Sample Site: Ambrym

#### Total households assessed: 66 Households per site: 1,595\*

Location of households assessed by REACH

Sample site location

throughout the affected area of the country. REACH, through its global partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster, was deployed to Vanuatu at the end of March 2015 to facilitate the implementation of a shelter and settlements vulnerability assessment designed to inform the medium to long term strategy of the Vanuatu Shelter Cluster. The data presented in this factsheet is the result of household level data collection conducted between 7 April and 1 May, 2015.

# SHELTER

#### Shelter damage

% of households reporting shelter damage during Cyclone Pam: **67%** 

% of households reporting that all components of shelter were completely destroyed:  $\mathbf{39\%}$ 

#### Damage severity: roof



59% Completely destroyed25% Over 50% damaged16% Under 50% damaged0% No damage

52% Completely destroyed

9% Under 50% damaged

27% Over 50% damaged

11% No damage

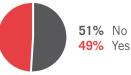
#### Damage severity: walls



Damage severity: floors



% of households reporting damage from previous natural disasters:



## Shelter recovery and assistance

% of households reported completing substantial repairs to their shelter: **73%** 

% of households that received emergency shelter assistance:



% of households reported access to all materials needed / used to rebuild:



44% Lots of access33% Some access20% No access2% Don't know

Top 3 materials needed / used to rebuild:



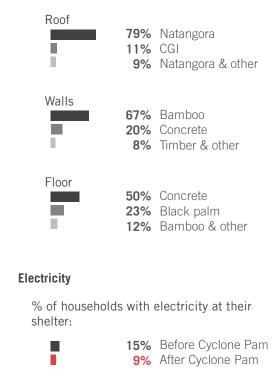
% of households rebuilt using same materials as before Cyclone Pam:



#### Shelter materials (before Cyclone Pam)

Top 3 materials used to construct shelters before Cyclone Pam:

ShelterCluster.org



#### Electricity source:



80% Solar
20% Personal generator
0% Community generator
0% Mains / grid
0% Other



Informing more effective humanitarian action



# Shelter and Settlements Vulnerability Assessment: Vanuatu, April 2015 Sample Site: Ambrym



## DEMOGRAPHICS

#### **Dependency** ratios



61% Dependents **39%** Working-age

#### 158% Dependency Ratio

Households with at least 1 member of a vulnerable group: 29%



24% Pregnant / lactating 14% Disabled 47% Chronically ill

% elderly or female headed households: 9%

# LIVELIHOODS

Top 3 income generating activities:



**23%** Income / wages 23% Business 15% Handicafts / food

### Gardening and subsistence farming



85% Has a garden **15%** Does not have a garden

% of households that have replanted their gardens since Cyclone Pam: 93%

% of households with a farm / cash crops: 12%

#### Prioritization of income generating activities vs shelter repair



40% Equal priority 18% Shelter priority 42% Income Priority

# DISPLACEMENT

% of households currently hosting / sharing their shelter with a displaced friend / family (at time of data collection):



68% Not hosting 32% Hosting

### Temporary displacement (displaced during storm, returned home)

% of households temporarily displaced during Cyclone Pam:



#### **Displacement location:**



62% Evacuation center **29%** Friends / family in same village

**3%** Friends / family in different village **6%** Safe location in same village (e.g. cave)

0% Safe location in different village

## **PRIORITY NEEDS**

Top 3 household needs:



#### 39% Drinking water 21% Health

23% Health

## MASS COMMUNICATIONS / PUBLIC INFORMATION

Top 3 modalities through which households receive public information:



**31%** Phone calls 26% Radio 25% Word of mouth

# WATER AND SANITATION

#### Access to drinking water / functioning water source



59% Functioning after Cyclone Pam 41% Non-functioning after Cyclone Pam

Top 3 household drinking water sources (before Cyclone Pam):



47% Rainwater 14% Protected well

9% Piped & Unprotected well

#### Sanitation facilities

Household access to improved / non-shared facilities:

38% Before Cyclone Pam **39%** After Cyclone Pam

Downgrade in access to improved / non-shared facilities\* after Cyclone Pam: -2%

\*% change among households with access to improved / non-shared facilities after Cyclone Pam. A positive % indicates a downgrade in sanitation facilities.

# About REACH

REACH is a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organizations - ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives - and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH's mission is to strengthen evidence-based decision making by aid actors through efficient data collection, management and analysis before, during and after an emergency. By doing so, REACH contributes to ensuring that communities affected by emergencies receive the support they need. All REACH activities are conducted in support to and within the framework of inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information please visit our website: www. reach-initiative.org.



Sample Site: Aniwa



#### Total households assessed: 40 Households per site: 84\*

March 2015 to facilitate the implementation of a shelter and settlements vulnerability assessment designed to inform the medium to long term strategy of the Vanuatu Shelter Cluster. The data presented in this factsheet is the result of household level data collection conducted between 7 April and 1 May, 2015.



# SHELTER

#### Shelter damage

% of households reporting shelter damage during Cyclone Pam: 68%

% of households reporting that all components of shelter were completely destroyed: 19%

#### Damage severity: roof



**52%** Completely destroyed 7% Over 50% damaged 22% Under 50% damaged **19%** No damage

#### Damage severity: walls



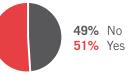
44% Completely destroyed 11% Over 50% damaged 15% Under 50% damaged **30%** No damage

#### Damage severity: floors



19% Under 50% damaged **59%** No damage

% of households reporting damage from previous natural disasters:



### Shelter recovery and assistance

% of households reported completing substantial repairs to their shelter: 85%

% of households that received emergency shelter assistance:



% of households reported access to all materials needed / used to rebuild:



41% Lots of access 27% Some access No access 11% Don't know

Top 3 materials needed / used to rebuild:



Milled timber & fixings 41% 33% Tools

% of households rebuilt using same materials as before Cyclone Pam:



#### Shelter materials (before Cyclone Pam)

Top 3 materials used to construct shelters before Cyclone Pam:

Roof	/ -	CGI Other thatch CGI & Other
	/ /	CGI Concrete & other CGI & other
Floor	38%	Concrete Coral, dirt, or sand Bamboo & other
Electricity		

% of households with electricity at their shelter:



73% Before Cyclone Pam 68% After Cyclone Pam

#### Electricity source:



0% Personal generator 0% Community generator 0% Mains / grid 0% Other



ore effective umanitarian action



# Shelter and Settlements Vulnerability Assessment: Vanuatu, April 2015 Sample Site: Aniwa



## **DEMOGRAPHICS**

#### **Dependency** ratios



61% Dependents 39% Working-age

155% Dependency Ratio

Households with at least 1 member of a vulnerable group:  $\ensuremath{\textbf{20\%}}$ 



23% Pregnant / lactating8% Disabled35% Chronically ill

% elderly or female headed households: 13%

# LIVELIHOODS

Top 3 income generating activities:



