ADRA Rapid Needs Assessment

TYPHOON YOLANDA (HAIYAN) 2013

POST-DISASTER RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT
Philippines, Province of Iloilo, North-eastern Region
Draft Report

Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Report was prepared by the ADRA Rapid Needs Assessment Team deployed in Iloilo and Capiz Provinces in the Philippines from November 18 to 21, 2013. The team is comprised of collaborative partnership between ADRA Philippines, ADRA International, ADRA Germany, ADRA Canada, AIIAS, and Loma Linda University Health. Leadership and technical expertise are provided by, Frank Brenda (Team Leader/Water, ADRA Germany), Jesse Bliss (Director and Disaster Response Coordinator, Loma Linda University Center for Public Health Preparedness, ADRA International, USA), Brett McPherson (Emergency Management Supervisor, Risk Management Loma Linda University Health, ADRA International, USA), and Rowena Basco-Sugay (Development Specialist, ADRA Canada/Philippines). Technical Specialists from ADRA Philippines are Mary Ann Belga (Social Work), Samuel Bayot (Water Sector), Aimee Tapeciria (Social Work), and Krystel Marie Santiago (FGD Moderator/Writer).

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22 November 2013, Iloilo, Philippines
# Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ........................................................................................................................................... 3

ACRONYMS ............................................................................................................................................................... 5

I. THE DISASTER ....................................................................................................................................................... 6
   Effects on Iloilo Province ....................................................................................................................................... 6

II. RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT .............................................................................................................................. 7
   A. Purpose ............................................................................................................................................................... 7
   B. Composition of Assessment Team and Site Selection ...................................................................................... 7
   C. Methodology and Limitations .......................................................................................................................... 8
      Methodology ....................................................................................................................................................... 8
      Limitations ...................................................................................................................................................... 9
      Assessment Analysis ..................................................................................................................................... 9

III. PROFILE OF THE PROVINCE OF ILOILO ........................................................................................................ 9

IV. PROFILE OF MUNICIPALITIES AND BARANGAYS SURVEYED ................................................................ 11
   A. Municipality of Estancia .................................................................................................................................. 11
      1. Assessment Findings ................................................................................................................................... 12
   B. Municipality of Batad ..................................................................................................................................... 15
      1. Assessment Findings ................................................................................................................................... 15
      2. Findings from Parallel Key Informant Interviews ..................................................................................... 15
   C. Municipality of San Dionisio ........................................................................................................................... 17
      1. Assessment Findings ................................................................................................................................... 17
      2. Findings from Parallel Key Informant Interviews ..................................................................................... 17
   D. Municipality of Concepcion ........................................................................................................................... 19
      1. Assessment Findings ................................................................................................................................... 19
      2. Findings from Parallel Key Informant Interviews ..................................................................................... 19
   E. Municipality of Sara ......................................................................................................................................... 20
   F. Municipality of Carles ....................................................................................................................................... 22
   G. NGOs Visible in the Communities ................................................................................................................ 11

V. ANALYSIS and RECOMMENDATIONS ............................................................................................................... 25
   A. Shelter ............................................................................................................................................................. 25
   B. Livelihood ......................................................................................................................................................... 26
   C. Food and Non-food Items ............................................................................................................................. 26
ACRONYMS

ACS  Adventist Community Service
ADRA  Adventist Development and Relief Agency
BHW  Barangay Health Worker
FGD  Focus-group discussion
KII  Key Informant Interviews
LGU  Local Government Unit
MIRA  Multi-cluster and Initial Rapid Assessment
MSWD  Municipal Social Welfare and Development
NDRRMC  National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Committee
PTA  Parents-Teachers’ Association
UNDAC  United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNOCHA  United Nations Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Currency Reference: $1 = PhP 40
I. THE DISASTER

On November 8, 2013, Typhoon Yolanda (Haiyan), a super typhoon of unprecedented power, made landfall among the islands of the Philippines causing massive devastation across multiple islands. Particularly affected were many of the poorest communities whose already stressed circumstances were even further compromised by the storm. Yolanda decimated entire regions as it made landfall five times while crossing over the central Philippine islands. The storm affected 44 provinces and 10,436 barangays in 575 municipalities when it hit land with sustained winds of 196mph and even stronger gusts which ripped off roofs, collapsed buildings, shattered windows and inundated coastal regions with an incredible storm surge. The storm surge swallowed houses and people, destroyed boats and fishing inputs and left the majority of homes either completely destroyed or uninhabitable.

In the aftermath, UNOCHA reports place the number of affected people at 13.28 million. As of the 22nd November 2013, Haiyan has left dead 4,015 and has displaced 921,356 families/4,330,502 persons. Housing damage reports remain at 1,085,446 (536,313 completely destroyed with another 549,133 partially damaged). Millions of affected persons depend on daily food aid that is provided through local government units; and although food security remains a lower priority for most families; this could change very quickly if food distributions cease without first addressing the core issues surrounding loss of livelihood. Additionally with the extensive damage taken by schools, children have been out of classes and have not yet been able to resume daily activities which is further delaying their capacity to process grief and loss; as such, many children were observed to be closed off and withdrawn.

