

Shelter Cluster Coordination Meeting

Typhoon Ompong | Mangkhut
Typhoon Rosita | Yutu

12th December 2018

Habitat for Humanity Office | Makati | Manila



Agenda

1. Shelter Cluster Strategy

SAG engagement and revision process

Discussion, clarification and endorsement

2. Recovery Shelter Guidelines + Recovery Assistance Options

SAG engagement and revision process

Discussion, clarification and endorsement

3. Shelter Cluster Partners Operational Updates

Ongoing and planned shelter interventions

4W's reporting and mapping | feedback

4. Sustaining Shelter Cluster's Coordination

Discuss and agree on viable working options for 2019

5. AOB

Action points

- i. Revised HCT HRRO for Northern Luzon Typhoons, in line with agreed SC ORP, shared with cluster members
- ii. Updated shelter strategy and guidelines for recovery drafted by SCC
- iii. SAG to provide strategic guidance and input to revise draft shelter strategy for a 6 month timeframe, including strategic diagram and operational priorities for recovery - recovery shelter guidelines, including detailed recovery assistance options.
- iv. SCC to outreach officially DSWD UnSec ERMG seeking engagement and endorsement of proposed SC strategic guidance, and commitment to call and chair the SCC meeting at their office.
- v. SCC consolidate Shelter Strategy and Recovery Shelter Guidelines, for SAG endorsement.

1. Shelter Cluster Strategy

- i. Consecutive disasters, incremental damage, one strategic framework
- ii. SAG engagement and revision process
- iii. Discussion, clarification and endorsement

Impact of Typhoon Yutu (Rosita)

Shelter Overview *(impact, needs and response):*

- Most families who moved to Evacuation Centres (29,500), and moved in with relatives (24,500) as a pre-emptive measure, have been assisted by DSWD and now have returned to their home areas.
- In CAR 200 families remain displaced both in and outside EC's
- A total of 66,165 damaged houses reported in Regions I, II, III, VIII, and CAR, of which
- 6,603 houses are totally damaged, and
- 59,562 houses are partially damaged

Impact of Typhoon Yutu (Rosita)

Sector Overview *(impact as of 18 November 2018 / DROMIC Report #35):*

REGION / PROVINCE / MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF DAMAGED HOUSES		
	Total	Totally	Partially
GRAND TOTAL	66,165	6,603	59,562
REGION I	267	23	244
REGION II	61,547	6,269	55,278
REGION III	675	31	644
REGION VIII	109	5	104
CAR	3,567	275	3,292

