Shelter Cluster Philippines
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

FACT SHEET # 2

SUPER TYPHOON HAIYAN SHELTER CLUSTER ASSESSMENT
OVERVIEW OF FINAL RESULTS - DECEMBER 2013

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1. Background

At 10:00 on 6th November, Super Typhoon Haiyan (named Yolanda locally) entered the Philippines Area of Responsibility (PAR). The typhoon intensified as it entered the Eastern Visayas region, first making landfall over Guiuan on 8th November at 04:40. By 08:00 on 8 November the Typhoon had made landfall 6 times across the Central Philippines. Continuing to weaken over the West Philippine Sea, Typhoon Yolanda left the PAR on 9 November at 15:30.

On 5 December, The Government of the Philippines (GoP) through its Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC) reported that a total of 13,067,342 individuals across 10,701 Barangays in the Central Philippines were affected by Typhoon Yolanda. Of the affected population, a total of 4,000,965 individuals were displaced by Yolanda; with 94,310 displaced to formal evacuation centers, and 3,906,654 displaced in other locations (26/11/2013). DROMIC currently reports 1,127,041 houses as having been damaged, of which 548,793 were totally destroyed by the Typhoon. (DSWD 17/12/13)

Through standing partnerships within the Global Shelter and WASH clusters, REACH and the WASH Rapid Assessment Team (RAT) jointly supported the inter agency rapid assessments process by collecting and mapping data across Haiyan affected. Field work was conducted between the 28th of November and the 12th of December 2013. The results from the joint Shelter and WASH assessment complements the Multi-sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) and will inform strategic response planning. The present Fact Sheet will provide quick overview of the Shelter sector findings.
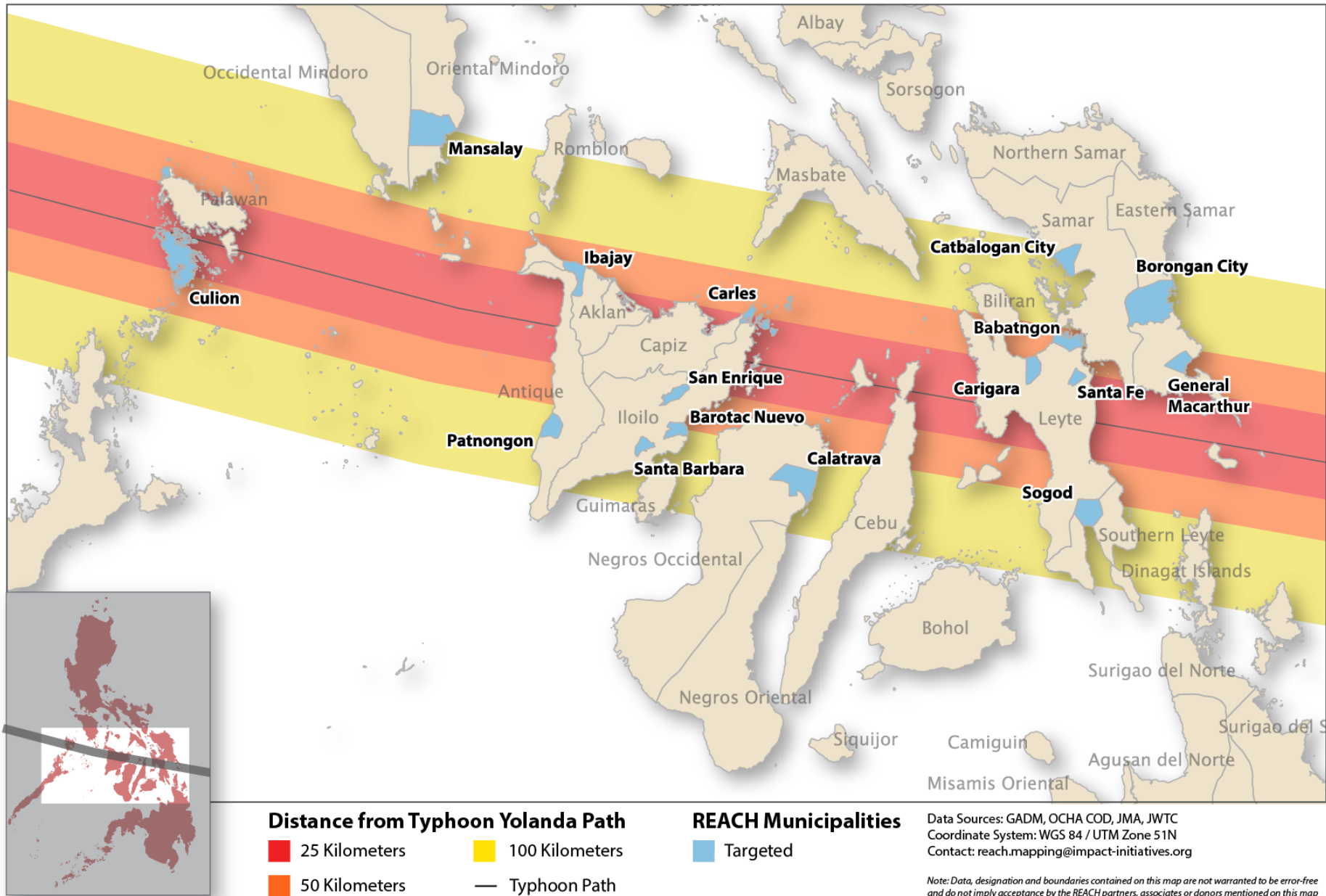
2. Methodology

