



PHILIPPINES TYPHOON APPEAL **CONTRIBUTION TO CHANGE EVALUATION**





“This report by Ateneo provides an excellent example of how the Contribution to Change methodology can be put into practice in a real-world setting. The team has closely followed the recommended methodology, making minor adjustments that are entirely in keeping with the flexible way that the method is intended to be applied.”

Dr Roger Few, Senior Research Fellow in the School of International Development at the University of East Anglia and one of the authors of the methodology.

As this was the first time the methodology has been used across a network of organisations, Dr Few provided support and advice on the implementation of the Contribution to Change methodology and reviewed and validated the report.

The DEC brings 13 leading UK aid charities together in times of crisis: ActionAid, Age International, British Red Cross, CAFOD, Care International, Christian Aid, Concern Worldwide, Islamic Relief, Oxfam, Plan UK, Save the Children, Tearfund and World Vision; all collectively raising money to reach those in need quickly.

This evaluation and report was carried out by Ateneo de Manila University School of Government, led by Theresa Audrey O. Esteban who is the author of the report, and assisted by Dr. Mary Jean A. Caleda, Ma. Teresa O. Briones and Dionie Salamat and ten local enumerators from Tacloban City.

Ateneo School of Government is the public sector arm of the University whose long-term mission is to teach and work with effective and ethical public servants to build prosperous, sustainable, just, and happy communities in the Philippines empowered by democratic, participatory, transparent, and accountable governance institutions and processes.

Ateneo and the DEC acknowledge the important contributions made by staff from the 13 DEC member agencies who provided data and information

for this evaluation, and participated in defining and developing the parameters for the research. Most importantly we would like to thank the community and disaster affected household members who took part and provided the rich evidence and experience on which this report is based.

Special thanks is also offered to Dr Roger Few, (Senior Research Fellow in the School of International Development at the University of East Anglia) and Dr Vivien Walden (Global Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning Adviser for Oxfam GB) the authors of the methodology and to Frances Crowley, Learning and Accountability Officer at the DEC who all provided extensive support and guidance to the team throughout the evaluation.

ABBREVIATIONS

ABC	Association of Barangay Councils
DEC	Disaster Emergency Committee
DSWD	Department of Social Work and Development
FG	Focus group
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HHI	Household Interview
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross
INGO	International Non-Government Organizations
KII	Key informant interview
LGU	Local government unit
NDRRMC	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
OFW	Overseas Filipino Worker
PHP	Philippine Peso
UEA	University of East Anglia
UN	United Nations

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Typhoon Yolanda (known internationally as Haiyan), hit Eastern Samar, Leyte and Central Visayas in the Philippines on November 8, 2013, and is one of the strongest typhoons ever recorded. A total of 16 million people were affected; 6,300 died, 4.1 million were displaced, and 1.1 million houses were destroyed or damaged.

There was a huge aid response and the Disasters Emergency Committee alone raised £95m in the UK. Its 13 member agencies responded immediately¹ and have been running a multi-year recovery programme for the disaster-affected communities in the Philippines. This has involved everything from emergency life-saving aid in the aftermath of the storm to longer-term recovery work based largely on restoring housing and livelihoods for the affected communities.

As part of the DEC's evaluation of the disaster response, it has piloted a new evaluation method called "Contribution to Change". Developed by Oxfam and the University of East Anglia, this is the first time the Contribution to Change (CtC) method has been used to assess a disaster response across a network of organisations.

Rather than singling out any one DEC member agency, or looking to see whether an agency's planned outcomes were met, it instead establishes the overall collective contribution of humanitarian aid to the recovery of the affected population.

CtC aims to give the DEC agencies an in-depth and unbiased report on how their work helped selected Filipino communities recover in the first year after the disaster of Typhoon Haiyan.

It is clear from the evaluation that self-reliance is a major contributing factor to household recovery. Strong social networks which promoted community cooperation, reliance and unity were also key. The evaluation reveals that in general the interventions carried out by external bodies, including the government, UN and NGOs, also contributed to recovery. The immediate relief, particularly food and hygiene kits, were highly appreciated and helped to give people hope in the traumatic early days.

The timely and appropriate provision of materials and cash helped families to rebuild their homes, despite some difficulties with the aid given. The livelihood assistance was limited and only some of the households have recovered or restored their livelihoods a year after Yolanda. The loss of income and livelihoods for many households resulted in other problems such as higher debt and a lack of available income for schooling.

¹ The 13 UK aid agencies that are members of the DEC are ActionAid, Age International, British Red Cross, CAFOD, Care International, Christian Aid, Concern Worldwide, Islamic Relief, Oxfam, Plan UK, Save the Children, Tearfund and World Vision.

INTRODUCTION

On November 8, 2013 Typhoon Yolanda (known internationally as Haiyan), battered the central part of the Philippines with winds up to 315 kilometres per hour. It first made landfall on the coast of Guiuan in Eastern Samar, before tearing through other parts of Leyte province and the rest of Central Visayas. Yolanda deposited 685mm of rainfall and caused a massive storm surge. The affected areas were inundated within minutes. In the city of Tacloban, the water level rose up to 5.2 meters and travelled 600 meters inland, causing massive damage.

According to the Filipino National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) 16 million people were affected. Over 6,300 people died, 4.1 million were displaced, and 1.1 million houses were destroyed or damaged. The economic damage of Typhoon Yolanda was estimated at US\$230 million. This is a relatively low amount compared to the previous typhoons Pablo (Bopha) and Pedring (Nesat), which caused US\$900 million and US\$350 million worth of damage respectively. This is mainly because the provinces affected by Typhoon Yolanda contribute to only 2.2% of the country's GDP. However at the local community level the disaster has had massive economic effects. Agricultural lands and fishing grounds have been destroyed, a huge blow in a region like in Leyte where farming and fishing comprise 80% of people's livelihoods. Households dependent on these industries have been seriously affected by the devastation.

Three months after the typhoon, the UN Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) shifted its focus from emergency response and relief operations to recovery, aiming to end relief operations by May 2014. This gave a clear timeline for UN agencies, international non-governmental organisations and other humanitarian organisations working on rehabilitation and recovery. Shelter and livelihoods programming remain a priority for UN and humanitarian agencies as these still remain the areas of greatest need.

This evaluation aims to assess the contribution those agencies involved in the recovery efforts made to Yolanda-affected communities in Leyte. Using a

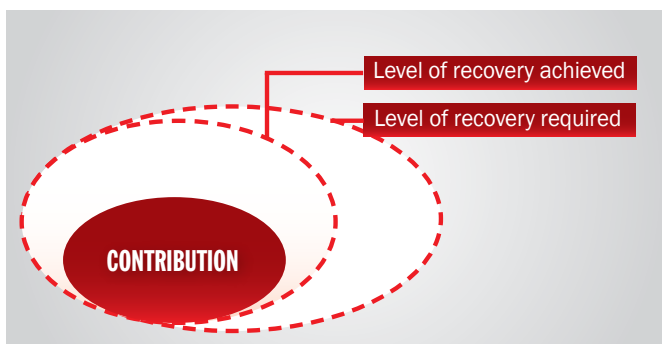
methodology known as 'Contribution to change' (CtC) the evaluation aims to provide DEC agencies with an in-depth, unbiased, and outcome-based report on their contribution to the recovery of affected communities.

Background to Contribution to Change

Conventional humanitarian evaluations of a disaster tend to examine an individual agency's programmes and outcomes. Contribution to Change² takes a much broader view: rather than looking at the work of one particular agency, it attempts to paint a fuller picture of how the lives of those affected by the disaster have changed. CtC looks at the overall effects of the interventions in a sample area, covering the activities of external bodies including aid agencies, local organisations and local and national government. It also acknowledges the role individuals play in their own recovery. CtC is an attempt to capture the complexities of a disaster intervention, where the overall context is affected by many organisations working on the ground, as well as broader social, political and economic issues. It assesses the changes over time, focusing on the extent to which people's resources, livelihoods and well-being have recovered or strengthened since the disaster. Evaluations that use the CtC methodology should strive to include the actions and attitudes of the affected populations themselves as they are a vital part of the recovery process.

² Few, R., McAvoy, D., Tarazona, M., and Walden, V.M. (2014) Contribution to Change: An Approach to Evaluating the Role of Intervention in Disaster Recovery. Rugby, UK: Practical Action Publishing and Oxford: Oxford GB.

ACHIEVEMENTS VERSUS PROGRESS



CtC works at a household level as this is the most manageable way to assess changes in well-being, and attempts to build a picture of the situation for households before and after the disaster. The methodology is designed to be conducted within one year from the date of the disaster and its analysis rooted in the wider context of people's recovery. It is designed for rapid-onset disasters from natural hazards, assessing medium term recovery, working with communities that are not displaced, evaluating contribution, and contribution to recovery in general.³

The Contribution to Change methodology differs from classic evaluations in two key ways:

1) Rather than focusing on achievement of project outputs and the actions of a single agency, it looks at how external interventions as a whole contributed to the recovery process; and

2) It collects data in a retrospective manner, avoiding the need for the usual baseline/end-line data. This is often difficult to gather in an emergency due to time constraints, appropriateness, ethical considerations and short time scales. Data is instead collected using qualitative and quantitative methods up to 12 months after the disaster.

Evaluation Objectives

The objective of this evaluation is to gauge the contribution of the 13 Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC) member agencies in aiding the recovery of disaster affected communities in the Philippines.

Specifically, the evaluation aimed at investigating:

- a) The well-being and livelihoods of the residents before and after Typhoon Yolanda;
- b) The communities' response to the disaster at individual, household and community levels; and
- c) The assistance received by the communities from external agencies.

The evaluation focussed on shelter and livelihoods. Annex 1 shows the list of DEC member agencies and their programmes.

³ Ibid.

⁴ The 13 UK aid agencies that are members of the DEC are Action Aid, Age International, British Red Cross, CAFOD, Care International, Christian Aid, Concern Worldwide, Islamic Relief, Oxfam, Plan UK, Save the Children, Tearfund and World Vision.

METHODOLOGY

As mentioned in previous sections, the evaluation aimed to assess the collective contribution of the aid effort rather than singling out any of the DEC member agencies. The idea of Contribution to Change is to assess the relative importance of the collective activities of different aid programmes⁵ to the recovery process. Following consultation with DEC members both in the Philippines and the UK it was decided to concentrate on shelter and livelihood assistance due to the central importance these play in recovery in the Philippines.

The evaluation was carried out in the municipalities of Dulag and Tanauan using both quantitative and qualitative methods, after the recovery work had been going on for a year. Quantitative data gathering and analysis was achieved through the use of household questionnaire surveys, while qualitative data gathering and analysis made use of key informant interviews (KII), household interviews (HHI), and focus group discussions (FGDs) with community members.

Two key questions were asked in the evaluation:

(1) Have households' resources, livelihoods and well-being recovered or even improved since Typhoon Yolanda?

(2) What role have the interventions played in the disaster recovery process?

Unlike typical evaluation processes, the Contribution to Change method does not collect baseline data. Instead data is collected up to 12 months after the disaster. The idea is to triangulate the recipients' memories with other sources, including written information if possible. In order to do this effectively, the measurement of change in post-disaster recovery needs to correspond to at three or four points of time:

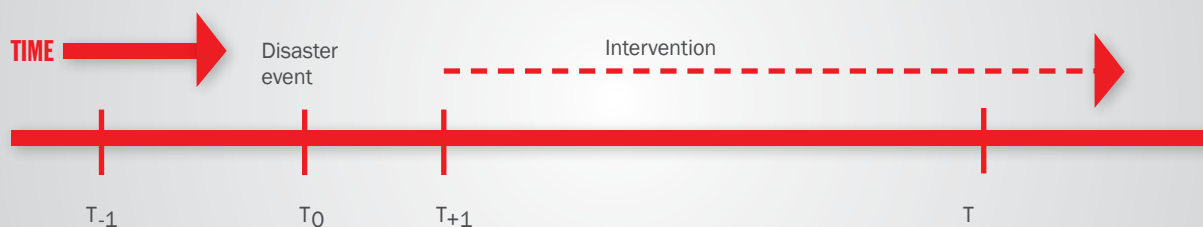
T_{-1} before the disaster (before onset of a hazard);

T_0 the disaster event (the onset of a hazard);

T_{+1} early post-disaster (after an initial emergency period); and

T_{+2} late post-disaster (after a recovery phase period).

CONCEPTUAL TIMEFRAME FOR A RAPID-ONSET DISASTER



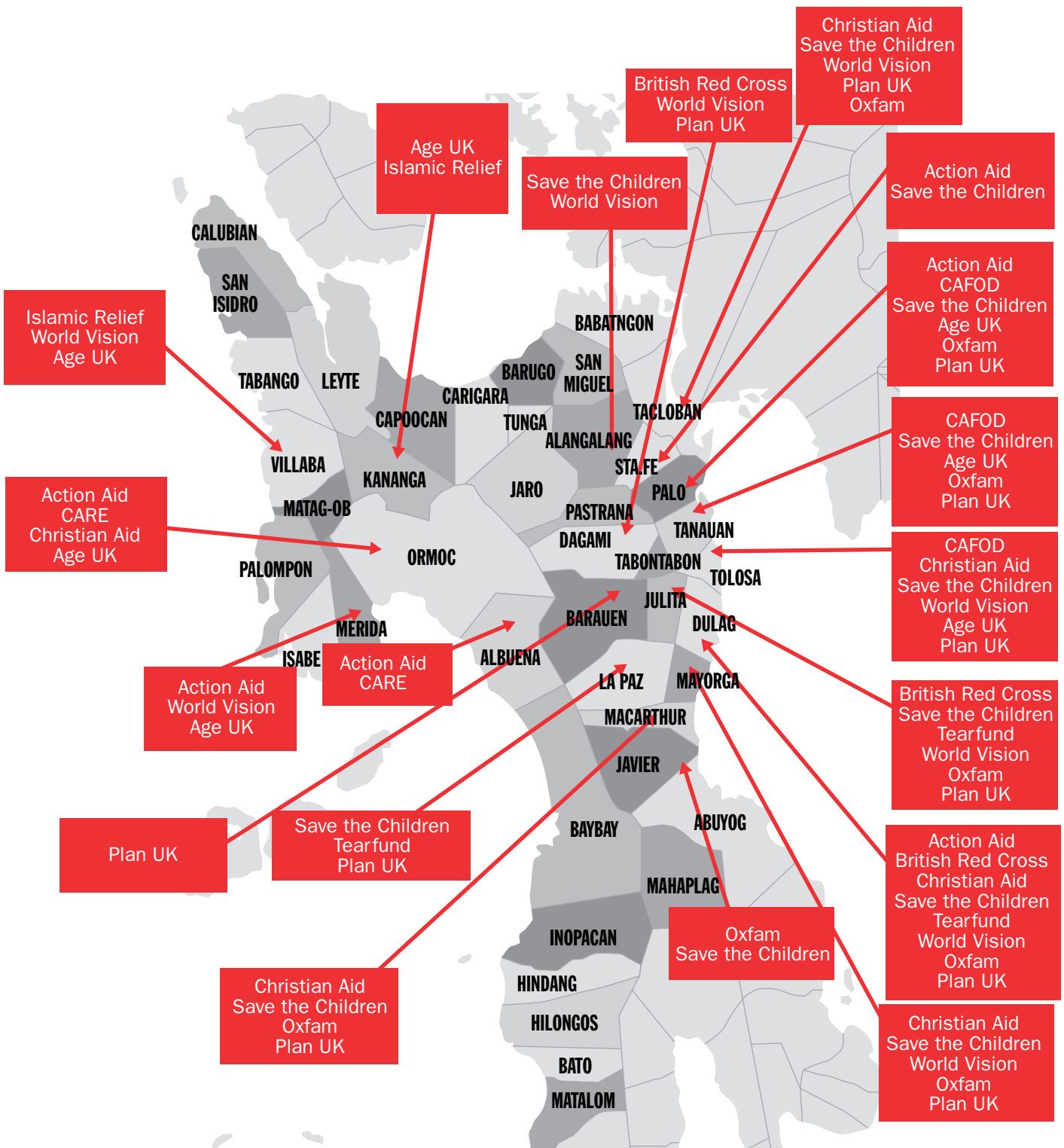
In this case, three points of time were measured, T_{-1} , T_{+1} , and T_{+2} . It is believed that it is in these three time periods the respondents can measure and recall key facts about their shelter and livelihoods.

