Philippines Shelter Cluster
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

SHELTER SECTOR RESPONSE MONITORING

Preliminary Findings Factsheet

TYPHOON HAIYAN - PHILIPPINES

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INTRODUCTION

This factsheet provides preliminary analysis of data collected across 10 typhoon-affected provinces in the Philippines 11-21 July 2014.

The purpose of this assessment was to collect data on the evolving response needs, self-recovery and capacity of affected populations while also understanding the achieved outcomes of shelter and settlement programming by humanitarian actors. In order to further report on the quality of the response to date the assessment also gathered feedback from the affected population with regard to satisfaction with assistance received and prioritization of own needs. Further analysis, including comparisons with previous monitoring assessments and disaggregation at lower levels will be conducted in a full report.

This assessment was conducted by REACH in the framework of its partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster and in collaboration with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and Habitat for Humanity.

METHODOLOGY

MIXED METHOD DATA COLLECTION

The methodology applied for this interagency assessment included two methods of data collection: household survey questionnaire and secondary data.

The hosuehold survey questionnaire instrument was developed in consultation with the Shelter Cluster and used during the primary data collection phase. The survey was conducted using mobile phones. The data was collected by non-technical staff trained by REACH and Shelter Cluster representatives to collect primary data using these tools.

Before beginning data collection, the REACH assessment manager and Shelter Cluster technical coordinator conducted a one-day training on the tools, methodology and data collection plan out of four assessment hubs: Tacloban, Roxas City, San Remigio (Cebu) and Bacolod. Discussions about bias and proper respondent interview techniques were also reviewed. The exercise consisted of six assessment teams. Each team consisted of one team leader and three enumerators responsible for data collection and reporting.

MULTI-STAGE SAMPLING STRATEGY

This assessment targeted households located in provinces within 50 kilometres of the storm path. Municipalities within each targeted province were chosen based on the following classifications: coastal and inland, ensuring equal representation from each type. A proportional number of households were then randomly assessed within each municipality.

Stage 1: Selection of Provinces

Provinces were selected based on their proximity to the storm path. Only those provinces with municipalities within 50 kilometres of the storm path were eligible for selection for the assessment.

Stage 2: Selection of Municipalities

Municipalities within each targeted province were chosen based on the following classifications: coastal and inland, ensuring equal representation of the sample from each type.

Stage 3: Random selection of barangays within selected municipalities

Barangays within selected municipalities were weighted based on population size and randomly selected for assessment, with more densely populated barangays more likely to be selected, but with less populated barangays also represented. Barangays were categorised into high, medium and

low population. Barangays in the high category were three times more likely to be selected during the random sampling than those categorised as low population.

Stage 4: Random selection of households within selected barangays

A cluster of 20 households was assessed randomly in each barangay targeted for assessment. Households were 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.

The methodology was designed for the extrapolation of findings at the provincial level across the priority area of 50 kilometres from the storm path.

The data was uploaded directly from mobile phones to a central database each evening using the Open Data Kit (ODK) application. The assessment database, as well as the methodology and data collection tools, are available upon request, with confidential information removed.

LIMITATIONS

Due to weather and accessibility issues during the time of the assessment as a result of Typhoon Glenda, the muncipality of San Remegio in Antique province and the barangay of Langub in Santa Fe municpality, Cebu province, were not assessed. Despite this, a fully representative sample was achieved for every province except Biliran in which 94% of the required sample for present households was achieved and Cebu in which 64% of the required sample for present households was achieved. This presents a limitation in the ability to provide a fully representative sample for the areas of Cebu province within 50 kilometres of the storm path. While every effort will be made to minimize this limitation, the results for Cebu province should be viewed accordingly.