The sampling methodology allows assessment findings to be generalized with a confidence level of 95% (5% confidence interval)[1] across the affected area. The methodology involves three stages of sampling that enable a statistical analysis across the entire affected area:

1. A representative sample of target municipalities was selected using multi-stage cluster sampling. Municipalities were clustered based on their geographic distance to the path of Typhoon Haiyan, and then, within each of the geographical clusters, were classified into another 4 groupings based on level of the storm surge, with the lowest stratum being inland areas (no storm surge).
2. Barangays were selected within targeted municipalities using proportional stratified sampling.
3. Sampling was based on population size. A maximum of 20 barangays were selected for each municipality.
4. Households were randomly selected by enumerators by conducting a randomized field walk; assessing one household out of every three present in the geographical location they were assigned within a barangay.

In total, as per the selection methodology described above, 16 municipalities were randomly selected for assessment across the affected region of the Central Philippines. Of these, 10 municipalities are within 50km of the storm path (consistent with the GoP priority area) and 6 within 50 – 100km.
The total representative sample size for the selected municipalities was calculated as 5,852. In order to account for households that were not present at the time of assessment, a buffer of 20% was added to the sample size in order to retain a representative sample for all indicators; **thus REACH and RAT conducted 7,023 household assessments across the target area**.

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[1] This means that we are able to say with 95% assurance and within a range of 5 points above or below the reported value that the reported result is accurate. For example, if the results show that 74% of households in coastal areas are totally damaged, we can be sure that 95% of the time, the value of totally damaged houses in coastal areas falls within the range 69-79%. .

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Distance from Typhoon Yolanda Path

🟥 25 Kilometers	🟨 100 Kilometers
🟧 50 Kilometers	— Typhoon Path

REACH Municipalities

🟦 Targeted

Data Sources: GADM, OCHA COD, JMA, JWTC
Coordinate System: WGS 84 / UTM Zone 51N
Contact: reach.mapping@impact-initiatives.org

Note: Data, designation and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be error-free and do not imply acceptance by the REACH partners, associates or donors mentioned on this map