⁵Few, R., McAvoy, D., Tarazona, M. and Walden, V.M. (2014) *Contribution to Change: An Approach to Evaluating the Role of Intervention in Disaster Recovery*, Rugby, UK: Practical Action Publishing and Oxford: Oxfam GB.

Evaluation Area

The geographic scope of the evaluation is the Province of Leyte, the area where the majority of the DEC member agencies have responded (and continue to work). DEC members work in 28 municipalities, the majority of them in the Municipality of Dulag (8 member agencies), followed by Palo, Tolosa and Julita (6 member agencies

in each municipality), and Tacloban City and Tanauan (5 member agencies in each). The map shows the location of the DEC member agencies in Leyte. Most of the agencies' programmes work on shelter, livelihoods, health and nutrition, food, water and sanitation, and policy and protection.



Preliminary data received from the DEC member agencies provided an overview of the barangays (the smallest administrative unit in the Philippines, roughly equivalent to a village, district or ward) in each municipality where the agencies are working. Using population data provided by the DEC member agencies and gathered from the National Statistics Office 2010 Census the total population of each municipality where DEC member agencies are working were tabulated.

Table 1 shows the municipalities with most DEC member agencies.

For the CtC evaluation it was important to select sites with high disaster impact and where a high number of agencies were operational in order. This also helped coordination, and addressed logistical and financial limitations.

TABLE 1: MUNICIPALITIES WHERE THE GREATEST NUMBER OF DEC AGENCIES ARE WORKING

Municipality	DEC Member Agencies		Population
Dulag	ActionAid British Red Cross Christian Aid Oxfam	Plan UK Save the Children Tearfund World Vision	41,757
Palo	ActionAid Age UK CAFOD	Plan UK Oxfam Save the Children	62,727
Tolosa	Age UK Christian Aid Save the Children	CAFOD Plan UK World Vision	17,921
Julita	British Red Cross Oxfam Plan UK	Save the Children Tearfund World Vision	13,307
Tacloban City	Age UK Christian Aid Oxfam	Save the Children World Vision	221,174
Tanauan	Age UK CAFOD Oxfam	Plan UK Save the Children	50,119
Mayorga	Christian Aid Oxfam Plan UK	Save the Children World Vision	14,694
Ormoc City	ActionAid Age UK	Care Christian Aid	191,200
Mac Arthur	Christian Aid Oxfam	Save the Children Plan UK	12,214
La Paz	Plan UK Tearfund	Save the Children	19,133

The municipalities of Dulag and Tanauan were selected. These two areas have similar geographic characteristics: both are located along the coasts and both have residents relying on both farming and fishing industries. The Municipality of Dulag however is rural in nature, whereas Tanauan is more peri-urban⁶. The geographic selection was validated during the DEC Member Agencies briefing meeting on the 10th October 2014.

Sampling Methodology

The population of the municipalities of Dulag and Tanauan total 91,876 people. Given the total population size and using the confidence interval +/-5 and confidence level of 95%, the minimum sample size for the questionnaire survey is calculated at 383. An additional 11% of the sample size was added, bringing the total number to 427 which provides a good margin of error in case of hard to reach subjects. All of the

barangays in Dulag and Tanauan where the DEC member agencies are working are listed in Annex 2.

For the household interviews, 84 households were selected for an in-depth discussion of their experience on the changes in their lives since the disaster. Selection of the barangays for the household questionnaire survey and household interviews was based on the number of DEC member agencies working in the area. Barangays with four DEC member agencies were prioritised, however in Tanauan there are only two barangays which meet this criteria. In order to get a wider understanding of the contribution to change, especially with regard to livelihoods, the sample size was classified to include both peri-urban and rural barangays. The classification is based on the comprehensive land use plans of the municipalities of Dulag and Tanauan. The sample for each municipality and area (peri-urban and rural) were further calculated and based on the sample size and percentage population.

TABLE 2: SAMPLE SIZE FOR THE QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE TOOLS

	Dulag	Tanauan	Dulag	Tanauan	Dulag	Tanauan	Dulag	Tanauan
Area	Population		Percentage Population		Sample Size (Household Questionnaire Survey)		Sample Size (Household Interviews)	
Urban	9,869	15,578	11%	17%	46	72	9	14
Rural	31,888	34,541	35%	38%	148	161	29	32
Total	41,757	50,119	45%	55%	194	233	38	46
Overall Total	91,876		100%		427		84	

⁶ A peri-urban area is also known as an urban fringe.

The questionnaire survey was carried out in 3 urban barangays and 12 rural barangays in Dulag, and 5 peri-urban barangays and 14 rural barangays in Tanauan. The household interviews were conducted in 2 peri-urban barangays, and 4 rural barangays, and the key informant interviews (KII) and focus group discussions (FGD) were conducted in 3 peri-urban barangays and 7 rural barangays.

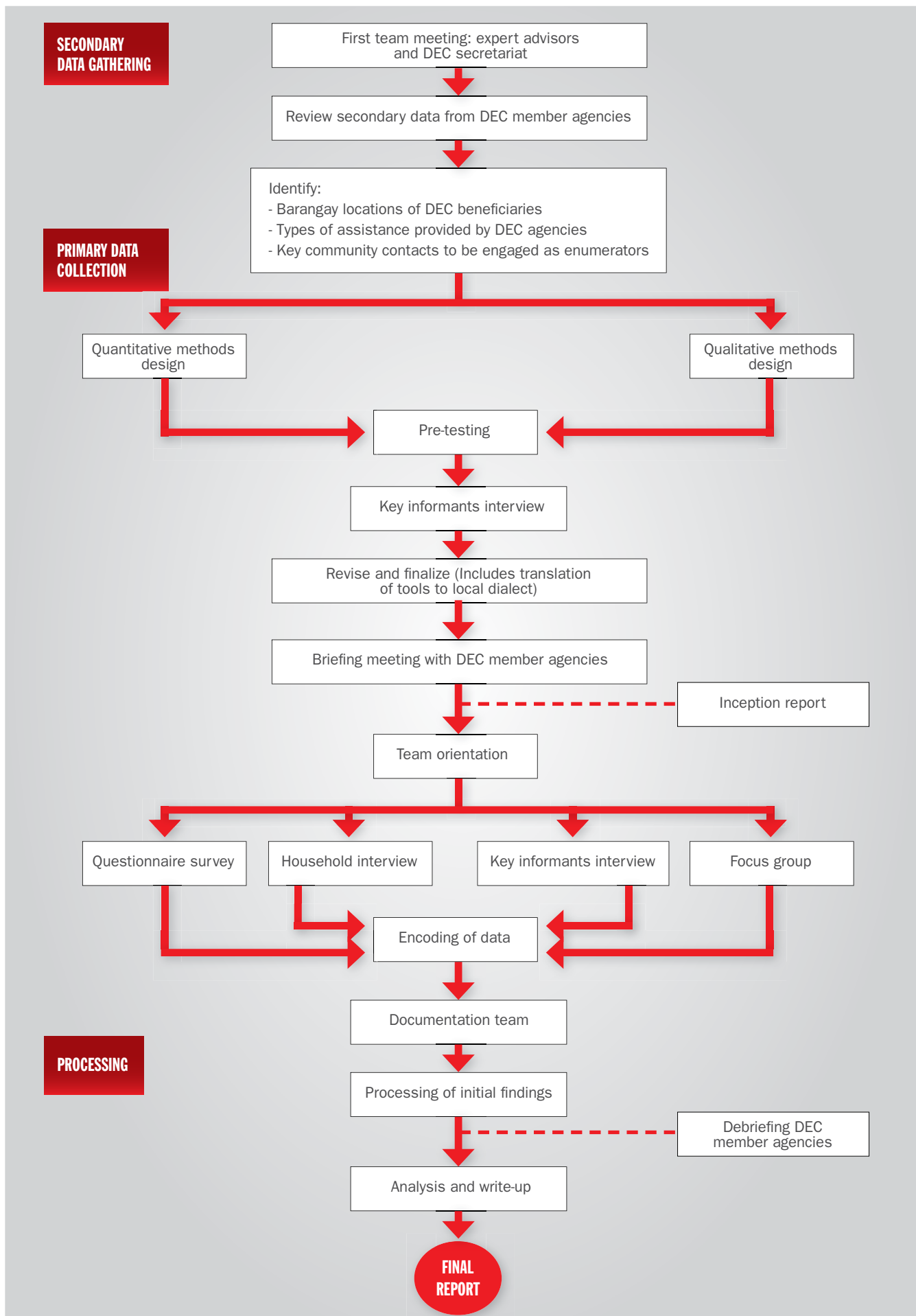
The survey and interviews were carried out in the same areas to allow in-depth discussion and triangulation of the households' experience.

Research Methodology

The evaluation was carried out in three phases as shown in Figure 2. Due to administrative delays encountered, Phases 1 and 2 of the evaluation have been adjusted to fit into one month. This was necessary for the evaluation team to run the actual survey and interviews within one year of the disaster. Because this was a pilot study for the Contribution to Change methodology across a network of agencies, additional support and guidance was provided by the University of East Anglia and Oxfam Great Britain. This ensured the Ateneo team could adhere closely to the methodology.



FIGURE 2: EVALUATION TIMELINE



Secondary Data Gathering

During the first phase the evaluation team and the DEC Secretariat coordinated closely to obtain secondary data on the DEC member agencies' interventions. This data included a list of projects and barangay areas in Leyte, rapid impact assessments in their target beneficiary sites and mid-term reports, and supported the development and design of the evaluation.

Primary Data Collection

A Working Group Committee with representatives from the DEC member agencies in both the UK and the Philippines recommended that the evaluation should focus on housing and livelihoods. This guided the design of both the quantitative and qualitative tools.

The Contribution to Change approach assumes that the effects of interventions can be most clearly identified at the household level, so the questionnaire survey (the quantitative tool) was designed to study changes in housing, livelihoods and overall well-being in individual households that occurred following Typhoon Yolanda.

For the qualitative tools, there were three levels of analysis: the key informant interviews (KII), focus group discussions (FGD), and the household interview. The KII was designed for specific community leaders e.g. barangay captains, barangay council members, barangay ambassadors and disaster coordinators. The FGD was designed for 4-10 participants representing different sectors in the community, varying across age, gender, socio-economic status and education. There are three major areas in the KII and FGD:

- 1) General questions on problems and challenges faced by the community at present, comparing them with those problems faced by the community before Yolanda;
- 2) The impact of the disaster;
- 3) The recovery and contribution.

Both the KII and FGD aimed to draw out the community experiences on these three areas. Lastly, the household interview was designed to discover individual households' experiences, in particular the impact of the disaster on housing and livelihoods. The household interview probes deeper into each household's experiences and challenges, and compliments the findings from the questionnaire survey. Both quantitative and qualitative tools were pre-tested outside the target sites (in Tacloban City), and the results were presented

during the DEC member agencies briefing meeting. Both tools were then finalised, taking comments and suggestions into account.

Prior to implementing the household questionnaire survey, household interviews, FGD and KII, the team of enumerators was trained on how to conduct the survey and interview. The barangays were visited in advance to (1) carry out a courtesy call, (2) tell the barangay leaders about the purpose of the research, and (3) request permission to conduct the survey and do interviews in their community.

After agreeing on the schedules with the barangays, the FGD and KII were then conducted. The questionnaire survey was carried out ahead of the household survey as advised by the authors of the methodology because it had the greatest number of target respondents. After the questionnaire survey was completed, the household interviews were conducted. The schedule of fieldwork was conducted and finished before the one year anniversary of the disaster event, as per the methodology.

Processing

Initial findings from the primary data gathering were presented during the DEC debriefing meeting. During the meeting the audience was able to appreciate the findings and the value of the Contribution to Change as an objective evaluation of the contribution of the aid agencies in the recovery of the disaster affected communities.

Primary data gathered through the questionnaire survey were processed using SPSS statistical analysis software. Qualitative data gathered through the interviews were collated, reviewed and processed using Atlasti software. The qualitative data were triangulated with the results of the questionnaire survey.

Using the primary data gathered, results were assessed at three levels to understand:

- 1) the specific disaster experience at the household level;
- 2) changes in housing and household livelihood (before, shortly after, currently); and
- 3) types of interventions and/or assistance provided to the households (communities).

The results are presented in the next chapter.

RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

Local Context

The municipalities of Dulag and Tanauan both lie on the eastern side of the Eastern Visayas region, south of Tacloban City. Both municipalities face the Pacific Ocean and many of their residents work in fishing. Inland areas in both municipalities are mainly used for agriculture and other industries. While the municipality of Tanauan is considered a peri-urban area, and is close to the Municipality of Palo (another peri-urban area) and Tacloban City (the capital of Eastern Visayas), the municipality of Dulag is primarily rural.

Municipality of Dulag

The Municipality of Dulag has a total population of 41,757. It has a total area of 11,070 hectares, 89% of which is used for agriculture and only 3.92% used for residential. Most of the households are engaged in farming and fishing. The main agricultural crops in the municipality are coconuts and rice, which respectively occupy 44% and 38% of the total land area devoted to agricultural use. Fishing is one of the major livelihood activities of the residents of the seven coastal barangays. There are about 790 fishermen covering 13,500 hectares of fishing grounds.

MUNICIPALITY OF DULAG



Source: Adaptation of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan of the Municipality of Dulag 200 - 2014

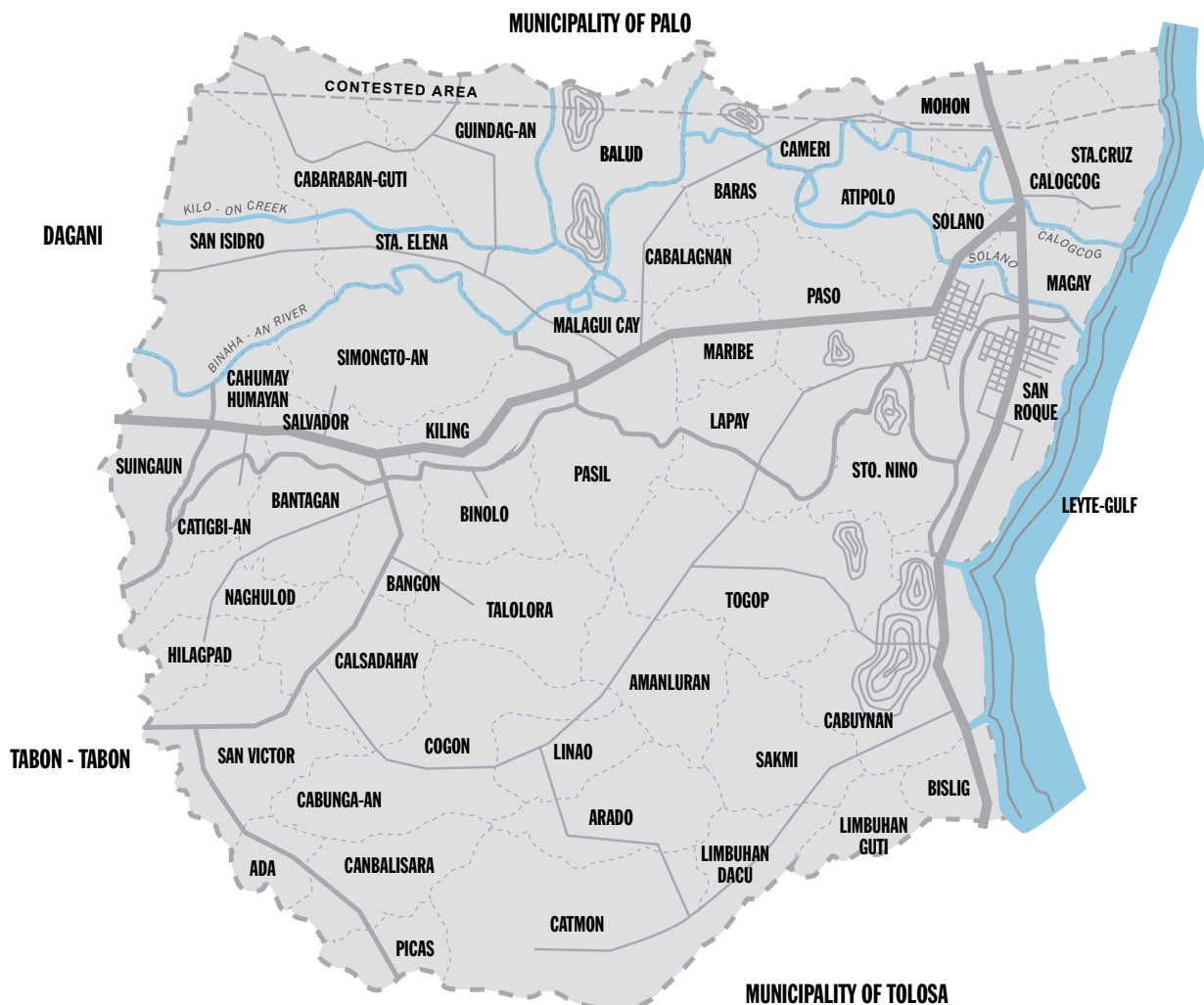
Municipality of Tanauan

The Municipality of Tanauan has a total population of 50,119. It has a total land area of 6,789 hectares, 89% of which is used for agriculture and 5% for urban use. It is a key business hub of the province with 31% of the 6 population engaged in agriculture, 22% in community, social and personal services, 14% in trade activities, and the rest in transportation, manufacturing, fishing and construction.⁷ Tanauan's economy relies mostly on agriculture, which includes crops, fisheries, livestock and poultry, and is moving towards

agro-industrialisation. The main crops in Tanauan are coconuts and rice, with rice production occupying 40% of the land area devoted for agricultural use, and coconut production occupying 34%. The municipality has six coastal barangays whose major livelihood is fishing. San Pedro Bay is the natural fishing ground in these areas, which cover approximately 6,600 hectares. There are about 350 full-time fishermen and 200 part-time fishermen.

