

## Meeting Minutes - Virtual Shelter Cluster Coordination Meeting

### Super Typhoon Odette (Rai) - 21<sup>st</sup> December 2021

#### In attendance

Partners attending the meeting: Action again Hunger, Catholic Relief Services, ICRC, IOM, IFRC, Habitat for Humanity, Samaritans Purse Philippines, World Vision International, Samaritans Purse, Shelter Box, and UNHCR.

#### 1. Situation Overview

- After the Typhoon, the HCT working through the ICCG and MHT and partners organized a consolidated rapid assessment using a hybrid approach to gain an overview of the priority needs and gaps.
- Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA) and debriefing forms were used to collect initial data in the 72 hours after landfall. 33 assessment forms with data from Regions VII, VIII, IX, X, BARMM and Caraga were collected.
- The Rapid Assessment report indicated that the Typhoon Odette made nine landfalls in seven provinces: Siargao (Surigao Del Norte), Cagdianao (Dinagat Islands), Liloan and Padre Burgos (Southern Leyte), President Carlos P. Garcia and Bien Unido (Bohol), Carcar (Cebu), La Libertad (Negros Oriental) and Roxas (Palawan). Intensity was comparable to Typhoon Goni (Roly) but spread across a vast and diverse geographical area. Initial housing damage figures: 11,820 houses destroyed, 16,449 damaged
- DSWD - DROMIC data showed a more comprehensive picture of the damage: **2,348,754** (588,778 families) have been affected across **9** regions **139,007** houses totally or partially damaged  
Assessments are ongoing and this number is expected to rise.

Region	Total	Totally damaged houses	Partially damaged houses
CARAGA	8,661	2,033	6,628
MIMAROPA	2	2	-
REGION IX	215	135	80
REGION VI	63,170	28,152	35,018
REGION VII	1,207	225	982
REGION VIII	65,053	23,151	41,902
REGION X	699	99	600
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>139,007</b>	<b>53,797</b>	<b>85,210</b>

#### 2. Shelter Strategy

The draft Shelter Cluster Strategy that is to be a part of the Humanitarian Needs and Priorities document – a primary resource mobilization tool of the HCT – was shared for comments. This document lays out the plans of the sectors for 6 months.

7 out of 9 affected regions were proposed to be targeted. The draft strategy provided an overview of the sector, objectives of the cluster and response options for partners to agree. Importantly the strategy highlighted Covid-19 related considerations particularly for those displaced and in congested living situations.

### Comments on the strategy:

- Support to self-recovery should be included.
- Conditional cash and voucher assistance (labor, tools, materials, and fixings) could be available also as part of short-term Emergency Shelter Assistance.
- Ensuring shelter outcomes through cash, especially as part of short-term assistance, might be difficult. Agencies should be encouraged to delineate between multipurpose cash and cash for shelter by putting in place conditionality for the latter.
- Basic repair training for carpenters, masons and potentially households should be added as part of medium-term Shelter Recovery Assistance.
- Covid-19 protocols are mentioned in the response linking to the [Shelter Cluster Guidance](#).
- IFRC has Covid safe programming guidelines that have already been tested during Vamco and Goni responses.
- The strategy should mention how it complements governments recovery programs.
- The number of people targeted, and the appeal amount was clarified to not include what the IFRC and RCRC Movement will be appealing. Similarly, the affected population that will be recovering without any assistance, remittances coming from abroad, and government assistance do not make part of the HCT appeals.
- Shelter Cluster should work closely with the Cash WG on defining the grant amounts for shelter outcomes.
- It has been often the case that after emergency response, the government is left alone with the remaining needs of the affected population, still displaced. What could be done to ensure longer term follow up? The transition between relief and recovery has often been difficult due to funding and quite strict division between humanitarian and reconstruction funds. At this stage the appeal is only for 6 months, which makes it purely humanitarian. At this time the best step to ensure a better transition will be to carry out a humanitarian response that facilitates rather than hinders early recovery. The cluster can also coordinate and better link with the programs of the government agencies.
- HLP issues should be included in the strategy as many families have been displaced and probably will not be able to return, as they do not own the land. HLP mapping that is available can be a good starting point.
- IEC materials with Building Back messages to those who are recovering on their own should be emphasized.
- [Typhoon Rai Odette 2021](#) page on the shelter cluster website has important documents such as the HLP mapping and IEC materials that were used for previous responses.

### 3. Next steps

- Finalization of the draft SC strategy and the Humanitarian Needs and Priorities (HNP) document. Draft due 22/12.
- Continue to consolidate and analyze assessment data.

### 4. AOB

- Invitation for the upcoming CCCM meeting was announced.