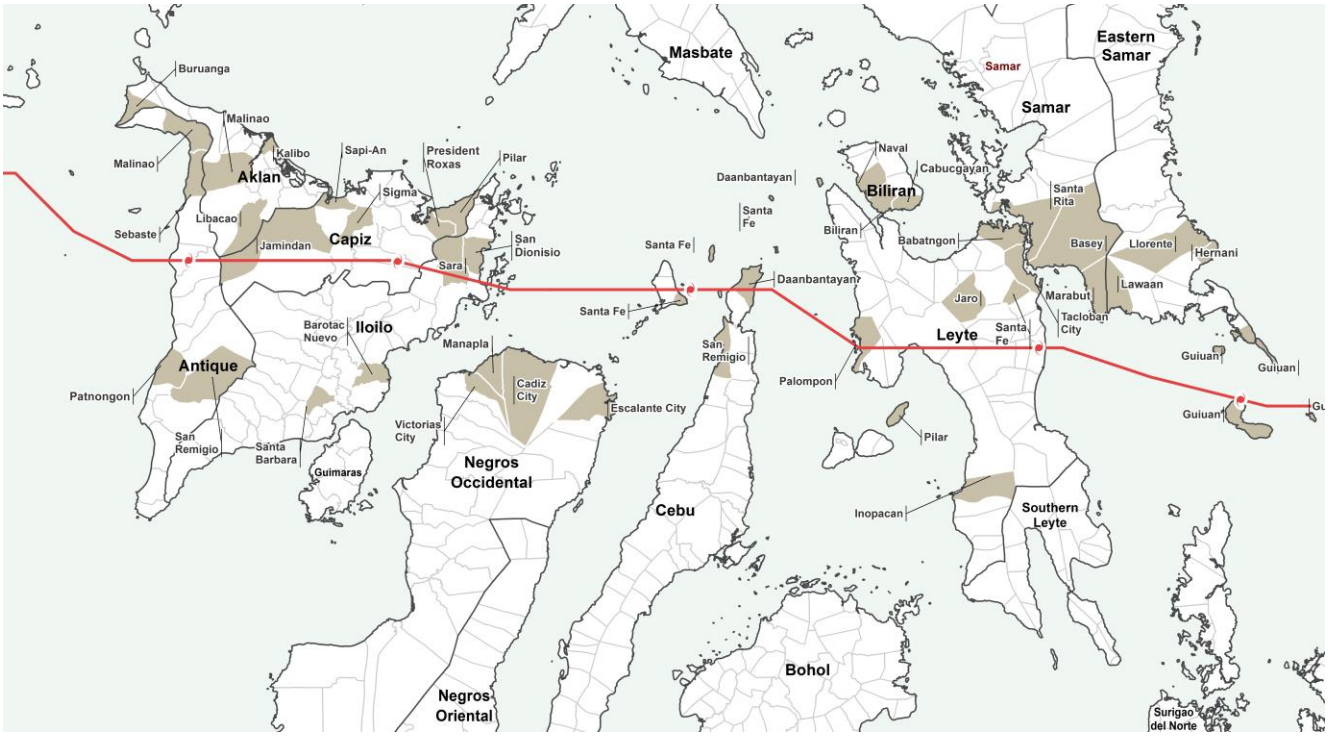
Difficulties with the ODK software not operating correctly on the cell phones also prologned data collection and data consolidation, but did not affect data quality.

Table 1: Sampled Municipalities

Province	Municipality	Sampled Households
AKLAN	Libacao	102
AKLAN	Malinao	102
AKLAN	Buruanga	83
AKLAN	Kalibo	102
ANTIQUE	Sebaste	91
ANTIQUE	Pandan	137
ANTIQUE	Patnongon	186
CAPIZ	Sigma	106
CAPIZ	Jamindan	108
CAPIZ	Sapi-An	105
CAPIZ	Pres. Roxas	103
CEBU	Santa Fe	80
CEBU	Daanbantayan	98
CEBU	San Remigio	101
CEBU	Pilar	97
E. SAMAR	Lawaan	110
E. SAMAR	Hernani	105
E. SAMAR	Llorente	101
E. SAMAR	Guiuan	102
ILOILO	Sara	113
ILOILO	Santa Barbara	91
ILOILO	San Dionisio	99
ILOILO	Barotac Nuevo	84
LEYTE	Jaro	102
LEYTE	Palompon	105
LEYTE	Babatngon	108
LEYTE	Inopacan	102
LEYTE	Tacloban	104
SAMAR	Basey	151
SAMAR	Santa Rita	147
SAMAR	Marabut	122
NEGROS OCC.	Cadiz City	94
NEGROS OCC.	Escalante City	95
NEGROS OCC.	Manapla	115
NEGROS OCC.	Victorias City	87
BILIRAN	Naval	126
BILIRAN	Cabucgayan	142
BILIRAN	Biliran	121
TOTAL		4127[1]

[1] 3858 households present for interview

Map 1: Location of municipalities assessed



Explanation of Categorisation

The following section briefly explains the classifications used in this fact sheet.

Table 2: Shelter Damage Classification

Housing damage category (Shelter Cluster)
No Damage
Minor Damage
Major Damage
Collapsed or totally damaged

The table above shows the damage classification used in this fact sheet. This is the same damage classification used throughout all Shelter Cluster assessments in the Philippines.