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ACTED and UNOSAT

3. Shelter Assessment Findings
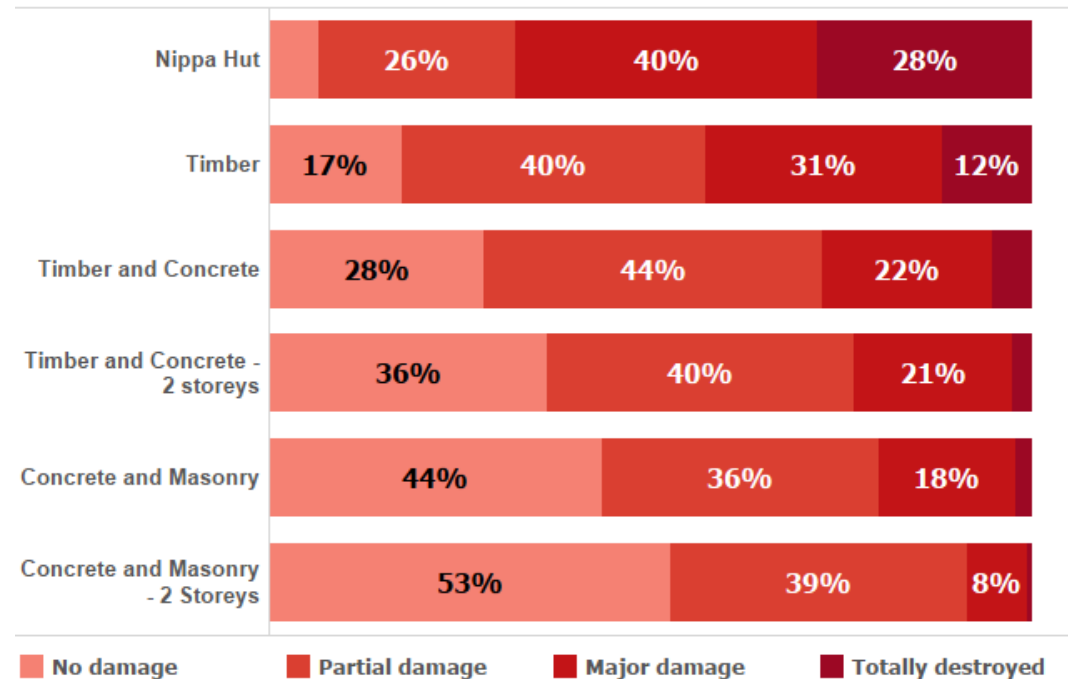
12% Totally Destroyed

37% Partial Damage

28% Major Damage

22% No Damage

Shelter damage rates are high across the affected area, with only 22% of households reporting no damage. 12% of all houses/homes were classified as totally destroyed while an additional 28% had major damage.

Nippa huts were the least resilient type of housing, with 68% either totally destroyed or having sustained major damage. Concrete and masonry structures proved by far the most resilient, especially 2-story concrete and masonry structures, which reported by far the highest rates of no damage, 53%

Shelter Damage per Type of Shelter

Type of Shelter	No damage	Partial damage	Major damage	Totally destroyed
Nippa Hut		26%	40%	28%
Timber	17%	40%	31%	12%
Timber and Concrete	28%	44%	22%	
Timber and Concrete - 2 storeys	36%	40%	21%	
Concrete and Masonry	44%	36%	18%	
Concrete and Masonry - 2 Storeys	53%	39%	8%	

■ No damage   ■ Partial damage   ■ Major damage   ■ Totally destroyed

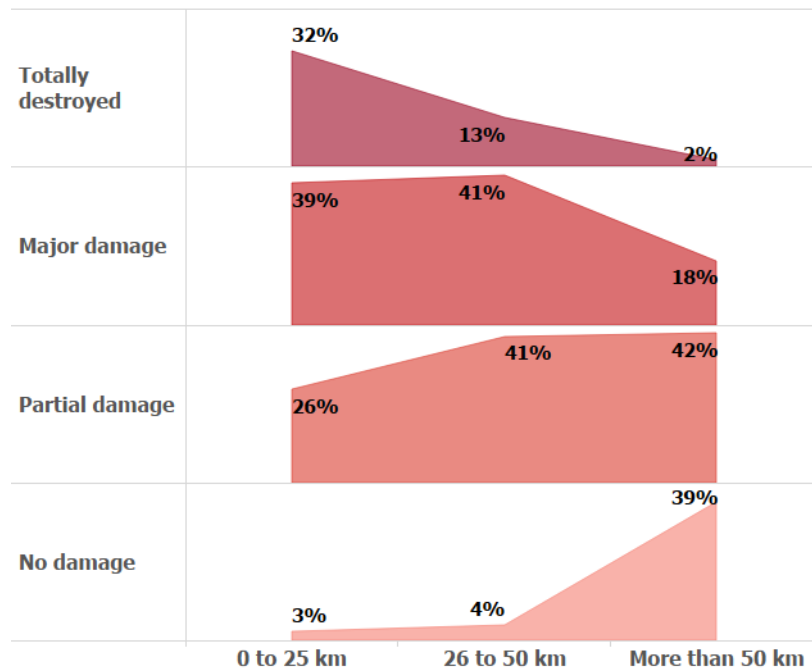Looking at the data geographically, coastal and inland differentials are significant.