48% Remittances33% Handicrafts / food30% Business

#### Gardening and subsistence farming

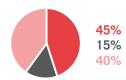


93% Has a garden8% Does not have a garden

% of households that have replanted their gardens since Cyclone Pam: **97%** 

% of households with a farm / cash crops:  $\pmb{0\%}$ 

# Prioritization of income generating activities vs shelter repair



45% Equal priority15% Shelter priority40% Income Priority

# DISPLACEMENT

% of households currently hosting / sharing their shelter with a displaced friend / family (at time of data collection):



### Temporary displacement (displaced during storm, returned home)

% of households temporarily displaced during Cyclone Pam:



#### Displacement location:



33% Evacuation center
20% Friends / family in same village
7% Friends / family in different village
40% Safe location in same village (e.g. cave)
0% Safe location in different village

# PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 household needs:



23% Shelter / Housing26% Drinking water13% Drinking water

# MASS COMMUNICATIONS / PUBLIC INFORMATION

Top 3 modalities through which households receive public information:



36% Phone calls29% Radio26% Word of mouth

# WATER AND SANITATION

#### Access to drinking water / functioning water source



**93%** Functioning after Cyclone Pam **8%** Non-functioning after Cyclone Pam

Top 3 household drinking water sources (before Cyclone Pam):



78% Rainwater10% Piped8% Protected well

#### Sanitation facilities

Household access to improved / non-shared facilities:



63% Before Cyclone Pam58% After Cyclone Pam

Downgrade in access to improved / non-shared facilities\* after Cyclone Pam: **5%** 

 $^{*}\%$  change among households with access to improved / non-shared facilities after Cyclone Pam. A positive % indicates a downgrade in sanitation facilities.

# About REACH

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# Shelter and Settlements Vulnerability Assessment: Vanuatu, April 2015 Sample Site: Efate Peri Urban



#### Total households assessed: 66 Households per site: 3,077

Location of households assessed by REACH

Sample site location

March 2015 to facilitate the implementation of a shelter and settlements vulnerability assessment designed to inform the medium to long term strategy of

# SHELTER

#### Shelter damage

% of households reporting shelter damage during Cyclone Pam: 89%

% of households reporting that all components of shelter were completely destroyed: 12%

#### Damage severity: roof



**44%** Completely destroyed 27% Over 50% damaged 29% Under 50% damaged 0% No damage

#### Damage severity: walls



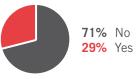
**19%** Completely destroyed **29%** Over 50% damaged 53% Under 50% damaged 0% No damage

#### Damage severity: floors



14% Completely destroyed 3% Over 50% damaged 81% Under 50% damaged 2% No damage

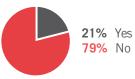
% of households reporting damage from previous natural disasters:



### Shelter recovery and assistance

% of households reported completing substantial repairs to their shelter: 68%

% of households that received emergency shelter assistance:



% of households reported access to all materials needed / used to rebuild:



20% Lots of access 43% Some access 34% No access 3% Don't know

Milled timber & fixings

Top 3 materials needed / used to rebuild:

Tools

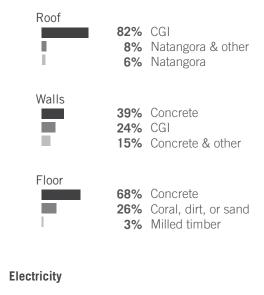


% of households rebuilt using same materials as before Cyclone Pam:



#### Shelter materials (before Cyclone Pam)

Top 3 materials used to construct shelters before Cyclone Pam:



% of households with electricity at their shelter:



**65%** Before Cyclone Pam **44%** After Cyclone Pam

#### Electricity source:



9% Solar 0% Personal generator 0% Community generator 91% Mains / grid 0% Other



manitarian action

# Shelter and Settlements Vulnerability Assessment: Vanuatu, April 2015 Sample Site: Efate Peri Urban



### **DEMOGRAPHICS**

#### **Dependency** ratios



**51%** Dependents **49%** Working-age

104% Dependency Ratio

Households with at least 1 member of a vulnerable group: 30%



35% Pregnant / lactating11% Disabled38% Chronically ill

% elderly or female headed households:  $\mathbf{6\%}$ 

# LIVELIHOODS

Top 3 income generating activities:



73% Income / wages35% Handicrafts / food27% Business

#### Gardening and subsistence farming

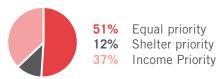


89% Has a garden11% Does not have a garden

% of households that have replanted their gardens since Cyclone Pam: **78%** 

% of households with a farm / cash crops: 20%

# Prioritization of income generating activities vs shelter repair



# DISPLACEMENT

% of households currently hosting / sharing their shelter with a displaced friend / family (at time of data collection):



# Temporary displacement (displaced during storm, returned home)

% of households temporarily displaced during Cyclone Pam:



#### Displacement location:



38% Evacuation center49% Friends / family in same village

7% Friends / family in different village

- **2%** Safe location in same village (e.g. cave)
- 4% Safe location in different village

# **PRIORITY NEEDS**

Top 3 household needs:



## MASS COMMUNICATIONS / PUBLIC INFORMATION

Top 3 modalities through which households receive public information:



28% Radio28% Word of mouth19% SMS

# WATER AND SANITATION

#### Access to drinking water / functioning water source



**71%** Functioning after Cyclone Pam **29%** Non-functioning after Cyclone Pam

Top 3 household drinking water sources (before Cyclone Pam):

36
279
18

# 36% Piped27% Rainwater18% Public tap / pipe

#### Sanitation facilities

Household access to improved / non-shared facilities:

**53%** Before Cyclone Pam**55%** After Cyclone Pam

Downgrade in access to improved / non-shared facilities\* after Cyclone Pam: -2%

 $^{*}\%$  change among households with access to improved / non-shared facilities after Cyclone Pam. A positive % indicates a downgrade in sanitation facilities.

# About REACH

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Sample Site: Efate Rural

Location of households assessed by REACH

al.



#### Total households assessed: 65 Households per site: 1,227

March 2015 to facilitate the implementation of a shelter and settlements vulnerability assessment designed to inform the medium to long term strategy of

#### Sample site location SHELTER

#### Shelter damage

% of households reporting shelter damage during Cyclone Pam: 85%

% of households reporting that all components of shelter were completely destroyed: 29%

#### Damage severity: roof



60% Completely destroyed 11% Over 50% damaged **29%** Under 50% damaged 0% No damage

#### Damage severity: walls



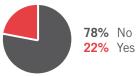
40% Completely destroyed 11% Over 50% damaged 27% Under 50% damaged 22% No damage

#### Damage severity: floors



2% Over 50% damaged 25% Under 50% damaged **44%** No damage

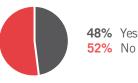
% of households reporting damage from previous natural disasters:



### Shelter recovery and assistance

% of households reported completing substantial repairs to their shelter: 69%

% of households that received emergency shelter assistance:



% of households reported access to all materials needed / used to rebuild:

Top 3 materials needed / used to rebuild:

95% Nails

47%



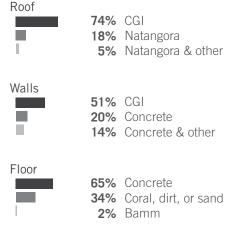
22% Lots of access 42% Some access 36% No access 1% Don't know