Shelter adequacy and safety were assessed by enumerators according to parameters established by the Shelter Cluster. This fact sheet uses these enumerator observations in different ways to analyse the adequacy and safety of housing and is described in each applicable section.

Relocation and Vulnerability

This section outlines the proportion of the population reporting existing physical and social vulnerabilities.

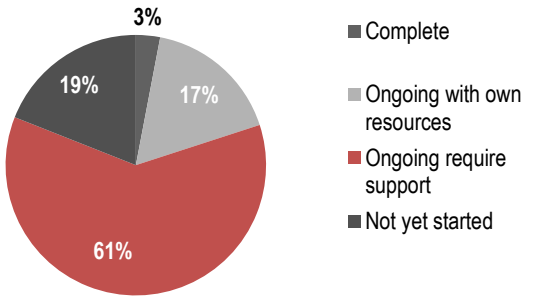
Physical Vulnerability

21% of households reported living in a no-build zone[2]. The Philippines Government Presidential Assistant for Recovery & Rehabilitation (PARR) issued guidance on 15 March 2014, for Local Government Units (LGUs) stating that the originally proposed 40 metre coastal buffer as "no-build zones" would need to be changed in order to allow for livelihoods and commerce in coastal areas. The new guidance tasks LGUs with the role of establishing "safe zones", "unsafe zones" and "no-dwelling zones" through the use of hazard risk mapping. Areas that are needed for livelihoods activities, but are considered "unsafe zones", would be categorized as "no-dwelling zones", meaning that no residential structures can be built there. The extent to which this has been implemented, however, is unclear.

[2] While national Government policy has used several terms, including Build Zones, No Dwelling Zones and Safe, Unsafe and Controlled Zones, the term "No build zone" was used here as it remains the most commonly used.

61% of these households reported that their recovery is ongoing but they still need support to finish. Almost 19% report not having started recovery. Only 3% of households living in no build zones reported having completed recovery.

Figure 1: Reported self-recovery capacity of damaged households in no-build zones



Specific Vulnerable Groups

Of all households surveyed, 59% reported having at least one household member with a specific vulnerability or a special need. The different types of vulnerability assessed are broken down in the table below.

Table 3: Specific Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerability type	Percentage
Single Female Headed Household	13%
Lactating/Pregnant Women	19%
Physical Disability	10%
Chronic Illness	33%
Separated/Orphan/ Unaccompanied Child	4%
Indigenous Persons	0.4%

Needs of Affected Population

This section outlines the evolving response needs and self-recovery capacity of the typhoon-affected population within 50 kilometres of the storm path. To determine the type of assistance still needed by the affected population, the assessment compared figures from: (1) an enumerator assessment of the safety or adequacy of households with, (2) figures from a household self-assessment of remaining support needs, if any.

Housing Damage Levels

Overall, 89% of households still showed varying levels of typhoon-related damage. By tracking damage levels at points along the recovery process, some measure of recovery can be extrapolated. Among the affected population, 17% of dwellings were classified as still being totally destroyed by the typhoon; 29% were classified as having major damage, while 43% had minor damage. Only 11% of the households were deemed to have no damage.

Table 4: Housing Damage Levels

	Initial Assessment	Monitoring 2
No Damage	4%	11%
Minor Damage	33%	43%
Major Damage	40%	29%
Totally Destroyed	23%	17%

This reduction in visible damage was not significantly different to that found in the second monitoring assessment indicating that self-recovery appears to have stagnated, possibly due to households having exhausted their pre-disaster financial reserves and as they await further assistance. This will be further explored in the full report.

Reported Self-Recovery Capacity

As a measure of the affected population's belief about their ability to self-recover, the assessment analysed the response to questions about their perceived ability to complete recovery or need support for recovery.

Overall, 61% of the affected population that intends to rebuild or repair believe they require assistance to complete recovery, while 15% believe they can recover using their own means; 21% of households have yet to begin recovery while 3% believe they have completed recovery.

These figures are quite similar to the reported self-recovery figures for no-build zones above, indicating that reported self-recovery capacity is the same for the general population as for those households living in no-build zones. This could possibly be due to different conceptions of what recovery activities and completion constitute between the general affected population and those households living in no-build zones. This will be explored further in the detailed report.