Effects on Iloilo Province

The United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) in Region VI reports that Iloilo province accounts for 42% of affected persons in Western Visayas with 674,719 persons (138,620 families). The province was placed under a state of national calamity on 11 November. The worst affected are the poorer municipalities located along the northeastern most coastlines of Iloilo, Carles, Estancia, Batad, San Dionisio, Sara and Concepcion, all belonging to Iloilo’s 5th Congressional district. Fishing villages along the coastlines of Iloilo are wiped out. Small-island villages are cut off from the mainland. Many houses are completely destroyed in addition to over 70,000 partially damaged structures (72,493 destroyed and 73,142 partially damaged). Emergency shelter, food, and livelihood support are urgently needed.

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1 National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council, Situation Report No. 27, Effects of Typhoon Yolanda (Haiyan), November 22, 2013.
II. RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT

A. Purpose

The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), the international humanitarian arm of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, seeks to support the Philippines through immediate relief, recovery and rehabilitation assistance. In response to Typhoon Haiyan, the ADRA Network implemented a Food Distribution project which provided immediate, life-saving support to 2,500 families (12,500 persons) in the Provinces of Cebu, Iloilo and Capiz. This was completed on November 20. ADRA Network likewise provided funds to support a two-month Early Recovery Project for emergency shelter, food security, water, health and nutrition that will assist 4,500 families. Through this program, ADRA plans to help facilitate communities’ immediate recovery and rehabilitation.

A rapid needs assessment was commissioned with the following objectives:

- To collect data on the physical, economic, and developmental impacts of the disaster on affected people, specifically in Iloilo;
- To produce a sectoral assessment of the impacts of the disaster, with focus on emergency shelter, food security, water, health and nutrition;
- To determine early (ADA-everyday activities) human recovery needs;
- To recommend actions that will assist affected communities with early recovery and immediate rehabilitation, within a disaster risk reduction framework.

B. Composition of Assessment Team and Site Selection

The rapid needs assessment was conducted from November 19-21. An international rapid assessment team was deployed that includes a Water specialist (Germany), an Emergency Public Health specialist (US), a Emergency Management Risk Reduction specialist (US), and a Development specialist (Philippines/Canada). The focus-group discussion (FGD) moderator was hired locally.

Six municipalities were selected on the basis of reported impact and needs, namely, Carles, Estancia, Batad, San Dionisio, Concepcion and Ajuy. However, during the assessment the government of Ajuy refused to participate and and Sara then was selected. Small-island villages were initially targeted for assessment as a cluster, but logistical constraints including the lack of boats to reach those villages constrained the team from covering these areas.
C. Methodology and Limitations

Methodology

Key informant interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted with informants include government officials at municipal and barangay\(^2\) levels. Barangay Health Workers (BHWs), school heads, teachers, police officers serving the disaster areas, a representative sample of men, women, youth, and the elderly were selected for the FGDs. The FGD used the Multi-Cluster and Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) tool. Supplementary questions were included to generate a sense of the social cohesiveness and leadership within the community. FGDs were moderated in the local dialect (Ilongo). A total of 10 FGDs were conducted. The sample is biased toward fishing communities, but effort was made to represent inland residents as well. In addition to the KIIs and FGDs, additional data were drawn from reports from OCHA/Philippines, the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC), and the Municipal Offices through the Municipal Social Welfare and Development (MSWD).

Windshield survey inspections were carried out to validate secondary data on the effects of the disaster. Water samples were taken from several water sources, with validation testing being sent for analyses. ADRA Germany in collaboration with Aktion Deutschland Hilft (ADH) (consortium of 20 German NGOs that fund raise during disasters) brought in water filtration systems to accommodate clean water sources for community distribution.

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\(^2\) Barangay – the smallest unit of government headed by an elected member of the community.
Limitations

Obtaining accurate and verified data from the municipal levels is often incomplete and as such, there is a constant need to update any data and surveys collected as new reports come in from communities. Time, resource and physical access constraints limited the ability of the team to take samples and conduct more interviews.

Assessment Analysis

The assessment analysis covers damage and social impacts, which are defined as follows:

- **Damage** (direct impact) refers to the impact—valued at agreed replacement (not reconstruction) unit prices—on assets, stock (including final goods, goods in process, raw materials, materials, and spare parts), and property. The assessment considers the level of damage in terms of whether an asset can be rehabilitated or repaired, or if the asset has been completely destroyed. Damage is calculated and provided by the municipal governments. The assessment of damage provides a basis for estimating reconstruction requirements. Data are taken from reports from the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC).

- **Economic and Social Impacts** include employment and livelihoods impacts, and social impacts at municipal and barangay levels.

The assessed clusters/sectors at the barangay levels are (i) shelter, (ii) water, (iii) sanitation, (iv) health, (v) food, (vi) livelihood/agriculture, (vii) micro-enterprises, (viii) education, (ix) nutrition, and (x) protection. The cluster assessment focuses on shelter, water, health, food, and livelihood.