**75%** Milled timber & fixings

# Top 3 materials used to construct shelters

Shelter materials (before Cyclone Pam)

before Cyclone Pam:



### Electricity

% of households with electricity at their shelter:



**45%** Before Cyclone Pam **25%** After Cyclone Pam

#### Electricity source:

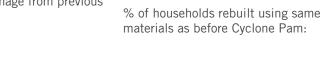


48% Solar **17%** Personal generator 0% Community generator 34% Mains / grid 0% Other



nanitarian action







**29%** Completely destroyed

# Shelter and Settlements Vulnerability Assessment: Vanuatu, April 2015 Sample Site: Efate Rural



### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### **Dependency** ratios



**52%** Dependents 48% Working-age

110% Dependency Ratio

Households with at least 1 member of a vulnerable group: 27%



46% Pregnant / lactating 6% Disabled 32% Chronically ill

% elderly or female headed households: 5%

# LIVELIHOODS

Top 3 income generating activities:



**46%** Handicrafts / food 28% Income /wages 28% Business

#### Gardening and subsistence farming



92% Has a garden 8% Does not have a garden

% of households that have replanted their gardens since Cyclone Pam: 68%

% of households with a farm / cash crops: 38%

#### Prioritization of income generating activities vs shelter repair



Equal priority 45% 22% Shelter priority 33% Income Priority

# DISPLACEMENT

% of households currently hosting / sharing their shelter with a displaced friend / family (at time of data collection):



80% Not hosting 20% Hosting

### Temporary displacement (displaced during storm, returned home)

% of households temporarily displaced during Cyclone Pam:



#### **Displacement location:**



31% Evacuation center 58% Friends / family in same village

**4%** Friends / family in different village

**7%** Safe location in same village (e.g. cave)

0% Safe location in different village

# **PRIORITY NEEDS**

Top 3 household needs:



**22%** Shelter / Housing 17% Food

22% Food

## MASS COMMUNICATIONS / PUBLIC INFORMATION

Top 3 modalities through which households receive public information:



**28%** Phone calls 28% Radio 18% Word of mouth

# WATER AND SANITATION

#### Access to drinking water / functioning water source



68% Functioning after Cyclone Pam 32% Non-functioning after Cyclone Pam

Top 3 household drinking water sources (before Cyclone Pam):

37% Piped 26% Rainwater **26%** Public tap / pipe

#### Sanitation facilities

Household access to improved / non-shared facilities:

60% Before Cyclone Pam **58%** After Cyclone Pam

Downgrade in access to improved / non-shared facilities\* after Cyclone Pam: 2%

\*% change among households with access to improved / non-shared facilities after Cyclone Pam. A positive % indicates a downgrade in sanitation facilities.

# About REACH

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# Shelter and Settlements Vulnerability Assessment: Vanuatu, April 2015 Sample Site: Efate Urban (Port Vila)



#### Total households assessed: 66 Households per site: 9,097

Location of households assessed by REACH

Sample site location

March 2015 to facilitate the implementation of a shelter and settlements vulnerability assessment designed to inform the medium to long term strategy of

# SHELTER

#### Shelter damage

% of households reporting shelter damage during Cyclone Pam: 95%

% of households reporting that all components of shelter were completely destroyed: 30%

#### Damage severity: roof



**51%** Completely destroyed 27% Over 50% damaged 22% Under 50% damaged 0% No damage

#### Damage severity: walls



43% Completely destroyed 25% Over 50% damaged 14% Under 50% damaged

32% Completely destroyed

17% Under 50% damaged

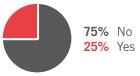
14% Over 50% damaged

#### Damage severity: floors



37% No damage

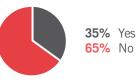
% of households reporting damage from previous natural disasters:



#### Shelter recovery and assistance

% of households reported completing substantial repairs to their shelter: 87%

% of households that received emergency shelter assistance:



% of households reported access to all materials needed / used to rebuild:



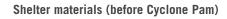
41% Lots of access 47% Some access 8% No access 4% Don't know

Top 3 materials needed / used to rebuild:

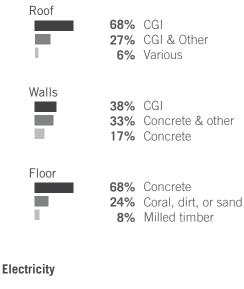


% of households rebuilt using same materials as before Cyclone Pam:





Top 3 materials used to construct shelters before Cyclone Pam:

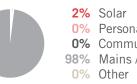


% of households with electricity at their shelter:



**80%** Before Cyclone Pam **59%** After Cyclone Pam

#### Electricity source:



0% Personal generator 0% Community generator 98% Mains / grid



17% No damage

# Shelter and Settlements Vulnerability Assessment: Vanuatu, April 2015 Sample Site: Efate Urban (Port Vila)



### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### **Dependency** ratios



**48%** Dependents 52% Working-age

92% Dependency Ratio

Households with at least 1 member of a vulnerable group: 33%



45% Pregnant / lactating 27% Disabled 30% Chronically ill

% elderly or female headed households: 2%

# LIVELIHOODS

Top 3 income generating activities:



**76%** Income / wages 39% Rent 30% Business

Gardening and subsistence farming



47% Has a garden 53% Does not have a garden

Shelter priority

Income Priority

% of households that have replanted their gardens since Cyclone Pam: 68%

% of households with a farm / cash crops: 11%

#### Prioritization of income generating activities vs shelter repair



DISPLACEMENT

% of households currently hosting / sharing their shelter with a displaced friend / family (at time of data collection):



#### Temporary displacement (displaced during storm, returned home)

% of households temporarily displaced during Cyclone Pam:



#### **Displacement location:**



**50%** Evacuation center 34% Friends / family in same village **13%** Friends / family in different village **3%** Safe location in same village (e.g. cave)

0% Safe location in different village

## **PRIORITY NEEDS**

Top 3 household needs:



**56%** Building tools **24%** Building tools 32% Health

## MASS COMMUNICATIONS / PUBLIC INFORMATION

Top 3 modalities through which households receive public information:



32% Word of mouth 25% Radio **24%** Phone calls

# WATER AND SANITATION

#### Access to drinking water / functioning water source



79% Functioning after Cyclone Pam 21% Non-functioning after Cyclone Pam

Top 3 household drinking water sources (before Cyclone Pam):



52% Piped 18% Public tap / pipe 11% Rainwater

#### Sanitation facilities

Household access to improved / non-shared facilities:

- - 39% Before Cyclone Pam **41%** After Cyclone Pam

Downgrade in access to improved / non-shared facilities\* after Cyclone Pam: -2%

\*% change among households with access to improved / non-shared facilities after Cyclone Pam. A positive % indicates a downgrade in sanitation facilities.

