

## Rapid Intentions & Needs Assessment – Tacloban IDP sites

-24<sup>th</sup> November 2013-

### BACKGROUND

As of 21/11/13, 3,166 IDP households were resident in 40 evacuation centres located in Tacloban City and the surrounding area. At the request of the Shelter Cluster and CCCM clusters, and in coordination with the WASH Rapid Assessment Team Coordinator, in Tacloban, REACH has conducted a rapid assessment of IDP intentions and needs with regards to returning to their place of origin.

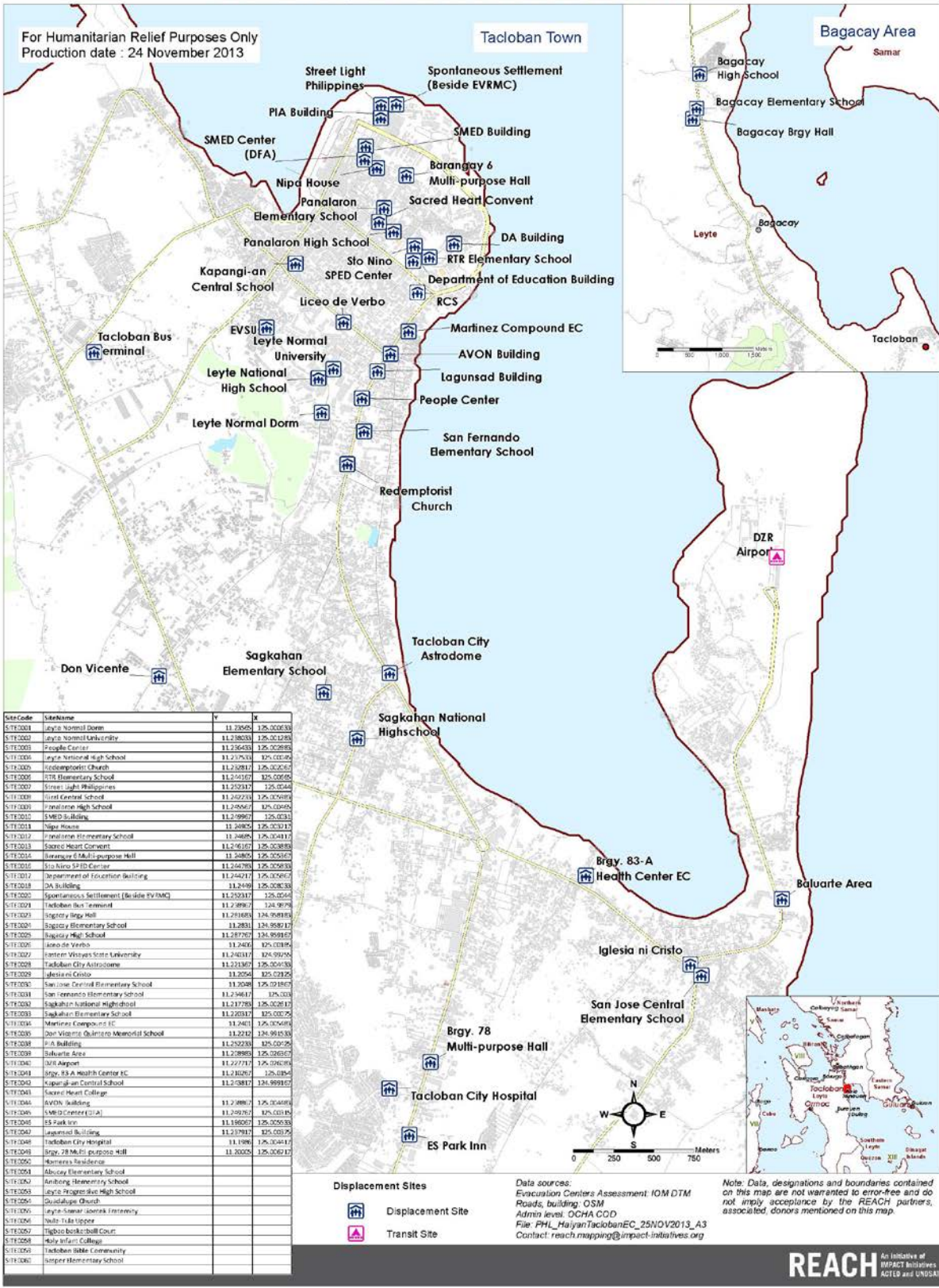
Between 22/11/13 and 24/11/13 REACH deployed assessment teams, comprised both of four REACH and two IOM enumerators to the field to conduct a representative random sample of IDP households resident in each of the evacuation sites. The data presented in this report represents findings of assessments conducted with 2,188 IDP households across 40 IDP sites. See *Annex A* for a breakdown of households assessed per IDP site.