III. PROFILE OF THE PROVINCE OF ILOILO

Iloilo is one of four provinces in the Island of Panay. The Province of Iloilo has 42 municipalities. Iloilo City is the capital city. Table 1 shows the total provincial population at 1,805,576 (National Statistics Office, 2010).

In Iloilo, 205,049 households own their land, or are being amortized. A significant number of households, 145,708 have built their homes on land rent-free with consent of the owner (tenants). Some 5,220 households occupy land without the consent of the owner. Fifty percent of all houses, 185,089 out of 376,429 are made of bamboo, straw, and cogon grass. Most houses destroyed by Haiyan are made of these light materials.
Table 1: Total Population, Household Population, and Number of Household by City/Municipality: Iloilo*, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City/Municipality</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Household Population</th>
<th>Number of Household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ajuy</td>
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<td>2. Alimodian</td>
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<td>3. Anilao</td>
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<td>4. Badianga</td>
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<td>5. Balasan</td>
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<td>6. Banate</td>
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<td>7. Barotac Nuevo</td>
<td>51867</td>
<td>51847</td>
<td>11034</td>
</tr>
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<td>8. Barotac Viejo</td>
<td>41470</td>
<td>41297</td>
<td>8906</td>
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<td>9. Batad</td>
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<td>10. Bingawan</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Cabatuan</td>
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<td>54857</td>
<td>11644</td>
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<td>12. Calinog</td>
<td>54430</td>
<td>54379</td>
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<td>13. Carles</td>
<td>62690</td>
<td>62681</td>
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<td>14. Concepcion</td>
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<td>16. Duenas</td>
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<td>17. Dumangas</td>
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<td>18. Estancia</td>
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<td>42598</td>
<td>8756</td>
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<td>19. Guimbal</td>
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<td>20. Ibargas</td>
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<td>21. Januiay</td>
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<td>27. Miagao</td>
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<td>28. Mina</td>
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<td>30. Oton</td>
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<td>31. City of Passi</td>
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<td>16395</td>
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<td>31. Pavia</td>
<td>43614</td>
<td>43577</td>
<td>9494</td>
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<td>32. Potolans</td>
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<td>70312</td>
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<td>33. San Dionisio</td>
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<td>33650</td>
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<td>34. San Enrique</td>
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<td>6591</td>
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<td>35. San Juquin</td>
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<td>51642</td>
<td>10606</td>
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<td>36. San Miguel</td>
<td>25013</td>
<td>25013</td>
<td>5412</td>
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<td>37. San Rafael</td>
<td>14655</td>
<td>14655</td>
<td>3040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Santa Barbara</td>
<td>55472</td>
<td>55388</td>
<td>12067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Sara</td>
<td>46889</td>
<td>46886</td>
<td>10731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Tigbauan</td>
<td>58814</td>
<td>58814</td>
<td>12115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Tubungan</td>
<td>21540</td>
<td>21530</td>
<td>4613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Zarraga</td>
<td>23693</td>
<td>23550</td>
<td>5053</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1805576</strong></td>
<td><strong>803710</strong></td>
<td><strong>378856</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. PROFILE OF MUNICIPALITIES AND BARANGAYS SURVEYED

ADRA conducted the Rapid Needs Assessment in the Municipalities of Estancia, Batad, San Dionisio, Concepcion, Sara and Carles.

Haiyan devastated the majority of houses across all municipalities surveyed and uprooted trees and debris continue to disrupt relief logistics for NGOs and day-to-day activities for residents in the communities. Local government and Public Works and Highway responded quickly, however restoring road access to pre-Haiyan levels may take months in some areas.

Thousands of families remain vulnerable, with those living in evacuation centers being at highest risk. Recent reports indicate families who have previously evacuated to schools are now being forced to return to destroyed homes as preparations begin for classes to resume at the end of November.

A more detailed profile of each municipality and results from the barangay-level assessment can be found below.

A. Municipality of Estancia

Estancia, classified as a 2nd class municipality, has a total population of 43,476 comprising 9,254 HHs. 95% of the population are affected. The public market and fish port are severely damaged. 80% of fishing boats are totally damaged. All electric posts are down.

Table 2: Casualty and Damage Report, Municipality of Estancia

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>43,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>9,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injured</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totally Damaged</td>
<td>4,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially Damaged</td>
<td>7,296</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ADRA conducted relief operations in Brgy. Gogo on November 17 with assistance from Adventist Community Service (ACS) and the school principal. The coastal community consists of 584 HH with a total of 2,503 persons. All houses (100%) were damaged (404 totally damaged, 144 partially damaged). One family is living in the daycare center. A rapid needs assessment was carried out on November 19.

33 Municipalities are classified based on their annual income: 1st class, >PhP55M; 2nd class, PhP45-55M; 3rd class, PhP35-45M; 4th class, PhP25-35M; 5th class, 15-25M; 6th class, PhP15M or less.

Brgy. Gogo is a coastal community. The barangay is tucked away from the town proper where commerce, paved roads and infrastructure are concentrated. A number of families are headed by females, and at the time of Typhoon Haiyan, about two hundred females were pregnant or lactating.