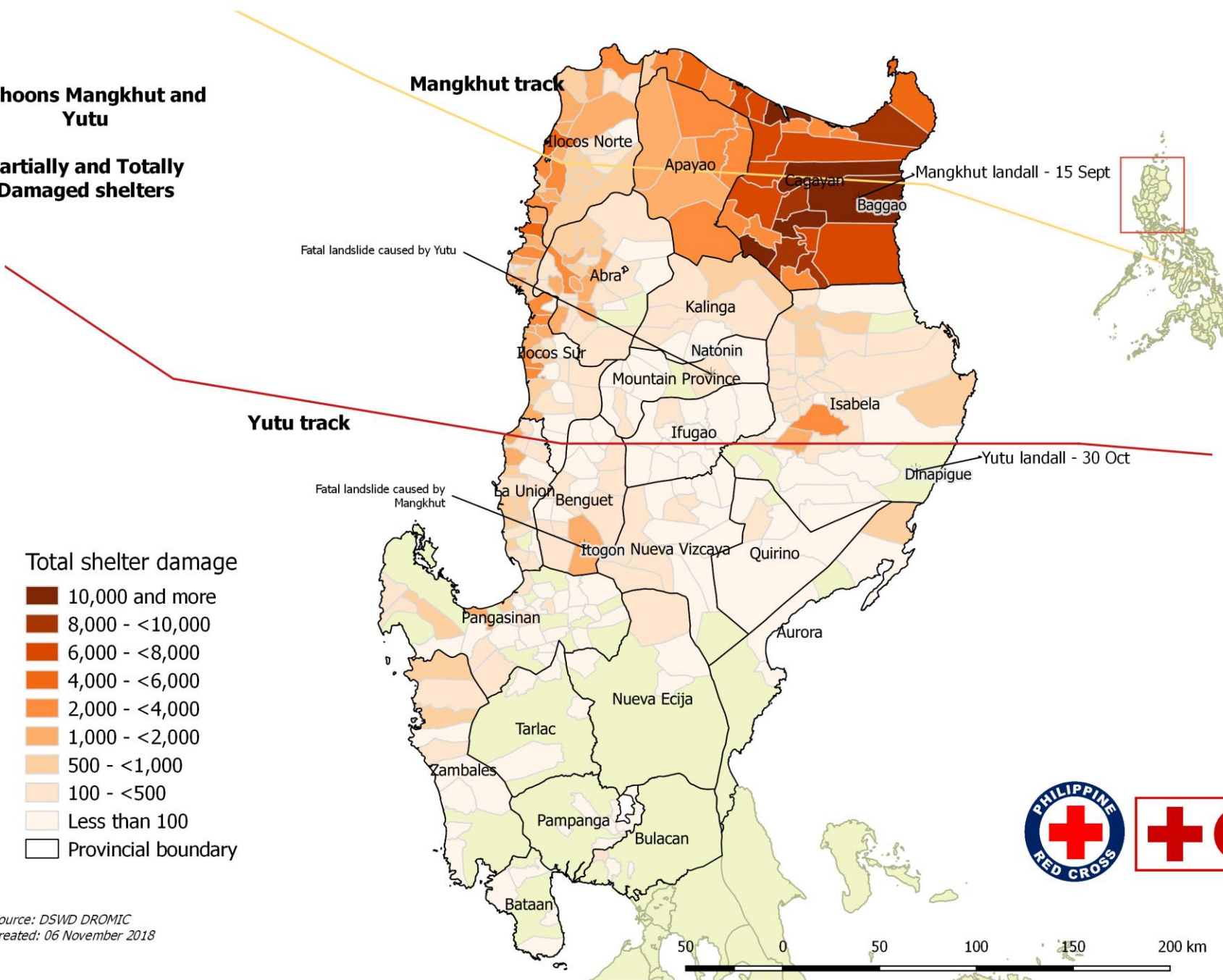
Impact of Typhoon Mangkhut (Ompong)

Sector Overview *(impact as of 6 November 2018 | DROMIC Report #66):*

REGION / PROVINCE / MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF DAMAGED HOUSES		
	Total	Totally	Partially
GRAND TOTAL	319,184	24,827	294,357
REGION I	82,310	3,800	78,510
REGION II	191,465	19,101	172,364
REGION III	2,300	122	2,178
CAR	43,109	1,804	41,305

Typhoons Mangkhut and Yutu

Partially and Totally Damaged shelters



Data source: DSWD DROMIC
Date created: 06 November 2018

Typhoons Mangkhut and Yutu

Totally Damaged shelters

Yutu track

Mangkhut track

Totally destroyed shelter

- 2,000 and up
- 1,000 - <2,000
- 600 - <1,000
- 300 - <600
- 100 - <300
- 50 - <100
- Less than 50

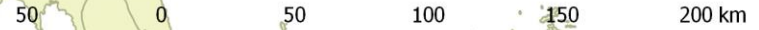
Provincial boundary

Fatal landslide caused by Yutu

Fatal landslide caused by Mangkhut

Mangkhut landall - 15 Sept

Yutu landall - 30 Oct



TYs Mangkhut and Yutu Combined Impact

Shelter Overview *(impact, needs and response):*

- A total of 385,349 damaged houses reported in Regions I, II, III, VIII, and CAR, of which
- 31,430 houses are totally damaged, and
- 353,919 houses are partially damaged

We need still need to understand how is DSWD reporting house damage in municipalities / provinces affected by both typhoons. In particular for totally destroyed houses, are the overlapping municipalities / provinces reporting double damage? Is it likely DSWD will provide double ESA?