MUNICIPALITY OF TANAUAN

Province of Leyte
Region VIII



⁷ Local Government of Tanauan 2010-2019 Comprehensive Land Use Plan

The impact in of the disaster in Dulag and Tanauan

Typhoon Yolanda made its first landfall on the island of Guiuan, Samar at 4:40 am on 8 November 2013⁸, and its path took it directly towards⁹ the Municipality of Dulag. Households interviewed from Barangay Sungi, Dulag, said the wind was directly hitting their shores when its path suddenly changed direction and went to the north of the municipality. The storm moved towards the Municipality of Tolosa, the town next to Dulag, for its second landfall at 7:00 am.

During the KII at Barangay Sungi, Dulag the barangay captain said the sea level rose and a wave swept in from the shoreline up to the edge of their poblacion⁹. This is about 600 meters¹⁰ from the shoreline and the water was about waist deep. Although the flood was not as high as in the other municipalities, the strong sustained winds left the town almost totally devastated. In this area Typhoon Yolanda destroyed more than 9,000 homes¹¹ and left 29 dead¹². Household interviewees described how the strong winds smashed their windows and blew their roofs off, and how coconut trees fell on their houses. A community needs assessment carried out by World Vision found some of the main problems after the typhoon were:

- loss of traditional livelihood (farming),
- no potable water,
- damaged houses and infrastructure,
- malnourishment, and
- no medicines available in the area.

In Tanauan interviewees described how water from the storm surge reached the second floor of their homes. The wind brought a lot of damage as it destroyed roofs and trees, tore down walls and broke glass windows. The municipality has one of the highest number of casualties in the province with 1,37813 dead. In one barangay 179 residents died. As in Dulag, coconut trees fell and destroyed houses and injured inhabitants. Key informant interview respondents from Barangay

Limbuhan Guti said that they used to have a very lush coverage of coconut trees in their community but now only around a third of the trees remain. Tanauan was one of the most affected areas due to the extent of the agricultural damage (mostly to coconut farming) as well as the damage to commercial interests.

All of the households interviewed mentioned that most if not all of their belongings, household items, personal items and important documents (land titles, birth certificates, etc.), were either destroyed or damaged.

“Our plates were broken, cell phones destroyed, and all the items from our sari-sari store were blown away by Yolanda.” (female, 38 years old, household head)

“All belongings - appliances, clothes, kitchenware, important papers like ownership deeds - were lost and damaged.” (male, 68 years old, household head)

Families are still grieving the loss of their loved ones and some could not move on with their lives. Heads of families who lost their husbands and wives felt alone in carrying the responsibility of keeping the family intact and providing for their needs.

⁸ National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

⁹ Poblacion is what they call their urban centre or plaza (square)

¹⁰ Focus Group Discussion Barangay Buntay

¹¹ MedAir

¹² NDRRMC

¹³ Municipality of Tanauan.

“It was difficult for me as a widow to recover because I need to pay for labourers every time I have to have our house repaired. I have no one to rely on.” (female, 59 years old, household head)

Respondents observed that many residents have become more religious and go to church. There is also more unity in the community. KII respondents in one barangay commented that most people became more

active in participating in community affairs such as the barangay assembly. It is now easy to call for a meeting because residents think they would benefit from it. In another barangay, the youth organisation became visible and active in community affairs. However, FGD respondents also mentioned that some people have become dependent on relief assistance even commenting that they became lazy and were always waiting for help from the government and NGOs.

Succeeding sections discuss the changes that occurred in the housing and livelihood sectors comparing the pre-Yolanda time with two weeks after and at present. The last section of this chapter discusses the role of the interventions in these key sectors.



Disaster experience and relief in Dulag and Tanauan

Prior to the typhoon, barangay officials from both Dulag and Tanauan conducted early warning and information campaigns and both pre-emptive evacuation and forced evacuation took place. Barangay officials from both municipalities went house-to-house to warn residents and ask them to evacuate. In Barangay San Isidro, in the absence of an evacuation centre, barangay officials advised residents to evacuate to tall, concrete houses. In both Dulag and Tanauan trucks mobilised by the Philippine Army were provided to ferry residents to designated evacuation centres or to higher ground. However, some of the designated evacuation centres were not safe, and due to the intensity of the typhoon some of them were also damaged,. Roofs were blown away, and worse, parts of the structure collapsed.

In Barangay Buntay, Dulag 97% of the residents heeded warnings to evacuate, with some more prepared than others. Some families brought along packed food supplies, although many were lost along the way or were soaked in rain and flood water. In other barangays, like in Barangay Cabuynan, Tanauan, there were residents who did not evacuate and opted to stay at home. Most of the men in the community were left to attend to their homes to secure their belongings and tend to their farm animals and work equipment such as boats, nets and pedicabs,. The majority of these men were injured, with some missing and/or dead. In Barangay Santa Cruz, Tanauan, one of the casualties was the barangay captain himself who had to go back to the barangay to ensure everyone had been evacuated. The barangay captain of Barangay Cabuynan, Tanauan lost his leg as a result of a galvanised iron sheet being blown from the building.

Despite these efforts, much still needs to be done in terms of disaster preparedness. Key informants from barangays Canramos, Limbuhan Guti, and San Isidro, Tanauan, and barangays Sabang Daguitan and San Rafael, Dulag said the lack of designated evacuation centres meant residents evacuated to neighbours' houses that were concrete and multi-storeyed. Many designated evacuation centres like schools were not built to withstand Typhoon Yolanda's winds and so were also destroyed. Both KII and FGD respondents said that they needed safer evacuation centres because the schools, churches and chapels were not at all safe. According to the respondents, LGUs also lack the skills and resources to manage evacuation centres. In many barangays, evacuees did not receive food assistance immediately after the typhoon.

With this experience, KII, FGD, and household interview respondents said that now most of them do not wait to be forcibly evacuated when there is a storm. In fact, 74 of the 84 households interviewed said that even with the lowest warning of a typhoon they immediately pack their belongings in a plastic bag and move to the evacuation centres. Now people take the warning signals seriously and they are more aware of the disaster and its impacts. However, much still needs to be improved. Respondents commonly suggested that disaster information be relayed in the language or explained in a manner people would easily understand. This information should also be available to all. Before Yolanda, only 24 of the 427 households surveyed knew what a storm surge was. Most residents did not understand the term "storm surge" and they did not understand the warnings that seawater would rise and reach several meters inland. Only after having experienced the typhoon and the storm surge did respondents understand what it was. The first-hand experience of the havoc wrought on their lives and properties instilled in them the importance of awareness and understanding of the potential impacts of typhoons.

Households interviewed said they appreciated the help they received from various INGOs, national and local NGOs, private organisations and individuals, national and local government, religious organisations and groups and foreign nations.

KEY CHANGES

This section draws out the key changes in the housing and livelihood experience at the household level before and after the disaster, and during the recovery period. It highlights the changes that occurred in the housing and livelihood sectors as a result of Typhoon Yolanda's impact. The most visible changes that occurred as an impact of the typhoon are the physical devastation it brought to the houses and coconut fields. But the loss of income and livelihoods of the households, especially those dependent on fishing and agriculture, was equally important.

Housing

Respondents were asked about the household's housing situation across the three time periods: before the typhoon, two weeks after, and at present. This includes the tenure of housing, type of construction materials of their houses, and whether the houses are connected to electricity.

After the typhoon both urban and rural areas in Dulag and Tanauan were physically devastated. All of the households surveyed and interviewed said their houses were damaged. Eighty-two percent (82%) of the questionnaire survey respondents said their houses were totally damaged. This includes houses that were washed out or totally destroyed. Only 18% of the respondents said their houses were partially damaged. No significant change was shown in terms of housing tenure except for the two weeks following the typhoon, when 4% of the respondents reported sheltering in evacuation centres and 3% in rent free accommodation without the consent of the landlord.

Before the typhoon, most of the questionnaire survey respondents' houses were constructed with light materials (50%), followed by 22% whose¹⁴ houses were made of strong materials¹⁵, and 18% had houses made of mixed but mostly strong materials.

Houses made of light materials were frequently left totally damaged or destroyed by the typhoon. However, concrete houses were also severely damaged. Roofs made of nipa (palm) leaves and even those made of galvanized iron were blown away. Some coconut trees also fell on houses. The damage to the respondents' houses and properties left them with a feeling of uncertainty.

“We lost our home, we do not have a place to sleep and we did not know what to do. Our house was destroyed.” (female, 71 years old, household head)

“Everything was destroyed. The only thing left was the floor.” (female, 65 years old, household head)

¹⁴ Light materials - made of “nipa” or “anahaw” leaves (palm leaves), “sawali” or “cogon” leaves, bamboo, lightwood.

¹⁵ Strong materials - made of cement, stone, brick, adobe, hardwood, galvanized iron

FIGURE 3: CHANGE IN THE USE OF HOUSING CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS BEFORE AND AFTER TYPHOON YOLANDA

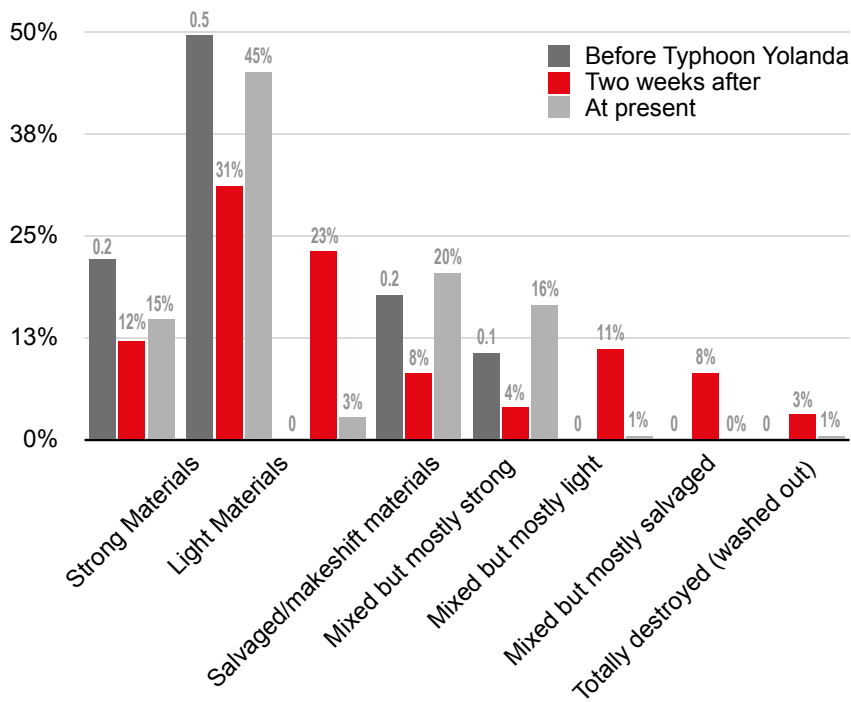


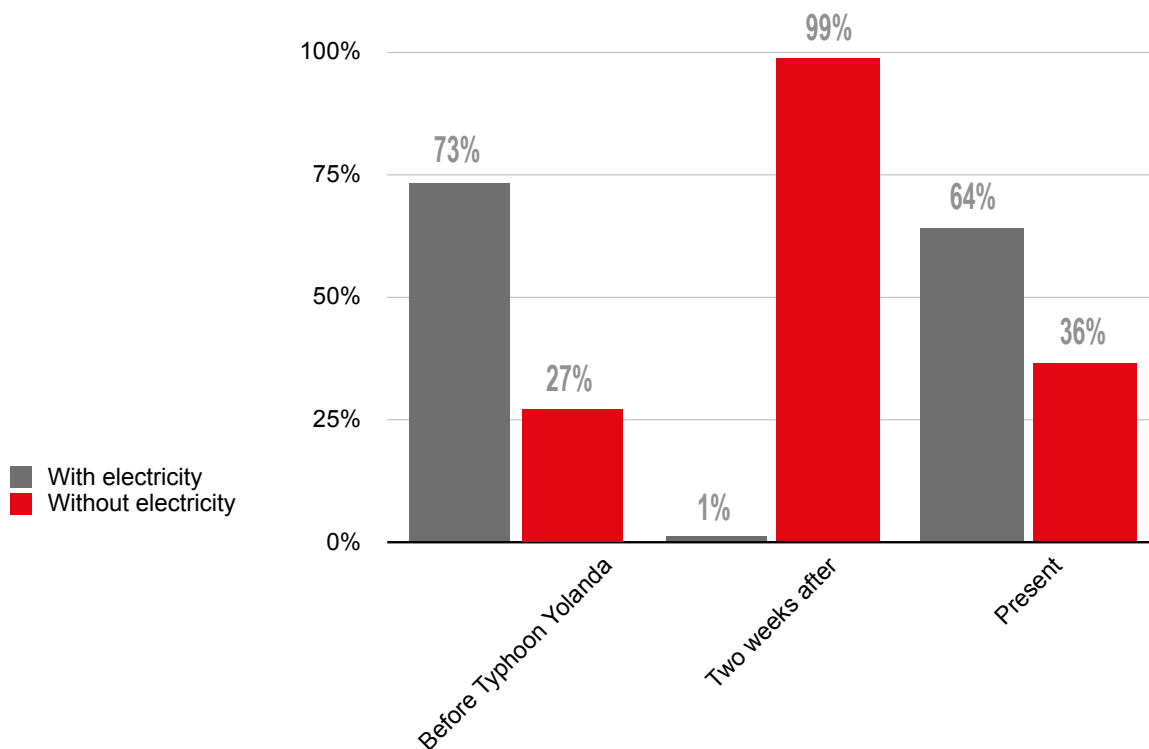
Figure 3 further shows that, as would be expected, there was a sharp increase in the number of houses made of makeshift or salvaged materials after the typhoon, but this has now decreased to only 3% of houses twelve months after the typhoon. This graph also shows a decrease in the number of houses made of strong materials and an increase in houses constructed using a mixture of materials. However, on the whole houses are still built of predominantly light materials, showing no great change from pre-typhoon times.