Shelter Assistance Needs

Only 38% of assessed households reported having received shelter assistance. Of these, 31% were considered to have received emergency shelter, while 49% reported receiving materials. Materials were most often reported as emergency assistance, suggesting that 80% of shelter assistance recipients received emergency shelter assistance[3]. 16% of shelter assistance recipients reported receiving temporary housing and 4% permanent housing assistance[4].

Objective visual assessments by enumerators indicated that 72% of households were potentially in need of further shelter assistance so as to achieve a minimum level of safe adequate permanent housing. For some of these families, permanent solutions remain unclear, hence, temporary shelter assistance may be required as a bridging solution (approximately 17% of all households). **Others (9%) continue to live in a state of inadequate unsafe emergency shelter** and thus may require further emergency shelter assistance unless more durable permanent solutions are rapidly forthcoming.

The following section of the report addresses these shelter needs in order of priority from emergency to permanent

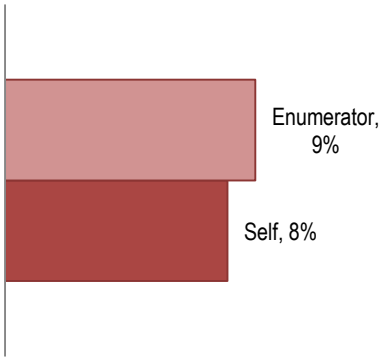
[3] Materials were often reported to have been provided as part of emergency assistance, but could have been part of other types of assistance.

[4] Emergency assistance: households that reported receiving emergency assistance. Temporary assistance: households that reported receiving temporary, host family support, rental support or bunkhouse assistance. Permanent assistance: households that reported receiving permanent housing or core housing.

Emergency Shelter

According to the enumerator assessment, nearly 9% of all assessed households are potentially in need of ongoing emergency shelter assistance should temporary or permanent solutions not be available**.** These are all those typhoon-affected households currently living in emergency or makeshift shelters that are deemed inadequate or unsafe according to the shelter recovery guidelines.

Figure 2: % of households potentially needing emergency shelter according to self and enumerator assessments

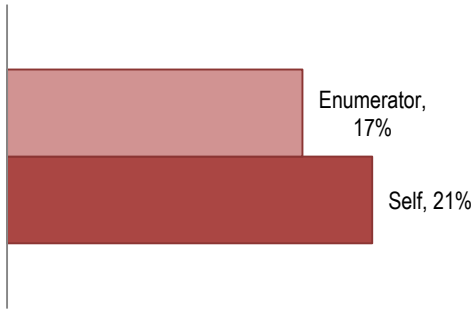


According to the self-assessment, over 8% of all assessed households report potentially needing emergency assistance should temporary or permanent solutions not be available. These are all households currently living in emergency or makeshift shelters that report an intention to rebuild or repair, yet believe they require support to recover or have not yet started recovery.

Temporary Shelter

According to the enumerator assessment, 17% of all assessed households are potentially in need of temporary shelter solutions. These are affected households located in no-build zones living in dwellings considered inadequate or unsafe in reference to the shelter recovery guidelines. **This constitutes 80% of all households living in no-build zones.**

Figure 3: % of households potentially needing temporary shelter according to self and enumerator assessments

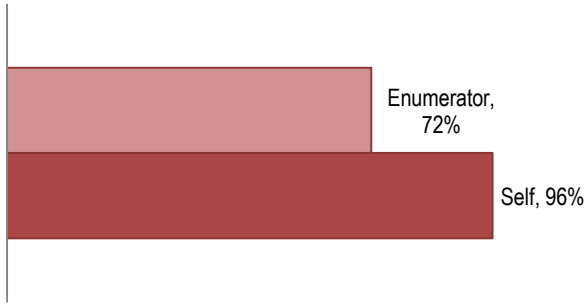


According to the self-assessment, 21% of all assessed households report potentially needing temporary assistance. These are affected households located in no-build zones that report an intention to rebuild or repair, yet believe they require support to recover or have not yet started recovery. **This constitutes 98% of all households living in no-build zones.**

Permanent Shelter

According to the enumerator assessment, households potentially in need of permanent shelter solutions constitute 72% of all assessed households. These include all households living in emergency or temporary shelters, plus all other affected households that are not defined as safe or adequate according to the bare minimum standards defined in the shelter recovery guidelines.

Figure 4: % of households potentially needing permanent shelter according to self and enumerator assessments



According to the self-assessment, households potentially in need of permanent shelter solutions constitute 96% of all assessed households. These include all households living in emergency or temporary shelters, plus all other affected households that report an intention to rebuild or repair, yet believe they require support to recover or have not yet started recovery.