1. Assessment Findings

SHELTER

The barangay’s two-story Day Care Center served as evacuation centre during the typhoon as it was the only public, concrete structure that could withstand the winds, although too small for the 500 residents. Reconstruction has begun, but there is no additional temporary housing available – the public school buildings remain standing, but have no roof.

While a number of male residents are skilled in carpentry a lack of access to roofing, other materials and construction tools is slowing progress.

Families in makeshift homes lack privacy, remain vulnerable and are exposed to the elements.

Top 3 Concerns for Meeting Immediate Shelter Needs

1. No evacuation centers available
2. No temporary or semi-permanent shelters
3. Existing shelters are overcrowded

WATER

Water is sourced from deep wells through water pumps. Access is not a problem and while residents report it being clean diarrhea has risen since the typhoon.

SANITATION

Prior to the typhoon, half of the village population had private toilets in their houses; the rest had dug holes. Today, many toilets have been destroyed and the majority without fixed bathroom facilities are forced to use land and hillsides for elimination, some not using proper techniques for burying waste adding to upcoming public health issues.

HEALTH

A growing dumpsite where children play and scavenge contains rusty nails, glass and other hazards are visible and thus possess a significant health risk.

There is no health center in the Barangay – the closest being a five-minute trip along unpaved dirt road...

The top three health issues among adults and children since Typhoon Yolanda have been

1) Diarrhea
2) Fever
3) Respiratory diseases.

FOOD SECURITY

There are no food stocks available in Brgy, Gogo as of today, save for distributed relief packs that usually last up to five days. Consumption per household has decreased though not significantly. As a fishing
community, the sea was its main source of food and livelihood, but 90% of the fishing boats had been destroyed.

**Top 3 Concerns related to consuming sufficient food in community**

1. Running out of food stocks
2. No money / resources to purchase food
3. No cooking facilities

**LIVELIHOOD / AGRICULTURE**

Brgy. Bogo is first and foremost a fishing community. In addition to their primary livelihood, some families grow corn, and raise livestock including cattle, pig and chicken.

All three sources of income have been highly affected.

Stores in the village have been destroyed, too. A surviving store has only pan de sal (bread) to sell.

**TOP IMMEDIATE NEEDS FOR LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY**

1. Fishing inputs
2. Building materials (for pumpboats)

**MARKET**

A sack of rice sells at PhP 2,000 where before Typhoon Haiyan, it was at PhP 1,400.

**MASS COMMUNICATION**

Electricity is totally devastated in the area and there is no cell phone network coverage at this time.

**EDUCATION**

Classes have resumed at the Brgy. Gogo Elementary School, though buildings are still partially damaged, and without roofs. Not a lot of pupils have come back. In a class of 50, only 10 are present.

School materials and supplies are the foremost needs expressed.

**TOP 3 PREFERRED EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT**

1. Providing school supplies and learning materials
2. Repairing damaged school buildings
3. School feeding

**NUTRITION**

No infant food products or vitamins have been distributed.

**PROTECTION**

Brgy. Gogo is a typical tight-knit Pilipino village. No major protection concerns were expressed.
TOP 3 NEEDS EXPRESSED

1. Shelter
   - “A house that will keep us dry.” This was the minimum requirement expressed by the residents when asked about their preferred living conditions. They described their desired homes to be made of wood or bamboo, G.I. sheets, and nipa fronds. They did not wish to leave the community despite environmental hazards. “This is where my blood has been poured. I will live and die here,” says a middle-aged male resident.

2. Livelihood
   - The residents said they needed new pump boats, and fishing engines, nets and other implements to return to fishing. Everything would cost PhP 30,000.
   - When the idea of relocation and looking for jobs elsewhere was introduced, the residents were reluctant.

3. Food security
   - Once livelihood gets back on its feet, the residents said food concerns will be addressed.

APPROACH TO RECOVERY

The respondents pin their hopes upon external assistance to rebuild shelter and recover income. They also recognized their responsibility in looking for other sources of income like driving public transport, harvesting shellfish, farming, making charcoal, and other potential wage labor.

Given the men in the village are skilled carpenters there is potential for income generation.
B. Municipality of Batad

Batad has a total population of 18,298 with 3,747 HHs.\textsuperscript{5} It is a poor area classified as a 5\textsuperscript{th} class municipality\textsuperscript{6}. All 24 barangays (100\%) were affected. All fishing boats are totally damaged, including 266 motorized boats and 120 non-motorized boats. Estimated cost of damage to houses is over PhP 80,000,000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3: Casualty and Damage Report, Municipality of Batad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totally Damaged Houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially Damaged Houses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Assessment Findings

Barangay Binun-an is a coastal village. It suffered from both damaging winds and storm-surge waters water destroying pump boats and huts by the shore.

FOOD

Interestingly, food consumption has increased thanks to the large amount of clearing and rebuilding that the community has engaged in following the typhoon. The major concerns the community has related to food sufficiency are:

1. Running out of food stocks
2. No money / resources to purchase food
3. No cooking facilities

Being a coastal community with no boats food sources are extremely restricted - currently food is almost completely provided by LGU and NGOs.

MARKET

Binun-an has its own market meaning residents do not have to travel all the way to the town center for basic commodities. But stocks have been scarce since Yolanda – a sack of rice has risen 33\% from P1,500 to P2,000.