# About REACH

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# Shelter and Settlements Vulnerability Assessment: Vanuatu, April 2015 Sample Site: Epi



#### Total households assessed: 75 Households per site: 1,235\*

Location of households assessed by REACH

Sample site location

March 2015 to facilitate the implementation of a shelter and settlements vulnerability assessment designed to inform the medium to long term strategy of the Vanuatu Shelter Cluster. The data presented in this factsheet is the result of household level data collection conducted between 7 April and 1 May, 2015.

# SHELTER

#### Shelter damage

% of households reporting shelter damage during Cyclone Pam: 72%

% of households reporting that all components of shelter were completely destroyed: 9%

#### Damage severity: roof



**35%** Completely destroyed **33%** Over 50% damaged 31% Under 50% damaged 0% No damage

#### Damage severity: walls



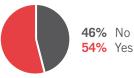
17% Over 50% damaged 37% Under 50% damaged 19% No damage

28% Completely destroyed



7% Over 50% damaged 22% Under 50% damaged 57% No damage

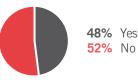
% of households reporting damage from previous natural disasters:



### Shelter recovery and assistance

% of households reported completing substantial repairs to their shelter: 76%

% of households that received emergency shelter assistance:



% of households reported access to all materials needed / used to rebuild:



35% Lots of access 29% Some access 26% No access 10% Don't know

#### Top 3 materials needed / used to rebuild:



**33%** Milled timber & fixings 33% Natangora

% of households rebuilt using same materials as before Cyclone Pam:



#### Shelter materials (before Cyclone Pam)

Top 3 materials used to construct shelters before Cyclone Pam:

Roof		CGI Natangora CGI & Other
Walls		CGI Bamboo Concrete
Floor	24%	Concrete Coral, dirt, or sand Milled timber
Electricity		

% of households with electricity at their shelter:

- 64% Before Cyclone Pam **56%** After Cyclone Pam

#### Electricity source:



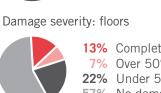
0% Personal generator 0% Community generator 0% Mains / grid 0% Other



manitarian action







# Shelter and Settlements Vulnerability Assessment: Vanuatu, April 2015 Sample Site: Epi



## DEMOGRAPHICS

#### **Dependency** ratios



**59%** Dependents 41% Working-age

141% Dependency Ratio

Households with at least 1 member of a vulnerable group: 31%



36% Pregnant / lactating 16% Disabled 29% Chronically ill

% elderly or female headed households: 9%

# LIVELIHOODS

Top 3 income generating activities:



**39%** Handicrafts / food 32% Income /wages 27% Business

#### Gardening and subsistence farming



97% Has a garden 3% Does not have a garden

% of households that have replanted their gardens since Cyclone Pam: 92%

% of households with a farm / cash crops: 33%

#### Prioritization of income generating activities vs shelter repair



Equal priority Shelter priority Income Priority

# DISPLACEMENT

% of households currently hosting / sharing their shelter with a displaced friend / family (at time of data collection):



### Temporary displacement (displaced during storm, returned home)

% of households temporarily displaced during Cyclone Pam:



#### **Displacement location:**



58% Friends / family in same village

**0%** Friends / family in different village

# **PRIORITY NEEDS**

Top 3 household needs:



31% Drinking water 28% Food

**19%** Building tools

## MASS COMMUNICATIONS / PUBLIC INFORMATION

Top 3 modalities through which households receive public information:



**30%** Phone calls 21% Word of mouth 20% Radio

# WATER AND SANITATION

#### Access to drinking water / functioning water source



67% Functioning after Cyclone Pam 33% Non-functioning after Cyclone Pam

Top 3 household drinking water sources (before Cyclone Pam):

**33%** Public tap / pipe

20% Piped

**11%** Rainwater & Protected well

#### Sanitation facilities

Household access to improved / non-shared facilities:

24% Before Cyclone Pam 23% After Cyclone Pam

Downgrade in access to improved / non-shared

facilities\* after Cyclone Pam: 1%

\*% change among households with access to improved / non-shared facilities after Cyclone Pam. A positive % indicates a downgrade in sanitation facilities.

# About REACH

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You can contact us directly at: geneva@reach-initiative.org and follow us on Twitter @REACH info.



32% Evacuation center

**11%** Safe location in same village (e.g. cave)

0% Safe location in different village

Sample Site: Erromango



#### Total households assessed: 66 Households per site: 325\*

Location of households assessed by REACH

Sample site location

March 2015 to facilitate the implementation of a shelter and settlements vulnerability assessment designed to inform the medium to long term strategy of the Vanuatu Shelter Cluster. The data presented in this factsheet is the result of household level data collection conducted between 7 April and 1 May, 2015.

# SHELTER

#### Shelter damage

% of households reporting shelter damage during Cyclone Pam: 91%

% of households reporting that all components of shelter were completely destroyed: 13%

#### Damage severity: roof



**45%** Completely destroyed 20% Over 50% damaged 32% Under 50% damaged 3% No damage

#### Damage severity: walls



35% Completely destroyed 18% Over 50% damaged 40% Under 50% damaged 7% No damage

#### Damage severity: floors



5% Over 50% damaged 15% Under 50% damaged 55% No damage

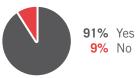
% of households reporting damage from previous natural disasters:



#### Shelter recovery and assistance

% of households reported completing substantial repairs to their shelter: 85%

% of households that received emergency shelter assistance:



% of households reported access to all materials needed / used to rebuild:



33% Lots of access 26% Some access 37% No access 5% Don't know

#### Top 3 materials needed / used to rebuild:



70% Nails 50% Milled timber & fixings 30% Chainsaw

% of households rebuilt using same materials as before Cyclone Pam:



#### Shelter materials (before Cyclone Pam)

Top 3 materials used to construct shelters before Cyclone Pam:

Roof		CGI Natangora Natangora & other
Walls	14%	Bamboo CGI CGI & other
Floor	39%	Coral, dirt, or sand Concrete Milled timber

#### Electricity

% of households with electricity at their shelter:

**39%** Before Cyclone Pam **26%** After Cyclone Pam

#### Electricity source:



85% Solar **15%** Personal generator 0% Community generator 0% Mains / grid 0% Other



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Sample Site: Erromango

# ShelterCluster.org Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

# DEMOGRAPHICS

#### **Dependency** ratios



63% Dependents 37% Working-age

#### 167% Dependency Ratio

Households with at least 1 member of a vulnerable group: 37%



44% Pregnant / lactating 24% Disabled 36% Chronically ill

% elderly or female headed households: 9%

# LIVELIHOODS

Top 3 income generating activities:



**32%** Income / wages 32% Business 26% Handicafts / food

#### Gardening and subsistence farming



92% Has a garden 8% Does not have a garden

% of households that have replanted their gardens since Cyclone Pam: 100%

% of households with a farm / cash crops: 6%

#### Prioritization of income generating activities vs shelter repair



DISPLACEMENT

% of households currently hosting / sharing their shelter with a displaced friend / family (at time of data collection):



### Temporary displacement (displaced during storm, returned home)

% of households temporarily displaced during Cyclone Pam:



#### **Displacement location:**



34% Evacuation center 31% Friends / family in same village **9%** Friends / family in different village **26%** Safe location in same village (e.g. cave) 0% Safe location in different village

# **PRIORITY NEEDS**

Top 3 household needs:



**35%** Shelter / Housing **18%** Building tools 14% Gardening tools

## MASS COMMUNICATIONS / PUBLIC INFORMATION

Top 3 modalities through which households receive public information:



**31%** Phone calls 26% Word of mouth 26% Radio

# WATER AND SANITATION

#### Access to drinking water / functioning water source



83% Functioning after Cyclone Pam 17% Non-functioning after Cyclone Pam

Top 3 household drinking water sources (before Cyclone Pam):

6	1	(
2	1	(
1	1	(

#### % Public tap / pipe % Rainwater % Piped

#### Sanitation facilities

Household access to improved / non-shared facilities:

52% Before Cyclone Pam **52%** After Cyclone Pam

Downgrade in access to improved / non-shared facilities\* after Cyclone Pam: 0%

\*% change among households with access to improved / non-shared facilities after Cyclone Pam. A positive % indicates a downgrade in sanitation facilities.