When disaggregating the results by distance classification, however, the damage differentials become much starker. 32% of households in the 0-25km distance class were classified as being totally destroyed, compared with only 13% and 2% for the 26-50km and more than 50km distance classes, respectively.

While the rates of total destruction and major damage combined are equal for coastal and inland areas at around 40%, the rate of total destruction is 10% for coastal areas as opposed to 23% for inland areas.
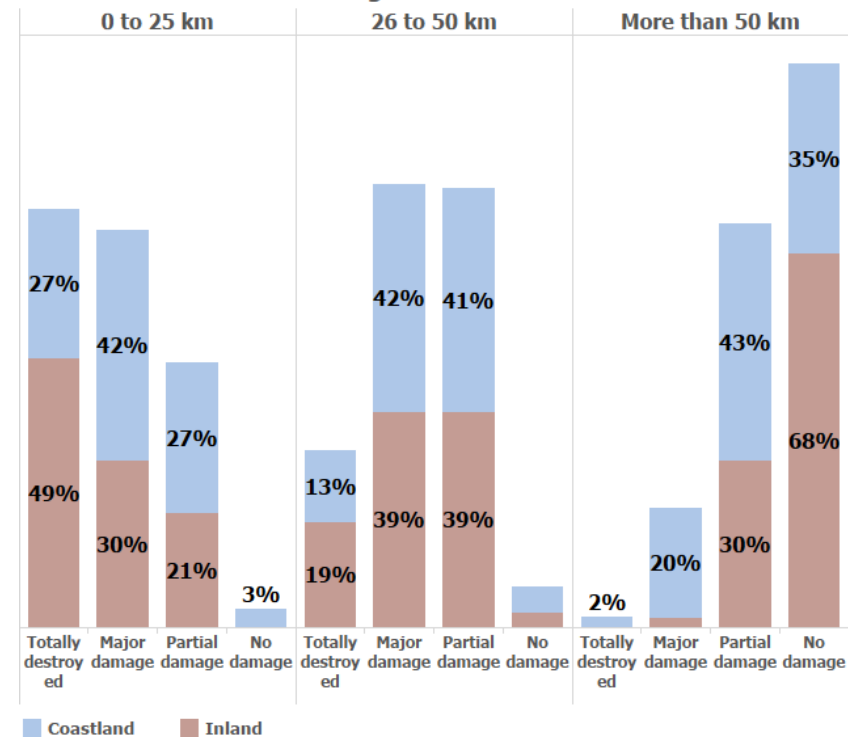
This is likely due to the fact that 97% of the damage was caused by wind, while only 8% was caused by a storm surge. Extreme wind damage likely affected rural inland households more than the urban coastal areas with stronger housing construction types.

Shelter damage by distance classification*

*from the storm track

	0 to 25 km	26 to 50 km	More than 50 km
Totally destroyed	32%	13%	2%
Major damage	39%	41%	18%
Partial damage	26%	41%	42%
No damage	3%	4%	39%

Shelter damage - Coastland vs Inland

	0 to 25 km				26 to 50 km				More than 50 km			
	Totally destroyed	Major damage	Partial damage	No damage	Totally destroyed	Major damage	Partial damage	No damage	Totally destroyed	Major damage	Partial damage	No damage
Coastland	27%	42%	27%	3%	13%	42%	41%		2%	20%	43%	35%
Inland	49%	30%	21%		19%	39%	39%				30%	68%

Coastland   Inland

4. Humanitarian Assistance

SHELTER

In terms of shelter and wash assistance, very little has been received. Only 9% of affected household have received Shelter assistance while 14% have received WASH assistance by date.