Concerns about rebuilding houses are apparent in both urban and rural areas. In urban areas, people worried about their inability to repair and/or restore the

destroyed concrete houses due to lack of resources. On the other hand, respondents in one rural barangay along a coastal area face uncertainty because they live in a site declared by the government as a no-dwelling zone but they have not yet been assigned a relocation site.

The typhoon destroyed the infrastructure of Dulag and Tanauan. As a result, almost all of the households surveyed experienced temporary loss of electricity. At present, the households have restored their electricity. Figure 4 shows the percentage of households connected to electricity across the three time frames.

FIGURE 4: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CONNECTED TO ELECTRICITY



Livelihoods

Aside from household and personal belongings, crops and livestock were also lost or damaged. Most households interviewed said that all their crops including those scheduled to be harvested were destroyed.

“The rice that we were supposed to harvest that time was all destroyed. The coconut trees were also destroyed. Only 2 of the 10 animals we had survived.” (female, 54 years old, wife

Some respondents said that only 30% of their coconut trees remained. Livestock owned by most households died or were lost, while some mentioned that only a few remained.

“Our animals disappeared, we do not know if these animals died or were just swept away.” (female, 36 years old, wife of household)

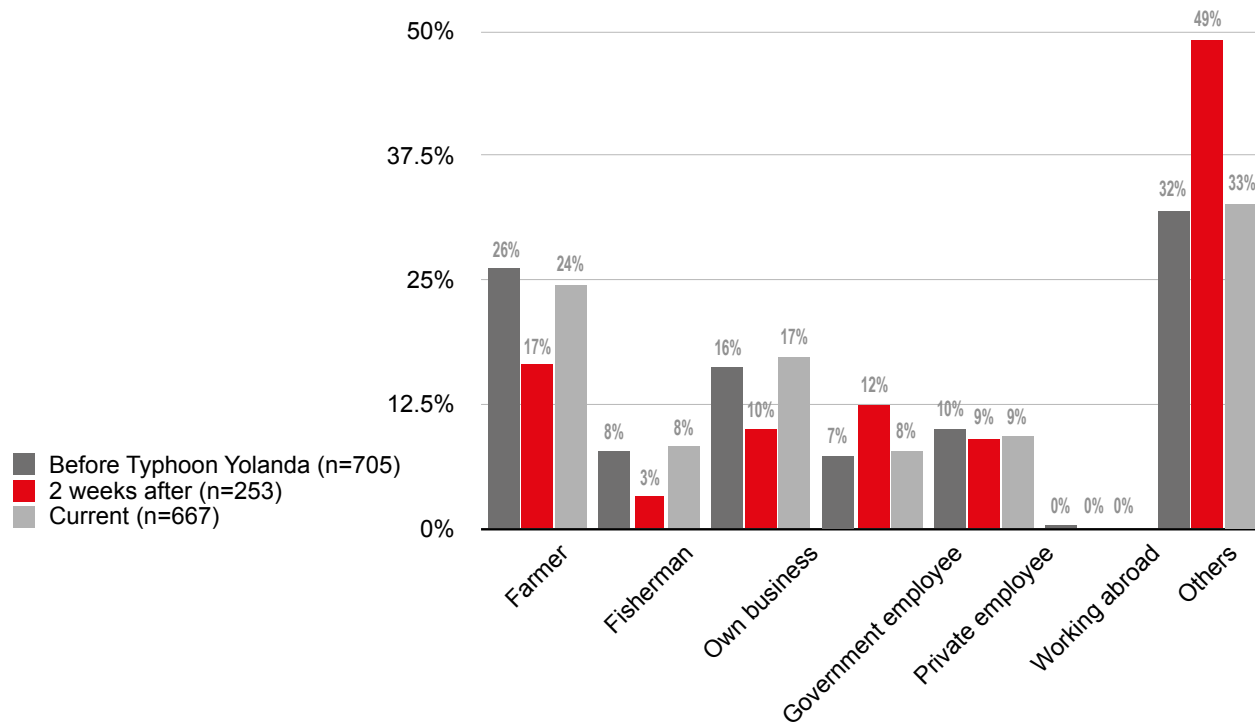
There was a general loss of income which meant households struggled to purchase basic commodities. In the KII in Barangay Buntay, respondents said that in some families this loss of income and livelihood resulted in conflicts among family members, whilst others resorted to stealing, gambling and drug abuse, thereby further aggravating their situation. In one household interviewed, the emotional stress of not having enough food to eat and losing their livelihood caused tensions in the family which led to fights.

“It cannot be denied that sometimes we did not have any food to eat during that time because the relief given to us was lacking. Sometimes we did not know where to get food. There are times that we fought because we did not have anything to eat. (female, 58 years old, wife of household head)

The household questionnaire survey respondents were asked about the type of work each of their household members were engaged in before the typhoon, two weeks after, and at present. The results are illustrated

in Figure 5. The type of work under “Others” refers to a variety of work types including vendors (fish, food, vegetable), drivers (pedicab¹⁶, tricycle or jeepneys¹⁷), labourers, construction workers, and recipients of cash for work. Most of the respondents are farmers, followed by those who have their own businesses (“sari-sari” store or small variety store) and employees of private companies. The results of the questionnaire survey indicate that there was a 36% decline in the number of household members working two weeks after the typhoon. However, the proportion working in government and other jobs increased two weeks after the typhoon. This could be explained by local government offices in need of workers at the barangay level to help with clearance of debris and relief distribution. A year after the typhoon most household members (95%) have gone back to work.

FIGURE 5: HOUSEHOLD LIVELIHOOD OCCUPATION



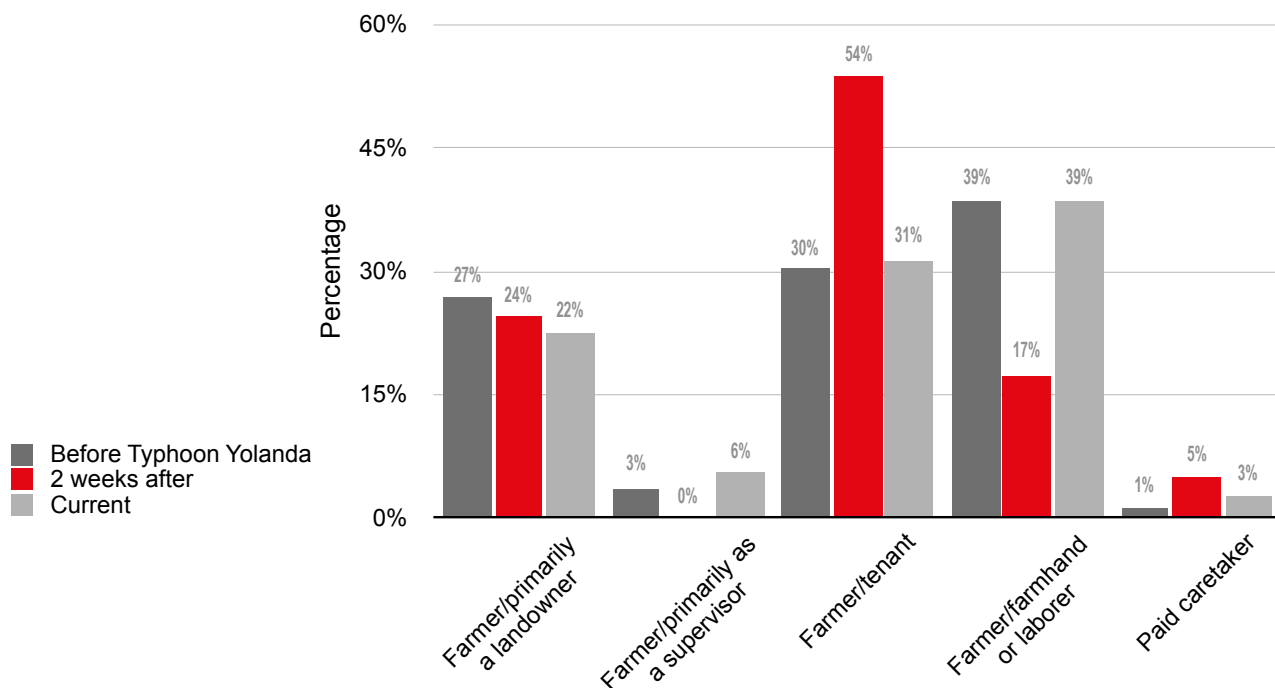
¹⁶ A type of local public transportation similar to the “tuk-tuk” of other South East Asian countries. Pedicabs are bicycles with an attached side car for passengers.

¹⁷ A jeepney is a type of public transportation that carries 15 to 20 passengers and usually ply the local route within a town or municipality or across two to three towns.

Most of the respondents working in agriculture are farmhands or labourers, followed by farming tenants and those who are landowners. The number of farming tenants increased to 53.7% from 30.2% two weeks after the typhoon, while farmhand or labourers decreased to 17.1% from 38.5% two weeks after the typhoon. The increase in farming tenants perhaps resulted from households occupying farming lands with consent from the owner to use the land, or by households joining tenants during the two-week period after the typhoon. The decrease in farmhands during the same period can be explained by the inactivity in the farming sector during this period. Paid caretakers also increased from 1.1% to 4.9% two weeks after the typhoon. This increase could be a result of farm landowners who could afford to relocate elsewhere, meanwhile

entrusting their farmlands to paid caretakers. At present, most types of farmers have gone back to the same farming activities except for 'farmer as primary landowner' which showed a continued decline. Figure 6 shows the type of agricultural work done by household members.

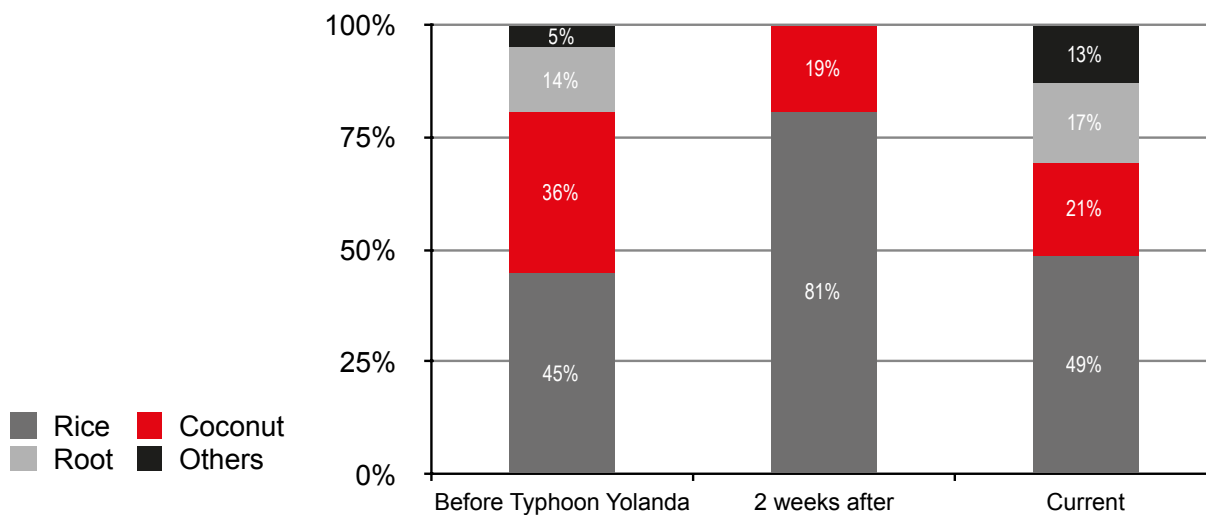
FIGURE 6: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF FARMING



Among the farmers the type of crop cultivated varies. Household questionnaire survey respondents were asked what types of crops they produced (plant or harvest) before the typhoon, two weeks after, and at present. Before the typhoon the types of crops were rice (45%), coconut (36%), root crop (14%) and other types of crops (5%). Other types of crops are mostly vegetables. Two weeks after the typhoon, 81% said rice was the main harvest and only 19% coconut. At present, rice is still mainly produced at 49%, followed by coconut (21%), root crops (17%), and other crops

(13%). In the rice and coconut producing municipalities of Dulag and Tanauan, the yields for the two crops are normally equivalent, as the pretyphoon figures show. However the destruction of the coconut plantations decreased the coconut yields two weeks after and at present these have still not recovered. Coconut seedlings were not readily available two weeks after the typhoon and were difficult to source., as seedlings were lost and/or damaged by floodwater. Figure 7 shows the types of crops planted by the farming household members.

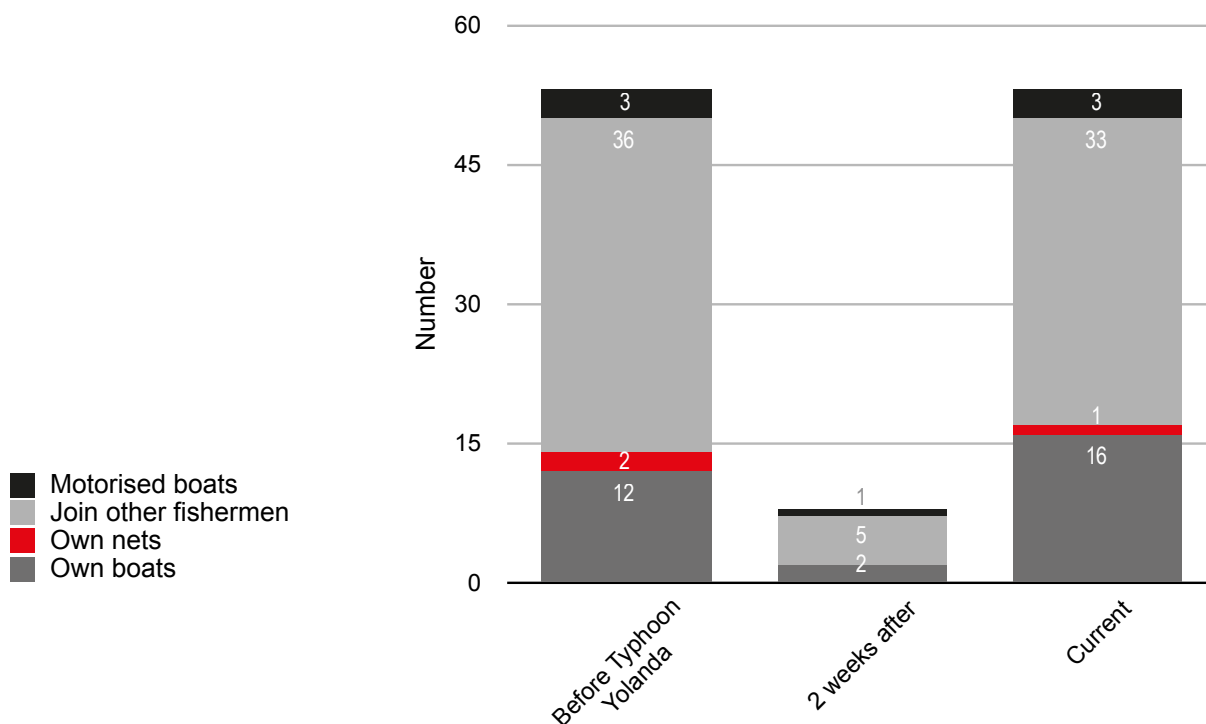
FIGURE 7: TYPES OF CROPS PLANTED AMONG FARMING HOUSEHOLDS



From the household questionnaire survey, there were 53 fishing household members. Two weeks after the typhoon, most of the fishermen reported having lost their boats (paddle and motorised) and nets. However according to KII and FGD respondents, fishermen were assisted by both local and international private organisations. As such, a year on from the typhoon

there is not much change in their activities and the materials owned compared with before the typhoon. However, respondents also said that since the typhoon the amount of fish caught is much lower than before the typhoon. Figure 8 shows the fishing activities and fishing equipment.