# About REACH

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# Shelter and Settlements Vulnerability Assessment: Vanuatu, April 2015 Sample Site: Lelepa / Moso



#### Total households assessed: 46 Households per site: 139\*

\*Households estimated per sample site generated from 2009 Vanuatu census.

Lelepa / Moso

Location of households assessed by REACH

Sample site location

Category Five Tropical Cyclone Pam made landfall in Vanuatu on March 13th 2015, resulting in storm surges and sustained winds of up to 240 km per hour throughout the affected area of the country. REACH, through its global partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster, was deployed to Vanuatu at the end of March 2015 to facilitate the implementation of a shelter and settlements vulnerability assessment designed to inform the medium to long term strategy of the Vanuatu Shelter Cluster. The data presented in this factsheet is the result of household level data collection conducted between 7 April and 1 May, 2015.

# SHELTER

#### Shelter damage

% of households reporting shelter damage during Cyclone Pam: **59%** 

% of households reporting that all components of shelter were completely destroyed: 19%

#### Damage severity: roof



41% Completely destroyed7% Over 50% damaged48% Under 50% damaged4% No damage

#### Damage severity: walls



22% Completely destroyed
4% Over 50% damaged
26% Under 50% damaged
48% No damage

#### Damage severity: floors



19% Completely destroyed4% Over 50% damaged11% Under 50% damaged67% No damage

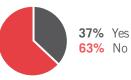
% of households reporting damage from previous natural disasters:



### Shelter recovery and assistance

% of households reported completing substantial repairs to their shelter: **78%** 

% of households that received emergency shelter assistance:



% of households reported access to all materials needed / used to rebuild:



18% Lots of access43% Some access37% No access2% Don't know

Milled timber & fixings

#### Top 3 materials needed / used to rebuild:



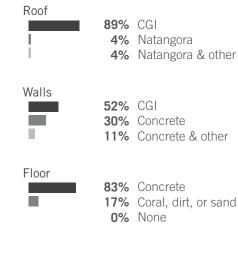
44% Tools

% of households rebuilt using same materials as before Cyclone Pam:



#### Shelter materials (before Cyclone Pam)

Top 3 materials used to construct shelters before Cyclone Pam:



### Electricity

% of households with electricity at their shelter:



46% Before Cyclone Pam43% After Cyclone Pam

#### Electricity source:



81% Solar
19% Personal generator
0% Community generator
0% Mains / grid
0% Other



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# Shelter and Settlements Vulnerability Assessment: Vanuatu, April 2015 Sample Site: Lelepa / Moso



## DEMOGRAPHICS

#### **Dependency** ratios



**49%** Dependents **51%** Working-age

### 96% Dependency Ratio

Households with at least 1 member of a vulnerable group:  $\ensuremath{\textbf{24\%}}$ 



28% Pregnant / lactating11% Disabled35% Chronically ill

% elderly or female headed households:  $\mathbf{20\%}$ 

# LIVELIHOODS

Top 3 income generating activities:



41% Income / wages28% Handicrafts / food28% Business

#### Gardening and subsistence farming



76% Has a garden24% Does not have a garden

% of households that have replanted their gardens since Cyclone Pam: **71%** 

% of households with a farm / cash crops:  $\mathbf{15\%}$ 

# Prioritization of income generating activities vs shelter repair



45% Equal priority21% Shelter priority34% Income Priority

# DISPLACEMENT

% of households currently hosting / sharing their shelter with a displaced friend / family (at time of data collection):



80% Not hosting20% Hosting

### Temporary displacement (displaced during storm, returned home)

% of households temporarily displaced during Cyclone Pam:



#### Displacement location:



6% Evacuation center88% Friends / family in same village

**6%** Friends / family in different village

**0%** Safe location in same village (e.g. cave) **0%** Safe location in different village

# **PRIORITY NEEDS**

Top 3 household needs:



28% Shelter / Housing17% Gardening tools26% Food

## MASS COMMUNICATIONS / PUBLIC INFORMATION

Top 3 modalities through which households receive public information:  $\label{eq:constraint}$ 



32% Radio30% Word of mouth29% SMS

# WATER AND SANITATION

#### Access to drinking water / functioning water source



**67%** Functioning after Cyclone Pam **33%** Non-functioning after Cyclone Pam

Top 3 household drinking water sources (before Cyclone Pam):



72% Rainwater 11% Piped

7% Tube, well, or borehole

#### Sanitation facilities

Household access to improved / non-shared facilities:

78% Before Cyclone Pam74% After Cyclone Pam

Downgrade in access to improved / non-shared facilities\* after Cyclone Pam: **4%** 

 $^{*}\%$  change among households with access to improved / non-shared facilities after Cyclone Pam. A positive % indicates a downgrade in sanitation facilities.

# About REACH

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# Shelter and Settlements Vulnerability Assessment: Vanuatu, April 2015 Sample Site: Nguna / Pele



#### Total households assessed: 60 Households per site: 477\*

\*Households estimated per sample site generated from 2009 Vanuatu census.

Sample site location

Nguna / Pele

Location of households assessed by REACH

Category Five Tropical Cyclone Pam made landfall in Vanuatu on March 13th 2015, resulting in storm surges and sustained winds of up to 240 km per hour throughout the affected area of the country. REACH, through its global partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster, was deployed to Vanuatu at the end of March 2015 to facilitate the implementation of a shelter and settlements vulnerability assessment designed to inform the medium to long term strategy of the Vanuatu Shelter Cluster. The data presented in this factsheet is the result of household level data collection conducted between 7 April and 1 May, 2015.