TYs Mangkhut and Yutu Combined Impact

Shelter Overview *(impact, needs and response):*

Consecutive disasters, incremental damage, one response

- To date, reported house damage overlaps in 41 Municipalities across 7 Provinces (Isabela, Kalinga, Ifugao, Mountain Province, Benguet, Nueva Viscaya and Quirino) approximately 20,000 damaged houses with most damage reported in Isabela.
- **HRRO Shelter Cluster Operational Response Plan updated**
- **Targeting rationale considered existing and emerging needs**
- **Targeting range and scope considered capacity and resources**

1. Shelter Cluster Strategy: Challenges

- Seasonal and consecutive mid-scale disasters with overlapping impact increased household vulnerability and their capacity to recover.
- GoP response through ESA is cash based only, establishing cash envelopes that could be insufficient to rebuilt or repair safely and lacking the much-needed technical assistance component.
- This mid-scale disaster, considering the Philippines context, failed to trigger a request for international assistance and significant donor support. Limited financial resources made available to humanitarian agencies, resulted in reduced capacity to address shelter needs in support of GoP response.

Challenges

- 2019 National and Local Elections scheduled for May 13. Under the Omnibus Election Code, the Commission on Election (COMELEC) will prohibit release, disbursement and expenditures of public funds at least 45 days before an election. This includes DSWD ESA for TY Mangkhut, with the potential to disrupt much need assistance to affected families. However, there is a provision in the Code for such responsibility to be handed over to Philippine Red Cross.

Opportunities

- Seasonal, slow onset mid-scale disasters provide an opportunity to address chronic vulnerabilities by supporting self-recovery with comprehensive shelter recovery assistance programmes, with enhanced DRR and preparedness.
- In this context, sustained engagement with GoP will present an opportunity to further cooperate with DSWD in support of self-recovery assistance, by coordinating harmonised response complementing ESA package with additional resources for priority cases and synchronised BBS messaging and technical assistance to all affected households.

Opportunities

- In such mid-scale disasters, even considering limited resources and capacity, by having fewer actors with established country presence and specific expertise, this may present an opportunity to build partnerships, based on complementarity, to deliver comprehensive A to Z shelter recovery programmes, prioritizing the most vulnerable, aiming best practice ultimately supporting and positively informing DSWD.

Strategic Approach

Considering that people are self-recovering but received limited or no financial and technical support to rebuilt or repair their damaged houses, there is an identified need to support pathways to recovery Building Back Safer.

This document provides the members and relevant stakeholders in the Philippine Shelter Cluster with a strategic framework in support of self-recovery, prioritising but not limited to repairs and retrofitting, for the provision of:

Strategic Approach

- Assistance to meet immediate shelter needs of people affected by typhoon Yutu / Rosita but moving, as fast as possible, to shelter recovery assistance, aiming safe and durable solutions.
- Transitional shelter assistance to displaced households unable to return (in evacuation centres, hosted by families or in informal makeshift shelters).
- Shelter recovery assistance, aiming safe and durable solutions, to meet shelter needs of people affected by typhoon Mangkhut / Ompong.

Goals and Objectives

To complement the efforts of the Philippine Government and civil society, Shelter Cluster partners will provide affected households with appropriate and equitable shelter assistance, so they can build and repair adequate, safer, durable and habitable shelters in accordance with Sphere minimum and local standards. The organizations participating aim to:

Goals and Objectives

- In coordination with national and local authorities, validate the need for shelter assistance to the affected households, based on level of damage, vulnerability, community capacity and resilience, and hazard risk;
- Develop shelter interventions to ensure appropriate and equitable shelter recovery assistance meeting shelter needs for the most vulnerable typhoon affected households, aiming at safe and durable solutions; and
- Provide technical assistance and build back safer messaging to support the self-recovery of typhoon affected households.