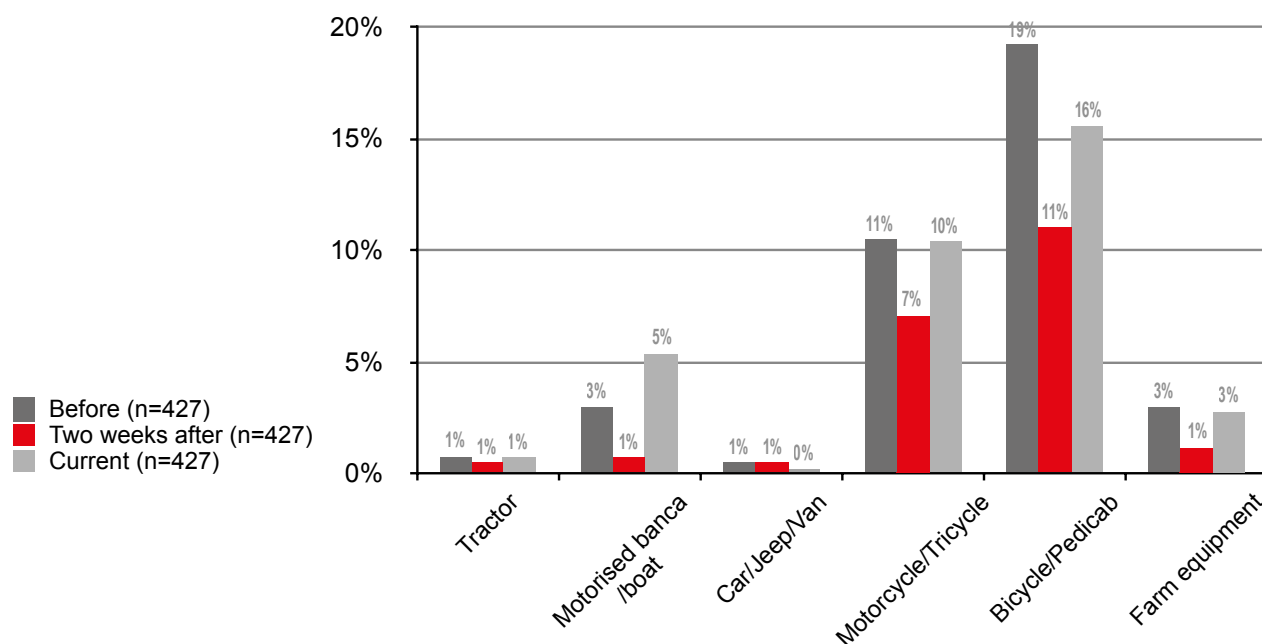
FIGURE 8: FISHING ACTIVITIES AND EQUIPMENT EMPLOYED BEFORE AND AFTER TYPHOON YOLANDA



The general loss of productive assets for the households engaged in farming and fishing has put a dent in their livelihoods. Household questionnaire survey respondents were asked what productive assets they owned before and immediately after the typhoon, and what they currently own. As Figure 9 shows, where

the number of households owning productive assets such as motorcycles, boats and farming equipment fell following the typhoon, these assets have since been regained for many households, and in the case of boats, ownership has surpassed pre-typhoon levels.

FIGURE 9: PRODUCTIVE ASSETS OWNED BY HOUSEHOLDS



Monthly income of households is shown in Table 3 before the typhoon, two weeks after, and at present. Before the typhoon, 49.4% of the households earned P3,000 (US\$68) and below, 21.8% households earned between P3,001 (US\$68) to P5,000 (US\$113), and 13.3% households earned between P5,001 (US\$113) to P7,000 (US\$158). However, two weeks after the typhoon the number of households with no income sharply increased to 66.3%. The table further indicates that households who used to earn between P16,001(US\$361) to P22,000 (US\$496) per month dropped to 0. This is understandable since most lost their crops and livelihoods, while some lost their jobs or were not earning during that period. At present, household income is shown to have more or less returned to its previous state (one month before the typhoon) with a slight increase in the number of households with no income from 2.3% (one month before) to 4.9% (one year on). However, prices of basic commodities, such as rice, water, grocery items and transportation have gone up since the time of the disaster. This increases the pressure on households in providing for their families and in their overall recovery.

(before the typhoon) to Php 260 (US\$6) per day (after the typhoon) as a result of the incentives given under the cash for work arrangement. The first organisation that initiated the cash for work arrangement offered Php500 (US\$11) per day, while other international organisations offered Php300 (US\$7) per day.

The loss of livelihoods and other sources of income has been the main problem in both municipalities. In urban areas, it was difficult to restore small business enterprises such as sari-sari stores, food stands and stalls selling tuba (local coconut based alcohol). Respondents from rural areas said that since the disaster there have been no permanent livelihood options available. They lack the cash to pay off debts and loans, to use as capital to start their former businesses or even to buy food. Rural people are also severely hit by inflation and the lack of livelihoods and additional sources of income has compounded the problem.

“The most difficult problem we encountered is the increase in the prices of commodities and the increase in the transportation fare.” (female, 65 years old, household head)

Respondents from both urban and rural areas also mentioned inflation as a main concern. The cost of basic commodities, transportation fares and labour have all gone up since the typhoon. This is due to the limited supply and high demand of basic commodities and both the difficulty in sourcing gas and inflated gas prices. Carpenters’ rates rose to Php500 (US\$11) per day excluding of food after the typhoon from an average of Php200 - 300 (US\$5 - 7) per day before the onset of the typhoon, including of food. The cost of farm labourers also rose to from Php100 (US\$2) per day

TABLE 3: CHANGE IN HOUSEHOLD MONTHLY INCOME BEFORE AND AFTER TYPHOON YOLANDA

	One month before		Two weeks after		At present	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Php 0	10	2	283	66	21	5
Php 3,000 <	211	49	98	23	228	53
Php 3,001 to 5,000	93	22	19	4	82	19
Php 5,001 to 7,000	57	13	12	3	47	11
Php 7,001 to 9,000	24	6	5	1	20	5
Php 9,001 to 12,000	12	3	5	1	11	3
Php 12,001 to 14,000	5	1	1	0.2	6	1
Php 14,001 to 16,000	2	0.5	2	0.5	4	0.9
Php 16,001 to 18,000	2	0.5			1	0.2
Php 18,001 to 20,000	2	0.5			2	0.5
Php 20,001 to 22,000	1	0.2			2	0.5
Php 22,001 to 24,000	3	0.7	1	0.2	1	0.2
Php 24,001 or above	5	1	1	0.2	2	0.5
Total	427	100.0	427	100.0	427	100.0

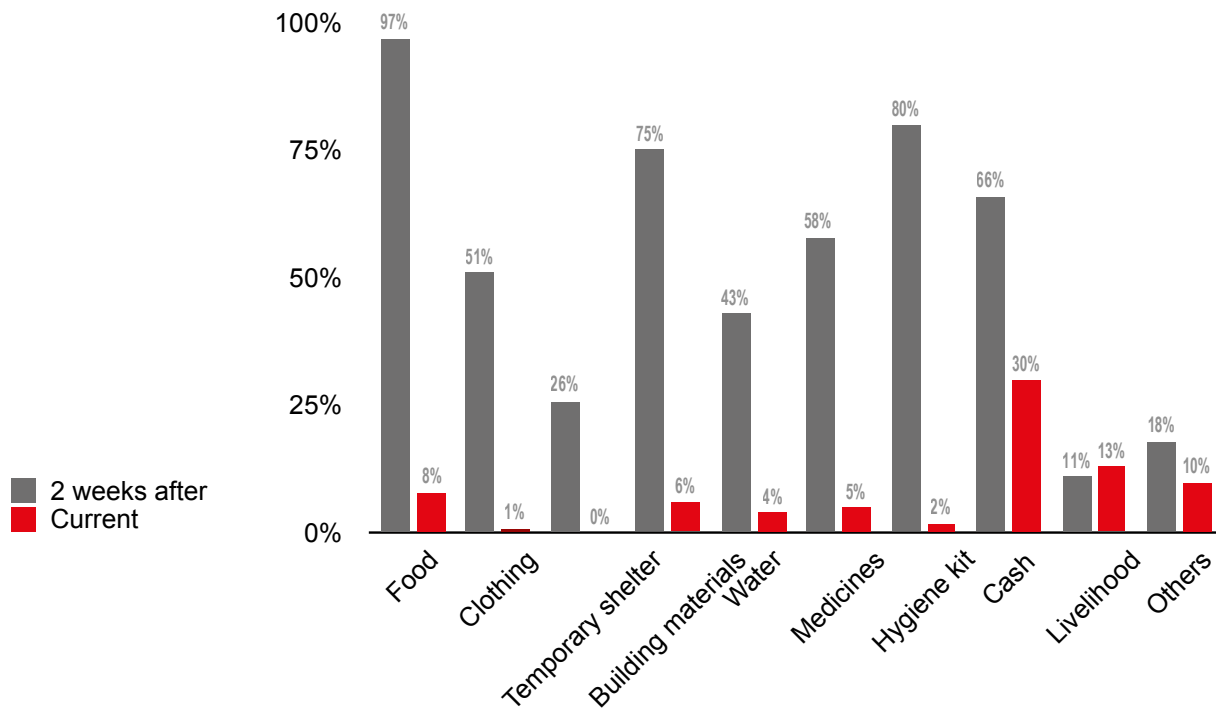
Role of interventions

This section looks at the patterns of intervention on housing and livelihood sectors at the household level and their role during the recovery period. However other types of interventions were noted, in particular water and sanitation, health and education.

Although the Contribution to Change methodology looks at interventions during the recovery period rather than the initial relief phase, it is worthwhile to note that aside from housing and livelihood assistance, other forms of assistance were provided to the households

in the aftermath of the disaster. Questionnaire survey respondents indicated the assistance received included food, clothing, temporary shelter, water, medicine and cash. Breakdown of this assistance is shown in Figure 10. The figure shows that two weeks after the typhoon 97% of the respondents received food, 80% received hygiene kits, 75% building materials, and 66% received cash. At present, 30% received cash, and 13% received livelihood assistance.

FIGURE 10: ASSISTANCE RECEIVED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE TYPHOON AND AT PRESENT



Despite the high percentage of people receiving relief, respondents from household interviews, KII and FGD mentioned that there was limited aid relief within the two week period following the typhoon, and that most aid agencies only arrived after two weeks. However, once the assistance arrived, it reportedly provided relief and was generally appreciated by the households: 87% of the households surveyed regarded the relief as useful. It was especially useful since at that time their main problem was food and shelter. Most households described how the relief they received helped them to survive and slowly recover.

“It was a big help, even if it was not enough the fact that they gave us assistance was enough to give us hope to rebuild our lives.” (female, 65 years old, household head)

“It was a big help to us because of what happened to us we did not know where to get food and where we will go. Sometimes we lose hope, I wanted to commit suicide because I did not know how to start over. I am just glad that there were people who gave us food because it gave us hope. With all that happened there are still people who have a good heart.” (female, 58 years old, wife of household head)

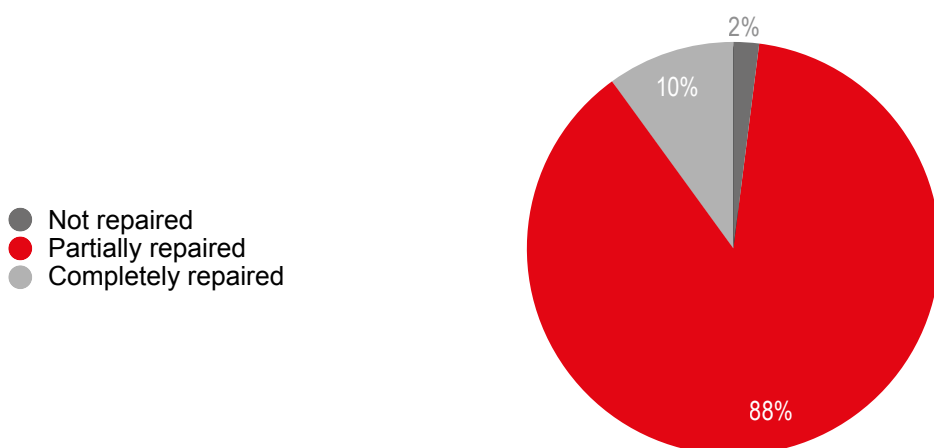
Housing

After the typhoon, 72 of the 84 households interviewed sought refuge in evacuation centres, such as schools and community facilities, neighbours' and relatives, houses, and religious buildings. Households who evacuated to schools and community facilities stayed there from a week to as long as five months. Those who stayed in relatives' houses stayed much longer, from 3 months to 11 months. After the typhoon, all of the households interviewed started to fix their houses so they could go back to their normal life. Some households made makeshift shelters such as tents or covered partially damaged houses with tarpaulins. Fixing their houses was the first step they took, followed by finding work to provide money for food and building

materials. Households interviewed also responded positively about the assistance received from various agencies, saying that it helped them to start over.

From the questionnaire survey, all of the households said that their houses were damaged, 82% were totally damaged or destroyed, and 18% were partially damaged. 10% of houses have been completely repaired, 88% partially repaired, while 2% of houses have not been repaired at all. "Partially repaired" means homes that have undergone or are still undergoing repairs but which have yet to be completed. Figure 11 shows the percentage of houses repaired.

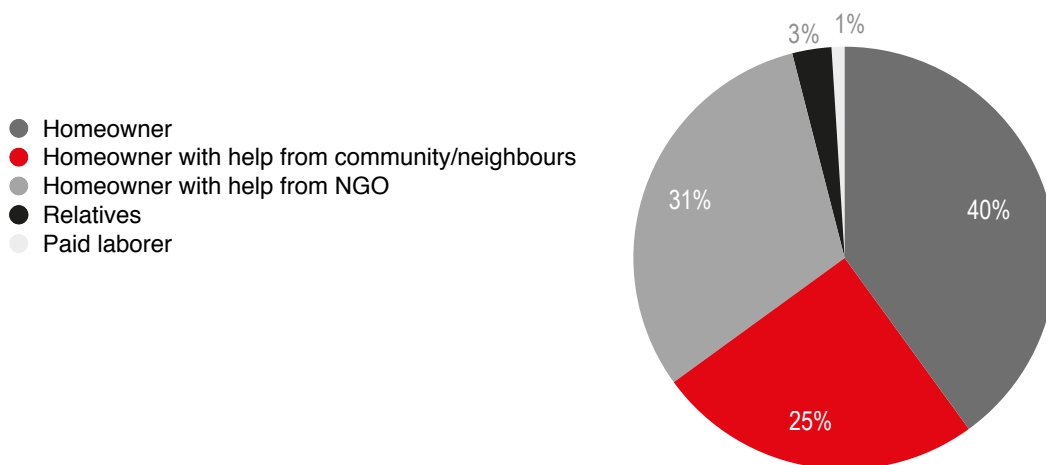
FIGURE 11: PROPORTION OF HOUSING UNITS REPAIRED



The 98% of the household questionnaire survey respondents who have had their houses repaired (either partially or completely) were then asked who helped in the actual reconstruction of their houses. Figure 12 shows that 40% relied on their own resources, 31% received help from NGOs, 25% received help from

community/neighbours, 3% from relatives, and 1% paid for labourers. Help received from NGOs in this regard refers to the on-ground construction work of houses and not other types of assistance such as shelter kits and vouchers for shelter materials.

FIGURE 12: ASSISTANCE PROVIDED FOR HOUSE REPAIRS



The survey showed that all of the respondents received housing assistance, in the form of in-kind housing assistance which consists of building materials and building tools, and cash or cash vouchers. Most of the in-kind support received by the households was galvanized iron sheets, nails and lumber. The household questionnaire survey results show only 78% of households with houses made of strong materials received cash and building materials such as plywood, tools and lumber, compared with 100% of households whose houses were made of salvaged materials. This is probably a reflection of the vulnerability criteria used by aid agencies to identify those most in need.

A total of 61% of the 427 households surveyed said that they received cash assistance (cash or cash vouchers). The amounts of the housing cash assistance varied from Php3,000 (US\$68) to Php20,000 (US\$451). In the household interviews, 56% of households interviewed reported receiving housing cash assistance. Most of the interviewees received cash worth P3,000 (US\$68) to P13,000 (US\$293) and cash vouchers worth P20,000 (US\$451). Cash vouchers were used to buy building materials from accredited hardware shops. However, FGD respondents felt that these accredited hardware shops doubled the prices of the building materials. This huge mark-up devalued the value of the cash assistance. For example, galvanized iron sheets were originally priced at Php250 -300 (US\$5.60 - 7) but are now priced at Php500 (US\$11), thus households

provided with Php3,000 (US\$68) housing cash assistance in need of ten galvanized iron sheets could only purchase six sheets. Despite this issue, almost all of the interviewees said that the housing assistance provided was useful.