# SHELTER

#### Shelter damage

% of households reporting shelter damage during Cyclone Pam: **75%** 

% of households reporting that all components of shelter were completely destroyed: 11%

#### Damage severity: roof



33% Completely destroyed27% Over 50% damaged38% Under 50% damaged2% No damage

#### Damage severity: walls



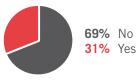
18% Completely destroyed13% Over 50% damaged24% Under 50% damaged44% No damage

#### Damage severity: floors



Completely destroyed
 Over 50% damaged
 Under 50% damaged
 No damage

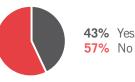
% of households reporting damage from previous natural disasters:



### Shelter recovery and assistance

% of households reported completing substantial repairs to their shelter: **62%** 

% of households that received emergency shelter assistance:



% of households reported access to all materials needed / used to rebuild:

Top 3 materials needed / used to rebuild:

89% Nails

Tools

Roof

Walls

Floor

62%

51%

% of households rebuilt using same

materials as before Cyclone Pam:

73%

89%

00%

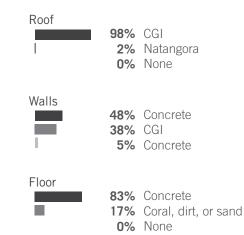


16%Lots of access41%Some access42%No access1%Don't know

Milled timber & fixings

### Shelter materials (before Cyclone Pam)

Top 3 materials used to construct shelters before Cyclone Pam:



#### Electricity

% of households with electricity at their shelter:



42% Before Cyclone Pam40% After Cyclone Pam

#### Electricity source:



96% Solar
4% Personal generator
0% Community generator
0% Mains / grid
0% Other



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# Shelter and Settlements Vulnerability Assessment: Vanuatu, April 2015 Sample Site: Nguna / Pele



## DEMOGRAPHICS

#### **Dependency** ratios



**52%** Dependents **48%** Working-age

### 109% Dependency Ratio

Households with at least 1 member of a vulnerable group:  $\ensuremath{\textbf{20\%}}$ 



22% Pregnant / lactating7% Disabled27% Chronically ill

% elderly or female headed households:  $\pmb{8\%}$ 

# LIVELIHOODS

Top 3 income generating activities:



40% Income / wages30% Business28% Handicafts / food

#### Gardening and subsistence farming



82% Has a garden18% Does not have a garden

% of households that have replanted their gardens since Cyclone Pam: **73%** 

% of households with a farm / cash crops: 13%

# Prioritization of income generating activities vs shelter repair



DISPLACEMENT

% of households currently hosting / sharing their shelter with a displaced friend / family (at time of data collection):



90% Not hosting10% Hosting

### Temporary displacement (displaced during storm, returned home)

% of households temporarily displaced during Cyclone Pam:



#### Displacement location:



3% Evacuation center
74% Friends / family in same village
19% Friends / family in different village
0% Safe location in same village (e.g. cave)
3% Safe location in different village

# **PRIORITY NEEDS**

Top 3 household needs:



# MASS COMMUNICATIONS / PUBLIC INFORMATION

Top 3 modalities through which households receive public information:



35% Phone calls30% Radio28% Word of mouth

# WATER AND SANITATION

#### Access to drinking water / functioning water source



**45%** Functioning after Cyclone Pam **55%** Non-functioning after Cyclone Pam

Top 3 household drinking water sources (before Cyclone Pam):



80% Rainwater

7% Unprotected well

5% Tube, well, or borehole

#### Sanitation facilities

Household access to improved / non-shared facilities:

68% 65%

68% Before Cyclone Pam65% After Cyclone Pam

Downgrade in access to improved / non-shared facilities\* after Cyclone Pam: **3%** 

 $^{*}\%$  change among households with access to improved / non-shared facilities after Cyclone Pam. A positive % indicates a downgrade in sanitation facilities.

# About REACH

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Sample Site: Paama

# ShelterCluster.org Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

### Total households assessed: 57 Households per site: 393\*

Paama

Location of households assessed by REACH

Sample site location

Category Five Tropical Cyclone Pam made landfall in Vanuatu on March 13th 2015, resulting in storm surges and sustained winds of up to 240 km per hour throughout the affected area of the country. REACH, through its global partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster, was deployed to Vanuatu at the end of March 2015 to facilitate the implementation of a shelter and settlements vulnerability assessment designed to inform the medium to long term strategy of the Vanuatu Shelter Cluster. The data presented in this factsheet is the result of household level data collection conducted between 7 April and 1 May, 2015.

# SHELTER

#### Shelter damage

% of households reporting shelter damage during Cyclone Pam: **68%** 

% of households reporting that all components of shelter were completely destroyed: 41%

#### Damage severity: roof



79% Completely destroyed
18% Over 50% damaged
3% Under 50% damaged
0% No damage

#### Damage severity: walls



67% Completely destroyed26% Over 50% damaged3% Under 50% damaged5% No damage

44% Completely destroyed

8% Under 50% damaged

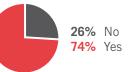
10% Over 50% damaged

#### Damage severity: floors



38% No damage

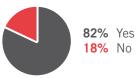
% of households reporting damage from previous natural disasters:



## Shelter recovery and assistance

% of households reported completing substantial repairs to their shelter: **62%** 

% of households that received emergency shelter assistance:

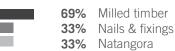


% of households reported access to all materials needed / used to rebuild:



52%Lots of access28%Some access14%No access6%Don't know

Top 3 materials needed / used to rebuild:



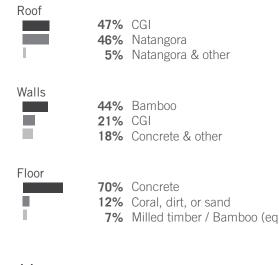
. . . . . . . .

% of households rebuilt using same materials as before Cyclone Pam:



### Shelter materials (before Cyclone Pam)

Top 3 materials used to construct shelters before Cyclone Pam:



# Electricity

% of households with electricity at their shelter:

12% Before Cyclone Pam7% After Cyclone Pam

#### Electricity source:



71% Solar
0% Personal generator
29% Community generator
0% Mains / grid
0% Other



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# Shelter and Settlements Vulnerability Assessment: Vanuatu, April 2015 Sample Site: Paama



### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### **Dependency** ratios



60% Dependents 40% Working-age

148% Dependency Ratio

Households with at least 1 member of a vulnerable group:  $\ensuremath{\textbf{21\%}}$ 



23% Pregnant / lactating12% Disabled28% Chronically ill

% elderly or female headed households:  $\mathbf{16\%}$ 

# LIVELIHOODS

Top 3 income generating activities:



32% Remittances25% Income /wages23% Business

#### Gardening and subsistence farming



96% Has a garden4% Does not have a garden

% of households that have replanted their gardens since Cyclone Pam: **89%** 

% of households with a farm / cash crops:  ${\bf 28\%}$ 

# Prioritization of income generating activities vs shelter repair



17% Equal priority16% Shelter priority67% Income Priority

# DISPLACEMENT

% of households currently hosting / sharing their shelter with a displaced friend / family (at time of data collection):



### Temporary displacement (displaced during storm, returned home)

% of households temporarily displaced during Cyclone Pam:



#### Displacement location:



50% Evacuation center
38% Friends / family in same village
12% Friends / family in different village
0% Safe location in same village (e.g. cave)

0% Safe location in different village

# PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 household needs:



35% Building tools21% Food19% Gardening tools

## **MASS COMMUNICATIONS / PUBLIC INFORMATION**

Top 3 modalities through which households receive public information:



# WATER AND SANITATION

#### Access to drinking water / functioning water source



**54%** Functioning after Cyclone Pam **46%** Non-functioning after Cyclone Pam

Top 3 household drinking water sources (before Cyclone Pam):

33% Protected well

18% Rainwater

12% Protected spring & public tap

#### Sanitation facilities

Household access to improved / non-shared facilities:

58% Before Cyclone Pam56% After Cyclone Pam

Downgrade in access to improved / non-shared facilities\* after Cyclone Pam: 2%

 $^{*}\%$  change among households with access to improved / non-shared facilities after Cyclone Pam. A positive % indicates a downgrade in sanitation facilities.

