



CLUSTER SNAPSHOT

\$ 178 Million needed **24%** funded

235,000 people have received support for shelter self-recovery

As of 23 January 2014

OVERVIEW

According to Government data, Typhoon Haiyan damaged close to 580,000 houses and destroyed an additional 550,000 homes when it swept through the Philippines on 8 November 2013.

In response to the disaster, the government has asked humanitarian organizations to address the shelter needs of 500,000 households. The remaining families will be assisted directly by the Government.

The Shelter Cluster in the Philippines is led by the Government and co-led by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

URGENT HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Shelter remains a key priority for the survivors, and shelter self-recovery is taking place at an impressive rate. However, many houses are being “built back worse” and will not be able to withstand future storms. Recent severe weather conditions have damaged or destroyed emergency shelters in some areas where additional tents and tarpaulins are now required. The Shelter Cluster anticipates that more emergency shelter materials will have to be replaced over the coming months.

According to an assessment commissioned by the Shelter Cluster, 79 per cent of survivors have started to rebuild or repair their homes. However, half of those cannot complete construction without assistance and nearly two thirds are using salvaged construction materials that are often of insufficient quality.

The assessment also shows that, irrespective of their vulnerability, families living inland are less likely to have received shelter assistance, compared to families living in coastal areas.

Survivors urgently need tools and good quality construction materials, particularly roofing materials. They also require hands-on training and assistance to facilitate a progressive “build back safer” approach which will increase resilience during future storm seasons.

CLUSTER RESPONSE

To date shelter assistance has been primarily provided in the form of emergency shelter support, such as tarpaulins and tents. However, priorities have been steadily shifting towards support for self-recovery, i.e. tools, cash, building and roofing materials that enable families to repair their own homes, as well as the know-how with which to do so.

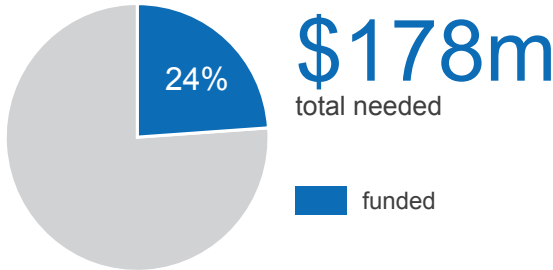
To date, Shelter Cluster partners have distributed emergency shelter materials for 2.2 million people (450,000 households) and have provided support for self-recovery to 235,000 people (47,000 households).

Together with other clusters, the Shelter Cluster has been active in advising on a range of shelter-related issues such as housing, land and property rights, salvaging coco-lumber and recycling debris. The Shelter Cluster has also produced technical drawings in five languages, which help households build safer shelters. Together with partners, the Shelter Cluster is currently working on a framework to improve targeting according to vulnerabilities.



SHELTER CLUSTER

Funding by sector (in million US\$)



79%

of survivors have started to rebuild or repair their homes

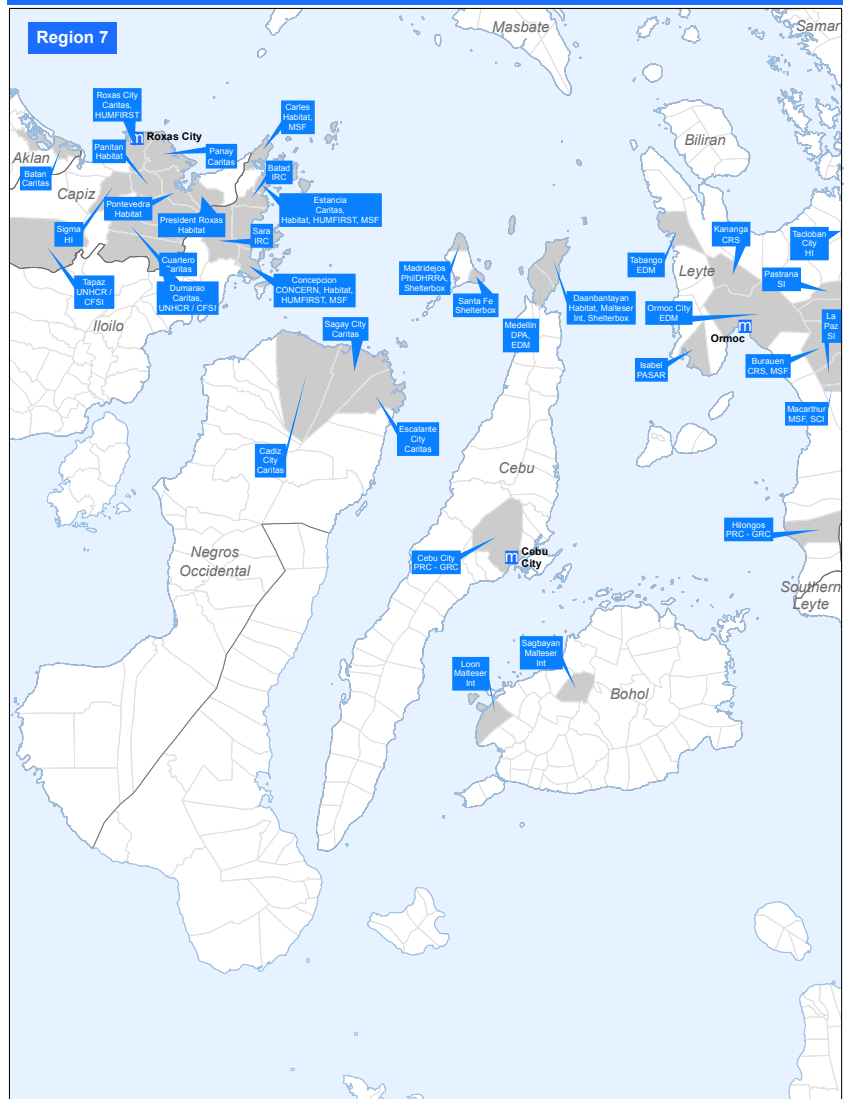
CHALLENGES

The shelter sector is seriously underfunded: Shelter projects in the Strategic Response Plan are only 24 per cent funded (US\$43 million out of \$178 million). While funding also exists outside the Strategic Response Plan, significant funding gaps remain. This lack of funding means that many families will not have adequate shelter in time for the next typhoon season.

Given the shortage of funds, the shelter sector needs to improve targeting according to vulnerability.

The lack of good quality roofing materials as well as tools and fixings continues to delay support for self-recovery.

PHILIPPINES: Ongoing Emergency Shelter activities as of 20 January 2014



Data Sources: 3W data provided by IASC cluster lead agencies and compiled by OCHA. Geographic data from NAMRIA. Glide Number: TC-2013-000139-PHL

Background on the crisis

Typhoon Haiyan (known locally as Yolanda) swept through the central Philippines on 8 November, killing over 6,000 people and displacing some 4 million people, flattening homes and damaging schools, health centres and other infrastructure. Some experts estimate the storm was among the strongest ever to make landfall. On 9 November, the Government accepted the UN offer of international assistance. The Government also welcomed the deployment, in the initial phase of disaster response, of a large number of countries' military assets. The humanitarian community's one-year Strategic Response Plan calling for \$788 million has been released and is closely aligned to the Government's Yolanda Recovery and Rehabilitation Plan launched on 18 December.

Cluster lead agency / co-lead agency

Department of Social Welfare and Development / International Federation of the Red Cross

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