The majority of the households interviewed (76 of the 84) said they used the in-kind housing assistance, in particular the galvanized iron sheets, lumber, and cash to have their houses repaired or rebuilt.

As assistance arrived, there were some differences observed in the urban and rural areas. In urban areas, there are fewer families living along the coast since some have temporarily transferred inland. Some families decided to transfer on their own after the disaster experience, while some live in the no dwell zones. These are designated areas along the coast or danger areas in which residents are not allowed to build houses.

“It was a big help, even if it was not enough the fact that they gave us assistance was enough to give us hope to rebuild our lives.” (female, 65 years old, household head)

Also, residents with bigger houses have not yet restored or repaired their homes because of lack of materials. Respondents mentioned that the criteria for housing assistance puts emphasis on houses that are totally damaged or destroyed and these are the houses made of light materials.

“Limited assistance was given to us because the NGOs and government think that the residents of our barangay are rich because they see the big houses in front. They think that we do not need any assistance.” (female, 31 years old, wife of household head)

Others who did not receive housing assistance are barangay officials and households with members who are Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW).

An additional focus of the housing response was on ensuring that assistance was accompanied by advice and support in safer building techniques to enable houses to better withstand future disasters. 59% of households interviewed said they had received advice on techniques to build safer, more disaster resistant housing. This advice came entirely from non-governmental organisations, and principally (55%) from international NGOs. Generally speaking respondents reported that this advice referred to building back safer or stronger houses (57%) although 27% of respondents said that they had been advised to build concrete houses and 8% mentioned being instructed to brace and anchor their houses.

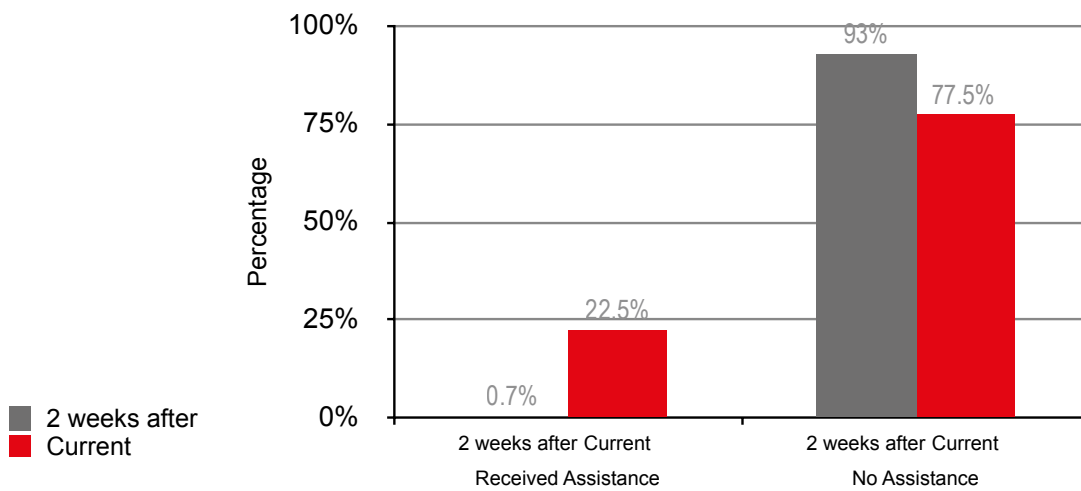
Focus group respondents and key informants commented that now their roofs are made of GI sheets whereas before it was made of “nipa” (palm leaves). Houses that were made of palm leaves, coconut lumber, and bamboo sheets are now made of mixed but mostly strong materials like cement, galvanized iron and plywood due to humanitarian aid. In one barangay, FGD respondents said that households now have their own toilets due to the materials provided.

FGD respondents commented that some families who previously lived together in the same dwelling have now built their own separate houses, thanks to housing assistance. Aid agencies provided housing assistance per household so if more than one household was residing in one home before the disaster, they now live in separate homes.

Livelihoods

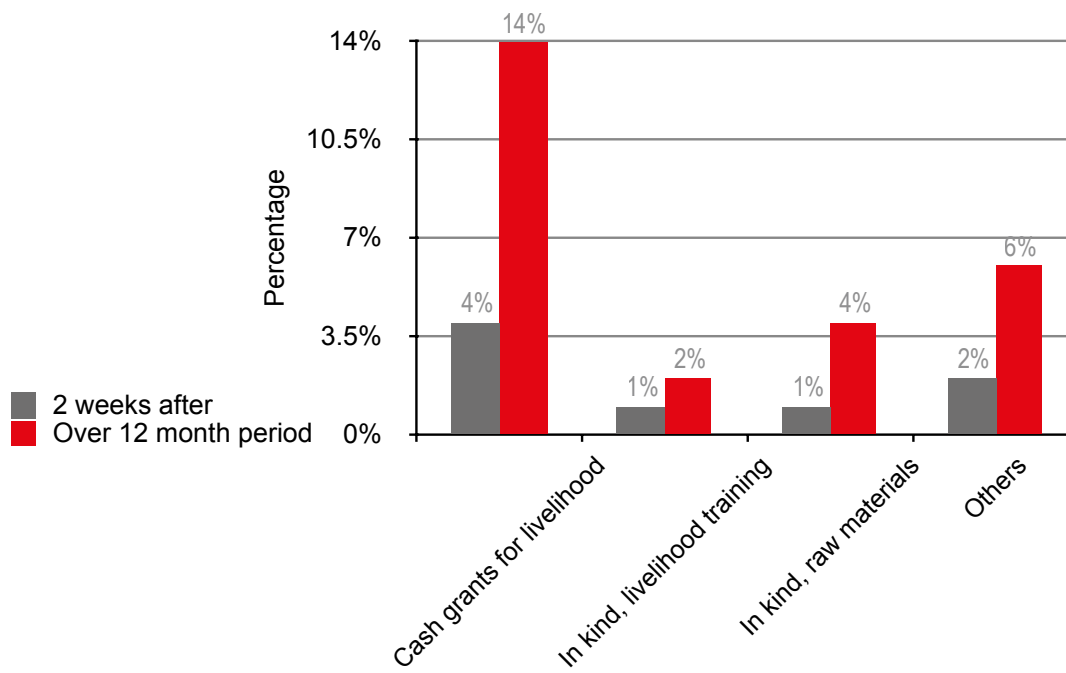
In the household questionnaire survey, the proportion of households that received livelihood assistance two weeks after the typhoon is 7% (30 households). Within the 12 month period since the typhoon 23% (96 households) of the respondents claimed that they received livelihood assistance (see Figure 13). Two weeks after the typhoon, 4% of the households received cash grants for livelihoods, 2% received other help (pedicabs, motorcycles, nets, boats, equipment), and 1% received goods in kind, raw materials and training. Over the last 12 month period households report receiving livelihood assistance in the form of cash grants for livelihoods (14%), other help (6%), goods in kind and raw materials (4%), and livelihood training (2%). Cash grants were provided to households to re-start their livelihoods i.e. sari-sari store. In-kind raw materials were seedlings and raw materials for net making, and other help was primarily equipment, which includes fishing gear, boats, pedicabs, motorcycles and tricycles. Some of the households received two types of assistance.

FIGURE 13: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT RECEIVED LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE



Figures 13 and 14 show the proportion of households that received livelihood assistance, and the type of livelihood assistance received, respectively.

FIGURE 14: TYPE AND TIMING OF LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE RECEIVED



Livelihoods assistance received included boats, pedicabs, motorcycles, fishing materials, fish processing training, sari-sari stores and associated goods and piglets. Livelihood assistance received came from INGOs, international agencies, local NGOs, and private organisations. All of the interviewed households that received cash said that the assistance was adequate. According to the households interviewed the amount of cash assistance received ranged from P700 (US\$16) to P15,000 (US\$338). Cash assistance mostly came from INGOs and the national government.

During the FGD farmer representatives said they did not feel the loss as much since labour and seedlings were supplied for free. However, some coconut farmers refused to accept some of the seedlings which according to them are not the local coconut variety. Coconut farmers interviewed claimed that although the imported seedlings grow faster and bear fruit after five years, its coconut producing lifespan is only up to ten years, unlike the local trees which produce fruit for longer. Other farmers and households were given the same vegetable seedlings and as a result there was oversupply of the same vegetables in the markets, which lowered prices.

Key informant respondents from the fishing barangays Bislig, Sungi, Sabang Daguitan, San Rafael, Santa Cruz, Buntay, and Cabuynan said their community received fishing boats, nets, and fishing gear. However, in one barangay, respondents said that not everyone who received boats was a fisherman, while in one barangay some households received more than one boat because the distribution was not coordinated through the barangay. Respondents from three barangays also mentioned that the boats given to them are not being used because they are too small to carry the fisherman, nets and catch. Instead they use boats they built themselves with the help of an international organisation. This organisation provided them with the materials and the community teamed up to build their own boats.

“The boats we use are the boats we built together with []. They came here and asked us if we wanted boats. We said yes but we want to build our own boats according to the dimension that we want and can use.” (fisherman, FGD participant, Barangay Sabang Daguitan)

The problems with boat sizes mean some fishermen have boats they cannot use and the lack of financial capital has compounded this difficulty. In barangays Cabuynan, Sta. Cruz, Sabang Daguitan, and Buntay, KII and FGD respondents said that fish catches have decreased since the typhoon.

In one barangay, fishermen were provided with fishlings to help rebuild and revitalize the aquaculture fishing destroyed by the typhoon. While waiting for the aquaculture harvest, the women ventured into the sardine making industry, using fresh fish bought from nearby towns. They learned the skills from the livelihood training provided by the local government, while an INGO gave them the start-up capital.

Some key informants complained of a slow and inadequate response, and false hopes given by the government to affected residents. In particular, the cash assistance from the government reportedly did not reach everyone. KII and FGD respondents were concerned about the international NGOs' process and criteria for beneficiary selection. As with housing, many of those who did not receive livelihood assistance were barangay officials and families with OFW household members. Many of those who did not receive assistance were generally dissatisfied and felt that there were people being favoured in the distribution. In one barangay, respondents said there were more pedicab drivers than fishermen but only the fishermen were given livelihood assistance, while the pedicab drivers who lost their vehicles did not receive replacements.

Other Interventions

Prior to the typhoon, most households used the public deep well for drinking and chores. Some were connected to piped water used mostly for drinking, either shared with the community or through an individual connection. Problems arose after the typhoon when saltwater infiltrated the water system and made the water non-potable.

During that time 143 of the households surveyed had to treat their water to make it more palatable: 79 households boiled water, 31 added bleach/chlorine, while 40 used filters, aquatabs and water purifiers. At present, households have restored their connection to the piped water system, and the public deep well can also now be used for both drinking and chores. Despite these improvements 48 households surveyed still treated their water before consuming. Twenty-three of these households use water filters, aquatabs and water purifiers, mostly provided by aid agencies, while 21 households still boil water or add bleach or chlorine.

During the field visit, the research team witnessed an international organisation distributing water to the residents of one barangay. Many still rely on the regular delivery of water from this organisation as residents feel that their water is still not safe for drinking. Some aid agencies also provided temporary latrines and building materials for toilet facilities. A few of the households interviewed were recipients of toilet building materials.

Focus group and KII respondents said one positive change in their community is that households which previously had no toilets now have their own toilets.

Medical services provided to respondents, after the typhoon until present time, were mostly located in the municipal health centres. The services are provided for free to the residents or with minor expenses for prescribed medicines. Households are also able to access medical services provided by various organizations such as INGOs, NGOs, and private organisations or individuals. The provision of free medical care and medicines eased the burden of households, who no longer had to find money to pay for care.

Aside from the basic needs of food, shelter and health, one of the main concerns of the respondents was their children's education. Schooling was disrupted and the resumption of classes was delayed since most of the schools were used as evacuation centres. Some organisations started to conduct classes in makeshift tents and in the evacuation centres. Some agencies and organisations provided educational assistance, such as scholarships, especially for children who were orphaned or lost one parent or adult member in the family. In Barangay Santa Cruz, young people became motivated to study thanks to these scholarships.

With the help of INGOs and foreign nations many of the schools have been repaired and rebuilt, which helped children return to education and gave them a normal environment. At barangays Limbuan Guti and San Isidro the barangay officials said that while some children have gone back to school since the time of the disaster, many are still not enrolled. The loss of income due to the typhoon has made it difficult to send children back to school. Youth representatives in the FGD in barangays San Isidro, San Rafael, and Limbuan Guti said that some of those who were already in college had to stop schooling to help out their families on the farm.

DATA ANALYSIS

In this section of the report, we draw on the statement of results presented in Section 3 to analyse the key insights from the findings in terms of impact, recovery and the role of interventions in the recovery process.

Housing

The most obvious impact of Typhoon Yolanda was the damage and destruction done to people's homes. A total of 8,884 homes were damaged or destroyed in the municipality of Dulag, and 10,664 houses in the municipality of Tanauan. This affected¹⁸ 41,757 people in Dulag and 50,119 people in Tanauan.

After the typhoon, households started to repair their houses in order for them to return to their normal daily living. After food, shelter was one of the main priorities to help households to return to normality. Section 3 showed that a majority of the households have started repairing their houses, with some having completely repaired their houses. In the questionnaire survey all of the households said that they received housing assistance in different forms, such as cash, cash vouchers, galvanized iron sheets, lumber, nails, and building tools. The majority of the households surveyed and interviewed received housing assistance from various international and local NGOs, private organisations and the government (both national and local). Households also received help from their social networks (relatives and neighbours) to actually repair their houses, and many used their own resources. This suggests many still relied on their social capital (their own resources and networks) to supplement the housing assistance received from outside.

The repairs carried out to houses and advice provided on how to build back stronger, safer houses means that many are now a mix of both strong and light materials¹⁹. They include features like galvanized iron (GI) roofs,

cemented posts and walls made of plywood. This physical change in the houses is seen to have improved not just the beneficiaries' lives but also the wider community. As one of the FGD participants expressed it: "Our community is better now, most of our houses are better than before." Some households were also given construction materials for toilets, and now have their own toilet whereas before they had to share the community toilet or with a neighbour. Toilet provision was highly appreciated and changed the sanitation and hygiene situation of the households. The wider community also saw this as a significant improvement in the lives of their neighbours.

However a majority of the households surveyed have yet to complete the repair and rebuilding of their houses. The increase in the prices of labour and building materials have put a dent in the purchasing power of the households, even with the cash assistance given to them. Key informants said that the labour costs of carpenters rose to Php 500 (US\$11) per day after Typhoon Yolanda in comparison with Php 260-300 (US\$6 – 7) per day in pre-typhoon times. The cost of materials also rose due to high demand, low supply and access difficulties. The demand for both services and materials has put pressure on many respondents who are eager to have their houses repaired and rebuilt, but who can only buy a limited amount and type of building materials given their budget. This slows down the repair process. Some FGD respondents also said that they receive fewer building materials than they should according to their green card²⁰. For example, an agency will put 20 GI sheets on the green card but instead they get 15.

¹⁸ OCHA REACH ShelterCluster.org

¹⁹ Strong materials are cement, stone, brick, adobe, hardwood, galvanized iron, asbestos. Light materials are "nipa" or "anahaw" leaves (palm leaves), "sawali" or "cogon" leaves, bamboo, lightwood.

²⁰ A green card is the card households hold to show what aid assistance they have received. It serves as a monitoring tool for agencies to ensure that households are all provided for.

Households whose destroyed homes were made of strong materials have not yet had their dwellings restored. Many of them lack the resources to rebuild their concrete houses especially with the price increase. This is on top of the existing extra cost of concrete houses. Households with totally damaged or destroyed homes were the primary target of those aid agencies providing housing assistance, and these are mostly houses made of light materials. While most households surveyed received housing assistance - both building materials and cash-less than half of the households whose houses were made of strong materials received housing cash assistance. As for building materials, less than half of the strong materials households received plywood, tools and lumber, compared to households with homes made of light materials. Most of these later households received plywood, tools and lumber. Although GI sheets, nails, plywood, building tools and lumber are all necessary for rebuilding, households with concrete homes would need more than that.

