in ruins with over 11 million houses destroyed or damaged and over 12 million people affected. Over 6,000 lost their lives. The poor were disproportionately affected, and an additional 2.3 million people (over half a million households) are now living below the poverty line, representing an increase in the poverty rate from 62.1 percent to approximately 55.7 percent in the worst-affected areas (GoP 2013).**

**Government of the Philippines (GoP, 2013) – Reconstruction Assistance on Yolanda.**

In the early stages of the ARP CRS used QSAND to support their sustainability and resilience planning and implementation activities. QSAND was used to review and help identify any gaps in their sustainability and resilience programming with the aim of enhancing activities where feasible and viable. In the early stages of the ARP CRS used QSAND to support their sustainability and resilience planning and implementation activities. QSAND was used to review and help identify any gaps in their sustainability and resilience programming with the aim of enhancing activities where feasible and viable.

Table 1 – QSAND Assessment and Cross Cutting Issues

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QSAND Preliminary Assessment – Anibong Resettlement Project

Project

**Project**

- **ARP** – Anibong Resettlement Project

**Location**

Anibong District, Tacloban, Philippines

**Project Timeline**

2013 – 2018

**QSAND Assessment Scope and Scale**

Stage: Preliminary Assessment

Focus: CSF - All QSAND issues (see table 1 for full list)

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**QSAND Preliminary Assessment Score & Rating**

15.00% – Very Good

**Overview**

The Anibong Resettlement Project (ARP) supports almost 90% of houses and local infrastructure. CRS, and its local partner Caritas Philippines, have been responding to this disaster since November 2013. CRS aimed to help 100,000 families in the area with the use of ‘durable assets’ to transition to a more sustainable community, resilient and support livelihoods. Working with the local government bodies, the organization was able to bring aid to almost 70% of the most affected families from the Anibong community to relocate the homes and livelihoods to a safer, sustainable, and dignified new community. CRS has not only designed a new planned community, but provides essential infrastructure (water, sanitation, electricity, drainage, and solid waste management), but also worked closely with education, markets, and shared community spaces), but also worked closely with services not only designed a new planned community that provides essential infrastructure lives and livelihoods in a safe, sustainable, and dignified new community. CRS has recorded with Category 5-equivalent and five to six-meter storm surges at landfall. It left neighbourhoods and infrastructure in ruins with over 11 million houses destroyed or damaged and over 12 million people affected. Over 6,000 lost their lives. The poor were disproportionately affected, and an additional 2.3 million people (over half a million households) are now living below the poverty line, representing an increase in the poverty rate from 62.1 percent to approximately 55.7 percent in the worst-affected areas (GoP 2013).

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A selection of some of the QSAND assessment and cross cutting issues reviewed and considered and their corresponding aspects of ARPs/CRS activities is provided below:

**QSANDs objective to guide and inform decision making processes promoting more sustainable approaches to shelter and settlement activities was perfect in our case as it acted as an additional check to help identify areas of the project where we could add or enhance sustainability and resilience programmes**

- Jamie Richardson, Shelter and Settlements Technical Advisor, CRS.