\textsuperscript{5} National Census 2007.
\textsuperscript{6} Municipal income of PhP 15-25M.
HEALTH

Moderate traumatic injuries, but no deaths have resulted from the Typhoon. However, reports indicated increasing rates of fever and respiratory ailments including asthma-like symptoms have been reported. Additionally, cases of chicken pox have increased. Concern is rising regarding the contamination of water being drawn from deep wells (either manually or through hand-pumps) – one focus group highlighted Varicella-like blisters appearing (this was reported through the Health Cluster to LGU in Capiz and Iloilo. While waterlines service 5 of the more affluent community leaders, others resort to jerry cans and filling plastic bottles.

SHELTER

The majority of houses in the area were made of lightweight materials, with only few made of concrete. The major concerns regarding shelter are:

1. Lack of construction materials
2. Lack of construction tools
3. Lack of household items including sleeping mats, blankets and mosquito nets

The materials needed for culturally sensitive reconstruction are bamboo, G.I. sheets, bamboo matting, wood, and nipa fronds (used as a cooling system).

One key informant from a family of 5 described how they had taken refuge in the hills after their sea-side home was completely devastated. This, along with co-hebetating in homes with minimal damage is common for the barangay.

SECURITY

Security is of little concern, although one case of robbery was reported following the typhoon.

TOP 3 CONCERNS

The main needs of the barangay for recovery are:

1. Pump boats
2. Food
3. Shelter
C. Municipality of San Dionisio

San Dionisio has a total population of 32,171 with 6577 HHs. It is a poor area, classified as a 4th class municipality. Twenty-nine (29) barangays are affected.

Table 4: Casualty and Damage Report, Municipality of San Dionisio

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>32,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>6,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totally Damaged Houses</td>
<td>4,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially Damaged Houses</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fishing is suspended because of destroyed pumpboats and destroyed factories. School and work—many are government employees — have resumed, but a there is a sense of unease amongst all communities.

1. Assessment Findings

SHELTER

Co-habitation is common practice as families with only partially damaged homes taking in those whose homes have been completely devastated. On family has taken in four additional families, with 12 people now living under the one roof.

They identified their immediate needs for rebuilding shelter as follows:

1) Lack of access to construction materials
2) Cash to pay for carpentry services
3) Household items including blankets, beds and mosquito nets

FOOD

Households are currently reliant of relief food, supplemented by rice porridge. The price of a sack of rice has risen 33% from P1,500 to P2,000. A reluctance to eat fish has arisen from the fear that they may have eaten bodies of the dead.

Being a coastal community with no boats food sources are extremely restricted - currently food is almost completely provided by LGU and NGOs.

Focal group discussions highlighted the desire for food other than noodles and sardines, and that cash distribution was their preferred model of response.

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7 National Census 2007.
These are their top concerns on food sufficiency:

1) Running out of food stocks
2) Lack of cooking facilities
3) Lack of money and/or resources to purchase food

LIVELIHOOD

Fishing has been highly affected by the typhoon. Rice and corn farming, their alternative income and food source, has also been 75% affected. The most immediate needs to recover livelihood are:

1) Cash for start-up capital
2) Materials to build pump boats
3) Machines for fishing

HEALTH

While community members have not expressed worry of the status of water, health and sanitation facilities; increases in fever, diarrhea and asthma-like illness indicate that this in an area of concern. Families whose homes were devastated utilized open fields and digging holes on the beach for waste elimination.

SCHOOL

Only eight classroom at the elementary school are functional. As a result classes have been shortened to accommodate students attending in shifts. The primary needs in regards to education are:

1) School rebuilding for safety of students and teachers
2) Providing school materials, books, and other supplies
3) Providing uniforms.

TOP 3 CONCERNS

The respondents identified that to reclaim the kind of life that they had prior to Yolanda, these following things need to be addressed:

1) Financial support / capital
2) Food and shelter
3) Livelihood program
D. Municipality of Concepcion

Classified as a 3rd class municipality Concepcion has a total population of 36,881 with 7,464 HHs. Twenty-five (25) barangays are affected.

Table 5: Casualty and Damage Report, Municipality of Concepcion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>36,881</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>7,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injured</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totally Damaged Houses</td>
<td>5,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially Damaged Houses</td>
<td>1,501</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Assessment Findings

SHELTER

Beach-side homes are completely devastated, and while makeshift shelters have been constructed a lack of materials means they are flimsy and susceptible to rain and wind. Some families have noted that if options were available they would consider moving inland to avoid a future disaster.

FOOD

As a coastal fishing community without boats food sources are extremely limited. As a result food sources are almost completely provided by the LGU and NGOs. Families have reported a reduction to one or two meals per day.

HEALTH

Many concerns of tetanus have been reported, as even after the typhoon has passed residents were forced to wade through contaminated water to clear out debris and salvage construction materials. However, the health center is within the barangay and has anti-tetanus shots available. Residents have noted an increase in fever, diarrhea and respiratory issues.

WASH

Water sources were stated to be from local well having to draw from either hand pumps or jerry cans.