### METHODOLOGY

In each site identified by IOM and the CCCM cluster, REACH generated a representative random sample with a 95% confidence interval and a 5% margin of error. Enumerators selected households for assessment randomly in each site through conducting a randomised field walk. Depending on the population size of the IDP site, assessment team leaders instructed enumerators as to the number of households to skip when conducting the randomised field walk. For example, in large IDP sites enumerators skipped every two to three households, and in small IDP sites every available household was targeted.

Assessments were conducted using an assessment tool built on the Android smartphone based Open Data Kit (ODK) platform which significantly improves data quality as a result of: (a) reducing human error as a result of loss of forms, data collection mistakes, and data entry mistakes thus improving the accuracy of collected data; (b) increasing the speed at which mapping products and analytical reports can be produced through reducing data cleaning time and removing the for data entry; and (c) ensuring the protection of data as a result of completed forms being removed from the data collection tool upon upload to the centralised database.

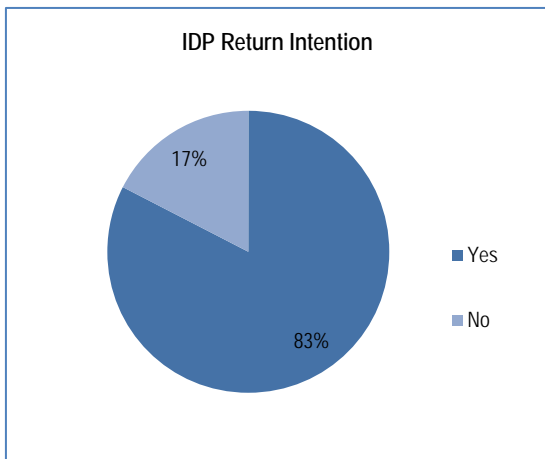
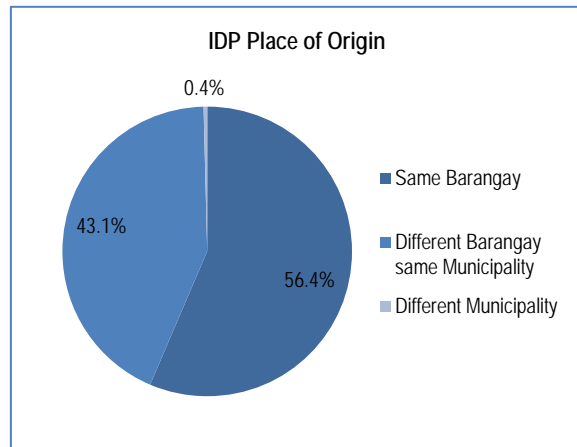
**Philippines - Typhoon Yolanda (Haiyan)**  
Tacloban - Displacement Sites Location - 24.11.2013