In shelter, what has been given has been primarily emergency support (tarps and tents - 87%), with 64% of this being reported as provided by international NGOs and by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent movement. The local community has been the third most important actor in terms of shelter assistance, providing assistance to nearly 13% of households.

Households with totally destroyed shelters have been primarily targeted by aid actors (25%). Households with major damage and partial damage still remain in acute needs of shelter support. From the households that have not yet started their repairs or reconstruction process, 86% are still awaiting for shelter support. Of those households that are not able to complete repairs or reconstruction without any support, 91% have not been assisted.

Almost **82%** of shelter assistance **is concentrated in or close to coastal areas** and only **18%** of the shelter assistance **has been delivered to the inland communities** despite the extent of shelter damage in those areas.
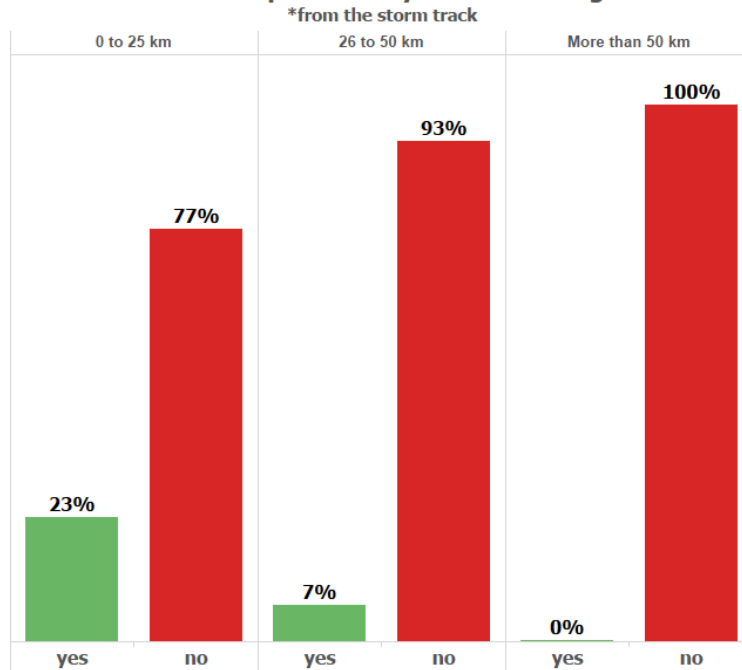
Key Facts:
64% of households have received humanitarian assistance
14% of households have received **Wash** assistance
9% of households have received **Shelter** assistance

Shelter assistance provided by distance categorization*
*from the storm track

WASH Assistance per distance category

The bulk of the shelter assistance has targeted those communities that are living within a range of 25 kilometers from the Super Typhoon path. A similar trend can be observed if targeted households are disaggregated by coastal and inland municipalities.
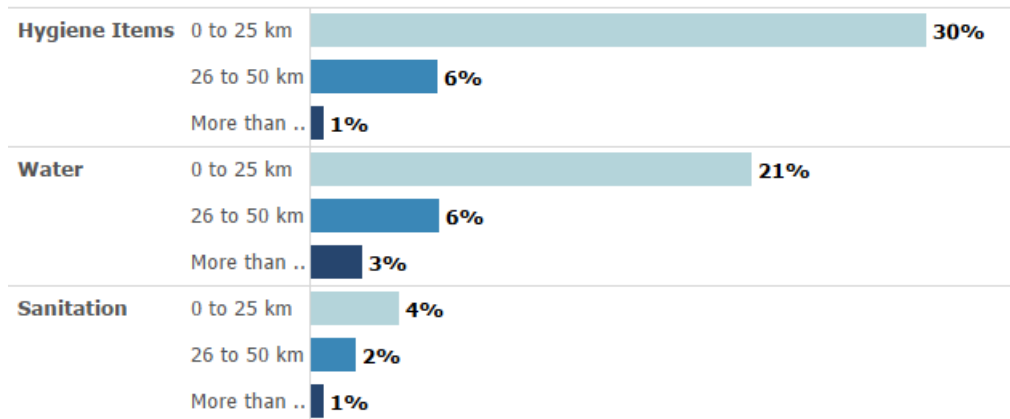
Finally, only 7% of female single-headed households who have damaged or destroyed shelters have received shelter assistance.