# About REACH

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# Shelter and Settlements Vulnerability Assessment: Vanuatu, April 2015 Sample Site: Shepard Islands



#### Total households assessed: 64 Households per site: 753\*

Sample site location

Shepard

Islands

Location of households assessed by REACH

.

March 2015 to facilitate the implementation of a shelter and settlements vulnerability assessment designed to inform the medium to long term strategy of

# SHELTER

#### Shelter damage

% of households reporting shelter damage during Cyclone Pam: 91%

% of households reporting that all components of shelter were completely destroyed: 17%

#### Damage severity: roof



62% Completely destroyed 17% Over 50% damaged 16% Under 50% damaged 5% No damage

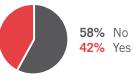
#### Damage severity: walls





22% Under 50% damaged 50% No damage

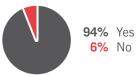
% of households reporting damage from previous natural disasters:



### Shelter recovery and assistance

% of households reported completing substantial repairs to their shelter: 57%

% of households that received emergency shelter assistance:

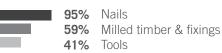


% of households reported access to all materials needed / used to rebuild:



12% Lots of access 40% Some access 45% No access Don't know

Top 3 materials needed / used to rebuild:

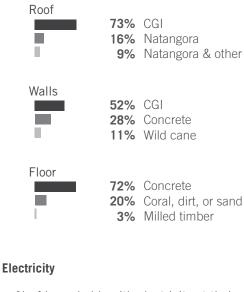


% of households rebuilt using same materials as before Cyclone Pam:



#### Shelter materials (before Cyclone Pam)

Top 3 materials used to construct shelters before Cyclone Pam:



% of households with electricity at their shelter:

> **14%** Before Cyclone Pam 6% After Cyclone Pam

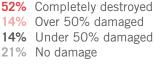
#### Electricity source:



78% Solar 22% Personal generator 0% Community generator 0% Mains / grid 0% Other



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### Damage severity: floors



# Shelter and Settlements Vulnerability Assessment: Vanuatu, April 2015 Sample Site: Shepard Islands



### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### **Dependency** ratios



**55%** Dependents 45% Working-age

121% Dependency Ratio

Households with at least 1 member of a vulnerable group: 25%



34% Pregnant / lactating 16% Disabled 31% Chronically ill

% elderly or female headed households: 14%

# LIVELIHOODS

Top 3 income generating activities:



**38%** Handicrafts / food **16%** Income /wages 11% Business

#### Gardening and subsistence farming



69% Has a garden **31%** Does not have a garden

% of households that have replanted their gardens since Cyclone Pam: 98%

% of households with a farm / cash crops: 23%

#### Prioritization of income generating activities vs shelter repair



**41%** Equal priority 33% Shelter priority Income Priority 26%

# DISPLACEMENT

% of households currently hosting / sharing their shelter with a displaced friend / family (at time of data collection):



**69%** Not hosting **31%** Hosting

### Temporary displacement (displaced during storm, returned home)

% of households temporarily displaced during Cyclone Pam:



#### **Displacement location:**



8% Evacuation center 73% Friends / family in same village 8% Friends / family in different village

**11%** Safe location in same village (e.g. cave)

0% Safe location in different village

## **PRIORITY NEEDS**

Top 3 household needs:



**45%** Shelter / Housing 20% Building tools 23% Food

## MASS COMMUNICATIONS / PUBLIC INFORMATION

Top 3 modalities through which households receive public information:



**31%** Phone calls 28% Word of mouth 25% SMS

# WATER AND SANITATION

#### Access to drinking water / functioning water source



50% Functioning after Cyclone Pam 50% Non-functioning after Cyclone Pam

Top 3 household drinking water sources (before Cyclone Pam):



55% Rainwater 17% Protected well **11%** Public tap / pipe

#### Sanitation facilities

Household access to improved / non-shared facilities:



61% Before Cyclone Pam **50%** After Cyclone Pam

Downgrade in access to improved / non-shared facilities\* after Cyclone Pam: 11%

\*% change among households with access to improved / non-shared facilities after Cyclone Pam. A positive % indicates a downgrade in sanitation facilities.

# About REACH

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# Shelter and Settlements Vulnerability Assessment: Vanuatu, April 2015 Sample Site: Tanna Rural

ShelterCluster.org Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

#### Total households assessed: 67 Households per site: 3,732\*

Sample site location

.

March 2015 to facilitate the implementation of a shelter and settlements vulnerability assessment designed to inform the medium to long term strategy of

# SHELTER

#### Shelter damage

% of households reporting shelter damage during Cyclone Pam: 91%

% of households reporting that all components of shelter were completely destroyed: 57%

#### Damage severity: roof



**69%** Completely destroyed 15% Over 50% damaged 15% Under 50% damaged 2% No damage

#### Damage severity: walls



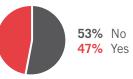
67% Completely destroyed 10% Over 50% damaged 16% Under 50% damaged 7% No damage

#### Damage severity: floors



**59%** Completely destroyed 13% Over 50% damaged 13% Under 50% damaged 15% No damage

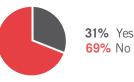
% of households reporting damage from previous natural disasters:



## Shelter recovery and assistance

% of households reported completing substantial repairs to their shelter: 67%

% of households that received emergency shelter assistance:



% of households reported access to all materials needed / used to rebuild:



55% Lots of access 16% Some access 27% No access Don't know

Top 3 materials needed / used to rebuild:



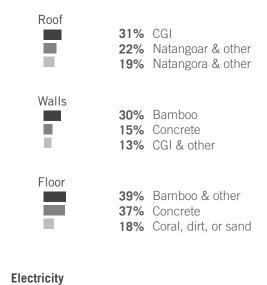
64% Milled timber **51%** Chainsaw & fixings 46% Nails

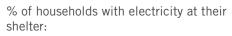
% of households rebuilt using same materials as before Cyclone Pam:



#### Shelter materials (before Cyclone Pam)

Top 3 materials used to construct shelters before Cyclone Pam:





**21%** Before Cyclone Pam **10%** After Cyclone Pam

Electricity source:



93% Solar **7%** Personal generator 0% Community generator 0% Mains / grid 0% Other



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# Shelter and Settlements Vulnerability Assessment: Vanuatu, April 2015 Sample Site: Tanna Rural



### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### **Dependency** ratios