**KEY FINDINGS**

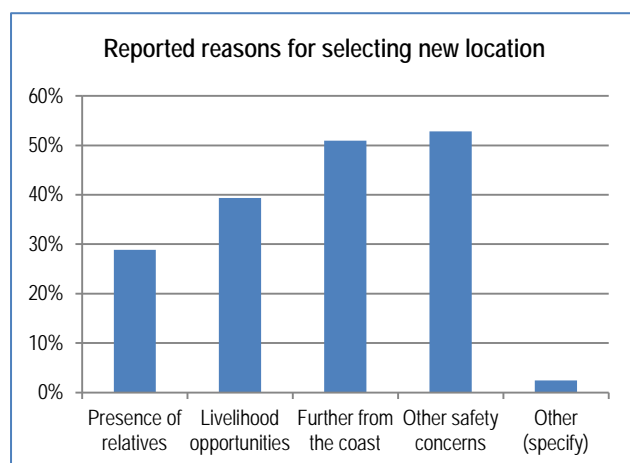
*Displacement*

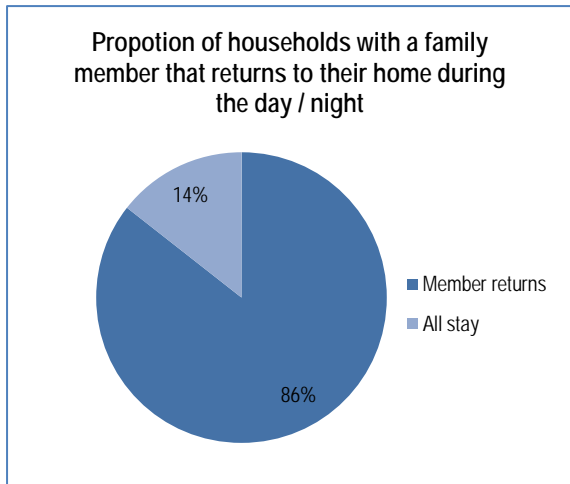
Almost all, **99.6%**, of households reported that they were normally resident in either the same Barangay or Municipality as the evacuation centre they had been displaced to. Only a very small proportion, **0.4%**, reported that they had been displaced from a different municipality to the evacuation centre they were resident in at the time of assessment.



When asked as to their future plans, the vast majority of households, **83%**, reported that they intended to return to the plot of land they had been displaced from as a result of Yolanda. For the proportion reporting that they intended to move to a different location the preferred settlement location was a different Barangay within the same Municipality; accounting for **56%** of this proportion.

For households not intending to return to the area they were displaced from the most predominant reasons for the selection of a new location are based around safety issues; either to be further from the coast, **51%**, or as a result of more general safety and security concerns, **53%**. In addition to safety issues a considerable proportion of households, **39%**, reported that they had selected a new location to settle as a result of the availability of livelihood opportunities.





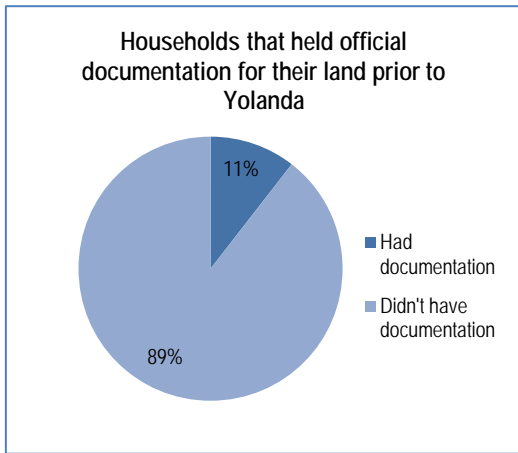
The vast majority of households resident in evacuation centres, **86%**, reported that they had at least one member who returned to their home during the day or night. The most predominant reason given for returning was to salvage shelter materials, **68%**. With regards to the capacity for early recovery, **53%** of households that reported a member returning during the day or night were doing so in order to carry out repairs on their home.

### Return Needs

	1st	2nd	3rd
Tents	14%	2%	4%
CGI and fixings	47%	20%	5%
Hand tools (hammers, saws etc.)	12%	41%	37%
Tarps and fixings	2%	8%	4%
Daily employment	2%	5%	15%
Skilled Labour	0%	2%	8%
Timber	20%	18%	19%
Technical support (designs, how to build better etc.)	0%	1%	3%
Kitchen kits	0%	0%	1%
Gov. advisory	0%	1%	1%
Debris clearance	1%	1%	1%
Blankets	0%	0%	1%
Landlord to repair house	0%	1%	1%
Nothing	0%	0%	0%

Households selected for assessment through the random selection process were asked to rank their top three support needs that would facilitate their return to their home. The most commonly reported primary need was CGI sheeting and fixings, **47%**. Only a minority of households selected tarps and fixings as a primary, secondary, or tertiary need; indicating a clear preference amongst IDP households for CGI sheeting as a roofing material. Skilled labour only selected as a support need by a minority of households, indicating a high capacity for self-recovery amongst IDP households given access to the right materials.