OTHER SECTORS

In the WASH Sector, 13% of surveyed households have been assisted with hygiene items, 11% with a better access to water and only 3% through sanitation support. It is worth mentioning however that most of the WASH assistance has been provided to those communities living between 0 and 25 kilometers from the path of the typhoon. Assistance figures quickly decrease when data from the other distance categories (26 to 50 and more than 50 kilometers) is analyzed. For instance, 30% of surveyed households in the "0 to 25" category reported to have received hygiene items compared to only 6% and 1% in the other two categories. The same trend exists for water access support: almost 22% of households living in the 0 to 25 km category have been assisted while only 6% and 3% for the two other categories.

Similar trends can be observed if WASH assistance data are disaggregated by coastland municipalities versus inland municipalities. 93% of the households that have received hygiene items are located in the coastal municipalities. The same trend can be observed with water access support: only 14% of households living in inland municipalities have received that type of assistance.

5. Recovery

SHELTER INTENTIONS

Overall, 85% of households plan to repair their homes, with only 13% planning to rebuild and a very small minority of 2% planning to relocate. The extent to which households plan to repair or rebuild, however, differs greatly across levels of damage. 98% of houses with minor damage plan to repair their houses, while only 36% of totally destroyed houses plan to do so.

A large proportion of the population plans to use salvaged materials to rebuild or repair their homes. This is particularly the case for roofs, for which 69% of households plan to salvage roofing materials such as CGI sheets. Households planning to repair or rebuild their houses reported an intention to salvage materials at 64% and 60%, respectively. Households in the minor to major damage classifications similarly planned to salvage materials at a rate of around 65%. Totally destroyed and those households planning to relocate were less likely to plan to salvage materials. Note that these findings are based on perceptions from local communities: the actual conditions of such salvage materials were not assessed. From observation, it is likely that some of these materials should not be reused but replaced in order to avoid weak or unstable construction.

Key Facts:
13% plan to rebuild and **85%** plan to repair

52% are able to rebuild or repair
with their own resources

90% live on same plot or in same shelter

DISPLACEMENT

Over 90% of households live in the same shelter or plot that they were occupying before the typhoon. Among the 9% of those who were living in a different house or plot, more than 93% are originally from the same municipality and same barangay. These figures are correlated with another indicator on hosting families: only 7% of the households across surveyed areas are hosting displaced households in their homes or on their plot.

HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY

Over half (54%) of the affected population reported being both house and land owner; while another 35% reported being house owners either on a free or rented plot. The high levels of tenure-ship among typhoon-affected populations is a key factor in their resilience and recovery capacity. Nonetheless, households who did not own a house and/or land prior to the typhoon, as well as those households who wish to relocate, will need specialized support to ensure they access tenure security and thus achieve a durable solution to their shelter needs. It is important to note that 9% of completely damaged households plan to relocate, signaling a potential land tenure and protection concern. This was more commonly reported by households with rent free house and land tenure arrangements, especially for those living on land without the consent of the owner. Housing and land rights will need to be taken into account in future disaster risk reduction plans, both in rural and urban areas. Disaster mitigation programs linked to urban planning should integrate and promote security of tenure.

SHELTER RECOVERY PROCESS

48% of households reported they need support in order to complete reconstruction or repair of their homes. An additional 21% reported not having started any repair or rebuilding; this was especially common among totally destroyed households. There is also a clear geographic trend; households classified as having a low storm surge incidence felt that they were able to complete repairs or rebuilding on their own, whilst a relatively higher number of households from among the high storm surge incidence classification felt they were unable to begin repairs or rebuilding.

This indicates a possible connection between storm surge incidence and ability to self-recover.