68% Dependents 32% Working-age

209% Dependency Ratio

Households with at least 1 member of a vulnerable group: 39%



57% Pregnant / lactating 25% Disabled 37% Chronically ill

% elderly or female headed households: 3%

# LIVELIHOODS

Top 3 income generating activities:



21% Business **12%** Income /wages **12%** Remittances

#### Gardening and subsistence farming

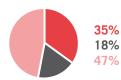


91% Has a garden **9%** Does not have a garden

% of households that have replanted their gardens since Cyclone Pam: 89%

% of households with a farm / cash crops: 10%

#### Prioritization of income generating activities vs shelter repair



**35%** Equal priority 18% Shelter priority Income Priority

# DISPLACEMENT

% of households currently hosting / sharing their shelter with a displaced friend / family (at time of data collection):



66% Not hosting

### Temporary displacement (displaced during storm, returned home)

% of households temporarily displaced during Cyclone Pam:



#### **Displacement location:**



22% Evacuation center 63% Friends / family in same village

**13%** Friends / family in different village **2%** Safe location in same village (e.g. cave)

0% Safe location in different village

# **PRIORITY NEEDS**

Top 3 household needs:



#### **48%** Building tools **43%** Building tools **36%** Clothing

# MASS COMMUNICATIONS / PUBLIC INFORMATION

Top 3 modalities through which households receive public information:



34% Word of mouth **30%** Phone calls 16% SMS

# WATER AND SANITATION

#### Access to drinking water / functioning water source



46% Functioning after Cyclone Pam 54% Non-functioning after Cyclone Pam

Top 3 household drinking water sources (before Cyclone Pam):

**27%** Public tap / pipe 22% Piped **9%** Protected spring

#### Sanitation facilities

Household access to improved / non-shared facilities:

58% Before Cyclone Pam **52%** After Cyclone Pam

Downgrade in access to improved / non-shared facilities\* after Cyclone Pam: 6%

\*% change among households with access to improved / non-shared facilities after Cyclone Pam. A positive % indicates a downgrade in sanitation facilities.

# About REACH

REACH is a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organizations - ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives - and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH's mission is to strengthen evidence-based decision making by aid actors through efficient data collection, management and analysis before, during and after an emergency. By doing so, REACH contributes to ensuring that communities affected by emergencies receive the support they need. All REACH activities are conducted in support to and within the framework of inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information please visit our website: www. reach-initiative.org.

You can contact us directly at: geneva@reach-initiative.org and follow us on Twitter @REACH info.



34% Hosting

77% Yes

# Shelter and Settlements Vulnerability Assessment: Vanuatu, April 2015 Sample Site: Tanna Urban (Lenakel)



#### Total households assessed: 68 Households per site: 1,423\*

Location of households assessed by REACH

Sample site location

\*Households estimated per sample site generated from 2009 Vanuatu census.

Category Five Tropical Cyclone Pam made landfall in Vanuatu on March 13th 2015, resulting in storm surges and sustained winds of up to 240 km per hour throughout the affected area of the country. REACH, through its global partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster, was deployed to Vanuatu at the end of March 2015 to facilitate the implementation of a shelter and settlements vulnerability assessment designed to inform the medium to long term strategy of the Vanuatu Shelter Cluster. The data presented in this factsheet is the result of household level data collection conducted between 7 April and 1 May, 2015.

# SHELTER

#### Shelter damage

% of households reporting shelter damage during Cyclone Pam: **93%** 

% of households reporting that all components of shelter were completely destroyed: 13%

#### Damage severity: roof



38% Completely destroyed
41% Over 50% damaged
19% Under 50% damaged
2% No damage

#### Damage severity: walls



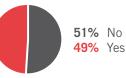
29% Completely destroyed43% Over 50% damaged11% Under 50% damaged17% No damage

#### Damage severity: floors



16% Completely destroyed25% Over 50% damaged13% Under 50% damaged46% No damage

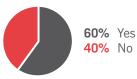
% of households reporting damage from previous natural disasters:



## Shelter recovery and assistance

% of households reported completing substantial repairs to their shelter: **68%** 

% of households that received emergency shelter assistance:



% of households reported access to all materials needed / used to rebuild:



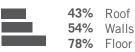
56% Lots of access30% Some access6% No access7% Don't know

#### Top 3 materials needed / used to rebuild:



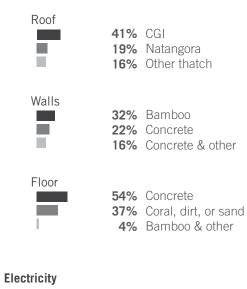
57% Nails46% Milled timber & fixings24% Tools

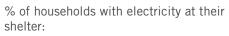
% of households rebuilt using same materials as before Cyclone Pam:



#### Shelter materials (before Cyclone Pam)

Top 3 materials used to construct shelters before Cyclone Pam:





82% 12%

82% Before Cyclone Pam12% After Cyclone Pam

#### Electricity source:



11% Solar
4% Personal generator
11% Community generator
73% Mains / grid
2% Other



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# Shelter and Settlements Vulnerability Assessment: Vanuatu, April 2015 Sample Site: Tanna Urban (Lenakel)



### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### **Dependency** ratios



66% Dependents **34%** Working-age

**197% Dependency Ratio** 

Households with at least 1 member of a vulnerable group: 25%



34% Pregnant / lactating 15% Disabled 28% Chronically ill

% elderly or female headed households: 16%

# LIVELIHOODS

Top 3 income generating activities:



**54%** Income / wages **37%** Business 32% Government





96% Has a garden 4% Does not have a garden

% of households that have replanted their gardens since Cyclone Pam: 82%

% of households with a farm / cash crops: 19%

#### Prioritization of income generating activities vs shelter repair



Equal priority 0% 14% Shelter priority Income Priority 86%

# DISPLACEMENT

% of households currently hosting / sharing their shelter with a displaced friend / family (at time of data collection):



#### Temporary displacement (displaced during storm, returned home)

% of households temporarily displaced during Cyclone Pam:



#### **Displacement location:**



4% Evacuation center 71% Friends / family in same village **14%** Friends / family in different village **11%** Safe location in same village (e.g. cave)

0% Safe location in different village

## **PRIORITY NEEDS**

Top 3 household needs:



## MASS COMMUNICATIONS / PUBLIC INFORMATION

Top 3 modalities through which households receive public information:



37% Word of mouth **22%** Phone calls 15% Radio

# WATER AND SANITATION

#### Access to drinking water / functioning water source



57% Functioning after Cyclone Pam 43% Non-functioning after Cyclone Pam

Top 3 household drinking water sources (before Cyclone Pam):

32%	Public tap / pipe
19%	Piped
10%	Protected spring

#### Sanitation facilities

Household access to improved / non-shared facilities:

13% Before Cyclone Pam **10%** After Cyclone Pam

Downgrade in access to improved / non-shared facilities\* after Cyclone Pam: 3%

\*% change among households with access to improved / non-shared facilities after Cyclone Pam. A positive % indicates a downgrade in sanitation facilities.

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