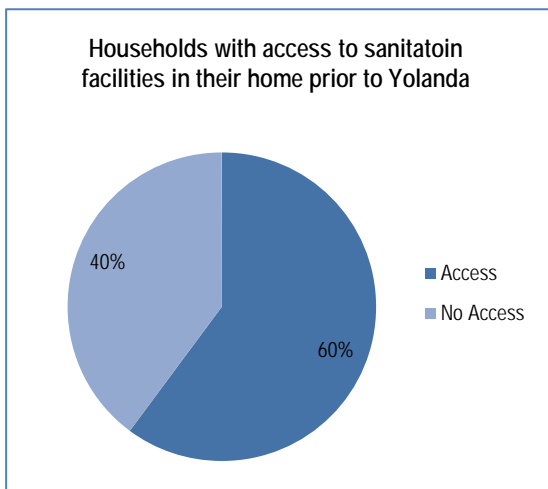
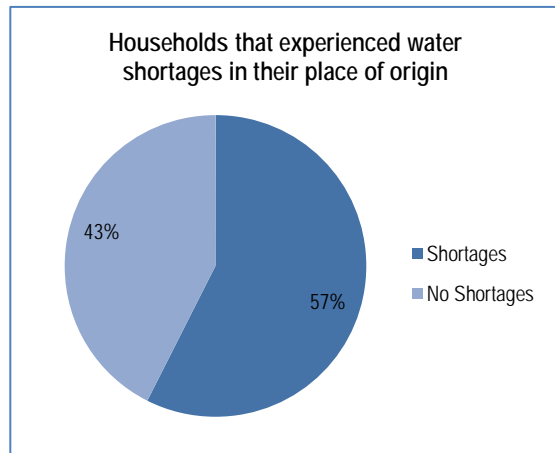
**Land Tenure**



With regards to land tenure status, only a very small proportion, **11%**, of households resident in evacuation centres reported that they held official documentation for their land prior to Yolanda. Additionally, of this small proportion of households with documentation prior to the Typhoon the majority, **59%**, reported that they had lost their documentation as a result of Yolanda. As a result of the high proportion of households squatting, shelter interventions will have to be carefully coordinated with local stakeholders in order to ensure acceptance.

**WASH**

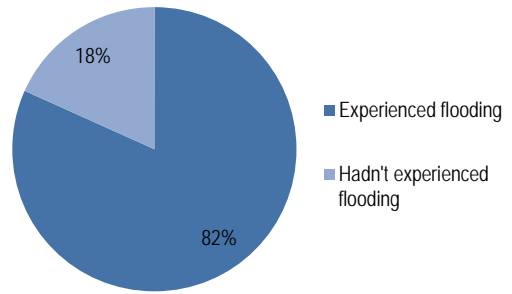
Access to water in their respective place of origin was reported to be problematic by a majority of households. **57%** of households reported that they had experienced water shortages severe enough to have a serious impact on their standard of living prior to Yolanda.



Despite the majority of households, **60%**, reporting that they had access to sanitation facilities in their home prior to Yolanda, the remaining **40%** reported that they had no access. As a result, WASH interventions, particularly the construction of appropriate latrine facilities, should be integrated into future shelter responses targeting households currently resident in evacuation centres.

For households resident in evacuation centres, major flooding was reported to be a considerable risk prior to Yolanda; with **81%** reporting that they had experienced major flooding in their place of origin. As a result, resilience strategies for households resident in flood risk areas should be employed.

Households that experienced major flooding in their place of origin





Annex A – IDP households sampled per site

Site Name	Number of HH <sup>1</sup>	REACH HH Sample
AVON Building	13	13
Bagacay Elementary School	27	15
Bagacay Brgy Hall	5	3
Bagacay High School	52	50
Baluarte Area	45	45
Barangay Hall	7	8
Brgy. 83-A Health Center EC	115	91
Brgy. 78 Multi-purpose Hall	6	6
Cirilo Roy Montejo National High School	8	8
Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)	4	4
Don Vicente Quintero Memorial School	13	3
Eastern Visayas State University	99	82
ES Park Inn	46	41
Kapangi-an Central School	165	116
Leyte Normal Dorm	5	6
Leyte National High School	331	218
Leyte Normal University	15	12
Iglesia ni Cristo	100	80
Liceo de Verbo	10	7
Martinez Compound EC	35	26
Nipa Hut	20	3
Panalaron Elementary School	27	38
People Center	150	108
Redemptorist Church	300	171
Rizal Central School	301	206
RTR Plaza Elementary	56	54
RTR Plaza (Sto. Nino SPED Center)	45	48
RTR Plaza (DepEd Building)	19	15
Sacred Heart Convent	22	9
Sacred Heart College	9	5
Sagkahan Elementary School	24	22
Sagkahan National Highschool	22	25
San Fernando Elementary School	300	116
San Jose Central Elementary School	306	207
SMED Center (DFA)	2	2
Spontaneous Settlement (Beside EVRMC)	160	115
Street Light Philippines	6	8
Tacloban City Astrodome	271	180
Tacloban Bus Terminal	6	6
Tacloban City Hospital	19	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3166</b>	<b>2188</b>

<sup>1</sup> International Organisation for Migration (IOM) figures (21/11/13)