Households who did not receive housing assistance because their houses are made of strong materials (i.e. concrete), or have household members who are barangay officials or are overseas Filipino workers (OFW) feel that the criteria for selecting beneficiaries is unfair. This led to feelings of envy, resentment and discontent. One resident said: "It is as if they [i.e. other beneficiaries] were the only ones affected by the typhoon." It should be noted, however, that there is a link to the type of housing construction material and house and land ownership. The majority of the households surveyed whose houses are made of strong materials and mixed but predominantly strong materials are house and land owners. Most have the capacity to recover as mentioned in section 3. Many of the households who have restored their homes themselves already are house and land owners with houses made of strong materials or mixed with strong materials. Further, households that are regular income earners (employed in the private or public sectors), and receive remittances are more likely to have the financial means to repair and rebuild their houses.

Another visible change in the areas studied is the increase in the number of houses. Eight of the households interviewed have each taken steps to move out of their extended families and build their own house, thanks to housing assistance. This was also noted in barangays San Isidro and Cabuynan where

respondents said that neighbours who previously had two or more families living in one house have now able to separate and have their own homes. This is because aid agencies acknowledge that more than one household may be living under the same roof and thus attempt to target each of the two family units separately with building materials.

There were still some respondents who felt uncertain about their future since they live in the government-declared no-dwelling zones along the coast or in hazardous areas. Residents are not allowed to build their houses in these zones even if before the declaration they lived in these areas.

In general, however, respondents indicated that in terms of housing, the assistance was very timely and appropriate. The majority of the households surveyed said that the building materials and temporary shelters received two weeks after the typhoon were useful and adequate. Nineteen of the 68 households interviewed who received cash assistance used the money to buy building materials, while the rest used the money to buy food. Re-building or repairing damages presented a way for many households to return to normalcy.

Livelihoods

The loss of productive and economic activities was felt across urban and rural barangays. This loss unsurprisingly remains one of the main concerns for respondents. One male household head, a HHI respondent, said: "I have not gone back to my normal life because I still do not have a job. I am having difficulty in getting money."

Many business establishments were damaged, the fishing and coconut industries were severely affected and small sari- sari (general) stores were destroyed. Large and medium-sized businesses had difficulty starting up again. One fishing operator said that he had to stop operating his business since the disaster. Productive livelihoods assets such as boats, nets, pedicabs and tricycles were washed away and destroyed. Jeepneys, the small buses used for public transport, were submerged and some cannot be used anymore.

Farmers were severely affected. Rice fields, banana plantations, roots crops such as sweet potatoes

and taro, and other vegetables were destroyed. Farm animals were swept away, drowned or were lost. However, the most affected of all appear to be coconut farmers. Respondents said that almost all coconut trees were destroyed, severely damaging the coconut industry of both Dulag and Tanauan. Coconut production, including the production of goods derived from coconuts, is one of the main industries in both municipalities. This affected the production of vinegar, wine and copra which are the main products and source of revenue of the two municipalities. The damage to the coconut plantations will take years to recover. According to the respondents it will take five to ten years before the coconut trees bear fruit and can be utilised.

Though affected by the typhoon, rice farmers were able to recover quickly. However although they were able to harvest, the yields were not enough to meet the demands even of local consumption. According to KII respondents from Barangay San Isidro, one of the rice producing barangays in the Municipality of Tanauan, the cost of farm labourers rose to from Php100 per day to Php 260 per day (US\$2 – 6) as a result of the incentives given under the cash for work arrangement. This affected the landowners and tenants who employ farm labourers. To augment their income farmers diversified in root crops and vegetables. Key informants from barangays Santa Cruz, San Isidro, Canramos, Cabuynan, and Buntay mentioned that vegetable seedlings and gardening tools were provided to them by the government and INGOs as part of the livelihood assistance. This helped households not just by providing them income but also by putting food on their tables.

Residents relying on coconut farming and industry diversified their sources of income. Coconut dependent earners have shifted to other economic activities like fishing, pedicab or tricycle driving and vegetable gardening. Respondents said that some have planted coconut trees or bananas and others restored their sari-sari store businesses using the cash assistance received. In barangays Limbuan Guti and San Rafael, those who received coconut seedlings from INGOs opted not to use these seedlings believing that imported coconut seedlings only bears fruit up to ten years, unlike the local coconuts that can produce coconut fruits for more than ten years.

Aside from the farmers, fishermen were very seriously affected by Typhoon Yolanda. Fishermen were provided with new boats and fishing gear, however the boats provided to them by local private organisations and INGOs were too small to carry the fishermen, nets and catch. The island of Leyte faces the Pacific Ocean where the waves are strong, and small boats will not be able to withstand the big waves. In Barangay Sabang Daguitan, one NGO conducted consultations with the residents and provided the fishermen with building materials to construct boats. Fishermen in the barangay now use the large boats which they themselves constructed over the small boats they received from the other organisations. This puts the appropriateness of the aid provided into perspective, especially for livelihoods. In addition, even fishermen who have been able to return to work now face the problem of lower fish catches. The low fish yield can be attributed to the damage Typhoon Yolanda brought to marine life off the coast of Leyte. This will take years to recover fully.

Skilled carpenters are the most fortunate since there is a high demand for their type of work in the rebuilding effort. Wages for people with construction skills have gone up and there are only few skilled carpenters in the locality. In Barangay Cabuynan some carpenters were from nearby towns of Palo and Julita. Other industries in Barangay Canramos such pottery and bamboo furniture making have only started to bounce back with the provision of capital from INGOs. However, few labourers have been hired since the demand is very low.

Even with the difficulty faced by the households in terms of livelihoods, 41 of the households interviewed have now restored their livelihoods to pre-typhoon levels. Twenty-nine of these households received livelihood assistance while the rest used their own savings. One took out a bank loan. Through the livelihood assistance 9 of the 41 households have changed to another form of livelihood. One switched from being a farmer to becoming a fisherman because of the boat they received, while another changed from fish vendor to pedicab driver because of the pedicab they received. This switch was necessary for the households to augment their incomes and the livelihood assistance enabled them to do this.

A repeated concern of some respondents is the selection criteria of the beneficiaries and the conditions for livelihood assistance, which non-recipients perceived were inequitable.

Other Income Sources

All of the respondents experienced loss of income and livelihoods as a result of the typhoon. This resulted in other problems such as higher debt and it affected the other needs of the household members, such as schooling. To increase household income some family members looked for jobs elsewhere, while others volunteered at the barangay or municipal office, which also helped them in accessing relief. Other households (17% of those surveyed) accessed credit facilities from both informal and formal micro-finance institutions. They took out loans to help them buy their everyday necessities, materials for repairing their houses and to use as start-up capital for their livelihoods. The relative ease of applying for a loan from informal lenders (private lenders or loan sharks) makes it attractive for those in need of extra money, even with the higher interest compared to formal institutions. In some cases, households engage in a debt cycle where they borrow from both informal and formal institutions and in the process end up borrowing from one institution to pay back the loan from another institution.

Households engaged in odd jobs to earn extra money and buy food. Households highly appreciated the cash for work schemes which allowed them to earn money while either working for the community or repairing boats. Immediately after the typhoon, cash for work programs allowed residents to earn while helping clean up the barangays, such as road and debris clearing. Cash for boat repair, and new boats and nets were provided to fishermen. Cash for farm labour, vegetable and coconut seedlings were also provided to farmers. These schemes have been most welcomed by the households as they brought ready cash. However, the amounts paid for such cash for work schemes have distorted the labour market. The minimum wage in the Leyte area is Php 260 (US\$6)¹⁹ per day while the cash for work schemes offer Php500 (US\$11) per day.

This also encouraged other labour workers such as farmhands and carpenters to mark up their daily wages.

Family networks played an important role in getting most households back on their feet financially. Relatives from Manila and abroad sent money to help buy food, medicine, building materials and as small business capital. Five of the households interviewed claimed that without the help of their families from Manila and abroad they would not have been able to bounce back from the disaster. The money they had on hand at that time was not enough to restart their livelihoods, but the money sent by their relatives helped them bridge this gap.

Other Impacts

Typhoon Yolanda damaged most of the public and private infrastructures like roads, schools, hospitals, barangay halls and outposts and day care and health centres. Utilities like communications, electricity and water were disrupted. This made it very difficult for government and residents to respond and recover as quickly as possible. During a disaster and all the way into the recovery period, services such as water, health and sanitation are vital for household wellbeing.

The local government and local water authority's responses have been prompt. Rehabilitation of water sources has mostly been undertaken by the government with some help from INGOs. The restoration of the residents' water sources helped in their recovery, especially since saltwater infiltrated the water system. The help of the international agencies in the delivery of clean water and water filters and purifiers as well as the provision of latrine systems helped bring the households safe drinking water and sanitation. This further accounts for improvement in the hygiene and sanitation conditions of the household beneficiaries.

Crosscutting Factors

The limitations of outside assistance has fostered self-reliance and self-recovery among households. Households fixed their homes and re-started their livelihoods however they could. Many took odd jobs

¹⁹ Department of Labor and Employment. National Wages and Productivity Commission.

offered by INGOs through the cash for work schemes, others received assistance from their relatives and some took loans. In the process of recovery, especially in the rebuilding of their houses, many households helped their neighbours with the repairs and construction. This neighbourly gesture is known as “bayanihan” or communal unity or cooperation and is common in Filipino culture. With such community cooperation households have recovered from the disaster and also become more resilient.

Community involvement was also observed by FG and KII respondents in barangays Bislig and Cabuynan. Most residents in both barangays have become more active in community activities and participating in the barangay assembly. One remarked that: “It is easy now to call for a meeting.” Residents attend because they think they will benefit from it, as most of the aid distribution and beneficiary selection happens during the barangay assembly. In Barangay Cabuynan, the youth organisation became visible and active in community affairs. While the involvement of most residents in community affairs was borne out of the timing of the intervention, the involvement of youth may more to do with idealism. A youth representative in the FGD said: “Before the disaster, we cared less for one another, we didn’t participate in the community activities, but we have changed after the disaster. We realised that in order for young people to have stake in the development, we have to be involved.”

One of the underlying concerns of the residents is the declaration of the “no-build zone, no-dwell zone” policy by the national government weeks after Typhoon Yolanda. This has significantly impacted fishermen and households dependent on the fishing industry who live along the coast. The policy prohibits building structures within 40 meters of the shoreline. Those households located in the newly declared no dwell zones will certainly be displaced. Moreover, the national government discourage housing assistance for households located in these zones, further aggravating their condition. Local government was given the authority to set the parameters on the no-dwell zones, depending on hazard assessments. However, they have yet to provide clarity to many of the households affected as well as a relocation site if the no-dwell zone is to be imposed. Having no options, many families still live in these zones.

Thirteen months after Typhoon Yolanda, Typhoon Hagupit (local name Ruby), made its first landfall in Eastern Samar (north of where Typhoon Yolanda made landfall) on 6th December 2014 at 9:15pm. According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) a total of 944,249 families or 4,149,484 people were affected. Eastern Visayas was the most affected area, which includes the evaluation sites Dulag and Tanauan. Many of these areas are still recovering from the devastation caused by Typhoon Yolanda which left them vulnerable to the effects of the recent typhoon. The NDRRMC further reported that a total of 290,670 houses were damaged (both partially and totally damaged). Eighty-eight percent (88%) of the reported damaged houses are from Eastern Visayas. While the damages brought by Typhoon Hagupit was not as big as Typhoon Yolanda’s, Eastern Visayas still experienced a significant amount of damage in the housing sector. The region also experienced power outage for more than a week.

CONCLUSIONS

This evaluation sought to assess the contribution to change arising from post-disaster interventions in Dulag and Tanauan, by studying:

- the situation of residents before and after Typhoon Yolanda
- the community response to the disaster at individual, household and community levels, and
- the assistance received by the communities from the different actors involved.

The focus was principally on housing and livelihoods. In order to do this, data was collected quantitatively through a household questionnaire survey and qualitatively through household interviews, focus group discussions, and key informants interviews. The succeeding sections provide the conclusion to the evaluation.

Sectoral Conclusions

The sectoral conclusions present the general points derived from Chapters 3 and 4 for the key sectors of housing and livelihood.

The Contribution to Change approach produces a summary using “contribution statements”. This gives a simple way to show the overall contribution of the interventions to people’s recovery. A contribution statement is based on deciding which category from ‘high’ to ‘low’ applies to each sector for the following:

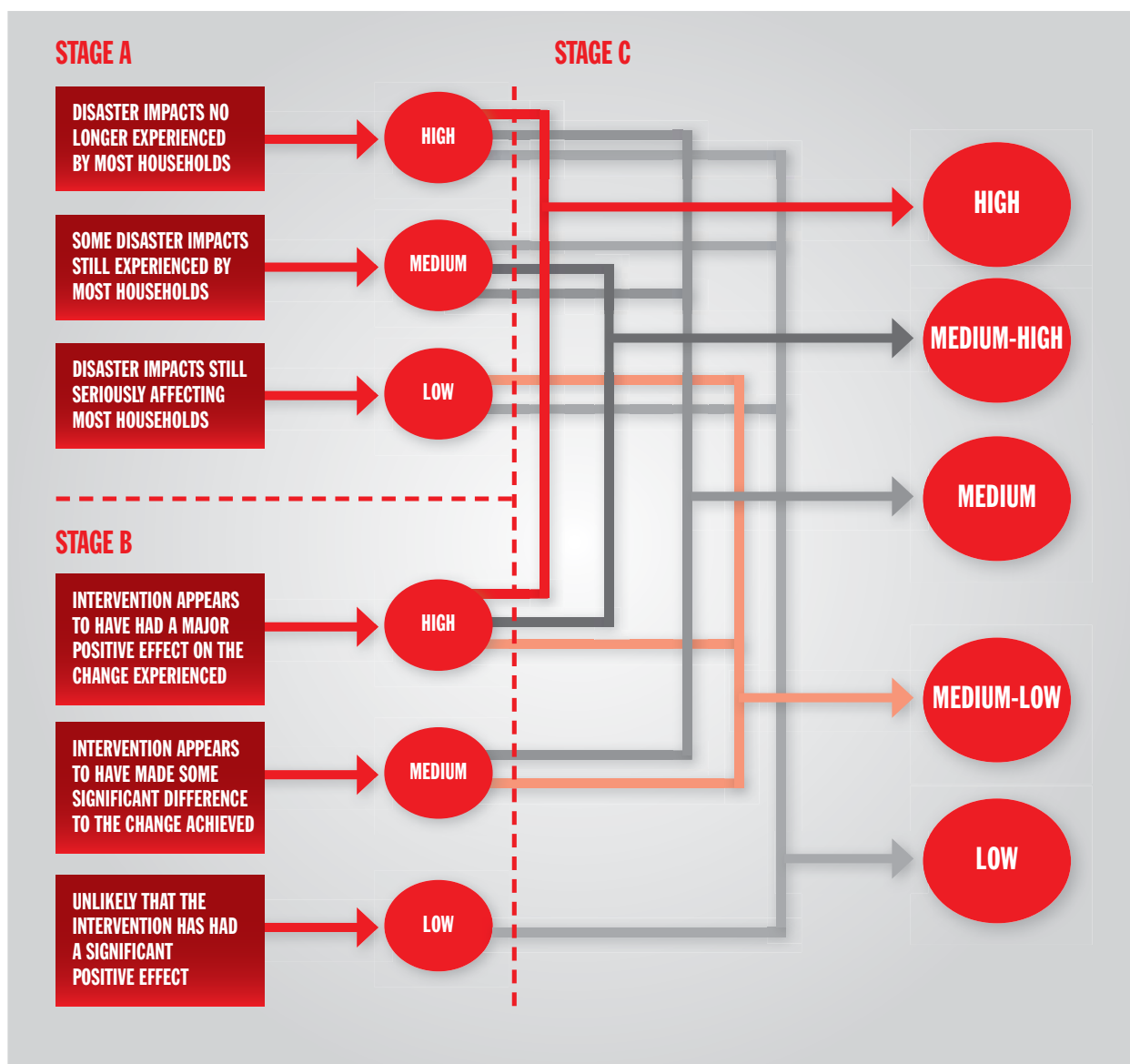
- a) the level of recovery achieved by the sector in relation to what is required;
- b) the contribution of the intervention to the recovery that has been achieved; and
- c) the combination of these two to indicate ‘contribution to change’.