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8 National Census 2007.
Livelihoods

The barangay has been reliant on the dried fish business in the past. However, it depends on another barangay for the supply of the fish. With the communities pump boats destroyed 90% of Poblacion’s livelihoods have been destroyed.

The top three main sources of income in Barangay Poblacion are:

1. Fish Drying
2. Farming
3. Other wage labor

TOP 3 NEEDS

The top three needs for the municipality are:

1. Capital to restart their fish drying business
2. Shelter
3. Food

E. Municipality of Sara

Sara has a total population of 46,889 with 10,731 HHs. It is classified as a 2nd class municipality.

Table 6: Casualty and Damage Report, Municipality of Sara

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>46,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>10,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injured</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totally Damaged Houses</td>
<td>10,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially Damaged Houses</td>
<td>1,660</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barangay Apologista is an inland community in the town of Sara. A few families own small rice fields, and the rest of the population work as tenant farmers. Other sources of income are wage labor including dressmaking, laundry (hand washing and ironing), and public transport (bicycle pedicabs), but many of these machines and vehicles were destroyed. All their income sources have been highly affected.

Though there was no flooding in Barangay Apologista, the winds destroyed the houses, except for the concrete ones where homeless neighbors took shelter. These were seven houses and the Barangay Hall that became temporary evacuation centers.

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9 National Census 2007.
1. Assessment Findings

SHELTER

Current rebuilding activities have been slowed by a lack of materials (including plywood, cement, G.I. sheets, wire), a lack of money for transport and contracting services, and a lack of skilled workers including carpenters and masons. Unlike other communities, the households here would opt to hire services than do their own construction.

FOOD

Assessment interviews suggest food stocks are running low for all community members. Existing stocks are being extended by reducing meal frequency. One father of five commented, “These days, it’s just lunch for me, as long as my children can eat three times a day.”

WATER

Water is sourced from hand pumps and deep wells. Community members are concerned about the safety of the water as it appears to be murky and contaminated with iron.

HEALTH

Personal hygiene is not a concern as residents have access to toilet facilities, and based on historical practices are comfortable sharing common toilet and bath facilities. Fever, difficulty breathing/respiratory disease and diarrhea were highlighted as growing concerns.

Fifty per-cent of the female population was either pregnant or lactating at the time of the typhoon.

There is no health center within the Barangay. Instead residents travel to the municipal health center, a five-minute ride by pedicab.
F. Municipality of Carles

Carles has a total population of 62,690 with 12,240 HHs.\textsuperscript{10} It is classified as a 2\textsuperscript{nd} class municipality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>62,690</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>12,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injured</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totally Damaged Houses</td>
<td>11,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially Damaged Houses</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Though many in the community are tenant rice farmers, the main source of income is fish cages and oysters. Food stocks, boats and fish cages have all been lost. One boat, though not damaged, had strayed away into a neighboring barangay during the flood. But respondents share that the other barangay would not release the boat unless money will be given in exchange.

1. Assessment Findings

FOOD

At the moment, survivors do not have the capacity to provide for their basic needs, and are dependent on aid for food. The Municipal Department of Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) has informed barangay officials that food distributions will cease at the end of November due to lack of budget.

The top three concerns in the community’s food sufficiency are:

1. Running out of food stocks
2. Their main food source, the fish cages, are destroyed
3. No money / resources to purchase food

SHELTER

Homes have not yet been rebuilt. There is an abundance of wood but there is a lack of other construction materials like cement, nipa fronds, and G.I. sheets, as well as tools. A chainsaw is seen as an immediate need for construction. Only a few know how to do carpentry in this barangay so they would opt to hire services however lack of financial resources is preventing the rebuilding process.

\textsuperscript{10} National Census 2007.
**EDUCATION**

Parents and their school-aged children are now salvaging and drying books and school supplies that were washed out. Books and educational materials, along with school uniforms are priorities. Children’s safety in the classrooms is also a concern due to damaged building structures and windows.

**TOP 3 CONCERNS**

The primary concerns for this barangay are:

1) Shelter  
2) Livelihoods  
3) Food

In particular, the community is looking for support for (1) capital, (2) nets and boats for fishing, (3) and seeds, fertilizers and farm implements to restart livelihoods.
G. NGOs Visible in the Communities

The following local and international NGOs have been seen in Iloilo:

- Childfund
- Ilongo CODE NGO, University of the Philippines Miag-ao partnering with Christian Aid (UK). We met them in Batad, and said that they are “already there.”
- Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP) partnering with International Rescue Committee (US). In conversation with PBSP officers, they said they might go to Batad and San Dionisio (but not in the communities that ADRA surveyed).
- Philippine Red Cross
- Save the Children. We have heard that they want to be in Sara, but they are also in all other locations.
- Humanity First
- ACF International
- World Vision. We met the Health in Emergencies Specialist who said WV will bring relief goods (rice and likely medicines) in each of the provinces in Panay Island.

As of 22 November, most NGOs are still doing their rapid assessments for targeting purposes. Many have concentrated their assessments in the communities close to the coast, which were badly hit by the typhoon. The Canadian Air Force has been able to access many of the island-villages around these areas and through their generous support, is now providing access as needed to get ADRA personnel on the ground in some of these most remote areas.