Access to Services and Facilities

For each household surveyed, the assessment looked at current access to the following services and facilities: drinking water; toilet and bathing facilities; livelihood opportunities; and communal facilities.

It is important to note that for the 21% of families who reported they were living in no-build zones, access to services and facilities remains unclear as they face relocation. Permanent relocation far from the existing site raises concerns regarding access to livelihoods, while temporary relocation may affect access to water, sanitation, and cooking facilities.

Drinking Water

The majority of households have access to tube wells with a hand pump (35%) and piped water (31%). A relatively smaller proportion use spring-sourced water (12%) or purchase their water (12%) from designated water purifiers. The remaining households use open wells (8%), tanks (1%) or other sources (0.44%) for their drinking water.

Toilets & Bathing Facilities

Nearly 17% do not have access to a toilet, raising concern about the hygiene situation in these areas. The majority of households (70%) use private toilets for their hygiene needs while 14% use communal toilets.

Of the 70% of households that use private toilets, almost 61% consider these toilets to provide ample privacy. This proportion is much smaller among communal toilet users, with only 6% considering their facilities as providing reasonable privacy.

Of the households that have access to bathing facilities, 41% consider these facilities to not have a suitable amount of privacy, raising potential protection and gender-based violence (GBV) concerns.

Livelihood Opportunities

57% of all assessed households reported having access to livelihood opportunities. These data will be referenced against the reported household income profile to understand how these livelihood opportunities may contribute to covering household basic needs.

Communal Facilities

76% of households reported having access to communal facilities such as health care facilities, schools, government offices or public transportation.

Key Outcomes of Shelter Sector Response

To measure outcomes of the shelter sector response, the assessment analysed data on the classification of main features of the dwellings in which assisted households lived, using the Shelter Cluster's shelter recovery guidelines as a framework.

Safety and Adequacy of Structures

To determine recovery, it is important not only to look at the quantity of houses that have been repaired or reconstructed, but also at the quality and safety of these efforts. The following safety features were assessed: (1) site, (2) shape, (3) foundation, (4) tie-down, (5) bracing, (6) strong joints and (7) roofing. Each of these features was rated as "none", "poor", "okay" or "good" by enumerators. A scale was developed to provide a score for each dwelling to measure how resistant to future disasters the dwelling is:

- Safe dwelling = all specifications good or okay
- Fairly safe dwelling = 1 to 3 specifications were poor or were not present
- Fairly unsafe dwelling = 4 to 6 specifications were poor or were not present
- Very unsafe dwelling = all 7 specifications were poor or were not present

Table 5: Dwelling Safety

	% Dwellings
Safe	5%
Fairly safe	19%
Fairly unsafe	45%
Very unsafe	31%

Out of the total affected household population that was present, had shelter damage and were assisted with shelter assistance, **31% of dwellings were classified as very unsafe** and 45% were classified as being fairly unsafe; 24% were classified as being fairly safe or safe.

In order to measure the relative adequacy of a dwelling, the following adequacy features were assessed: (1) space, (2) durability, (3) drainage, (4) ventilation, (5) ceiling height, (6) privacy, (7) security and (8) accessibility. Each of these features was rated as "present" or "not present" by enumerators. The following scale was used to provide a score for each dwelling:

- Adequate = all specifications present or over the required specification
- Fairly adequate = 1 to 3 specifications were not present (score 1 to 3)
- Inadequate = 4 to 7 specifications were not present (score 4 to 7)
- Totally inadequate = all specifications were not present or were less than the required specification (score 8)

Table 6: Dwelling Adequacy

	% Dwellings
Adequate	8%
Fairly adequate	53%
Inadequate	35%
Totally inadequate	4%

Out of the total affected household population that was present, had shelter damage and were assisted with shelter assistance, **4% were classified as totally inadequate** and 35% were classified as being inadequate; 61% were classified as being fairly adequate or adequate.

Agencies and Organizations that participated in the Shelter Sector Monitoring Assessment include: ACTED, Habitat for Humanity, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), REACH

Background

The assessment was conducted by REACH as part of its partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster. In the Philippines, the shelter cluster is led by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and supported by the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) as cluster leads.

All of the reports, web-maps, static maps, fact-sheets can be accessed directly from the REACH Resource Centre:
http://www.reachresourcecentre.org

As well as through the Shelter Cluster website:
http://www.sheltercluster.org

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