2. Recovery Shelter Guidelines

- i. SAG engagement and revision process
- ii. Rationale for recovery shelter
- iii. Recovery shelter assistance options
- iv. Principles and parameters
- v. Discussion, clarification and endorsement

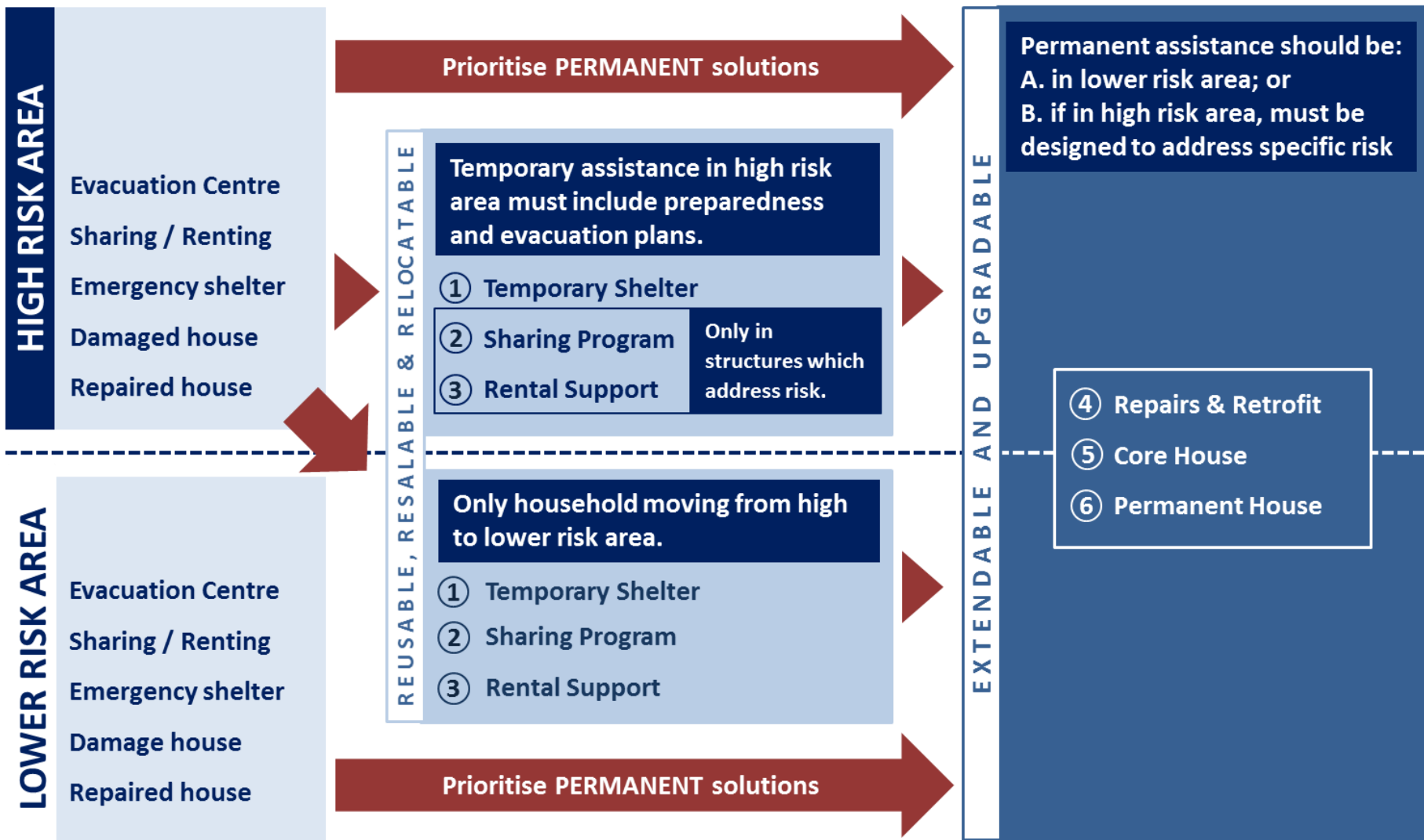
CURRENT SHELTER

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE

up to 2 years

PERMANENT ASSISTANCE

minimum 9 years



PRIORITISE THE NEEDS OF THE MOST VULNERABLE AND ADDRESS HOUSING LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS WHERE POSSIBLE.