Further west towards Capiz and Aklan, ADRA team members met the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM) working with WHH (formerly German Agro Action). They are currently procuring shelter kits (nails, hammer, tarpaulins, vulca seal). ADRA and WHH/PRRM have consistent rapid assessment findings. They are certain that their focus region will cover Batan, Aklan, Pilar, Capiz and as such, they will not operate in Iloilo.
V. ANALYSIS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The most urgent and important needs expressed by the typhoon survivors along the coasts of north-eastern Iloilo in order of importance are: shelter, livelihood support, and food.

The people of Iloilo province have expressed that “if I could only rebuild my house, I can rise up.”

Among those interviewed during the assessment, more than relief food packs, livelihood recovery is of upmost importance. In particular, in the fishing villages where the majority of the worst affected households interviewed live, food is found in abundance. “We eat fish. We can catch fish to eat and to sell. We just need some boats to rise up again.” Livelihood regeneration can also be achieved through the provision of cash as livelihood capital.

The vast majority remain dependent on food relief two weeks after the disaster. This is because of the loss of livelihood. If livelihood support is provided, it will stimulate local trading of goods and exchange of services, and regain survivors’ ability to purchase their own food. Food assistance can still be targeted to (1) female-headed households; (2) large families; and (3) families with vulnerable or special needs populations, i.e. elderly, infants, children with disabilities.

SECTORAL FOCUS

A. Shelter

1. **Rebuild homes urgently.** Two approaches are feasible: (i) distribute shelter kits, and (ii) transfer cash through a cash-transfer program (CTP). Shelter kits should include a saw, hammer, nails of various sizes, and must have provision for cash to enable families to purchase ready-made sawali (made of bamboo slats and straw) and coco lumber through a cash transfer. Alternately, every barangay may benefit from owning one chainsaw. There are associated benefits from providing a community-owned chainsaw. (1) It offers an opportunity to organize the communities and help them solve problems collectively, such as by determining by consensus how to make efficient and equitable use of a valuable community asset (the chainsaw); (2) The use of abundant raw materials in the area, including those from fallen trees, is a positive way of managing post-disaster environmental effects of the disaster. This approach will hasten the clearing of roads of fallen trees.

2. **Preference for bahay kubo, not tents or tarpaulins as temporary shelter.** There is an overwhelming preference to build the Philippine traditional home called buhay kubo, or straw hut. Respondents in Iloilo frown at the idea of having tents as temporary shelter. In the Filipino culture, tents are for camping and cannot be considered a home. Tarpaulins, while useful, waft with the wind. A small and typical bahay kubo can be assembled in one day if all materials are available. Help from community members can be mobilized, by triggering indigenous values such as bayanihan through community animation. “Bayanihan” literally means being a nation. It is one of the most important values of Filipinos, which refers to their spirit of communal unity and cooperation.
3. **Provide non-food items.** There is an urgent need for mosquito nets, blankets and flashlights.

4. **Mobilize and empower communities.** In conducting relief activities, use every opportunity to mobilize, involve and empower members of communities to participate and take up leadership roles. For example, able-bodied and responsible men and women can help off load the goods.

5. **Support temporary housing, with a longer-term view of moving survivors away from harm's way.** People in the coastal communities have the water at their doorstep. Some are beginning to rebuild their homes in the same shorelines. These are disaster-prone areas. Past disaster trends in this country and climate forecasts mark these communities as highly at risk of other similar, perhaps more powerful disasters. Any shelter intervention should not put people in harm’s way by encouraging them to settle permanently again in those areas. Immediate shelter assistance should be temporary in nature. A longer-term and alternative housing program should be designed in the future.

6. **Survivors are tenants, not owners of land.** The assessment in sample barangays Gogo (Estancia) and Binon-an (Batad) revealed that survivors do not own the land upon which their houses stand. Only few households hold Certificates of Land Ownership awarded through the Philippine Government’s Agrarian Reform Program. These should be considered in designing longer-term housing programs for the survivors.

**B. Livelihood**

1. **Assist survivors recover their livelihood.** Majority of the survivors interviewed belong to a fishing community. They are fisherfolk, hired workers of fishing vessels, fish processors, and vendors. There are a number of carpenters, petty traders, small store owners, government employees, and small business operators (e.g., hot coffee vendor). The few who have recovered are carpenters employed by families with overseas Filipino workers who have sent immediate financial support. Government employees are back to work as well. The hardest hit are those whose livelihood is dependent on fishing.

2. **Financial capital and material support are the top expressed needs to recover livelihood.** Financial capital will be used to purchase a fishing boat, machine, fishing nets and a petromax.

3. **Community-based associations as implementers.** To ensure that these livelihood support benefits the community and not a few selected families, the assistance may be implemented through community-based associations such as the Concepcion Fisherfolk Association, or through the barangay.