Self-recovery process per type of shelter
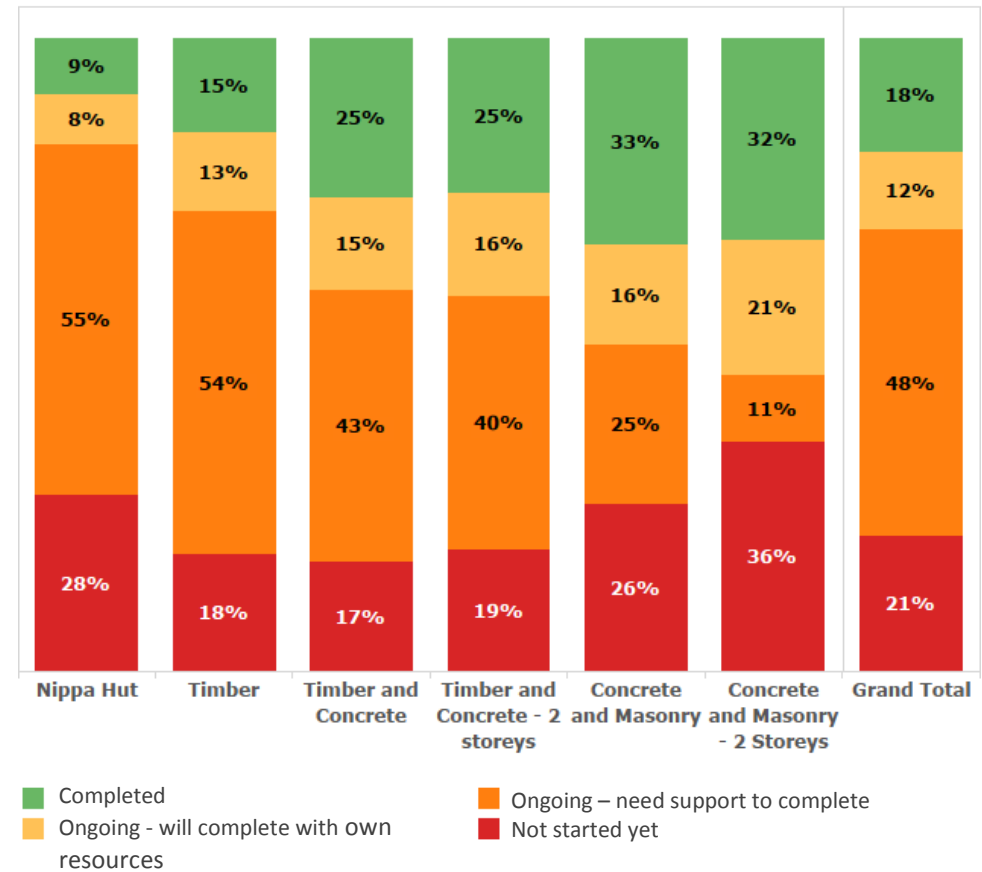
There is also a clear connection between shelter type and self-recovery, with higher rates of self-recovery among houses made of concrete and masonry, whilst households made of nippa needing additional support. Aside from distribution of shelter materials, support in the form of labor may be needed, particularly for vulnerable households such as female single-headed households.

Key Livelihood Facts:

62% are not at all or partially able to cover their basic needs after Typhoon Haiyan

50% have disrupted jobs or livelihoods after Typhoon Haiyan

The impact on livelihood is extremely significant, with 43% of households reporting a decrease in their income or that their income is less able to cover basic needs (defined as food, water, shelter, health, and education) than before the typhoon. Almost two-third of surveyed households reported a disruption in their main livelihood or primary income source. While self-recovery has most certainly begun, only 25% of households are able to carry out the process with their own means. This is certainly related to the loss of livelihood, which may impact the long term recovery prospects in terms of shelter and other basic necessities.

Only 17% of surveyed households have been able to restart their jobs or income generating activity. 50% of the surveyed population, one household out of two, is currently unable to foresee when they will be able to restart their activities.

Shelter Cluster Philippines

Manila: coord.phil@sheltercluster.org
Cebu: coord2.phil@sheltercluster.org
Roxas: coord4.phil@sheltercluster.org
Tacloban: coord3.phil@sheltercluster.org

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