These statements are derived from a method presented in the *Contribution to Change: An Approach to Evaluating the Role of Intervention in Disaster Recovery*²⁰ guide and shown in Figure 15.



²⁰ Few, R., McAvoy, D., Tarazona, M. and Walden, V.M. (2014) *Contribution to Change: An Approach to Evaluating the Role of Intervention in Disaster Recovery*, Rugby, UK: Practical Action Publishing and Oxford: Oxfam GB.

FIGURE 15: GENERATING CONTRIBUTION TO CHANGE STATEMENTS



Housing

Households were able to repair and rebuild their houses, utilising their social networks, their own resources and the external housing assistance. The intervention benefited most households and is regarded positively by the community and many have actually improved the state of their homes. Many of those who have had their houses repaired see this as a significant improvement in their lives.

Respondents felt that the housing assistance was timely and appropriate. However repairs are still incomplete in the majority of households. The problem faced by most households is the increase in prices of building materials and carpenters' labour. This has prevented households from finishing their house repairs or from fully rebuilding their house.

Housing

Level of recovery achieved:	MEDIUM
	Although most houses have been repaired, the majority of home repairs remain unfinished. Some houses have been improved.
Contribution of the intervention to the recovery:	HIGH
	The intervention appears to have had a major effect on any positive change experienced in this sector. It benefited most households and is regarded positively by the households and the community.
Contribution to Change:	MEDIUM-HIGH

Livelihoods

Livelihood assistance has been provided to a minority of households, but when received it has generally been found effective, despite some challenges, and some households were able to restore their livelihoods.

Most people have returned to work, and incomes and productive assets have generally been restored, although there is a slight increase in the number of people with very low incomes.

Livelihoods

Level of recovery achieved:	MEDIUM
	Rice farmers and fishermen have returned to work although yields remain low. Coconut farming will take years to recover due to amount of damage and the slow growth of new trees.
Contribution of the intervention to the recovery:	MEDIUM
	Fishermen received some useful assistance which hastened their return to work. Coconut farmers received seedlings to replant, however these will take many years to mature.
Contribution to Change:	MEDIUM

General Conclusions

The interventions provided to the households in the municipalities of Dulag and Tanauan have been generally well appreciated.

Although some of the aid in the very early stage of the response was delayed, its limitations fostered self-reliance and community reliance. Households said that many of them evacuated to their neighbours houses and shared food after the typhoon. This neighbourly conduct helped many of the households cope with the struggles of rebuilding. Respondents feel that the community has become more cohesive. More people now attend community meetings because this is also the venue for aid distribution and enlistment. People know that they will benefit from attending. Young people have reportedly become more active and involved in community affairs.

The housing assistance, building materials and cash eased the financial burden repairing and rebuilding homes. Although not all of the houses have been fully repaired, these initial steps in home repair have given the households and the community a general improvement in their wellbeing. Households which were given their own toilets were particularly appreciative. This is why the Contribution to Change of the housing assistance has been rated “medium-high”.

Household recipients of livelihood assistance, both goods in-kind and cash, have slowly restored their livelihoods. Vegetable seedlings were provided to both non-farming and farming households to give an alternative livelihood. Vegetable gardening has improved the lives of the households by giving them a steady supply of vegetables that they can either sell or consume. Small businesses such as sari-sari stores have re-emerged through the assistance provided to households and fishermen have gone back to fishing through the boats provided and repairs done to their boats. Coconut farmers, however, have yet to resume this as their main livelihood. The damage done to the coconut plantations diminished the amount of coconuts and copra to be harvested. Even with the seedlings provided to the coconut farmers, it will take years for them to recover given how slowly a coconut tree grows to the point at which it bears fruit.

The cash for work schemes were highly appreciated by households, who said that they gave them ready cash for their daily subsistence and to purchase materials for the repairs of their houses. However, it has also contributed to the distortion of the labour market in the area. This encouraged labourers (i.e. carpenters and farmhands) to demand higher wages. This is particularly daunting for those households who need to employ carpenters to repair their homes.

As well as the labour market, inflation is seen in the prices of the building materials, caused mainly by the high demand for and limited supply of these materials. This increase has diminished the purchasing power of the households even with the cash assistance provided to them. As a result, households are not able to buy the appropriate amount of building materials for their house repairs which in turn slows down their recovery process.

The combination of adverse general conditions combined with the mixed impact of livelihoods programmes means the Contribution to Change of the livelihoods work has been rated “medium”.

Although the efficacy of the interventions varied from sector to sector, and there were repeated concerns in the selection criteria for housing and livelihood assistance, it cannot be denied that the interventions made a significant contribution to the overall progress in recovery of the households. The housing assistance contributed significantly to the general well-being of the households and the community. Some types of livelihood contributed significantly to the households income and daily sustenance. Yet, even with these progress, a year after Typhoon Yolanda it remains evident that the recovery process is far from over. Much work still needs to be done for the communities to fully recover from the disaster.

ANNEX ONE: LIST OF DEC MEMBER AGENCIES & PROGRAMMES

Agency	DEC Programme	
	Sector Phase 1 (Nov 2013 - April 2014)	Sector Phase 2 (May 2014 - Oct 2016)
ActionAid	Health & Nutrition, Shelter, Food, Non-food items (NFI), Livelihoods	Livelihoods, Shelter, Health & Nutrition,
Age UK	Shelter, Policy & Protection	Shelter, Livelihoods, Policy & Protection, Food, Health & Nutrition
British Red Cross	Food, Unconditional cash, NFI, WASH (Water, sanitation & hygiene promotion)	Shelter, Livelihoods
CAFOD	Livelihoods	Livelihoods
CARE	Shelter	Shelter, Livelihoods
Christian Aid	Food, NFI, Policy & Protection, Cash for work, WASH, Livelihoods	Shelter, Livelihoods
Concern	Shelter, Livelihoods	Livelihoods
Islamic Relief	Shelter, Livelihoods	Shelter, Livelihoods, WASH
Oxfam	Livelihoods, Unconditional cash	Livelihoods, DRR
Plan UK	Health & Nutrition, Policy & Protection, Food	Health & Nutrition, Livelihoods, Policy & Protection
Save the Children	Livelihoods, Education, Shelter	Livelihoods, Shelter, WASH, DRR
Tearfund	Health & Nutrition, Food, Shelter, NFI, Livelihoods, Policy & Protection	Shelter, Livelihoods, WASH
World Vision	WASH, Food, NFI, Policy & Protection	Shelter, WASH, Livelihoods

ANNEX TWO: LIST OF BARANGAYS IN DULAG & TANAUAN WHERE MEMBER AGENCIES WERE WORKING IN SEPT 2014 AT THE TIME OF THE DATA COLLECTION FOR THE EVALUATION

Barangays in the Municipality of Dulag

Urban Barangays	Agencies	Population	Household
San Miguel	Save the Children, Tearfund, World Vision	1,535	307
Highway	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund	1,442	288
Combis	Oxfam, Save the Children, Plan UK	1,030	206
Barbo	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund	796	159
Buntay	Save the Children, Tearfund	1,258	252
Cambula	Save the Children, Tearfund	440	88
Candao	Save the Children, Tearfund	506	101
Serrano	Save the Children, Tearfund	554	111
Sungi	Save the Children, Tearfund	1,301	260
Catmonan	Save the Children	565	113
Market Site	Save the Children	442	88
Sub Total		9,869	1,973
Rural Barangays	Agencies	Population	Household
San Jose	ActionAid, Oxfam, Save the Children, World Vision	3,936	787
San Rafael	ActionAid, Oxfam, Save the Children, World Vision	1,668	334
Rawis	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund, Plan UK	1,290	258
Tigbao	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund, World Vision	1,093	219
San Agustin	ActionAid, Oxfam, Save the Children, World Vision	1,091	218
Calubian	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund, World Vision	1,057	211
San Vicente	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund, Plan UK	893	179
Del Pilar	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund, World Vision	884	177
San Isidro	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund, World Vision	730	146
Luan	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund, World Vision	724	145
Bulod	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund, World Vision	631	126
Calipayan	Christian Aid, Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund	588	118
Sabang Daguitan	Christian Aid, Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund	422	84
Arado	Christian Aid, Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund	332	66
Maricum	Christian Aid, Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund	252	50

ANNEX TWO: LIST OF BARANGAYS IN DULAG & TANAUAN WHERE MEMBER AGENCIES WERE WORKING IN SEPT 2014 AT THE TIME OF THE DATA COLLECTION FOR THE EVALUATION

Barangays in the Municipality of Dulag

Rural Barangays	Agencies	Population	Household
Cabacungan	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund	2,993	599
Rizal	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund	2,049	410
Tabu	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund	1,140	228
Salvacion	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund	1,102	220
Alegre	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund	1,031	206
Cabato-an	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund	947	189
Camote	Oxfam, Save the Children, World Vision	778	156
Fatima	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund	696	139
Victory	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund	657	131
Magsaysay	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund	596	119
Gen. Roxas	Christian Aid, Oxfam, Save the Children	565	113
Romualdez	Oxfam, Save the Children, World Vision	540	108
Dacay	Oxfam, Save the Children, World Vision	532	106
Batug	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund	505	101
Bolongtohan	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund	492	98
Cabasaran	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund	460	92
Del Carmen	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund	442	88
Camitoc	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund	310	62
San Antonio	Oxfam, Save the Children	462	92
Sub Total		31,888	6,375
Total		41,757	8,348

Barangays in the the Municipality of Tanauan

Urban Barangays	Agencies	Population	Household
San Roque (Poblacion)	Oxfam, Save the Children	5,233	1,047
Canramos	Oxfam, Save the Children	3,456	691
Santo Nino Poblacion (Haglacan)	Oxfam, Save the Children	3,369	674
Licod (Poblacion)	Oxfam, Save the Children	1,318	264
San Miguel	Oxfam, Save the Children	1,172	234

ANNEX TWO: LIST OF BARANGAYS IN DULAG & TANAUAN WHERE MEMBER AGENCIES WERE WORKING IN SEPT 2014 AT THE TIME OF THE DATA COLLECTION FOR THE EVALUATION

Barangays in the Municipality of Dulag

Urban Barangays	Agencies	Population	Household
Buntay	Save the Children	1,030	206
Sub Total		15,578	3,116
Rural Barangays	Agencies	Population	Household
Cabuynan	Age UK, Plan UK, Oxfam, Save the Children	2,926	585
Talalora	Age UK, Plan UK, Oxfam, Save the Children	640	128
Bislig	Oxfam, Save the Children, Age UK	3,274	655
Mohon	Oxfam, Plan UK, Save the Children	1,289	258
Santa Elena	Oxfam, Save the Children, CAFOD	1,057	211
Guinday-an	Oxfam, Save the Children, CAFOD	941	188
San Isidro	Oxfam, Save the Children, CAFOD	914	183
Santa Cruz	Oxfam, Plan UK, Save the Children	871	174
Bangon	Oxfam, Save the Children, Age UK	706	141
Atipolo	Oxfam, Save the Children, CAFOD	611	122
Lapay	Oxfam, Save the Children, CAFOD	590	118
Camire	Oxfam, Save the Children, CAFOD	520	104
Limbuhan Guti	Oxfam, Save the Children, CAFOD	506	101
Binongtoan	Oxfam, Plan UK, Save the Children	461	92
Cabalagnan	Oxfam, Save the Children, CAFOD	381	76
Bantagan	Oxfam, Save the Children, Age UK	379	76
Baras	Oxfam, Save the Children, CAFOD	327	65
Pasil	Oxfam, Plan UK, Save the Children	265	53
Catigbian	Oxfam, Save the Children, CAFOD	239	48
Salvador	Oxfam, Save the Children	1,118	224
San Victor	Oxfam, Save the Children	1,070	214
Calogcog	Oxfam, Save the Children	1,005	201
Kiling	Oxfam, Save the Children	974	195
Malaguicay	Oxfam, Save the Children	970	194
Pago	Oxfam, Save the Children	917	183

ANNEX TWO: LIST OF BARANGAYS IN DULAG & TANAUAN WHERE MEMBER AGENCIES WERE WORKING IN SEPT 2014 AT THE TIME OF THE DATA COLLECTION FOR THE EVALUATION

Barangays in the Municipality of Dulag

Rural Barangays	Agencies	Population	Household
Maribi	Oxfam, Save the Children	893	179
Catmon	Oxfam, Save the Children	878	176
Tugop	Oxfam, Save the Children	778	156
Calsadahay	Oxfam, Save the Children	762	152
Cahumaymayan	Oxfam, Save the Children	703	141
Pikas	Oxfam, Save the Children	672	134
Canbalisara	Oxfam, Save the Children	603	121
Magay	Oxfam, Save the Children	573	115
Cagon	Oxfam, Save the Children	565	113
Guingawan	Oxfam, Save the Children	504	101
Solano	Oxfam, Save the Children	497	99
Limbuhan Daku	Oxfam, Save the Children	489	98
Maghulod	Oxfam, Save the Children	463	93
Amanluran	Oxfam, Save the Children	421	84
Linao	Oxfam, Save the Children	390	78
Cabarasan Guti	Oxfam, Save the Children	347	69
Binolo	Oxfam, Save the Children	329	66
Sacme	Oxfam, Save the Children	325	65
Arado	Oxfam, Save the Children	322	64
Ada	Oxfam, Save the Children	313	63
Balud	Oxfam, Save the Children	263	53
Cabonga-an	Oxfam, Save the Children	251	50
Hilagpad	Oxfam, Save the Children	249	50
Sub Total		34,541	6,909
Total		50,119	10,025

ANNEX 3: LIST OF BARANGAYS FOR THE QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY

	DEC Member Agencies
DULAG	
Urban Barangays	
Combis	Oxfam, Save the Children, Plan UK
Buntay	Save the Children, Tearfund
Sungi	Save the Children, Tearfund
Rural Barangays	
San Jose	Action Aid, Oxfam, Save the Children, World Vision
San Rafael	Action Aid, Oxfam, Save the Children, World Vision
Rawis	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund, Plan UK
San Agustin	Action Aid, Oxfam, Save the Children, World Vision
Calubian	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund, World Vision
San Vicente	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund, Plan UK
Del Pilar	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund, World Vision
Luan	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund, World Vision
Sabang Daguitan	Christian Aid, Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund
Tabu	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund
Victory	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund

ANNEX 3: LIST OF BARANGAYS FOR THE QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY

	DEC Member Agencies
Magsaysay	Oxfam, Save the Children, Tearfund
TANAUAN	
Urban Barangays	
San Roque (Poblacion)	Oxfam, Save the Children
Canramos	Oxfam, Save the Children
Licod (Poblacion)	Oxfam, Save the Children
San Miguel	Oxfam, Save the Children
Buntay	Save the Children
Rural Barangays	
Cabuynan	Age UK, Plan UK, Oxfam Save the Children
Bislig	Oxfam, Save the Children, Age UK
Mohon	Oxfam, Plan UK, Save the Children
Santa Elena	Oxfam, Save the Children, CAFOD
Guindag-an	Oxfam, Save the Children, CAFOD
San Isidro	Oxfam, Save the Children, CAFOD
Santa Cruz	Oxfam, Plan UK, Save the Children
Lapay	Oxfam, Save the Children, CAFOD
Limbuhan Guti	Oxfam, Save the Children, CAFOD
Calogcog	Oxfam, Save the Children
Malaquicay	Oxfam, Save the Children
Pago	Oxfam, Save the Children
Maribi	Oxfam, Save the Children
Solano	Oxfam, Save the Children

The DEC and Ateneo welcome any feedback on the report and methodology and are happy to discuss our experience with any organisation or network considering using the approach.

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