**C. Food and Non-food Items**

1. **Cash vouchers preferred over food packs.** Focus group discussions with survivors revealed that while they are grateful for the food packs received immediately after the storm, they are now ready to determine how assistance provided by donors would be better directed to them. When the option of a cash transfer through cash vouchers was presented, participants applauded and cheered with
enthusiasm. Survivors said that they can determine what to do with a voucher that has the value of cash.

2. **Cash voucher will stimulate the micro-economy.** By purchasing from surviving stores, this type of assistance will stimulate economic activity within the community, helping to facilitate early recovery from the disaster.

**D. WASH**

1. **Safe water is critical and assurance that the primary water sources are safe to drink should be an immediate priority.** Access to safe water is of upmost importance in maintaining the health of populations, especially in disaster situations where populations no longer have access to the same water sources and may not have the necessary resources to ensure water safety, such as pots to boil water or monetary resources to purchase safe drinking water. Lack of access to safe water is linked to increases in diarrheal disease, dehydration, and high rates of morbidity and mortality, especially in children under five. Throughout the assessed region, respondents based their assumptions about the quality of the water in their wells and springs based on clarity, smell and taste. Unfortunately, while these can be indicators of unsafe water should the water be turbid, or have bad taste or smell; the lack of these potential negative indicators does not mean the water is free from contamination. Water testing needs to be done and wells that are safe to use need to be mapped and documented.

*Recommendations and areas for immediate action:*

- a. Water testing of all major shared water sources in each Barangay
- b. Distribute jerry cans for hauling and storing water. It is critical that safe containers are available for water procurement and storage by families. Dirty, contaminated water containers can cause contamination of drinking water even when the source is safe.
- c. Need residual chlorine levels in water. When placing water bladders for regular filling in areas that do not have clean, safe and accessible water sources; it is recommended to chlorinate the water to ensure sufficient residual chlorine in the water. This is important because not all families have clean water carrying containers and although the water going into the bladders may be safe, it will become contaminated if the community doesn't have clean water containers to carry and store water.

2. **Sanitation concerns around lack of functional latrines.** Initial visual observations at the Barangay's revealed many communities with no sanitation resources or services available to the population. Open fecal deposits were discussed as the current practice throughout the many of the communities. There were a variety of responses related to availability and prioritization of latrines. In some communities the structures providing privacy of the latrines were gone yet the latrine itself was intact; making for easier repair. Other communities however did not have latrines and were practicing open field defecation and priority should be made to get facilities established for these communities.

*Recommendations and areas for immediate action:*

- a. Install latrines
- b. Encourage repair of existing latrines
- c. Discourage open field defecation
- d. Education campaign on sanitation and waste management
3. **Hygiene: Hand washing hygiene stations needed.** With utter destruction of such high percentage of buildings; running water and sources of water for hygiene stations is limited yet it is well-known that hand hygiene is the most vital preventive strategy in disease prevention and health maintenance.

E. **Health**

1. **Disease surveillance support:** NGOs working in communities need to help extend the surveillance and disease detection capacity of the local health units. Ensuring that all potential disease cases should be documented and shared with health clusters and local health units will help catch outbreaks as early as possible. During visits there were reports of varicella-like rashes in the Batag region as well as asthma like illness complaints stemming from upper respiratory infections and finally diarrheal disease was reported in several areas as having increased in frequency despite the belief that the local water source is ok.

2. **Skin infections:** As mentioned in the disease surveillance section, there were complaints of itchy rash breakouts in various locations on the body.

3. **Maternal and Child Health:** with young children, new mothers, or mothers to be, it is vital that educational programs be offered to assure infants are fed breast milk; that new and expecting mothers be given vitamin supplements to augment the lower food intake during this phase of the response. Also child safety and injury control; removing debris and providing safe areas to play is necessary with schools starting up again next week.

4. **Vector Control:** Vector control is another potential area of concern with shelter impacted and the capacity for people to maintain a barrier for mosquitoes. While this didn’t specifically come out in the kIIs or FGD; this is an area of potential concern to monitor to prevent spread of disease.

5. **Nutrition:** This is another critical component of both health and safety of the community; especially for vulnerable populations that have compromised shelter and are now exposed more to the elements and who, without proper nutrition can rapidly lose weight to dangerous levels. Reports of eating one to two meals per day, could get much worse if response doesn’t include means to reestablish livelihood or continued food distributions.

**Summary:**

Initial results of rapid assessment have indicated both strengths found within the communities as well as potential threats and areas of concern if they aren’t addressed in a targeted and timely manner. Livelihood restoration programs and trainings would be of most value as they would allow individuals to regain their capacity to provide for their families both financially and in the case of the fisherman, nutritionally as well. Safe water remains a major concern despite reports from the communities which indicate that they think clear and good tasting water is free from contamination.

**Partnership with other NGOs.** Some international NGOs have the advantage of having strong local NGO and academic partners who operate and have offices on the ground while others will rely more heavily on coordinated and collaborative engagement with other fellow NGOs. Rather than territorial regard for other agencies working in the same region; looking for potential partnership with complementing focus areas
would best support effective program development and implementation. The strength of such partnerships should not be minimized and cluster meetings should be viewed as opportunities not only to learn and get updates but to meet and foster relationships with fellow response partners in both the local and international circles of emergency relief.