Recovery Options Temporary Shelter Assistance: 2 years

① Temporary Shelter (TS)

Temporary shelter programs aim to provide safe adequate, appropriate shelter for households whose permanent housing solution is not yet resolved. To ensure a smooth transition on to permanent solutions, TS are designed to be relocatable, resalable, or reusable, they include risk reducing measures as per the clusters the 8 Build Back Safer Key Messages and ensure access to WASH and cooking facilities though they may not necessarily provide them directly. TS programs in higher risk areas must include risk mitigating measures such as preparedness and evacuation plans.

Recovery Options Temporary Shelter Assistance: 2 years

② Sharing Program (SF)

Sharing Programs are designed to support families choosing to be hosted by another household as a temporary solution, as well as addressing the separate needs of the hosting family. SP may provide support to existing sharing arrangements or encourage new sharing arrangements as a temporary option. This may include financial, physical or social assistance including repairs and house extensions. SP should remain flexible to address the differing needs and capacities of the hosted and hosting families, whilst respecting the existing, potentially informal, arrangement and ensuring all involved can live in safety and dignity.

Recovery Options Temporary Shelter Assistance: 2 years

③ Rental Support (RS)

Rental support programs provide temporary support to households choosing to live in a rental property or rented land. These programs may also support landlords to recover their property and open it to the rental market. RS programs are temporary assistance programs, which can support existing rental arrangements or promote rental solutions as an alternative shelter solution. These may include financial, physical or social support separately or jointly to renters and to landlords.

Recovery Options Permanent Shelter Assistance 9+ years

④ Repair and Retrofit (R&R)

Repair and Retrofit programs aim to assist households to repair and improve structural resilience of houses to future hazards. R&R programs are divided in Minor and Major depending on the scale of the damage and need of repair, and they may include a combination of cash, material and technical assistance whilst targeting, informal or formal landlords, renters and home owners. Retrofit specifically aims at structurally strengthening existing buildings to withstand future disasters, whereas repairs aims at fixing the damage. In the recovery phase, all repair programs should include retrofitting.

Recovery Options Permanent Shelter Assistance 9+ years

⑤ Core House (CH)

Core House programs aim to provide households with the core of their future house: one safe room, or the frame of a permanent house with a safe room to inhabit. CH programs are targeted at households located on permanent sites with security of tenure and the capacity to extend and upgrade in the future. They may include a combination of implementation modalities (direct, indirect, cash, contractor, government or partnership) using materials, cash, labour and technical support as assistance type. CH programs should meet all key shelter principles, parameters and minimum standards.

Recovery Options Permanent Shelter Assistance 9+ years

⑥ Permanent House (PH)

Permanent housing programs aim to provide households with a complete house that could still be extended and upgraded in the future. Permanent house programs should be targeted at families who do not face further relocation and may not have the capacity to self-recover, they include at least one bedroom, one living space, dedicated WASH and cooking and ensure access to appropriate livelihoods and other social services.

3. Shelter Cluster partners operational updates

- i. Ongoing and planned shelter interventions
- ii. 4W's reporting and mapping
- iii. Feedback on new 4W Template



4. Sustaining Shelter Cluster's Coordination

- i. Available guidance and tools
- ii. Viable working options ahead



4. Sustaining Shelter Cluster's Coordination

Available guidance and tools:

- Established Strategic Advisory Group
- Shelter Cluster Philippines focal point
- Shelter Cluster Strategy
- Recovery Shelter Guidelines
- Detailed Recovery Assistance Options
- Shelter specific 4W reporting format
- Shelter Cluster Website

4. Sustaining Shelter Cluster's Coordination

Viable working options ahead:

- Shelter Working Group
ToR. Meeting quarterly. Rotating secretariat / chairing.
- Shelter Cluster Philippines
Remote coordination. Focal Point available on e-mail.
- Shelter 4W mapping
Reporting lined up with OCHA. Reporting monthly
- Shelter Cluster Website
Information, reference guidance and repository

4. Any other business